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## NOTICES

### *Newsletter: Copy Date*

The copy deadline for the next *Newsletter* is 24 July 2015 (for the September 2015 issue). Please send items for inclusion by email preferably (as MS Word attachments) to: **rhbglamas@gmail.com**, or by surface mail to me, Richard Gilpin, Honorary Editor, LAMAS *Newsletter*, 84 Lock Chase, Blackheath, London SE3 9HA. It would be greatly appreciated if contributors could please ensure that any item sent by mail carries postage that is appropriate for the weight and size of the item.

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### **LAMAS TREASURER**

A unique opportunity has arisen to make a positive contribution to London archaeology and local history and to work alongside enthusiastic and able colleagues on LAMAS Council.

Following the sad death last year of the greatly respected Martin Williams, the Society seeks a new Treasurer.

This responsible post requires integrity, common sense, ease with a computer, and communication skills. A certain amount of financial acumen is desirable, but not paramount. Full induction to the post and ongoing support will be given as required.

If any of the *Newsletter's* many readers would like to make this vital contribution to the working of the Society, or if they know of anyone who might wish to do so, they can get more information on an informal basis by contacting Stuart Forbes, the LAMAS Independent Examiner (email: [stuart.s.forbes@gmail.com](mailto:stuart.s.forbes@gmail.com), or telephone: 020 8778 4164).

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### **New members needed for Local History Committee**

The LAMAS Local History Committee is looking for new members to join the committee either as a representative of their affiliated Local History Society or as an individual member of LAMAS.

The Committee meets three times a year and in between meetings members carry forward its decisions.

Some members of the Committee will be leaving at the end of 2015 and it is really important for new members to come in and replace them. At the same time LAMAS would like to increase the size of the Committee to ensure that it is representative of the Greater London area.

If you are interested in joining – or know of anyone in your society who would like to join the Committee – please get in touch with John Hinshelwood on 020 8348 3375 (johnshelwood@btinternet.com) or Eileen Bowlt on 01895 638060 (c.bowl@tiscali.co.uk).

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### **LAMAS Research Fund**

The Research Fund is a sum granted to support research into the archaeology and history of London and Middlesex. After a break of a couple of years LAMAS is now inviting applications for the 2015/2016 fund. The fund level has been set by Council at £5,000. Applications are invited for all or part of this sum. The fund is open to all full individual members of the Society. The deadline for applications is 30 September 2015. For information on how to apply, please visit our website: [www.lamas.org.uk](http://www.lamas.org.uk) or contact Karen Thomas (kthomas@mola.org.uk; tel. 020 7410 2228).

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### **LAMAS Lecture Programme 2014-2015**

Unless otherwise stated, meetings take place in the Clore Learning Centre at the Museum of London on Tuesday evenings at 6.30pm – refreshments from 6pm. Meetings are open to all; members may bring guests and non-members are welcome and are asked to donate £2 towards lecture expenses. The following is the remaining lecture in the 2014-2015 programme.

#### **12 May 2015**

**The official London blue plaques scheme, 1866-present**, Howard Spencer, Blue Plaque Historian, English Heritage

The Lecture Programme for 2015-2016 will be published in the September 2015 issue of the *Newsletter*.

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## LAMAS Transactions Volumes 59 and 60 online

Transactions Volumes 59 and 60 can now be accessed, alongside all of the other volumes published between 1860 and 2009, from the Transactions Archive page of the LAMAS website. This may be found at: <http://www.lamas.org.uk/archives/transactions>. Articles published in these two volumes are listed, and any of them (file size indicated) can be downloaded by clicking on the highlighted title of the article.

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### Annual General Meeting 2015 The Presidential Address

At the LAMAS Annual General Meeting at the Museum of London on Tuesday 10 February, John Clark gave his President's address, on the subject of "Gog and Magog: a tale of two giants".

In a presentation lavishly illustrated by PowerPoint slides, he started his address by quoting from Winston Churchill, who wrote that "World politics, like the history of Gog and Magog, are very confused and much disputed".



He continued by digging into *Historia Regum Britanniae*, or *The History of the Kings of Britain* This was written in the 12<sup>th</sup> century by Geoffrey of Monmouth, who described the work as "...a continuous narrative of all their deeds from the first king of the Britons, Brutus, down to Cadwallader, son of Cadwallo".

Although a work of fiction, it had however been accepted as genuine for over four hundred years.

According to Geoffrey, Brutus the Trojan sailed to Britain to found a new Troy. Upon arrival he encountered the twenty giants who inhabited Albion, one of whom, over eighteen feet tall, was Goemagot. In a wrestling match, he was thrown off a cliff (still known today as "Goemagot's Leap") by a companion of Brutus called Corineus, who went on to rule Cornwall and give it his name.

John suggested that the names of the subjects of his address, Gog and Magog, may have derived from the legendary Goemagot, although the names had also featured in the Bible – in the books of Ezekiel and Revelations.

He then turned to the question of where Brutus may have made landfall in Britain, and noted the presence, though not acknowledged by Geoffrey of Monmouth, of the Brutus Stone in Fore Street, Totnes. Other possibilities (for which similarly thin evidence was offered) included Salcombe and Plymouth Sound. Furthermore, John Rous in his *Historia Regum Angliæ* had recorded in 1486 that “when Brutus, a man of noble Trojan blood, landed ... on his first arrival on the sea shore at Plympton he was attacked by more than sixty giants...”.

While subscribing to de Monmouth’s fantasy, Rous succeeded in adding some extra detail of his own about Corineus and Goemagot: “And right up to the present day images of both of them are cut into the ground, according to the actual proportions in height and width of each of them; certain people who hold land there and nearby, under the terms of their tenure, have to scour the figures each year and cut down the vegetation. I have never seen them myself, but they are on the border of Cornwall and Devon, just by the very same ‘leap’”.

These earthworks (the existence and repair of which is recorded in the Plymouth Receiver’s books) may well have been on Plymouth Hoe, but evidence is sadly lacking as the area has since been built over.

The question posed by the President of LAMAS at this point (bearing in mind that his address so far had not been noticeably relevant to the L in the Society’s name) was: “how did Gogmagog come from the West Country to London?”.

Perhaps slightly clutching at straws, his first suggestion of a link between west and east was that the name of Trinovantum, the London founded by Brutus could – according to Geoffrey of Monmouth – have come from Troia Nova (New Troy). In addition, there are many 15<sup>th</sup> century references to static giants in London, and in 1554 statues of Corineus Britannus and Gogmagog Albionus were erected on London Bridge to greet Philip of Spain on his marriage to Queen Mary.

At some point they took to the streets, and in 1589 George Puttenham described “...great and ugly giants marching as they were alive and armed at all points, but within they are stuffed full of brown paper and tow...”.

They continued to have a static existence as well, and in 1598, Paul Hentzner wrote “Here are to be seen the statues of two giants, said to have assisted the English when the Romans made war upon them: Corineus of Britain and Gogmagog of Albion”.

In 1672 in the files of the Court of Aldermen in the City it was recorded “That the two Gyants now preparing to bee sett upp in the Guildhall shall be used upon the next Lord Maiors day for such purpose as his Lordshipp shall thinke fitting, his Lordshipp now ingeaging to restore them in as

Good plight and condicion as they shall bee in when hee shall receive them”.

Further confusion however was added by the publication in or about 1723 of *The New History of the Trojan Wars*, which described “The Arrival of Brute in Britain, and how he conquered Albion and his Giants, and built Troynovant, now London”. It also related that “...Albion was slain by Brute... and his two Brothers, Gog and Magog, Giants of huge Stature, were taken Prisoners, and led in Triumph to the Place where London now stand...and building a Palace where Guild-Hall stands, [Brute] caused the two Giants to be chained to the Gate of it, as Porters”.

Their presence in the City led to effigies of the two giants becoming a regular part of the procession for the Lord Mayor’s Show, and *The Times* recorded in November 1827 that “...the second, and far more attractive novelty of the day, was the exhibition of two colossal figures representing the well-known statues Gog and Magog (as they are called) of Guildhall. They were extremely well contrived, and appeared to call forth more admiration and applause than fell to the share of any of the other personages who formed part of the procession”.

In 1928, students from the Regent Street Polytechnic joined the Lord Mayor’s Show procession, with effigies of Gog and Magog on wheels.

Carved statues of Gog and Magog, which stood in the Guildhall for many years, were destroyed in the Blitz. New ones, only nine feet high were created in 1953, and these stand high up in the Guildhall.

In conclusion to “the story so far”, John offered his own adaptation of the quotation from Churchill: “The history of Gog and Magog, like world politics, is very confused and much disputed”.

Those who were fortunate enough to be present at his talk may well also have become confused, but in the process they will have enjoyed a most excellent address, in which the President presented the fruits of his meticulous research in a thoroughly professional yet light-hearted manner.

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**LAMAS 52<sup>nd</sup> Conference of London Archaeologists,  
Museum of London 21 March 2015.**

*Compiled by Bruce Watson*

**The 2015 Ralph Merrifield Award**

On behalf of LAMAS, the Award was presented by John Clark to Finbarr Whooley of the Museum of London Archaeological Archive (LAARC) in recognition of the efforts of the staff of the Archive to curate, research, and provide public access to the capital’s archaeological heritage.

## **An Early Neolithic Site at 41-42 Kew Bridge Road, Brentford**

*Richard Humphrey, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA)*

The site was sandwiched between the Thames and the line of the London to Silchester Roman road. The drift geology consisted of terrace gravels overlain by a sandy brickearth prehistoric land surface which, despite the truncation caused by Victorian basements, was well-preserved. The earliest feature was a Holocene palaeochannel, which had flowed southwards into the Thames. The upper fills of this former tributary and the adjoining features revealed extensive evidence of prolonged human activity (over 1,500 worked flints), connected with exploitation of riverine sources of food and raw materials. The earliest flint work was of Mesolithic date and included microliths and microburins, all of which appear to be residual finds recovered from Neolithic contexts. Early Neolithic features included pits, postholes and several ditches. During the Early Neolithic there was extensive evidence of knapping of local foreshore flint cobbles to produce tools including serrated blades and scrapers. Other Neolithic finds included multiple pot sherds derived from the same vessels (plain bowls and decorated wares *c.* 3600-3300 BC), perhaps representing the deliberate deposition of material; a fragment of sandstone quern; and a flake from a greenstone axe derived either from North Wales or the Lake District.

Roman activity, surprisingly, was limited to a few sherds of abraded pottery and a linear ditch parallel with the line of the adjoining road.

## **Prehistoric and Historic Landscapes at Sipson Farm, Harmondsworth: Excavations 2010-2014**

*Bob Cowie, MOLA*

In advance of gravel quarrying north of Heathrow airport, successive seasons of excavation have revealed a multi-period sequence of truncated features. The earliest activity during the Neolithic was represented by a cremation burial, various pits and a ring ditch. Associated finds included blades, scrapers, a flint adze, a fabricator and residual transverse arrowhead. By the Middle Bronze Age a series of ditched fields had been established, containing waterholes. Evidence of probable farmsteads consisted of wells and clusters of postholes. Associated finds included worked flints and a cylindrical clay loom weight with an impressed decoration. There was evidence of several Bronze Age cremation burials and a tiny ring ditch, which contained a considerable quantity of calcined bone – some identifiable as human. Middle Iron Age activity was represented by a huge oval feature nicknamed ‘the splodge’ by its excavators (Fig 1).



*Fig 1: The cluster of waterholes at Sipson Farm under excavation, view looking south towards Sipson Road (Bob Cowie MOLA)*

It was a series of intercutting waterholes, most of which were undated, but one contained a number of large sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and another contained a line of six timber stakes. The waterlogged plant remains recovered from these waterholes should provide a lot of information concerning the contemporary flora. This feature was entered by a gravel ramp along its southern side. Late Iron Age activity consisted of a farmstead consisting of three penannular eaves-drip gullies, set within a series of ditched fields served by a trackway. Contemporary with this activity were more waterholes and wells. The site was still occupied during the Roman period when a new ditched enclosure was dug. During the Medieval period (c. 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) more ditched fields were established, while the buildings of a farmstead were represented by rectangular wall foundation trenches and scattered postholes. A timber-lined well produced a fragment of a broad rimmed wooden wheel.

### **Excavations at St Bartholomew's Hospital, City of London**

*Antony Francis, MOLA*

In recent years London's oldest hospital (est. 1123) has been undergoing an extensive rebuilding programme, accompanied by a long term programme of archaeological fieldwork which will be completed during 2015. Recent excavations within the basements of several standing buildings have focused on part of the Roman 'western' extra-mural cemetery. Discoveries have included eight partial inhumations and a single cremation burial. Grave goods have included a broken samian bowl and a brooch. There was also evidence of Roman quarry pits and fragments of several buildings of unknown function. Medieval features included extensive brickearth and gravel quarries; a tile-lined hearth;

chalk wall foundations; plus chalk-lined wells and cesspits. A medieval wattle-lined pit contained a segment of a wooden felloe or wheel rim. Early post-medieval discoveries included a brick-lined cellar incorporating reused medieval architectural stonework. There was also evidence of the Great Fire destruction including a carbonised wooden trough.

### **Saxons at the Adelphi, Strand**

*Dougie Killock, PCA*

The Adelphi building (1936-38) on the south side of the Strand stands on the line of the deeply buried waterfront of the Middle Saxon (c. AD 650-850) settlement and trading centres of *Lundenwic*. One of the few recent opportunities to explore the waterfront was in 1988 at York Buildings, where one phase of revetment was tree-ring dated to c. AD 679. So the excavation of a new lift pit in the basement car park of the Adelphi, offered a small but very significant new opportunity to examine the Middle Saxon waterfront. Owing to a depth limitation of 1.8m, natural deposits were not reached. The earliest deposits reached represented the early 7<sup>th</sup> century Thames foreshore. The foreshore was initially reclaimed by the construction of a brushwood embankment; it was superseded by a revetment consisting of a line of vertical timber posts around which wattles had been woven. Next a revetment of vertical posts retaining planking was erected; this was subsequently dismantled and sealed by either the dumping or natural accumulation of foreshore deposits, containing a silver gilt sceatta of ‘the two emperors type’ (dated to AD 655-75) and large amounts of residual Roman ceramic building materials and masonry. The next two phases of reclamation consisted of parallel lines of posts, which originally would have retained planking, but both phases were subsequently dismantled. The final phase of reclamation was an embankment constructed of brushwood and dumped materials including masses of animal bones and other domestic rubbish. Its construction is dated by ceramics to c. AD 700-750. Subsequently the area was built over, so it was obviously now protected from the river by (unexcavated) revetments situated further south. There were traces of timber buildings, one of which had been burnt down; pits; midden material; and external surfaces (possibly yards). Associated finds included bun-shaped clay loom weights; an imported coniferous (wine?) barrel head timber; a lead net sinker; a bone pin beater; a bone needle, and an ivory bead. There was also evidence of antler working perhaps connected with comb making. The amount of residual Roman building material recovered throughout the sequence confirms that it was being brought here perhaps by boat on a systematic basis by the Saxons.

## **Filling in the gaps: what the Portable Antiquities Scheme can tell us about the Thames**

*Ben Paits, Portable Antiquities Scheme and Museum of London*

The online database for Greater London of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) is a veritable 'treasure trove'. On 20 March 2015 it listed 8,986 artefacts the vast majority of which are metal objects discovered by detectorists often working on the Thames foreshore. The breakdown of this assemblage is on a period by period basis: Mesolithic (0.9%); Neolithic (2.7%); Bronze Age (0.9%); Iron Age (4.5%); Roman (18.0%); early medieval (1.3%); medieval (21.0%) and post-medieval (48.3%). The prehistoric finds are largely clustered along the Thames, although the Iron Age material, which includes over 300 coins, shows a broader distribution. Mesolithic finds include a flint adze discovered in a Mitcham garden. Significant Bronze Age foreshore finds include a spear from Pimlico and a sword from Brentford. Roman finds also showed a strongly Thames based distribution, with the notable exception of 149 coins from West Wickham, Bromley, which are believed to indicate the site of a significant Roman settlement. One important find from the Lambeth foreshore is the base of an 8<sup>th</sup> century Irish style drinking horn. Some areas such as the Thames foreshore outside the Tower of London have been systematically metal detected for some years; significant finds from this work include a 17<sup>th</sup> century curry comb and a Pappenheimer rapier hand guard.

## **Afternoon Session: Recent Finds Research**

### **Unlocking the Magic of the Archaeological Archive: a case study of Roman jet and amber**

*Glynn Davis, LAARC*

The challenge facing LAARC is to utilise and research its vast collection of artefacts from some 8,500 excavations. One solution has been for London University MA students to undertake artefact studies for their theses, examples of which have included studies of glassware and hair pins. Another avenue of outreach is to put aspects of the collection online. This has involved volunteers recording and digitising images of certain classes of objects such as Roman hair pins, gaming equipment, needles, intaglios and pipeclay figurines. Two other ongoing projects are the study of Roman amber and jet objects. The former material was brought here from the Baltic so it is quite rare and presumably expensive, while jet was produced locally at Whitby and its usage was widespread during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Both materials when discovered as grave goods have a strong association with women and children. The impression is that these two materials were regarded as possessing either magical or

supernatural powers, so could have served as part of private religious or ritual activities. Most of the amber Roman objects known from London are beads, but one is a 4th century die from Newgate Street (GPO75 <741>) and another tiny gladiator's helmet pendant from Bucklesbury House. Jet is not easy to differentiate from lignite and both were used to produce a variety of hair pins; finger rings; numerous types of beads and bracelets; lids, and even gaming counters. Two Medusa pendants were both found in female graves. One east London Roman inhumation burial, which was probably female, contained a jet dice (HOO 88 [1631]). Cataloguing Roman dice has already produced some interesting results. For example, finds from one pre-Boudican pit that contained a cache of four Roman intaglios also included a bone dice, which is not mentioned in the publication of this material ('A Cache of Roman Intaglios from Eastcheap, City of London' Henig, M, *LAMAS Trans* 1984, 35, 11-15).

### **To impress or express? Exploring identity through Roman dress accessories and toilet practices**

*Michael Marshall, MOLA*

The concept of expressing your gender, age, ethnicity, profession, religious beliefs or wealth through your appearance is nothing new: over 1900 years ago the inhabitants of *Londinium* were also dressing to impress their contemporaries. There are numerous finds of jewellery ranging from exquisite gold ear rings to cheap glass beads and finger rings from Roman London. Over 1,500 Roman hair pins are known from London, making it the most common female dress accessory. Interestingly, the earlier examples are relatively long, suggesting that they were intended to retain elaborate or 'big' hair styles, while later examples (after *c.* AD 250) are shorter and were probably intended to retain different hair styles. The materials used to make hair pins also changed over time. From *c.* AD 50-150 copper-alloy was commonly used, then between *c.* AD 120-200 bone was the most common material used to make hair pins, after which its popularity declined. How can these trends be explained? One possibility is that, initially during the Roman period, long hair pins were used by relatively high-status women, perhaps immigrants, who wore their hair in elaborately coiffed Roman style arrangements. Over time this fashion might have been adopted by some of the indigenous women hence the mass production of cheap bone hair pins. However, by *c.* AD 200 the fashion appears to have changed; perhaps having shorter hair or wearing long hair gathered into buns became more popular.

Among the popular objects in Roman London were sets of copper-alloy 'manicure' or personal hygiene sets which consisted of tweezers, an ear-pick and a nail cleaner, all looped together and hung on a ring, so it could

have been suspended from a cord or have been attached to a belt. Also common as accessories were copper-alloy cosmetic grinders (with tiny pestles and mortars), which also possessed suspension loops indicating they could have been carried around. These two types of portable accessories appear to have been quite common in Roman London judging by the number of finds, and certainly their individual components were frequently lost. How useful these sets actually were is not certain: perhaps they were mainly worn as female symbols of adulthood or sophistication. While some Roman dress accessories like finger rings or bracelets could have been worn by either gender, some items such as military or para-military belt sets would have been clearly worn by men as a symbol of authority. One particular style of late Roman metal bracelet might have been worn like a modern medal to signify distinguished military service. In the Roman world the phallus served as a symbol of fertility (associated with the impotent god Priapus, who possessed an immense penis), good luck and defence against evil, hence its use as a symbol on a range of amulets. The usage of the phallus symbol as an amulet appears to have been a new concept introduced by the Romans. Its adoption shows that not only Roman divinities, but aspects of their associated symbolism like the phallus were widely recognised and understood by the population of *Londinium*.

### **In the footsteps of Sherlock Holmes: the Windsor Sarcophagus, the Torso from Petticoat Lane and other Adventures**

*Francis Grew, MOL Senior Archaeological Curator and Archive Manager*

The publication of a fully illustrated corpus of Roman sculpture from South-Eastern England is a very important addition to the literature on this subject (*Roman Sculpture from London and the South-East* by Coombe, P, Henig, M, Grew, F & Hayward, K, 2015, Oxford). What is particularly important is that for the first time the geology and provenance of many these objects has been researched. Two Roman marble sculptures – a sarcophagus from Windsor, originally from Bishopsgate House, Surrey, and the torso of a male youth with dumbbells from Petticoat Lane, Tower Hamlets, - are now both reinterpreted as ‘Grand Tour’ souvenirs. One lost 17<sup>th</sup> century discovery from near St Thomas-à-Watering along the Old Kent Road in Southwark consisted of a two headed herm. It was probably of the type that depicted two males, one old, the other young, and might have served as a civic boundary marker. One significant find is the extremely rare mid-1<sup>st</sup> century AD Egyptian basalt cinerary urn discovered at Warwick Square in the City of London in 1881. It is carved from a single block of stone (Fig 2).



*Fig 2: The Warwick Square Egyptian olivine basalt cinerary urn, height of vessel and 0.385m, weight 16.106 kg and surviving height of lid 0.109m (photo: Francis Grew, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum)*

The urn contained a coin of Claudius minted in AD 41 and the cremated remains of a man in his 30s, presumably a high-status individual, perhaps from abroad.

Ever since its discovery in 1949, a marble portrait bust from Lullingstone villa in Kent has tantalised scholars. Now it is provisionally reinterpreted as a likeness of Publius Helvius Pertinax, governor of Britain *c.* AD 185-87. A divisive character, who was relieved of his command when some of the British garrison mutinied in reaction to his harsh discipline, yet who recovered sufficiently to be appointed proconsul of Africa, Pertinax was proclaimed emperor in December AD 192, following the murder of Commodus, but his reign only lasted three months as he was also murdered. Lullingstone was an impressive villa. Could it have been Pertinax's country residence in Britain? Without doubt the bust was deliberately dismembered and smashed. If it is indeed an image of this one-time emperor, then the hatred of disaffected legionaries in AD 187 or opponents of his power-bid in 193 could provide motives for this iconoclasm.

### **The Other Cheapside Hoard: the eleventh-century jewellery hoard discovered in 1838**

*John Clark, Curator Emeritus, MOL*

In 1912, the redevelopment of a Cheapside property in the City of London revealed a very well-known hoard of Elizabethan and early Stuart jewellery (*The Cheapside Hoard: London's Lost Jewels*, Forsyth, H, 2013, MOL). However, much less well-known is an earlier find of Saxo-Norman jewellery from the same street. This earlier hoard was discovered in October 1838, when a 4.8m deep sewer trench was being dug along the centre of the street close to St Mary-le-Bow Church. It was passed to Richard Kelsey, the Surveyor to the Commissioners of Sewers, and

presented to the Guildhall Museum. John Clark is now working with Prof. Andrew Reynolds of UCL Institute of Archaeology to analyse and publish this hoard; this work includes metallurgical analysis carried out by Chris Witney-Lagen. The hoard comprises 43 objects of lead-tin alloy and of pure tin, including a variety of brooch designs, slush-cast beads, and solid and wire finger rings. Similar items recovered from several London sites seem to confirm a late 11<sup>th</sup> century date for this material. The provisional impression is that this material, some of which has an unfinished appearance, represents the concealment of the contents of a workshop producing relatively cheap imitation silver jewellery.

### **Genteel Rubbish: the material culture of London's West End in the 18<sup>th</sup> century**

*Jacqui Pearce, MOLA*

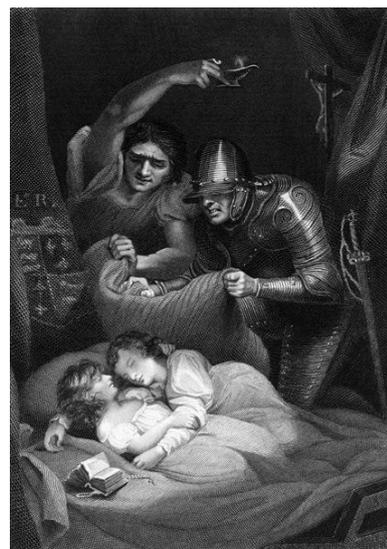
In 2010 the redevelopment of 9-11 Duke Street, Westminster, revealed an infilled ditch containing masses of pottery; partial excavation of this feature produced 546 sherds representing 320 vessels of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century date. During the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century this area was in the process of being transformed from marshy fields and brick yards to elegant squares lined with grand houses, so this assemblage offers a snapshot of the area's material culture during its 'gentrification'. About 75% of the sherds consisted of fine wares including expensive English (Bow, Lowestoft, Vauxhall and Worcester) and Chinese porcelain; the range of vessels present included dinner plates, dishes, tea bowls and saucers. Other dining wares consisted of English delftware and white salt-glazed stonewares intended to imitate Chinese porcelain. Robust and cheap kitchen wares including bowls, dishes and pipkins were represented by London-area coarse redwares and Surrey/Hampshire border wares. There were German Westerwald stoneware chamber pots and their local imitations, plus stoneware mugs and tankards. Teapots were present in a variety of fabrics including creamwares, agateware and red stonewares. One unusual vessel was a whistle pot, which made bird sounds; it was either a toy or a hunter's lure. Food remains included green turtle bones, another sign of affluence. The question is why was all this material discarded here? Similar assemblages are normally interpreted as 'clearance groups', created by occasions like house moves when large amounts of unwanted ceramics were dumped *en masse*. Documentary research has established that about the time that this property was developed in 1764, the St Marylebone parish scavenger or refuse collector had a yard next door where all the debris his staff collected would have been sorted, the saleable materials like scrap metal salvaged, and the remaining valueless materials like broken ceramics simply

dumped. It appears that this ditch on the neighbouring property was probably infilled as result of this activity.

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### **FROM CAR PARK TO CATHEDRAL: RICHARD III AND THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER**

The discovery of Richard III's remains in Leicester car park in 2012 sparked off a huge debate about his reputation, in particular his reputation as a 'good' or 'bad king who was responsible for the murder of his nephews; Edward V and his younger brother Richard, better known as the 'Princes in the Tower' (right), whose fate has inspired much discussion.



Edward IV shortly before his death (9th April 1483) had appointed his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester as sole guardian of his children and Protector of the Realm, during young Edward's minority (he was 12). However, during the summer of 1483 a canon lawyer Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells declared that Edward's clandestine marriage to Elizabeth Woodville was bigamous and therefore their children were illegitimate and consequently barred from the succession. It has been claimed that in c.1461 Edward was either secretly married or briefly betrothed to Lady Eleanor Butler (died 1468), the widowed daughter of the 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Shrewsbury. So Richard was able to ignore Edward's wishes, and used his position as Protector and his claim to the throne to make himself king. In May 1483 the two princes were moved initially to the palatial Royal apartments in the Tower of London. Then in June or July, probably after a failed rescue attempt, they were moved to more secure accommodation within the Tower and were never seen again. On 6 July Richard's Coronation was held. By January 1484 it was widely believed that Richard had murdered his nephews. However, while it is not universally accepted by historians that the princes were murdered during 1483, it is widely accepted that they were murdered during 1483–86, either by Richard III or possibly by his successor Henry VII. The most likely reason for the absence of a public funeral and the construction of a tomb for the young princes is that neither Richard III nor Henry VII would have welcomed the veneration of these royal child martyrs as it would have undermined their authority.

In 1674, during demolition work within the Tower of London the skeletal remains of two juveniles were found buried (possibly in a wooden chest) at a depth of about three metres below ground level close to the foot of the

external staircase, which had formerly connected the King's Lodgings to the chapel in the White Tower. It is commonly believed (but never proven) that these individuals are the two princes. In 1678 these two juveniles were reburied within Westminster Abbey, close to where Anne Mowbray, the child bride (died 1481) of Prince Richard was reburied in 1965 (*British Archaeology* 2013, No 130, p20-23)

The supposed remains of the two princes which were last studied in 1933, should be re-examined, which would allow them to be radiocarbon dated (currently their antiquity is unknown) and DNA extracted to confirm their identity: their Y chromosome should be identical to that of Richard III as they are descended from the same paternal line. The 1933 osteological analysis confirmed that material reburied in Westminster Abbey represents the incomplete skeletal remains of two juveniles; the eldest was estimated to be 12-13 and younger 9-11 years old. The analysis concluded that they were the remains of Edward V and his younger brother Richard and their death had "occurred during the reign of their usurping uncle Richard III" (*Archaeologia* 1934, vol 84, 19). Their gender was not determined as this is very difficult to establish for juveniles. Extensive staining on the facial remains of the older juvenile was interpreted as a "blood stain. Its presence, together with the complete separation of the facial skeleton, lends support to the traditional account of the manner of the brothers' death" by suffocation (*ibid* 18).

It is sometimes stated that Theya Molleson's 1987 reappraisal (*London Archaeologist* vol 5, No 10, 258-61) of these data confirms, from the estimated ages of the two juveniles, that they probably died during 1484, and therefore must have been murdered by Richard III (e.g. *Times* 21/5/87 Front page: 'Modern Science convicts Richard III of murder' and *Times* 28/3/15 Archaeology; 'Unpicking Bones of the Princes' Murder'). However, this is an over-interpretation of her analysis. She pointed out that, using two different methods of dental age determination, the median age range of the older juvenile was 14.5 and 11.6 years and for the younger 9.6 and 7.8 years. She also re-calculated their estimated ages from their skeletal maturity to show that the older juvenile was 13.5 to 14.5 and the younger 11.5 to 12.5 years old. The latter set of figures would indicate that assuming these two juveniles are the Yorkist princes they died between *circa* 1484 and 1487. None of these estimates is precise enough to establish 1484 as the probable date for their deaths, hence the urgent need for further scientific study to try and resolve these issues and reappraise the 1933 analysis.

*Bruce Watson*

**Image:** *The murder of the Princes (Richard III Act iv, Scene iii) 1790, an engraving by William Skelton after William Northcote's painting*

## MIDDLESEX, LOST BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Fifty years ago Middlesex County Council and London County Council merged to become the Greater London Council, since when the word Middlesex has been eradicated from official records and largely forgotten. Even Pevsner's *Buildings of Middlesex* (1950) has been superseded by volumes entitled *London North* and *London North-West*.

Middlesex appears for the first time in a charter of 704.

When the Domesday Book was written in 1086 it was a county, divided into the Hundreds of Edmonton, Gore, Ossulstone, Spelthorne, Elthorne and Hounslow, each containing manors and vills, bearing the names of many of the places where LAMAS members live today. It was bounded on the east, south and west by the Rivers Lee, Thames and Colne, and on the north by the properties of St Alban's Abbey.

The City of London lies within the ancient county (in Ossulstone Hundred) as does the Liberty of Westminster (the City of Westminster since 1965).

The county was small in extent but populous and, from medieval times onwards, constantly busy with merchants and tradesmen passing through the rural fringes to attend business in the City, and people going to the Courts of Kings Bench and Common Pleas that were held in Westminster Hall. The Bishop of Worcester had a rest house at Hillingdon, where he could stay on his journeys to Parliamentary sessions.

The farmers and smallholders in outer Middlesex villages took their goods to those London markets that allowed them trading space. They sometimes transgressed by offering substandard goods, and had to stand in the pillory. Rural Middlesex supplied London with hay, milk, market garden produce, kindlewood and bricks and tiles in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Local Government outside the City and Westminster was in the hands of Middlesex Magistrates, some of whom lived in Westminster and served on both commissions. They sat at Petty Sessions and supervised the work of the parish vestries. Middlesex Sessions records survive from 1549, and the county built a sessions house at the bottom of St John's Street in Clerkenwell in 1612. It was named Hicks Hall after Sir Baptist Hicks who paid for it. It was replaced in 1782 by the rather heavy but handsome building designed by John Rogers, which stands at the western end of Clerkenwell Green today.

The formation of the County of London in 1889 removed a large urban area from Middlesex, leaving the rest to be the new Administrative County of Middlesex, and the Clerkenwell Sessions House was handed over to the LCC in return for the use of a former Westminster Guildhall in Little Sanctuary.

A new, beautiful, and highly decorative building designed by J S Gibson was erected in 1911-13 in Parliament Square and named the Middlesex Guildhall. Quarter Sessions were held there until 1972. The building has recently become the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom.

The Middlesex County Council promoted pride in the county, embellishing buildings, official documents and school exercise books with the County Arms – a Saxon crown with three Saxon seaxes – reminding us that Middlesex sprang from the kingdom of the East Saxons.

The name lives on in the title of this society and it is fitting that the 50<sup>th</sup> LAMAS Local History Conference to be held on 21 November 2015 is commemorating Middlesex, a lost, but surely not forgotten county.

*Eileen M Bowlt*

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## EVENTS

### **The London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC)**

The Museum of London's Archaeological Archive in Mortimer Wheeler House is the largest in the world. This summer it is offering behind-the-scenes tours and an interactive walk around Roman London, full details of which can be found at [www.museumoflondon.org.uk/tours](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/tours)

**8 and 16 May 2015, 11.00am to 12.30pm and 1.30 to 3.00pm**  
**Hidden London**

Book in advance £7.50.

**6 and 20 June 2015, 11.00am to 12.30pm and 1.30 to 3.00pm**  
**Around the World in 90 minutes**

Book in advance £7.50.

**4 and 18 July, 1 and 15 Aug, 11.15am to 1.15pm and 2.15 to 4.15pm**  
**Roman archaeology under your feet**

Book in advance £12.50.

All tickets must be booked in advance via the Museum of London website ([www.museumoflondon.org.uk/tours](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/tours)) or the Box Office (020 001 9844).

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## AFFILIATED SOCIETY MEETINGS

### **Acton History Group**

Lectures are on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of the month at 7.30pm in St Mary's Church Hall, admission £2. Contact Secretary David Knights, 30 Highland Avenue, Acton W3 6EU (020 8992 8698); email: [info@actonhistory.co.uk](mailto:info@actonhistory.co.uk); website: [www.actonhistory.co.uk](http://www.actonhistory.co.uk)

**10 June 2015**

**AGM and South Acton Heritage project film and refreshments.**

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**Barking and District Historical Society**

Meetings held at 19.45 at Harp House, 16 Helmore Road (off Goodey Road), Barking, and IG11 9PH. Free to members. £1.50 to non-members. Telephone 020 8597 7210. email: barkinghistorical@hotmail.com; website: www.barkinghistory.co.uk

**11 May 2015**

**Annual General Meeting** followed by **History of the Stowe Maries Aerodrome, Essex**, Roger Smith

**1 June 2015**

**Ghosts and graves of Barking and Dagenham**, an illustrated talk by Linda Rhodes

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#### **Barnes and Mortlake History Society**

Meetings are held at the Sheen Lane Centre, Sheen Lane, London SW14 8LP at 8pm. The meetings are free for members (£2 for visitors). For further details please contact the Hon. Secretary on 0208 878 3756 or visit us at [www.barnes-history.org.uk](http://www.barnes-history.org.uk).

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#### **Barnet Museum and Local History Society**

All meetings are held in Church House, Wood Street, Barnet at 3pm on Mondays (opposite the Museum). Lectures are free for members (£3 for visitors). Contact Barnet Museum, 31 Wood Street, Barnet EN5 4BE (020 8440 8066) or visit: [www.barnetmuseum.co.uk](http://www.barnetmuseum.co.uk) for more information.

**11 May 2015**

**Battle of Waterloo: A defining moment in European History**, Paul Chamberlain

**15 June 2015**

**Dickens in Barnet**, Paul Baker

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#### **Bexley Archaeological Group**

All meetings are held at Bexley and Sidcup Conservative Club, 19 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent and excavations are carried out at the weekends (Mar-Nov). For further information contact the Chairman, Mr Martin Baker, 24 Valliers Wood Road, Sidcup, Kent DA15 8BG (020 8300 1752); email: [martin.baker@btinternet.com](mailto:martin.baker@btinternet.com); website: [www.bag.org.uk](http://www.bag.org.uk)

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#### **Brentford and Chiswick Local History Society**

The society meets at the Chiswick Memorial Club, Afton House, Bourne Place, Chiswick W4, starting at 7.30pm, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Monday in the month, from September to May inclusive. For further information please contact the Hon. Secretary, Tess Powell, 7 Dale Street, London W4 2BJ or visit: [www.brentfordandchiswicklhs.org.uk](http://www.brentfordandchiswicklhs.org.uk)

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#### **Camden History Society**

The society normally meets at 7.30pm on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month, except August. Venues vary; non-members welcome (£1). For further information please contact the Hon. Secretary, Mrs Jane Ramsay (020 7586 4436) or visit: [www.camdenhistorysociety.org](http://www.camdenhistorysociety.org)

**14 May 2015**

Burgh House, New End Square, Hampstead NW3 1LT  
**Spies at the Isokon**, Dr David Burke

**18 June 2015, 6.30pm**

Camden Local Studies & Archives Centre

**AGM and Archaeology of King's Cross Goods Yard**, Becky Haslam

**16 July 2015**

Burgh House, New End Square, Hampstead NW3 1LT

**History of St Michael's Church**, Roger Sainsbury

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#### **Camden New Town History Group**

Camden New Town is north of Camden Town, in the London Borough of Camden. Meetings of this group of local residents are generally held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of each month at the Irish Centre in Camden Square.

email: maillist@camdennewtown.info; website: www.camdennewtown.info.

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#### **Chadwell Heath Historical Society**

Meetings are held at 7.30pm on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday of every month from September to June. All meetings are held at Wangey Road Chapel, Wangey Road, Chadwell Heath, starting at 7.30pm. Enquiries to 020 8590 4659 or 020 8597 1225; email: chadwellheathhs@hotmail.com

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#### **City of London Archaeological Society**

The society's meetings are held at St Olave's Parish Hall, Mark Lane EC3. Doors open at 6.30pm for a 7.00pm start. Light refreshments are available after the lecture. Non-members' admission: £2 (please sign the visitors' book). For further details, visit: www.colas.org.uk; email: mail@colas.org.uk.

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#### **Cuffley Industrial Heritage Society**

The Society meets at Northaw Village Hall, 5 Northaw Road West, Northaw, Hertfordshire EN6 4NW, near Potters Bar and Cuffley. Talks start at 8.00pm (doors open 7.30pm). Talks are free to members (£3 for visitors). For more information, contact Don Munns, 16 Coulter Close, Cuffley, Herts, EN6 4RR (01707 873680); email: chairman@cihs.org.uk

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**12 May 2015**

**The Architecture of the London Underground**, Oliver Green

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#### **Edmonton Hundred Historical Society**

Talks are free to members (£1 for visitors), and are held at Jubilee Hall, 2 Parsonage Lane, Enfield; at the **All Saints Church Hall**, Church Street, Edmonton N9 and at Bruce Castle, Lordship Lane, Tottenham N17. Further details from Enfield Local Studies Centre & Archive, Thomas Hardy House, 39 London Road, Enfield EN2 6DS (020 8379 2839) email: info@edmontonhundred.org.uk; website: <http://n21.net/edmonton-hundred-historical-society.html>

**14 May 2015, 7.45pm for 8.00pm**

**A View of the New River: 400 Years of Fresh Water**, Rachael Macdonald

**4 July 2015, 7.45pm for 8.00pm**

**Terror from the skies: Enfield and the air war 1914-18**, Ian Jones

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### **The Eltham Society**

Public talks cost £2 to non-members but are free to members, unless stated otherwise. Admittance is only allowed if there is room in the hall. All local public walks are free (entrance fees have to be paid though). The non-public events are only open to Eltham Society members. Contact: Monica Horner.

email: [contact@theelthamsociety.org.uk](mailto:contact@theelthamsociety.org.uk); website: [www.theelthamsociety.org.uk](http://www.theelthamsociety.org.uk)

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### **Enfield Archaeological Society**

Meetings are held at the Jubilee Hall, junction of Chase Side and Parsonage Lane, Enfield, starting at 8.00pm (doors open at 7.30pm). Visitors: £1 per person. For further information please contact Ms Val Mundy, 88 Gordon Hill, Enfield, EN2 0QS. Email [valmunday@hotmail.com](mailto:valmunday@hotmail.com), [www.enfarchsoc.org](http://www.enfarchsoc.org)

**8 May 2015**

**Crossrail Archaeology Programme**, Jay Carver

**12 June 2015**

**Update on Thames Discovery Programme**, Elliott Wragg

**3 July 2015**

**Enfield at War: Shirts, Shells and Poison Gas**, Ian Jones

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### **Friends of Bruce Castle Museum and Park**

Evening talks are last Wednesday of the month, 7.00pm for 7.30pm start. Munch and Listen talks are on the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of the month, 12.00pm for 12.15pm start. Talks are free and open to all (tea/coffee is available for a small charge). All meetings are held at Bruce Castle Museum, Lordship Lane, Tottenham, N17 8NU. Details of the programme are available from [www.haringey.gov.uk/brucecastlemuseum](http://www.haringey.gov.uk/brucecastlemuseum) or the FoBC Secretary at Bruce Castle Museum (020 8808 8772). Car park on site.

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### **Friends of Hackney Archive**

For information about the activities of Friends of Hackney Archives, email: [archives@hackney.gov.uk](mailto:archives@hackney.gov.uk); website: [www.hackney.gov.uk/c-archives-friends](http://www.hackney.gov.uk/c-archives-friends).

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### **Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery**

For information about the activities of Friends of Kensal Green Cemetery, email: [fokgc@hotmail.com](mailto:fokgc@hotmail.com); website: [www.kensalgreen.co.uk](http://www.kensalgreen.co.uk).

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### **Friern Barnet and District Local History Society**

Meetings are held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at The North Middlesex Golf Club, The Manor House, Friern Barnet Lane, Whetstone N20 0NL, starting at 7.45pm for 8.00pm. Non-members are welcome (£2). Refreshments are available. There are no meetings in July and August. Email: [friernbarnethistory@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:friernbarnethistory@hotmail.co.uk); website: [www.friernbarnethistory.org.uk](http://www.friernbarnethistory.org.uk). For further details contact David Berguer on 020 8368 8314.

**27 May 2015**

**Annual General Meeting and Coins**, Jim Corbishley

**24 June 2015**

**Stained Glass**, Helene Davidian

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**Fulham & Hammersmith Historical Society**

For information about the activities of Fulham and Hammersmith Historical Society, email: [fhhslst@gmail.com](mailto:fhhslst@gmail.com).

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**Greenwich Historical Society**

Meetings are held at 7.30pm (doors open 7.15pm) on the 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of the month at Blackheath High School, Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath SE3 7AG. Non-members welcome (donation of £3 per person). Enquiries: 020 8858 0317 or visit [www.ghsoc.co.uk](http://www.ghsoc.co.uk).

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**Harefield History Society**

For information about the activities of Harefield, contact 01895 825501. Website: [www.lwmfhs.org.uk/index.php/local-history/54-harefield-history-society](http://www.lwmfhs.org.uk/index.php/local-history/54-harefield-history-society).

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**Hayes and Harlington Local History Society**

Most meetings are held at Botwell Green Library, Leisure Centre, East Avenue, Hayes UB3 3HW at 7.30pm. The library closes to the public at 7pm and you are advised to arrive by 7.25pm for admittance and guidance to the first floor meeting room. Non-members are welcome. Further information from Mr Robin Brown, 107 Wentworth Crescent, Hayes, Middlesex UB3 1NP (020 8848 7959); email: [hayescanal@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:hayescanal@hotmail.co.uk)

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**Hendon & District Archaeological Society**

Lectures start 8.00pm at Stephens House & Gardens (formerly Avenue House), 17 East End Road, Finchley N3 3QE. Buses 82, 125, 143, 326 & 460 pass close by, and it is five to ten minutes' walk from Finchley Central Station (Northern Line). Non-members welcome (£1.00). Tea/coffee and biscuits follow the talk. For further information, see the website: [www.hadas.org.uk](http://www.hadas.org.uk)

**12 May 2015**

**The Knights Templar and their London Connections**, Robert Stephenson

**9 June 2015**

**Annual General Meeting**

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**Hornsey Historical Society**

Lecture meetings are held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of every month at the Union Church Hall, corner of Ferme Park Road and Weston Park, starting at 8.00pm. A donation of £1.50 is requested from non-members. Refreshments are available from 7:40 pm. The doors close at 8:00 pm and latecomers are not admitted. For further information please ring The Old Schoolhouse (020 8348 8429); write to the Society at 136 Tottenham Lane N8 7EL; website: [www.hornseyhistorical.org.uk](http://www.hornseyhistorical.org.uk)

**13 May 2015**

**Flat-Packed Churches**, Marianne Zierau

**10 June**

**The Cinema Museum, Martin Humphries**

**8 July 2015**

**Annual General Meeting & Social Evening**

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**Hounslow & District History Society**

Meetings are held on Tuesdays at the United Reformed Church Hall, Chapel Road, Hounslow, starting at 8.00pm, non-members £1.50. For further details contact Andrea Cameron (0208 570 4264) or Liz Mammatt (020 3302 4036).

Website: [www.hounslowhistory.org.uk](http://www.hounslowhistory.org.uk).

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**Islington Archaeology and History Society**

Meetings are held on Wednesdays at 7.30pm at Islington Town Hall, Upper Street N1. A donation of £1 is requested from non-members. Enquiries: 020 7833 1541; website: [www.islingtonhistory.org.uk](http://www.islingtonhistory.org.uk).

**20 May 2015**

**The Chamberlain dynasty and Islington: nonconformism and coalition, Dr Thomas Lorman and Andrew Gardner**

**17 June 2015, 7.00pm**

**Annual General Meeting and Played in London: a sporting history, Simon Inglis**

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**Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society**

Meetings are held at 8pm at Surbiton Library Halls Ewell Road, Surbiton. Visitors will be asked for a donation of £2 towards expenses. Enquiries to Hon Secretary KUTAS, 21 Duffins Orchard, Brox Road, Ottershaw, Surrey, KT16 0LP, email [kutas.archaeology@gmail.com](mailto:kutas.archaeology@gmail.com), website: [www.kingstonarchaeology.org](http://www.kingstonarchaeology.org)

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**Lewisham Local History Society**

Meetings are held at the Methodist Church Hall, Albion Way SE13 6BT, starting at 7:45pm unless otherwise stated. Visitors welcomed, donation of £1 invited.

For further information please contact Gordon Dennington, 62 Park Hill Road, Bromley BR2 0LF; email: [Gordondennington@hotmail.com](mailto:Gordondennington@hotmail.com); website: [www.lewishamhistory.org.uk](http://www.lewishamhistory.org.uk)

**29 May 2015**

**Beckenham Place and its Park, Malvin and Maggie Mitchell**

**26 June 2015**

**Pioneers of Photography, Roger Mead**

**31 July 2015**

**Seaside Sauce, Alan Payne**

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**Leyton and Leytonstone Historical Society**

Meetings are held at Leyton Sixth Form College, Essex Road, Leyton E10 6EQ and at St John's Church Hall, E11 1HH, corner of Leytonstone High Road and Church Lane.

For further details please contact Maureen Measure, Secretary, L&LHS (020 8558 5491); email: [measure@btinternet.com](mailto:measure@btinternet.com); website: [www.leytonhistorysociety.org.uk](http://www.leytonhistorysociety.org.uk)

**6 May 7.45 pm, St. John's Church Hall**

**AGM and The River Lea from Luton to Leyton**, Richard Thomas

**1 July 7.45 pm, St. John's Church Hall**

**London and the First World War**, David Evans

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### **London Natural History Society**

Indoor meetings usually consist of talks, slide shows or discussions. Most indoor meetings are held at Camley Street Natural Park, Camley Street, London NW1 0PW. Visitors are welcome. A charge may be made on the door. For further information please visit website: [www.lnhs.org.uk/program.htm](http://www.lnhs.org.uk/program.htm)

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### **Merton Historical Society**

Meetings are held monthly from October until April, at 2.30pm on Saturday afternoons at Christ Church Hall, Colliers Wood. For further information please contact the Honorary Secretary, Mrs Rosemary Turner, 27 Burley Close, London SW16 4QQ; email: [mhs@mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk](mailto:mhs@mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk); website: [www.mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk](http://www.mertonhistoricalsociety.org.uk)

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### **The Norwood Society**

Local history talks are held on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 7.30pm at the Upper Norwood Library, Westow Hill SE19 1TJ. Entry is free, but a donation towards the cost of tea and homemade cakes would be much appreciated. Website: [www.norwoodsociety.co.uk](http://www.norwoodsociety.co.uk)

**21 May 2015**

**Pissarro in Norwood**, Richard Lines

**18 June 2015**

**The Subway**, Stephen Oxford

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### **Orpington & District Archaeological Society**

Meetings are held in Christ Church (United Reformed), Tudor Way, Petts Wood, BR5 1LH., on the first Wednesday of each month (except August and January) from 8.00pm. Non-members are welcome to attend, space permitting. For further information please contact Michael Meekums or Janet Clayton (020 8302 1572); website: [www.odas.org.uk](http://www.odas.org.uk).

**6 May 2015**

**MOLA Excavations at Bucklersbury House / Bloomberg Place**, Jessica Bryan

**3 June 2015**

**Betenson/Selwyn/Townshend. Ownership of Scadbury with Particular Reference to their Portraits**, Richard Selwyn Sharpe

**1 July 2015**

**The Restoration of Northfleet Harbour**, Conrad Broadley

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### **Pinner Local History Society**

All meetings start at 8.00pm. Main meetings take place in the Village Hall, Pinner. Visitors are welcome for a donation of £2. For further information please contact Mrs Sheila Cole, 40 Cambridge Road, North Harrow, Middlesex HA2 7LD (020 8866 3972); website: [www.pinnerlhs.org.uk](http://www.pinnerlhs.org.uk)

**2 April 2015**

**What Shaped Pinner Before the Railways Came**, Pat Clarke

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### **Potters Bar and District Historical Society**

Meetings are held in the 60 Plus Room, Wyllyotts Centre, starting at 8.00pm prompt. Visitors are welcome (admission £1). For further details please contact Arnold Davey on email: [guffins@hotmail.com](mailto:guffins@hotmail.com); website: [www.pottersbar.org/historicalsociety](http://www.pottersbar.org/historicalsociety).

**16 April 2015**

**Annual General Meeting** followed by **Potters Bar in 1911**, Chris Cook

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### **Richmond Archaeological Society**

All lectures take place on the 2nd Friday of every month at the Vestry Hall, Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey at 8:00pm, and are free to members. Non-members are welcome to attend by giving a donation. For further information please visit the website: [www.richmondarchaeology.org.uk](http://www.richmondarchaeology.org.uk)

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### **Richmond Local History Society**

All meetings are held at Duke Street Church, Richmond, TW9 1DH at 8.00pm (coffee from 7.30pm). Visitors: £2. Further information from the Secretary, Elizabeth Velluet (020 8891 3825); email: [rich.hist@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:rich.hist@yahoo.co.uk); website: [www.richmondhistory.org.uk](http://www.richmondhistory.org.uk)

**18 May 2015**

**AGM** and talk, **The Hearsam Collection in Richmond Park**, and party

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### **Rotherhithe and Bermondsey Local History Society**

Unless otherwise stated, meetings take place at the Time and Talents Settlement, The Old Mortuary, St Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe, SE16 4DJ, and begin at 7.45pm. Non-members welcome for a donation of £2. For more information please visit [www.rbhistory.org.uk](http://www.rbhistory.org.uk)

**27 May 2015**

**Small Pox, Wharves and Hospital Ships**, Francine Payne

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### **Ruislip, Northwood and Eastcote Local History Society**

Meetings are held on the third Monday of the month from September to April, at 8.15pm in St Martin's Church Hall, High Street, Ruislip. Visitors are welcome (£2 admission charge). For further information, please contact the Society's Programme Secretary on 01895 673299.

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### **Southgate District Civic Trust**

The Trust covers Southgate, New Southgate, Cockfosters, Palmers Green, Winchmore Hill and Hadley Wood. Open Meetings are held twice a year at the Walker Hall, Waterfall Road, Southgate, and Local History meetings are held five times a year at the Friends Meeting House, Church Hill, Winchmore Hill. Non-members are welcome. For further information, contact Colin Barratt (020 8882 2246); email [info@southgatedistrictcivictrust.co.uk](mailto:info@southgatedistrictcivictrust.co.uk) or visit [www.southgatedistrictcivictrust.co.uk](http://www.southgatedistrictcivictrust.co.uk)

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### **Southwark and Lambeth Archaeological Society**

Lectures are held monthly on the second Tuesday at 7.30pm at the Housing Co-operative, 106 The Cut SE1, (direct entrance from the raised walkway), almost opposite the Old Vic. Coffee or tea and biscuits are available from 7.00 pm. Visitors are welcome but are asked to contribute £1 towards expenses. For further details please contact Richard Buchanan, 79 Ashridge Crescent, Shooter's Hill, London SE18 3EA. For enquiries please call 020 8764 8314.

**12 May 2015**

**Protecting London**, Gustav Milne

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### **Spelthorne Archaeology and Local History Group**

Unless otherwise stated, all meetings take place at the Methodist Church, Thames Street, Staines, and begin at 8.00pm. Members free, non members welcome (£2 please). For further details please contact Nick Pollard (01932 564585); email: [npollard@spelthornemuseum.org.uk](mailto:npollard@spelthornemuseum.org.uk); website: [www.spelthornemuseum.org.uk](http://www.spelthornemuseum.org.uk)

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### **Stanmore & Harrow Historical Society**

Meetings are held at the Wealdstone Baptist Church, High Road, Wealdstone, at 8.00pm on Wednesdays, excluding July and August (visitors welcome at a charge of £1). For further information please contact The Secretary, [info@Stanmore-Harrow-Historical.org.uk](mailto:info@Stanmore-Harrow-Historical.org.uk); [www.stanmore-harrow-historical.org.uk](http://www.stanmore-harrow-historical.org.uk)

**3 June 2015**

**History of Auctions**, Noel Lynch

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### **Sunbury and Shepperton Local History Society**

The Society meets at 8.00pm on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of the month from October to May in the John Crook Theatre at Halliford School, Russell Road, Shepperton. The September meeting is held in Sunbury. Non-members are welcome (£2). Any queries should be addressed to 'Contact Us' function of the Society's website: [www.sslhs.org.uk](http://www.sslhs.org.uk)

**19 May 2015, Surrey History Centre**

**The Gentleman's Magazine 1731-1856**, Julian Pooley

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### **Borough of Twickenham Local History Society**

Lectures are held at St Mary's Church Hall, Church Street, Twickenham, at 8.00pm on the first Monday of each month from October to May. Guests are welcome (£2.50). For further information please contact the Secretary, Ms Rosemary McGlashon (020 8977 5671) or visit our website <http://www.botlhs.co.uk>

**11 May 2015**

AGM followed by **Some Twickenham Antiquarians and Historians 1753 to the present day**, Dr David Allan

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**Uxbridge Local History and Archives Society**

All meetings take place at Christ Church, Redford Way (off Belmont Road), Uxbridge, starting at 7.30pm. For further information please contact Mr K.R. Pearce, 29 Norton Road, Uxbridge UB8 2PT; website: [www.eddiethecomputer.co.uk/history](http://www.eddiethecomputer.co.uk/history)

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**Wandsworth Historical Society**

Meetings held at the Friends' Meeting House, Wandsworth High Street (opposite Town Hall) on the last Friday of the month at 8.00pm until 9.15pm (followed by tea and biscuits). For more information, visit the website: [www.wandsworthhistory.org.uk](http://www.wandsworthhistory.org.uk)

**29 May 2015**

**An Archaeological talk**, subject and speaker tba

**26 June 2015**

**Annual General Meeting** followed by a **local history talk**, subject and speaker tba

**31 July 2015**

**A journey from Battle Bridge to King's Cross: the archaeology and history of a London suburb**, Rebecca Haslam

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**West Drayton & District Local History Society**

Meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month from September until May (excluding December) in St Martin's Church Hall, Church Road, West Drayton, starting at 7.30pm. For further information please contact Cyril Wroth (Programme Secretary), 15 Brooklyn Way, West Drayton UB7 7PD (01895 854597) or website: <http://westdraytonlocalhistory.com>

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**Willesden Local History Society**

The Society meets on Wednesdays from September to June at 7.30pm in St Mary's Parish Centre, which is in Neasden Lane adjacent to the churchyard. For further information please contact the Secretary, Margaret Pratt, 51 West Ella Road, London NW10 9PT (020 8965 7230); website: [www.willesden-local-history.co.uk](http://www.willesden-local-history.co.uk)

**20 May 2015**

**The Ace Café**, Mark Wilsmore

**17 June 2015**

**Annual General Meeting**

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