

# Radio Carbor



HOMO PHOTOGENESIS

HOMO ERECTUS

HOMO DOMESTICUS

HOMO DISHABILIS

HOMO CIVILIS

PRINCEPS  
EQUUS  
CARLOS

HOMO DOMINATUS

ARCHAEOLOGISTS IN PUB BRAWL 40 RIFRAFF IN COURT

HOMO IDLEBUGGENSIS

HOMO SINANTHROWUPUS

HOMO POLITICUS

HOMO PROLETARIUS

CATTUS  
CATTUS

HOMO NEANDERTHALENSIS

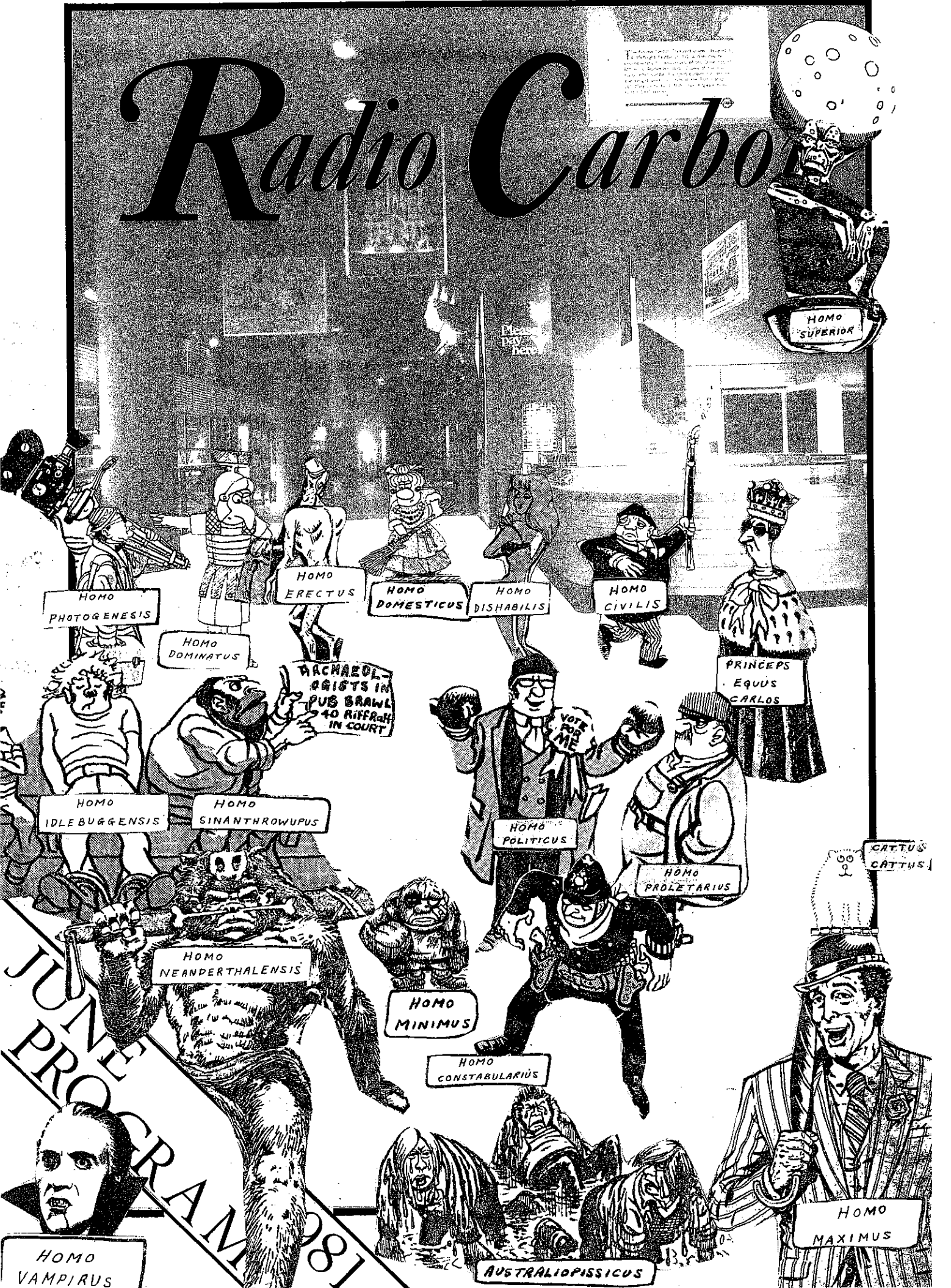
HOMO MINIMUS

HOMO CONSTABULARIUS

HOMO MAXIMUS

HOMO VAMPIRUS

AUSTRALIOPISSICUS



With the worst of the upheaval over, the majority of the DUA are settled-in nicely to their new, unfamiliar surroundings. The quiet, clean, and light surroundings were a little difficult for us noisy, dirty nocturnal types to handle at first, but as soon as the Induction Course on 12 June is over we should all be feeling at home.

The move is so far practically on schedule, with all remaining Basemented personnel moving in the next 2 weeks. All except for the Hurst dept., who are having problems with their pipes.

By popular demand therefore, we produce below all the new Extension nos.

All museum staff of old have held on to their old numbers, otherwise

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Dave Bentley, Charlotte Harding, Richard Lee,<br>Simon O'Connor Thompson and Hester White                              | 208                    |
| Patrick Allen, Paul Herbert, John Maloney<br>and Steve Roskams   | 244 or 208             |
| John Schofield   | 201                    |
| Kate Armitage, Jill Craddock, Beth Green,<br>Sue Mitford, Jacqui Pearce and Alan Vince                                 | 246                    |
| Maria Maybee and Angela Simic  | 275                    |
| Mike Rhodes  | 274                    |
| Brian Hobleby  | 205                    |
| Moving by mid. June :  |                        |
| Peter Marsden and Tony Wilmott   | 200                    |
| Anne Davies and Vanessa Straker  | 275                    |
| Penny MacConnoran and Francis Pritchard  | 275                    |
| Tony Dyson, Colin Taylor & Lady Di   | UNKNOWN                |
| The photo dept. will not be moving until<br>around the end of July   | 286 (before and after) |
| If you can't find the name you want then they will either be at Trig Lane<br>or uncontactable as they dig up the City. | 236 1946               |

*A preference*  
*for St Paul's*

IT WAS, of course, too good to be true—and so it isn't. The romantic suggestion that St Paul's Cathedral, where Prince Charles is to marry Lady Diana Spencer on July 29, was built on the site of a Roman temple to the goddess Diana, appears to be a load of 16th-century codswallop.

According to John Clark, a Senior Assistant Keeper at the Museum of London, the idea was invented by William Camden, a historian with a greater feeling for the picturesque than for the rules of archaeological evidence. John Stow propounded the alternative theory that the temple had been dedicated to Jupiter, but Diana won.

"There is absolutely no evidence for either theory," says Mr Clark. "But Camden's version is particularly unlikely, since temples of Diana in Britain are rather rare. It is a bit of hypothetical speculation that got built into history as a fact."

So much so that as recently as a year ago the cathedral was still selling a pamphlet containing a picture of the alleged temple, Mr Clark avers. Mandrake is glad to report that he could find no solecism in the pamphlet on sale last week.

As a footnote, Mandrake was intrigued to read in the booklet that Edward VI endowed the cathedral with the Manor of Paddington, which he took off the Abbey for the purpose, thus giving rise to the phrase "robbing Peter to pay Paul." As the Abbey authorities swallow their chagrin at losing the price of staging the wedding of the Heir to the Throne, it will be no consolation to reflect that history is repeating itself.

EINSTEIN A GOGO ?



# PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE WORK IN THE DUA

A series of lectures on aspects of Roman, Saxon and Medieval London to be held at 5.15pm in the basement at 71 Basinghall Street (until further notice)

- Thursday 4th June... The early development of London west of the Walbrook, S Roskams
- Thursday 11th June... How and why we choose sites; a discussion of alternative directions, J Schofield
- Thursday 18th June... Public buildings of Roman London and the development of settlement east of the Walbrook, P Marsden
- Thursday 25th June... Roman pottery---methods of study with some preliminary results, B Richardson & J Craddock
- Thursday 2nd July.... Roman town houses, D Perring
- Thursday 9th July.... The Roman waterfront and its buildings, L Miller & G Milne
- Thursday 16th July... Crosswall: its significance for the Roman defences of London & the future relationship between the DUA and developers, J Maloney
- Thursday 23rd July... The environmental potential of the City of London; (includes suggestions on sampling policy and arrangements for a practical session to view material), V Straker & A Davis
- Thursday 30th July... Late Roman London: cemeteries and 'dark earth', D Bentley, O Farrington & F Pritchard
- Thursday 6th August.. Watching briefs; why bother? D Perring & K Flude
- .....future titles to be announced.....

Formulated as primarily a guide for the short term contracted staff attached to the DUA, the lecture series is open to any member of any department of the Museum. It is hoped that some of the lectures will develop into an open discussion, promoting ideas for, among other things, future DUA policy. Admission is free, and everybody is more than welcome. So if you can tear yourself away from the 'Made in London' film series on Thursdays, make tracks for the Basement by 5.15 and you won't be disappointed.

It is remarkable how, as the nuclear threat of multiple genocide increases, the media has increased proportionately its popular coverage of human evolution. Although at first sight the two may seem unconnected, the link is real, and the reality is a necessity.

Politicians play with lives as pawns in a chess game. The Russians play top Americans at both chess and war with a regrettably ambiguous fact to fantasy division. Thatcher's policies over Northern Ireland were entirely GSE textbook prior to her browse through the 'more difficult' history books. Her present inability to get to grips with the problem is beyond the scope of those books; history can only teach, it can not increase the mental faculties of its students.

To understand the past is to understand that we are all related, all bound by an invisible umbilical cord stretching back through millions of years, and encompassing every living thing. It teaches that colour differences are the outward sign of natural body mechanisms protecting against the sun's rays, and the vitamin D therein, not of a higher or lesser evolved form.

Modern man is surrounded by ever increasing racial tension, the promise of a nuke tomorrow and little else. He needs reassurance, to understand his role in life's rich tapestry. He has evolved away from the earth, setting himself upon a pedestal until he is no longer in touch with his ancestral home.

The sinews that bound man to his environment have stretched and weakened, perhaps beyond restoration. The ties still exist however, and, in this age of uncertainty it is these which draw man's attention toward works such as "Life on Earth", "Origins", "People of the Lake", and the present BBC showcase, "The Making of Mankind".

"Life on Earth" presented a precise review of exactly that, and, as such, won the hearts of millions who nurtured a passive desire to place the present in perspective by understanding the past. It was necessary to be simplistic, but Attenborough presented it almost as if he was hoping it would win him a week on "Jackanory". He told us a story, well written, with a good beginning and a thrilling middle, except that we all knew the end, and it wasn't all that happy.

Richard Leakey however, presents "The Making of Mankind" with a popularised academic approach. He introduces numerous specialists (some his close relatives - his Mother, Mary, discovered the oldest bipedal footprints at Laetoli in Tanzania), to discuss their views, without setting himself up as the supreme expert on the subject. Each new face introduces itself with the words "I think that...", or "It is my belief that..." substituting "belief" for "view", "theory", "opinion", "assumption", "supposition" or "conviction", depending upon how sure they are that they are correct.

'T.M.O.M.' is an extension of a couple of Attenborough's programmes (or Chapters), with a stunningly succinct synopsis of the present evidence, coupled with, in Leakey's view (or opinion), the most likely explanations.

Despite controversy over the dating of the earliest Hominid fossils, it is clear that Homo evolved primarily in Africa. Whether the consequent years of our ancestry is simply a matter of diffusion is impossible to say. Leakey, however, leaves no doubts in the minds of his viewers - this is undoubtedly so. Man would need to move only 15 miles per life-time to have covered the World easily in the time postulated by the few fragmentary fossilised remains, so far discovered.

Leakey is undoubtedly a scholar (unlike this reviewer), he is able to assimilate easily and theorise with logical skill and adaptability. He popularises but never underestimates his public. He seems however, to blinker himself too easily. If the evidence points in a certain direction then all alternatives are forgotten. It will take an inexplicably early fossil on the other side of the World to start any discussion on the probability of isolated contemporary evolution. There is already evidence of two, perhaps three



separate contemporary developments in Africa alone. Similar situations to those which necessitated the change from quad- to bi-pedal in Africa existed elsewhere, and it is difficult to believe that they could not have happened within a million or so years of those which we have already discovered.

Whereas Attenborough preaches and Leakey merely teaches he still sometimes makes it sound as if all the ideas are his, "I think that before he hunted, Man was a scavenger", "It is my belief that Man's increased brain size is reflected in his advancing technological use of flint", and so on.

Leakey is undoubtedly a major force in the fantasy world of Prehistory as he proved with "Origins", and, to a greater or lesser degree (depending upon your viewpoint) "People of the Lake". T.M.O.M. however, is Leakey's piece of resistance. The professional approach is exemplified in the sublime graphics and easily understandable script.

The programme captivates, constantly providing surprises, which will attract and hold the attention of a varied audience. With Leakey at the controls, the important messages which can be learned from an understanding of our development and association to other races and species, will be not merely learned, but retained and reflected upon by a broad cross-section of the public.

## ONE STEP BEYOND...

The lecture series continue with, on Wednesdays at 1.10 :

## Shakespeare and London

The impact of Shakespeare on the London theatre from Elizabethan times to today.

### JUNE

- 3 **'Henry V' — an introduction to the film, with excerpts**  
COLIN SORENSEN  
Keeper, Modern Department, Museum of London
- 10 **'Garrick and Shakespeare like twin stars shall shine'**  
IAIN MACKINTOSH  
Theatre historian and consultant
- 17 **Music of Shakespeare's Theatre**  
Performed by students of  
THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA
- 24 **19th-century production of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'**  
GEOFFREY ASHTON  
Librarian, The Garrick Club  
(midsummer day)

....on Thursdays at 1.10 :

## Museum Workshop

Informal talks giving an opportunity to meet specialist staff and see objects from the Museum's collection at close quarters.

### JUNE

- 4 **Coronation Crown Frames**  
KAY STANILAND
- 11 **Excavating William Paget's Manor House**  
JON COTTON
- 18 **Horse-drawn Transport — Models in the Museum**  
DAVID DEWING
- 25 **Plague and Fire — The W. G. Bell Collection**  
LINDSAY FULCHER

....and on Fridays at, guess when...1.10 :

## Landmarks in London's Architecture

Famous London buildings and their architects

### JUNE

- 5 **St Martin's-in-the-Fields and James Gibbs**  
FRANK KELSALL  
Historic Buildings Division, Greater London Council
- 12 **Chiswick Villa — William Kent and Lord Burlington**  
JOHN WILTON-ELY  
Professor of Art History, Hull University
- 19 **Osterley Park and Robert Adam**  
JOHN HARDY  
Department of Furniture and Woodwork, Victoria and Albert Museum
- 26 **St Catherine's Dock and Thomas Telford**  
MALCOLM TUCKER  
Civil Engineering Historian

and on Tues. & Thursdays at 6.10 :

## MADE IN LONDON

An Exploration of British Cinema:  
a season of 26 films



Unfortunately, British films should feel quite at home at the Museum of London, alongside Roman coins, Selfridges' Art Deco lift and other commodities of a bygone age. Twice weekly until July, with the help of the National Film Archive, the Museum is mounting a fair cross-section of the industry—and the London film studios—we're in danger of losing for good. There are respectable items like 'Millions Like Us' and 'The Way Ahead', made when the stresses of WW2 helped film-makers find their own way ahead. There are disreputable classics ('The Wicked Lady'—Barbara Cartland meets de Sade), undervalued achievements (John Baxter's creaky but touching 'Love On The Dole'), small delights (Asquith's 'The Lucky Number', a deft excursion into René Clair land, with the 1933 Arsenal team among the supporting cast). And there are total rarities, period weirdos. Plus a large assortment of comedies, musicals and filmed plays. This week's lucky dip produces the great comic Sid Field floundering with an uncertain script in 'Cardboard Cavalier' (Museum of London: Thursday) and 'Laburnum Grove', Priestley's play about skeletons in the suburban broom closet, intelligently handled by a burgeoning Carol Reed. Viewers may find a few skeletons rattling in the season, too, but that's just as it should be: you can't get the full measure of our peculiar native cinema just by lapping up its masterpieces. (Geoff Brown)

### 'TIME OUT' Easter 1981

At the end of June starts two new exhibitions :

#### ROYAL WEDDING DRESSES 1816-1960

to commemorate the opening of the highly celebrated farce : 'The King and Di'.

#### LONDON DELINEATED 1750-1900

a selection of watercolours from the Museums archive.

Also, don't miss the Museums high standard of fun and games associated with the City of London Festival in July.

Read internal information sheet for details of private viewings.

All members of the DUA, are asked to "pop their heads round the door of the Communications dept.", so as to keep up the communication.

## SITE REPORTS

### SWAN LANE

For almost four month's work, excavation in the Swan Lane car park basement has ended. During the last fortnight conditions were particularly unpleasant. In addition to having to cope with a murky unpleasant light, ground water was seeping in at one end of the trench and creating a quagmire underfoot in spite of frequent pumping.

Very little from the post-medieval survived below the basement. Evidence of the 1666 fire had been removed by later cellars. Some cobbles probably represented a lane shown on Ogilby and Morgan's map of 1676 leading down from Upper Thames Street to the river. This thoroughfare seems to have been laid out in the seventeenth century (dates are provisional, based on pottery) for former properties, including a 13th century undercroft. An entrance into this structure survived in plan, along with the impressions of steps down, from Upper Thames Street. Impressions of tiles, some with lead glazing, were found in material dumped below the floor of the cellar; they included nearly complete examples of some early types.

An anticipated series of over 30 industrial hearths of 12th and 13th century date proved to be of exceptional interest. Archaeomagnetic dates (most provisionally earlier 12th century) were obtained from 6 superimposed burning surfaces by Tony Clarke of the DOS. This is the largest direct sequence on which the technique has been tried in this country. It is difficult to reconcile these dates with the pottery evidence, which points to the late 12th century or early 13th century for the features. Associated with the hearths was a waxy clay, identified by the Geological Museum as a decayed montmorillonite with some grease. This may be a fullers' earth - if so, the hearths were presumably to heat a mixture for fulling cloths. The apparent large scale of the industry, whatever it was, is rather surprising at this early date. In the 16th & 17th century, Dyers' Hall occupied a site on the west side of the present Car Park, thus the hearths may illustrate continuity of cloth-finishing industries in the immediate riverside area.

The underlying organic reclamation dumps produced sizable groups of 12th century pottery. A cruciform wooden brace was also located; this would probably have held a waterfront revetment upright from behind. The presumed main timbers from this structure, or from another possible revetment, may have been removed and reused for the foundations of the undercroft.

A Saxon clay bank (11th century or earlier), apparently unmaintained for at least a generation, and a foreshore (whence part of a Saxon frog was recovered) in front of it sealed an earlier much decayed wooden revetment and a riverside gravel and mortar surface, of unknown date.

The time devoted to recording the complete series of hearths meant that the intended examination of the Roman waterfront will have to wait for the watching brief in the autumn, after the car park building has been demolished.

Although the excavation was sidetracked in its early stages from the original aim of investigating the sequence of waterfront revetments, the discovery, due to the remarkably fortunate siting of the trench, of the largest medieval industrial complex yet excavated in the city, has been more than adequate compensation.

In order to make a quantitative assessment of the use of metal detectors in the hands of experienced practitioners, two foreshore searchers were invited on to the site to use their equipment on half a dozen barrow loads of spoil excavated and searched in the usual way by departmental staff. Our conventional method produced one nail, while the metal detector located some fragments of lead half a dozen nails, a piece of slag and two coins from the material we usually discard. Only three kinds were retrieved from the entire excavation - they were all found by the detector in two deposits. The alarming implication appears to be that our retrieval method tends to miss most of the metal objects, which can be so useful for dating.

G. E.

### PUDDING LANE

Near Pudding Lane and Thames Street, they're making quite a fuss;  
a load of archaeologists, all under Uncle Gus.

There's Pete & Dave and Mike & Mark and not forgetting Prince;  
there's saucy Val from Scotland, whose accent makes you wince.  
There's Chris & Chris and Chrissie & Nic, and Alison, Caroline too;  
and finally Philip and Margaret who complete the motley crew.

We're working hard from dawn to dusk (well anyway 9-5),  
and it's quite a job for poor old Gus making sure we all behave.  
We've walls & floors and posts & holes and fills & layers & dumps,  
we've wood & stone and mortar & bone and water & suction pumps.

There are Roman walls and a Roman drain, and soon a Roman Quay;  
and a Roman indoor swimming pool in the north of Area B.

There's a Saxon home, a Saxon yard, a Saxon garden too;  
if we look hard, in the garden and yard, we'll find the outside loo.

But the treasure we seek has remained unfound  
and stays buried deep in the loam;  
described by Tacitus, mentioned by Pliny,  
a Roman Garden Gnome.

Nic

Does the fact that 200 tons of spoil and 3 tons of pottery were removed by 8 people in 12 weeks with one hoist and equalling 69 contexts mean that we are going too fast or too slow or have we mislaid a lot of context sheets?

If the Copthall Avenue biscuit eaters staff have consumed 180 packets of biscuits what is the gross tonnage of the staff at this moment in time? Best guess wins a packet of McVities Chocolate Digestives - if you can get to them before Brian.

Since 8 DUA staff have brewed up 600 tea bags in 12 weeks it may be of significance to ponder that the Walbrook marsh could be due to a hitherto unsuspected predilection of early Londoners to the habit of tea drinking leading to the flooding of the Walbrook in the post-Roman period and resulting in the good preservation of leather due to the high tannin content of the deposits.

News from the Front Line

A complaint was received from a colonel that squatters (DUA staff) and in particular a 'hairy thing' in the Gents was infesting his building. Cath sympathized and remarked that she'd had a similar experience but had managed to train the hairy thing to answer to the name of Jim and to trowel stratigraphically.

Sarah's rippling muscles and fine pickaxe technique were much admired by the CUA - clearly this adze to her attraction.

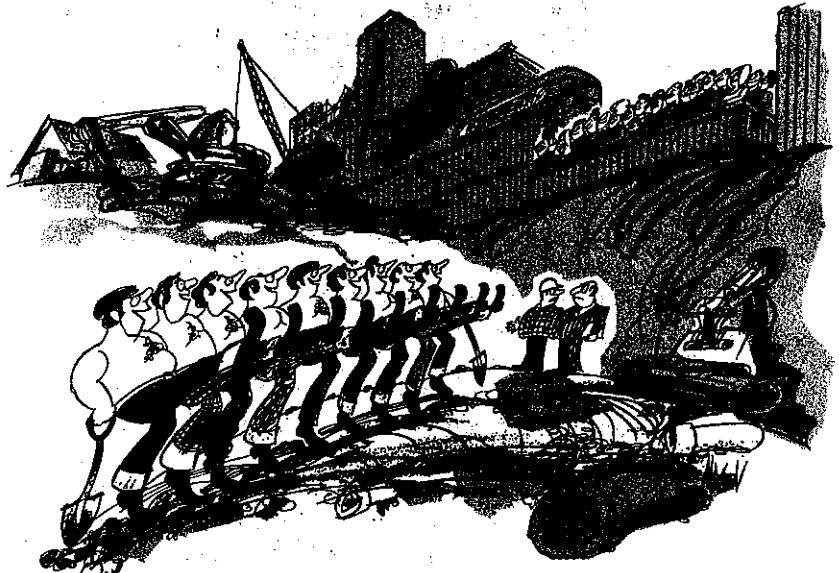
But for the unexpurgated archaeological version of the activities of Copthall Avenue see the next issue of RC - rejoice in the conversion of two colonial convicts, revel in the anticipation of Dick and Vanessa bowling over the MOL cricket team and marvel at Simon's Spring Collection.

SITE TOURS - Pudding Lane continue every Wednesday at 1 pm, and St.Peters

begin on June 4th with the first in a series of fortnightly Thursday tours, also at 1 pm.

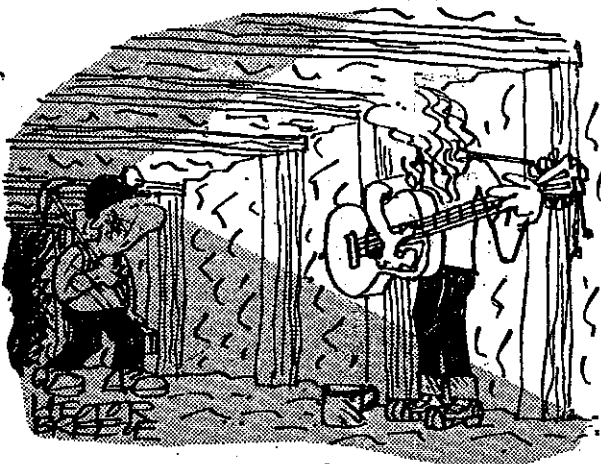
**The £1 million mud**

TATE AND LYLE FOOD GROUP have won a record £974,407 damages in the High Court in London yesterday over claims in the Thames which seriously affected access to their jetties and wharves at Woolwich Reach. The award, including interest, was against the Greater London Council and the Port of London Authority who in May 1980 had been held liable.



I told you no good would come of that confounded observation platform!

**THAMES STREET TUNNEL**



**OBSERVATION PLATFORM AT ST. PETERS HILL**

## MUSEUM VOLUNTEERS - WHO BENEFITS

To anyone who works in the curatorial departments of the museum, it is fairly obvious that we depend quite heavily on the services of volunteers. The Modern Department alone has had seven volunteers working in it at various times since October 1980. Just the three volunteers who worked in the departmental office section put in 20% of the total hours worked during this period. It is generally said that the work of such volunteers benefits both the museum and the volunteers, but I would like to question this.

One can identify two types of volunteers in the museum - those who are using up spare time (eg retired people) and those who are unemployed and seeking work. My argument is wholly concerned with the latter, as there will always be people in the first category who can provide most useful extra assistance at little cost to us or themselves. It is a different matter, however, when one talks of the young unemployed qualified volunteer, living on £20 a week dole and taking on voluntary work only because no paid posts are available.

The work that such volunteers do in the curatorial departments comes under two headings - either specialist projects involving research and documentation, or general 'dogsbody' tasks at the request of anyone in the department (cleaning showcases, moving new acquisitions, sorting collections prior to accessioning etc). I would argue that both these tasks would be better done by paid staff - temporary research assistants in the first case and permanent museum assistants in the second.

From the permanent staff's point of view, working with volunteers presents a number of problems. We have little control over the hours they work and many require fairly constant supervision if they are entrusted with research work. When we do get good competent volunteers, and in the present economic climate there are increasingly more of these, we can never keep them long enough. As soon as they have learnt the basic museum skills so that they can work alone, the financial problems of living on the dole force them to leave and find paid unskilled work elsewhere.

On a more long term note, one worrying trend from our point of view is that curatorial departments seem more and more to be made up of paid "Chiefs" and unpaid "Indians". There are very very few permanent junior posts in the curatorial departments and one wonders what career structure is envisaged for people now entering the profession.

From the volunteer's point of view, the experience here should be an asset when applying for a job, but only if they have been doing interesting research work - no future interviewer will be enthralled by a highly developed skill in showcase dusting! However, potential employers would be even more impressed by a previous paid museum post, whatever the length of the contract, and payment would prevent the financial worries that at present reduce the efficiency of our volunteers.

Without much exaggeration, one can see, in the present economic climate, a situation developing wherein there is no career structure in the museum, and where paid departmental heads and senior assistant keepers supervise the work of a totally voluntary junior staff. Not only would this reduce the quality of work done, for reasons discussed above, but it would leave all those now at or below assistant keeper level with very little chance of promotion or career advancement. At worst, one could imagine volunteer labour being substituted for paid, to the detriment of



CANUS  
BAKERUS





I would like therefore to put forward the suggestion that both the museum and the IPCS should consider more carefully their policy on volunteers. No one denies that they have a useful role to play and I for one would not support a Victoria and Albert type decision to forbid all volunteers. However, for the sake of everyone in or intending to join the profession, we should have a much more positive attitude to providing either permanent museum assistantships or temporary research posts at the bottom end of the pay scale for those people who at present work here as volunteers because of unemployment. When, as now, the unrealistic sum of £4000 p.a. is allocated to the museum to cover all special research projects, the situation can never be improved.

Christine Johnstone,  
Modern Department



It's Rafferty and do we have a code of ethics, or can he knock O'Leary down the hole?



**Broken Pottery Dept.**

Dear Readers,

Such a lot has happened in the last month I just don't know where to start. Firstly, we are now safely moved into the Muse basement and are just about returning to the state we were in February. So any enquiries please to :- Broken Pottery Dept. Level 1 Museum of London ( we also have a telephone : x246 )

Staff change so rapidly in the Finds Section that I'll just remind you all who's still here : Alan, Jacqui, Kate, Beth ( more about Beth in a moment ), Jill and Sue.

Chris Green has left us to write up the Fulham Excavations but luckily he married Beth on May 15th so I expect we will continue to see quite a lot of him. This means of course that there is now a vacancy in the Finds Dept. for a Roman pottery specialist and the post is being advertised in the 'Museums Bulletin'. It will however be very difficult to find anyone with such a wide knowledge of just about everything under the sun as Chris has.

Claire Thorne has also left us, to cycle around the World. She reckons to be back in about two years ( I wonder how many of us will still be here? ).

Apart from that things are lurching from crisis to crisis as normal. Both the Medieval and Roman pottery sections have started new projects which promise to change the look of DUA publications.

The Romanists, having polished off New Fresh Wharf, are starting to work on a dated corpus of early Roman pottery, based on the GPO site material. The Medievalists, having finished Aldgate ( almost ) are starting to work on a dated corpus of Medieval pottery ( ie. 12th to 15th C ).

The idea is that there only a limited number of pottery sources and forms and that it should be possible to produce a type series of pots which includes every type that one is likely to find in London.

Although this is probably true we suspect that the number of distinguishable types is actually rather large and to make the projects managable we're aiming to work on and publish each source group separately.

In theory, there is no particular problem in publishing pottery in this way and indeed some of the Classic pottery reports ( the ones that turn up on everyone's all-time Golden Greats lists ) were structured this way. A good example is 'Camulodunum' by Hawkes and Hull. In practice there are difficulties, and we have taken up a lot of time just getting the methods worked out.

The Museum of London and many of the other London area museums, have extensive collections of complete pots ( more on the Medieval than the Roman side however ). Most of these pots have got no stratigraphic information with them and indeed may not all be London finds. However, if we can match these complete vessels with sherds from stratified contexts then we can ( with a little caution ) transfer the date of the context to the complete pot.

So far so good, the problems start when you try to actually match real vessels with real sherds. No two Medieval vessels look precisely the same ( I can't speak for Roman - it all looks the same to me ) so it is little use walking along rows of complete pots with your handful of sherds trying to find a parallel. The other point is that if you do find a parallel to the rim form or the handle type there is no law which proves that the rest of the vessel in your example, would have looked like the complete one. Medieval potters had a habit of keeping the same rim forms, handle forms, types of decoration and so on but applying them to totally different pot shapes.

Like everything else in archaeology the answer lies in Statistics ( I know, it's awful isn't it? ). Therefore, whilst Jacqui and Kate have been sorting Trig Lane pottery into broad types, Duncan ( our Oxford in-Service Trainee ) has been working on a classification of complete London Jugs. He has been recording the rim, neck, handle, spout and base forms, the neck, handle, body and base decoration design and methods of application, the angle of the base and the height, rim, girth and base diameters and the capacity ( measured in Tesco's Long-Grain Rice ). This produces a string of 71 codes for each jug which is totally meaningless without a computer. Luckily, Clive Orton has access to the Institute of Archaeology Computer Room and a generous nature and has put 171 of our jugs onto a computer file.

Preliminary results show that the jugs cluster into recognisable groups and that there are not too many jugs with intermediate characteristics ( which would make classification difficult ). What we are now waiting for is a list of all the groups with their characteristics. When we have that we will be able to say how likely it is that a broken vessel belongs to a certain group or whether it could equally belong to others. I was going to explain the method Clive is using to produce these groups but I got so confused trying to explain it to Jacqui that I don't think I'll try. That's all for this month, I'll be away in wonderful rural Gloucestershire during July and August but I'll be back refreshed and raring to go, in September.

Yours, Alan

It's difficult to review conferences because they are never as good as you think they could be . And with hindsight you can point to weaknesses in the structure but just try and do better yourselves ! I must admit I had a good time - there was a good attendance from new , old and ex-members of the DUA , and a generous sprinkling of old archaeological friends . As usual discussion was more stimulating than the conference itself . In addition those lucky enough to have a place at Newley House received the usual excellent hospitality .

The central fault of the conference was that too few speakers addressed themselves to the title of the conference . Consequently you were left wondering where all these recent advances were . On the positive side one could say that the conference was a fairly good review of aspects of Urban Archaeology and was I'm sure : very successful for those with less than a day to day relationship with the subject . The avowed aim of the conference would have been better met by shorter more pithy papers rearranged in order to provide counter-point between the speakers . For example , Martin Carver's contribution could have been taken with Steve Hoskams paper . Instead Steve's paper was stuck at the end of unrelated subjects like Documents and Photogrammetry . This could have been achieved simply by swapping Tim Tatton-Browns paper on Recording Standing Structures with Steve's paper on Excavation Recording Techniques (etc) .

There were two highlights of the Conference . One was from our own Gustav Milne who gave his usual fine presentation of anything to do with waterfronts and with Jennifer Hillam gave an excellent guide to getting the most from your post . The other highlight was from a salesman from York ; Mr Addyman , opened his suitcase and really showed us how to sell ourselves ! Apparently he works for an organisation called Cultural Resource Management who go around joining secret societies , making friends , selling historical trinkets , and collecting money from people for the privilege of visiting building sites ! On the side they do a bit of archaeology . Seriously though you had to be impressed when Peter Addyman announced that York are planning an underground reconstruction of the fruitfull Coppergate St. complete with Time Cars , audio-visual equipment , an artifact hall and two shops . The trust hope to make up to 12 pounds profit p.a. . So if you have any interesting projects ..... (I was going to say that York was the model for other units to follow but I've become slightly cooler since visiting their Friary Site for which they continue to seek publicity and charge an entrance fee for a site which could legitimately be nominated for Mr Selkirk's Wooden Trowel Award . )

Barry Mason (from the DOE (I think)) gave an interesting exposition on The 1979 Archaeological Act . The Act itself came over as a bit woolly , full of potential- but also possibly fairly useless - it depends how it is implemented . In particular Archaeologists pointed out that the usefulness of designated areas of Archaeological Interest was limited by the inability to designate specific sites quickly . The Act comes into force soon with a trial run of 10 towns . Barry stated twice that project funding was 'here to stay' , but he shied away from hostile questions on the subject .

Martin Carver flew a few kites (they tended to get lost in the clouds and were, one suspected, liable to be shot down in flames) . But his ideas on the validity of context comparisons and interpretation could begin a much needed evaluation of the uncertain basis of archaeological interpretation . Steve's paper showed the evolution of a system which is beginning to provide a fairly objective framework within which interpretation can be evaluated and advanced . The Archive section of the proceedings was fairly non-controversial although John Schofield presented a few newish ideas on thematic publications and the indexing of archive reports . and Ian Graham gave a delightful presentation to his piece on computers and I'm sure did a lot of good by putting a human face on such a technical subject . The final paper was given by John on the CBA Urban Archaeology Survey (see Book Review) ( a joint paper with yours truly) . Some interesting findings were revealed . But their explanation is made very difficult by a plethora of undifferentiated causal factors .

I've counted about 6 or 7 papers from the weekend which I found interesting which isn't bad at all . Finally I would like to see the end of evening lectures after all some of us had to pay to go .

Kevin

# COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

## RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLISH TOWNS

Edited by John Schofield and  
David Palliser with  
Charlotte Harding

This publication is a follow up to The Erosion of History by Heighway which appeared almost ten years ago. That work drew attention to the threat to urban archaeological remains, whilst the new one charts what's been done in the intervening years.

It is split into two parts - an introductory section on research priorities, and the majority of the text, a record of recent work and publications, organised under each town in alphabetical order. Strictly speaking the introduction doesn't list priorities since virtually all aspects of urban research are given - origins, development, and continuity (or lack of it) are together all inclusive headings. But the list of near platitudes which follows - dig where there's least disturbance, choose sites which answer important questions on urban development, promote an open exchange of ideas on site selection, and investigate the relationship between towns and their wider context - are worth repeating if only as reminders. Similarly, urban functions under commercial, industrial, military, administrative, cultural and leisure headings are convenient ways of thinking about the questions to be asked of any urban sites which come up for excavation.

The main body of the work - the survey - is based on returns from many individuals and is therefore variable in style and form of presentation, sometimes being arranged chronologically, sometimes by topic. The differences usually reflect the degree to which ideas of "research design" have been accepted into each town. However there is some advantage in such variability, since a straight-jacketing of the information would reduce its clarity, especially when it was derived from

excavations planned and carried out with a different framework in mind. There are some gaps in the bibliographies, even in my limited knowledge eg. Cirencester. However, this is the fault of individual contributors rather than the editors, who obviously couldn't check everything. Also there are some noticeably absent towns eg Bath. But this doesn't detract from its overall usefulness as a work of reference. The index is usable, with the occasional peculiarity - charcoal burials under 'G' for example



On the whole, therefore, the book succeeds in what it sets out to do - the fact that I've already made use of it several times means it "fills a gap in the market". When used in conjunction with The Erosion of History and specialist books on particular topics (eg Wachter's Roman Towns and the excavation summaries in Britannia for my area of interest) it should allow a considerable saving of research time. It only remains to be hoped that someone can be persuaded to do the corresponding job for the other parts of the United Kingdom.

S. Roskams

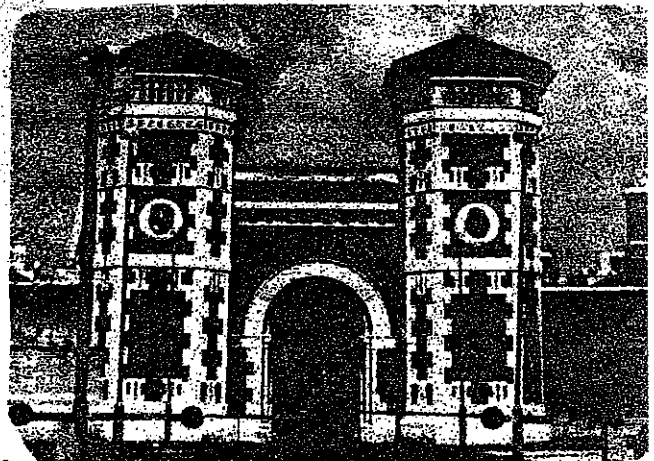
### FOR SALE - LONG LEASE NEGOTIABLE

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43, Du Can Road, Acton, NW 10

For sale: An impressive detached Country House set in a delightful suburb of London, built around 1860 Provides exceptionally spacious accommodation.

This slim volume is a collection of essays by archaeologists and museum curators on aspects of Roman Britain. It covers the whole of Romano-British history and also Trade and Industry, Town and Country, and Religion. The articles are all written by well known specialists, Mark Hassall, Graham Webster, John Casey, Charles Daniels, David Bird and Malcolm Todd, with the Museum of London's own Jean Macdonald, Hugh Chapman and Ralph Merrifield. The book is profusely illustrated - and is 65 pages long.

Agreat many books on Roman Britain have come out lately, and to attempt to distil the corpus of knowledge into 65 pages would appear to be doomed to failure. However, having read this booklet it is frankly difficult to see what more could have been said that would not leave the interested layman confused by archaeological arguments of the most torturous kind. If the reader wants that sort of stuff, most of the bibliographical material given at the end of each Chapter would be readily available from a good public Library. The articles are necessarily concise, and present the basic facts in a fairly simple narrative style. The style, by the way is remarkably consistant throughout.

By conforming closely to uncontroversial 'facts', the inevitable imbalance emerges between the periods where written evidence is available, and those where it is not. Half the booklet is devoted to the peroid between Caesars expedition and the building of Hadrians wall. Where 6 pages are devoted to Boudicca, 7 pages have to serve for c.250 to the mid. 5th. to 6th. centuries. This however, is not surprising, given the constraints of space, and the need to be able to present a story that will interest the reader.

The illustrations are good, if many of them, pieces from Trajans column, the ballista bolt in the spine from Maiden Castle, the statue of Boudicca on the Embankment and the aerial photograph of Silchester, are inevitable. The maps by John West and Gillian Morgan are particularly fine, and are worth a great many words. The photograph of Hadrians Wall on p. 30 however, is abysmal, with the wall entirely in the shade.

The booklet then is clear and concise, tells the story well, and is, on the whole, well illustrated and presented. It is worth 95p of anyones money!

Tony Wilmott.

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SAXON AND NORMAN LONDON, by John Clark, M.O.L., 1980

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Having read Tony Wilmatt's review of 'Roman Britain 55BC-AD409', it is difficult to discuss this latest Museum publication without repeating a great deal of his sentiments. Over 800 years of London's history, following the acceptance of British independance in AD410, is covered in this copiously illustrated 36 page booklet, and despite the scarcity of documents, and ephemeral nature of the archaeological deposits, it is difficult to see how justice could be made to the period in such limited space.

It is obvious however, that all available material, both historical and archaeological, has been thoroughly examined, resulting in the most up to date syntheses of the present state of knowlege.

The references made to the archaeological work undertaken in, and around the City, are comprehensive, and presented on an equal footing with the documentary evidence (unfortunately, not always the case). Only once does the information lag behind. Far from 'archaeology indicat(ing) that the Roman way of life continued in London into the 5th. century', it is hard to visualise any form of 'urban' life in London after the end of the 3rd. Certainly the Riverside wall was constructed, with the land wall strengthened, toward the end of the 4th., but in the absence of contemporary buildings inside, it is doubtful that this was anything more than a politically motivated military exercise, appropriate to London's status. This is by no means a criticism of the booklet however, as the traditional view is still fostered aggressively by even the most eminent of historians.

The photographs, mostly colourtaken in the main from the Museum's archive, are magnificent, as is the production, all of which, strikingly compliment the high standard of narration.

The Bibliography is short, but comprehensive for the period, and with the addition of a guide to places of interest, the booklet will appeal to both the general public, and academics as a detailed contemporary source

BOOK REVIEW CLIVE ORTON - MATHEMATICS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

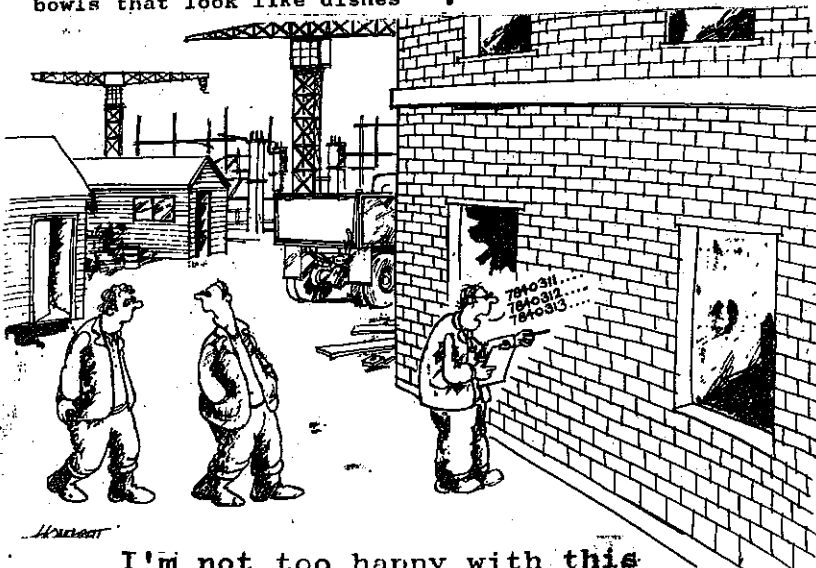
This book is an attempt by Clive Orton to show how useful the tools of Mathematics can be to Archaeologists and, **demonstrates** the underlying mathematical basis of many archaeological techniques. He attempts to present the concepts as simply as possible and remains true to his stated desire to include as few 'X's, sigma's ...' in his arguments.

The book is not restricted to the role one might (in error) conventionally ascribe to the use of maths. Because of this freedom the book manages to cover fairly comprehensively many aspects of archaeological analysis. The book is superficially based around the analysis of finds but has application to just about all aspects of archaeological work.

For example if one took a bag of pottery from a context, Orton tells us how to go about deciding what it is, how it differs from other pots, how old they are, how to date the context from which they come, how the context fits into the history of the site, where the pottery comes from, its function quantifying the pieces, describing the distribution comparing groups of pottery from other sites etc. In many of the individual cases Clive gives a better introduction to the subject than many specialist publications.

The task the author has set himself is difficult. He addresses himself to 'problems facing ordinary archaeologists in their everyday work'. He faces the prejudice that maths instilled from schooldays - and which is often continued in Archaeology as resistance to changes in the basic intuitive approach to archaeological interpretation. How far Orton succeeds is difficult for me - already converted to judge. But I think he is successful. The book does however demand active audience participation if the reader is to fully understand the techniques presented. Some were difficult to follow made particularly so by the use of numbered references to crucial points made previously in the text.

Orton notes that Maths has been described as the 'Queen and Servant of Sciences' (as it is on Maths back that other disciplines succeed perhaps Maths the proletariat is the more appropriate metaphor!). The book succeeds admirably in illustrating this premise because within its compass Orton manages to present almost a textbook on archaeological interpretation. The mathematical basis of a few of the techniques described have limited use in the archaeological situation but their inclusion is critical because it makes the book comprehensive and demonstrates that maths underlie most - even intuitive methods. The importance of the latter point is that once the basis of a method has been made explicit it becomes easier to criticise and improve and more difficult to ignore illogical elements. Another important principle that comes out very strongly is that an analysis is only as strong as the data and that the interpretation of even a sophisticated statistical analysis is only as good as the archaeological sense it makes. So from a typology we can ask 'do we have .... jars that look like bowls or bowls that look like dishes'.



I'm not too happy with this new quantitative approach!

Often this means that the reader is left hanging in mid air as the description of the technique is ended on an inconclusive note. This sense of realism and of unfinished work is itself very stimulating as it discourages the reader from feeling inadequate in the face of all this maths. Indeed if the reader were to skip through the detailed descriptions he would still learn invaluable lessons about the correct approach to the solution of archaeological problems. He is reminded that partial evidence such as provided by archaeology often only gives an oblique insight into the problems to be solved and on occasions the data may not be amenable to logical interpretation. One can take a clear message from the book that, although the data is not comparable with the natural sciences, archaeologists should however adopt scientific method to make sense of it. This is not

because scientific method is something special in itself but because scientific method has evolved over a period of time and is the most rigorous system to use. The question of whether archaeology is a science is then irrelevant.

To sum up then I would recommend this book very strongly, not necessarily as a textbook of mathematical techniques, but as a basic book on archaeological methodology. Taken like this the lessons this book can teach apply to high and low alike in the archaeological hierarchy. It is therefore a shame that the book should be priced at £12.50 p and that the use of the word Mathematics in the title will put off the very people who need to read it.

Kevin.



NEW BOOKS AND PANTIES

A curious selection of books awaits the seeker of new delights in the east wing:

For those of a pyromaniacal or martial disposition -

"The City Ablaze : The Second Great Fire of London, 29th December 1940", by David Johnson

(A detailed account of the Blitz, with 28 photographs).

"Sutherland : The Wartime Drawings", by Roberto Tasso

(150 wartime drawings of devastation and destruction by Graham Sutherland as official war artist).

For Balletomanes -

"The Royal Ballet : The first 50 years", by Alexander Bland

(A very well illustrated history from 1931 to today).

"Pavlova : Repertoire of a Legend", by John & Roberta Lazzarini

('The prime force in Pavlova's life was her art'. Most of the images of her art, found in this biography, are supplied by the Museum of London). (An infinitely superior production to that available from the Book shop. ed).

For those with their hands on their heads, or their heads in their hands -

"Heads & How to Read Them : A Popular Guide to Phrenology", by Stackpool E. O'Dell

(This compliments a new acquisition in the Modern dept., namely a lifesize phrenological head made of plaster. Inotice that all kinds of character traits may be discerned by cranial bumps....).

"Cheiro's Memoirs : The Reminiscences of a Society Palmist",

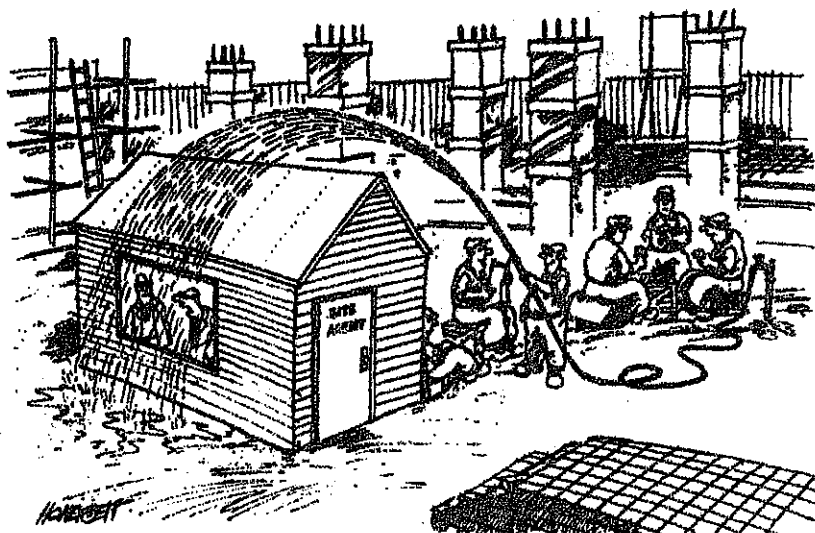
(Palm-lined boulevards through Edwardian society reveal all kinds of potted facts).

For the Museologist -

"The Good Museums Guide", by Kenneth Hudson

(The entry on the Museum of London's layout reads 'spacious and easy to follow with no feeling of being trapped', it's comforting to know such things).

Linsay Fulcher



if this rain keeps up we'll have to send the lads home.

GREAT FAILURES  
OF OUR TIME



We enclose with this issue of Radio Carbon a leaflet detailing War on Want's fundraising campaign to help with the worldwide problem of Unemployment . We urge everyone to support the campaign with perhaps £5 a month . If you didn't go to the People's March you can show your solidarity to the Unemployed by this small gesture !

**UNEMPLOYMENT (AGAIN!)**

Unemployment is again a great social evil . The Museum could do a social service to the community by mounting an exhibition on unemployment . The exhibition could cover the history of unemployment and society's response . It could supplement the exhibition with a study of causes of unemployment in a series of lectures with contributions from public and political figures .

Unemployment is an important feature of the social history of London and deserves the attention of the Museum .

It would be fitting if the Museum employed a Manpower Services Scheme to help mount the exhibition . I would appreciate some reaction from official sources as I'd like to know if they think it is possible .  
Kevin .

**JOBS - THE DUA - Radio Carbon Comment**

To begin with I must declare a personal bias to this article . As a Union Rep my job was getting increasingly easy but since the advent of Project Funding it is getting bloody difficult . Staff are getting extremely agitated . So if I get carried away please forgive me !

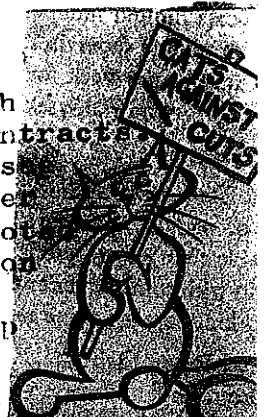
Project Funding allocates archaeological funds on the basis of approved projects and gives no commitment to archaeological units or staffing levels . The Museum has reacted to the change in the basis of funding by replacing vacancies in the 51 core staff with staff offered only short-term contracts . This is despite the general acceptance that 51 core staff are required for the needs of London's archaeology .

Staff at the DUA are 'extremely disappointed ' at this reaction by the Museum as the open-ended contracts were seen as a sign of the acceptance of responsibility for the DUA by the Museum . The contracts were received with some satisfaction by staff as they had been fighting for such recognition for years . No one is willing to lose these contracts without a struggle .

I can not deny that the money supply for archaeology is secure but DOE grants and developers grants seem able to maintain staff . There is danger of some emergencies like the collapse of a Developers Firm or of redundancy payments- but a properly constituted contingency fund should be able to deal with such emergencies (funded perhaps by a 2-3 percent surcharge to developers and the DOE for contingencies - Trevor Hurst's suggestion) . Staff are not asking for guaranteed employment but for a contract offering a permanent job "subject to available funds " .

No doubt I'm sketching over the problems facing management nor do I doubt the sincerity of the Museum's commitment . But the following facts suggest that not enough is being done :- 1/6 full-time staff now have short-term contracts 2/The MoL refused to pay one of the 6 (Marie Barker) until she signed the contract . On Union advice she refused -only after several weeks did the MoL relent. 3/ Louise Miller was promoted and received a short-term contract in reward. 4/ Jenny Norton was appointed a full-time GA last year but has still not received a contract. Staff can justifiably ask for more help from management in return for staff loyalty . (This is a personal opinion (shared by many others) Kevin .

**WILL  
YOU  
JOIN  
THE  
FIGHT  
FOR  
JOBS..**



1981 IPCS ANNUAL DELEGATE CONFERENCE

The setting for this year's annual delegate conference was the West Yorkshire spa town of Harrogate, founded in the 1820s for the northern captains of industry to indulge in the sensual but discrete pleasures of the springs and baths. Geographically it is a long way from Eastbourne, last year's venue, and the Home Counties respectability of the Costa Meritrica but both places throb with the same atmosphere of restrained gentility. The business of conference this year was far from somnolent though with resentment against the Government's attacks on the Civil Service riding high and visible in the militancy of the discussion of the pay campaign and the unmistakably more enlightened and aware view taken of other issues.

At Eastbourne last year the first day of conference was dominated by the right wing, a day that typified much of the way IPCS thinks. One resolution criticized the NEC (National Executive Committee) support for the TUC's day of action (reason: party political act). May 14th happened to fall within the conference week and the position of conference itself was only resolved by the HQ staff (APEX members) refusal to service conference on the morning of May 14th and so allowed delegates to join the Eastbourne Trades Council's march. On the same first day another resolution slammed the NEC's decision to support the anti-Corrie bill demonstration (reason: no guidance from members). This year the mood was very different, the pay campaign dominated the order paper and on most of the tactical issues the correct decisions were made. An emergency motion which attempted to instruct the NEC to oppose escalation within the CCNU (Council of Civil Service Unions, representing the nine unions and effectively directing the campaign) to a one-week strike was lost. Several resolutions endorsing the unity of the civil service unions made it clear that IPCS would not waver on the campaign whichever way the CCNU decided to handle it. Only on an important point of principle did conference lose its nerve, a motion proposing withdrawal from the Pay Research Unit and negotiation on the basis of free collective bargaining got nowhere.

Absence of disruption meant that 'other issues' received a good deal more attention than last year. Nuclear power demonstrated the extent to which the disparate interest groups within IPCS polarized. The Natural Environment Research Council branch proposed a motion welcoming the sixth report of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution (the appropriately called Flowers report) and urging the Government to slow down further introduction of

nuclear power until satisfactory systems of waste disposal have been developed. The motion was lost however after a closely argued speech against by a delegate from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. branch. The motion on disarmament committing the Institution to a multilateralist approach (i.e. no approach at all judging by post-war experience - ed.) was carried and the British Library's motion objecting to the siting of cruise missiles in this country fell after a delegate moved 'next business' citing that argument of ostrich-like lunacy "in this any business of the institution?" Another motion instructing the NEC to initiate a programme of discussion and consultation with members on the issue of world peace and disarmament was also lost. The existence of the powerful Ministry of Defence lobby however makes it more, rather than less, crucial to continue to raise these questions within the Institution.

With the exception of the anti-Corrie bill march, the motions on women's issues had all been guillotined (not taken through lack of time and referred to the NEC for discussion) at Eastbourne but this year two were carried which finally establish IPCS policy. One motion (40) welcomed the setting up of the Joint Review Group on the Employment of Women in the Civil Service and urged it to consider a) what policies were necessary to help those combining family responsibilities and a career and b) examination of the evidence for discrimination including indirect discrimination against women in the Civil Service (perhaps the one or two senior staff within the museum who still cling to their ludicrously archaic sexism might take note). Another motion (16) emphasized the impact on women of the Government's policy of cuts in the health and social services and the Employment Act. Moved by an Office of Population Censuses and Surveys branch delegate the statistical back-up was alarming, for example since 1974 unemployment among men has increased by 61% and among women by 20%.

The motion allowing a 'natural unit' the right to operate a closed shop was lost and the MoD's old chestnut of disaffiliation from the TUC was also thrown out as was a call for a strict mandate for the IPCS delegation to the TUC conference. Resolutions instructed the NEC to provide assistance in joining Trades Councils and supported in principle the creation of a National Investment Bank. Both motions concerning the organisation of unemployed members were remitted (referred to the NEC for discussion). Another resolution condemned existing Government provision (YOP, Work Experience Schemes) for the unemployed young as inadequate. One resolution with potential implications for the Museum instructed the NEC to protect its own members in



preference to non-members in the event of redundancies.

Your team of 'Easy Rider' delegates survived a gruelling conference more or less unscathed, and gruelling it can be as a typical daily timetable (Wednesday) might show. Early morning call at 6.30 to be on a coach at 7.00 to visit the pickets at the Shipley Inland Revenue Computer centre, back in time to snatch breakfast and off to the first session of conference. Luchtime picket of National Front chairman at Harrogate College of Further Education and back for afternoon session. Meeting of IPCS Left at 8.00 in the evening followed by disco (many a delegate has been talked around to your point of view during a slow number) from 10.00 until

2.00, and so it goes on. Kevin was not entirely unscathed though having wiped out his motorbike on the way up (nothing serious, only cuts and scratches) and missed the first day. He rounded off an eventful conference by moving suspension of standing orders for the General Secretary to make a statement on a large black limousine that NEC members had been seen using as a run-about after sessions and functions. The GS's answer was as brilliant an extrication from an embarrassing situation as it was appallingly dishonest. "Because we have several disabled delegates at this year's conference we felt a car was necessary . . . etc. etc".

DEREK GADD

LONDON & ESSEX NEWSPAPERS LTD: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

**Digging**

Some of the Roman relics which Gwyn thinks could be worth a lot of money.

Rooting out the past is a hobby that Gwyn Jones really digs. For he has been finding Roman and pre-Roman remains in and around Tower Hamlets for the past three years.

"I never go outside the East End for my digs," said Gwyn, who lives in Hollybush Gardens, Bethnal Green.

He reckons his latest find which includes a leather shoe and a bronze hairpin, could be worth anything from a few pounds to a few thousand pounds.

Understandably, Gwyn is tight-lipped about the location of his find.

"It took me a day to unearth the relics and I shall be taking them to a museum to find out their age and worth," he said.

"I started getting interested in archaeology when I was a boy. I found a bronze axe-head and threw it away, I've regretted it ever since."

Gwyn — he won't tell where he's been digging.

Western Morning News  
Plymouth

Daily - 64,867

14 FEB 81

## Long way to go

IN THIS International Year of the Disabled, London still has a long way to go before provision for the specialised needs of the disabled is the rule rather than the exception.

But there is particular praise in a new London Tourist Board booklet, "London for the disabled visitor", for the Capital's museums, which generally provide well for the disabled. In fact, the Museum of London and the new London Transport Museum in Covent Garden where designed with wheelchair users in mind.

The hotels scene is not so good, largely because many of the more inexpensive hotels tend to be located in older properties with front doorsteps and narrow staircases.

## London

by rubbish pits, 3 of which had a neat borehole right in the middle. However, Brian Hobley, Director of the Department of Urban Archaeology of The Museum of London replies:

WE were flattered by your nomination of us for the Wooden Trowel Award. In all due honesty, however, we feel that the site involved does not really merit such an honour and thus, with regret, we must decline it.

It is true that the bore-holes on Bevis Marks (made by the developers rather than us) did cut through pits and this gave a rather misleading idea of the depth of stratigraphy on the site. It is also correct that the surface of natural turned out to be immediately below the Victorian basement floor, and that consequently only cut features survived on site.

These cut features, however, did

not consist simply of three medieval rubbish pits. These were at least 30 pits, ranging in date from Roman to post-medieval. In addition, there was a 17th century brick-walled and tile-floored basement, of several structural phases (documentary evidence suggests that it was part of the town house of Sir Thomas Heneage). Other features found included brick-lined cess-pits, a brick and chalk lined well, and drain trenches.

Although the lack of horizontal stratigraphy on the site was disappointing, it should be possible to extract information of considerable interest about this poorly-understood area of the city from a careful study of the nature, data, spatial distribution and contexts of cut features.

The excavation took a total of ten weeks, the full time which it had been allocated; and was totally funded by the developers. (Clare Midgley, Site Supervisor)

A timely reminder that we have a long way to go.

CURRENT ARCH. 77

Selkirk continues his single handed attack at Units, his life blood, with the above article, based as usual on minimal information (much the same as Radio Carbon ed.). Do you really want to supply your article to this publication. It happily takes with one hand, and dishes out scorn and abuse with the other (ditto ed.). Yes O.K. ed., but where it differs is that it abuses its power, destroying in one swipe, all the delicate negotiations so laboriously taken place over the last 6 years. If your subscription is drawing to a close, maybe you should think hard about the type of magazine you would like to profit from your hard earned cash.

## IPCS NEWS

At a meeting on 13th May the Director was asked to explain why the Board had chosen to completely change its position on contracts for the 51 DUA core staff. This is the first consultation that has taken place between unions and the museum management on this matter and was largely initiated by Marie Barker's resolve not to sign a fixed-term contract (on Union advice). The Director stated that the Board was concerned over its financial liability and in particular the individual liability of the Board members for example if it is found to have unfairly dismissed a member of the DUA staff. The Director requested suggestions from the Trade Union side as to how these problems could be overcome and some were made. The Director was pressed to explain the perverse attitude of the Board in offering 51 permanent contracts in Aug 1980 and then reversing that position eight months later, the new DCE system of project funding, it being argued, could hardly involve a less stable system than had

existed before - especially since in practice it had been found that this, the first year of its operation has seen an increase in the total grant from the DCE. The Director noted our comments but nevertheless maintained that the Board required further assurances from the DCE concerning future levels of grant-aid. BH is attempting to extract these before he leaves for the USA. The commitment to both the site and post excavation work at Billingsgate and the likely commitment to other new projects we hope should satisfy the Board. The question remains however whether the irrationality of some of the Board's decisions concerning DUA contracts might not indicate that the balance in its composition is not quite right for it to fulfill its responsibilities to its staff as well to the 'museum' itself.

Derek Gadd

## THE LEVY

'But its a Civil Service strike, nothing to do with us !'  
The major issue within the branch at the moment is the claim for comparability with the restructured civil service museum grades. If that claim is successful any gains won by the strikers will directly benefit us.

'Civil Servants get paid too much already.'

3/4 of civil servants receive less than the national average weekly wage.

'The country is in a state it can't afford a 15% pay rise for civil servants.'

The 7% offer is discriminatory. Ten of the fifteen chief public sector settlements in the current pay round have exceeded 10%, these include Police 21.3% (defenders of law and order, ideologically O.K.); Fireman, 18.8% (too much public sympathy); Miners, 15.5% (far too much industrial clout, don't want to go the same

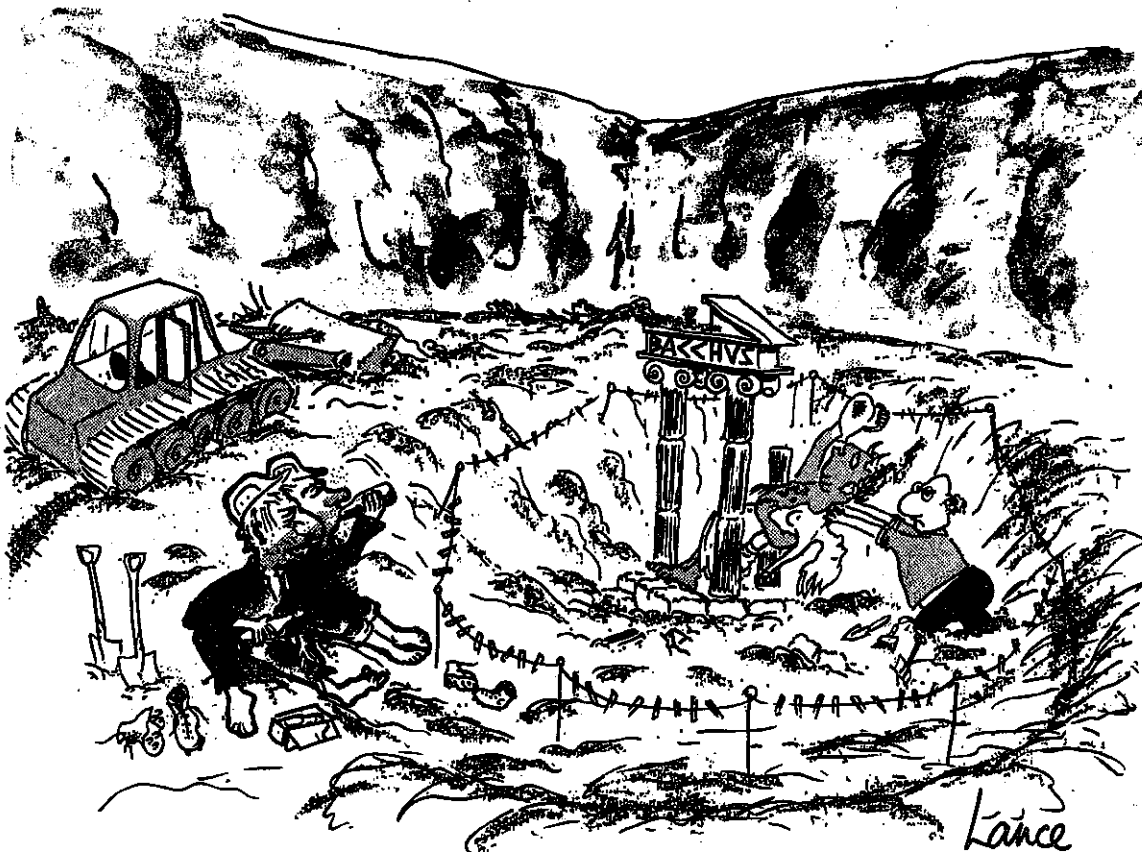
way as Ted Heath); Civil Servants 7% (no place in a non-starist Valhalla)

'It's disloyal for Civil Servants to strike, they shouldn't be allowed to.'

This action is the first major strike in the history of the Civil Service. The reason for that is quite simple, this year the government tore up the long standing pay agreement which fixed civil service pay by fair comparison with the private sector through the Pay Research Unit. It has replaced that mutually agreed system with an arbitrary cash limit, this has prevented the the publication of the PRU findings and has refused access to arbitration. When it should be setting an example the Government record as an employers one of the worst in the country.

If you expect your union to support you, then you must support your union. Pay the levy.

D. Gt



Paddy! Now there's a god long overdue for resurrection.

The idea of this series is to outline briefly the main types of documentary sources used in reconstructing the history of an archaeological site for comparison with the excavated evidence. As it is sometimes assumed that the scope of historical evidence is greater than it actually is, or that the documents and archaeology ought somehow to duplicate each other, it is perhaps worth beginning with a few disclaimers. Historians apart, medieval people were no more anxious than we are to commit anything to writing if they could help it, and when they did it was for some very specific and practical purpose - to establish a legal title, record a source of income or to advance some other claim. This was certainly not done for our benefit, and it need be no surprise that the questions which archaeologists are liable to ask of it are not always answered. Thus the date of a new building was rarely noted unless it was involved in some kind of dispute, and measurements were usually only provided when the information was not readily ascertainable on the spot: to establish the exact line of a partition in a subdivided property, to identify a sub-let tenement with no street frontage of its own, or to fix the extent of a neighbour's intrusion.

This is not of course to say that documentary and archaeological never, or even seldom, coincide: only that they cannot usually be relied upon to do so. Still, the number of tenements within a given site can almost always be established - something which may or may not be apparent from excavation alone - and also the names and usually the occupations of the owners. But the historical sources contribute most when applied to a large, well defined area such as a parish, or at least to a block of property demarcated by four streets. Excavation on this scale is rarely possible, or necessarily desirable, while the size of the average excavation can defeat the incidence and scope of the documents. And there is also the possibility that the two types of evidence contradict - or appear to contradict - each other.

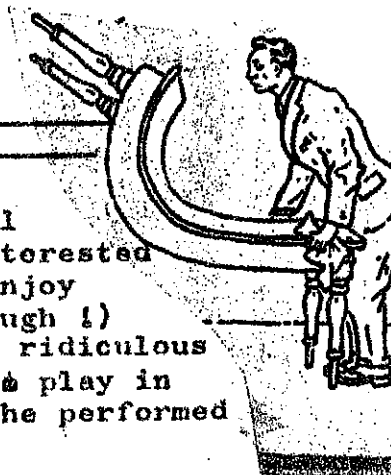
Cases of this kind are in danger of being shrugged off as inconvenient, and the documentary source, being less 'solid', tends to be dismissed. Yet no-one would reject a car accident as a fiction or a delusion merely because the various witnesses fail to agree on what happened: the procedure here is to reconcile, or at least account for, the discrepancies. Almost always the problem is an incompleteness of information. To take another parable: Saxon sites in London have recently become almost commonplace - even mid-Saxon occupation is being recorded. Yet only a few years ago the scarcity of such evidence led more than one eminent savant to question the documentary sources which clearly indicated that the city had been a place of considerable importance since the seventh century.

T. Dyson

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#### FOOTBALL

Every Monday night at 6:30 members of the Museum can be found scampering around a football pitch in Sydney St. Chelsea. Anyone who is interested should turn up at 6:25 by St. Luke's and will enjoy a pleasant knock about. (not Bank Holidays though!) The range of ability is from the sublime to the ridiculous (the latter being our Ron who turned up once to play in Wellies.) Not the most elegant of footwear but he performed manfully despite it all! All welcome.



**CRICKET:- Museum loses to Natural History Museum by 8 runs**

In a typically traditional start to the season, every match but one has been a washout and there has been more talk than action. Was last year a total fluke, can it be done again?? Do you know of a bowler unluckier than Jon-Jon? Was that Dave Stephens' runner or his osteopath? What were you doing in Barbara West's photographs? Meanwhile informed opinion has it that a women's team could beat anyone(who'll bet against it?) There is one consolation in the lack of cricket--Brian hasn't had any claims for industrial injury on his desk!

In the one match played, at Battersea Park, the pitch and outfield were slow and damp, but there were some good moments. John Schofield has been active on the transfer market during the close season, and last year's team has been strengthened by several new-comers. Tim Williams arrived late but got the first wicket with a sharp run-out. Dick was hit, euphemistically 'somewhere above the knee' by a hard shot to the gully, but recovered to play an aggressive innings, while Steve made everybody tired by just watching him! When Robert Baldwin actually gets a chance to play, altogether, we should have a much stronger batting line-up than last year.

The bowling conditions were difficult-- Peter Cardiff needed a sun-lamp at the end of his run-up! Ian Blair was perhaps the pick of the bowlers, but although the bowling started off quite tight the Natural History Museum were able to hit out at the end of their innings. When the Museum batted, first Peter and Kevin got the innings going and then Dave and Dick made some clean-hit shots, but were never quite able to make up for a bad start. At one stage, the cricket was both exciting and farcical with Dave Stephens out-running his runner at one end, and Patrick showing astonishing crutch-control as umpire at the other.

There were some tricky moments off the field too, Anne, who bravely scored, overcame such problems as 'you'll never get away eith spelling Stephens with a 'v' ', and 'I really do mean F-L-U-D-E '. And finally, for this month's mystery competition :-

1. In which of Simon O'Connor-Thomson's Swiss bank accounts did the match money end up?
2. In less than 1000 words, describe how Peter Cardiff gets to the ground for the next match. (Over to you for the details, Kev): Patrick

**CRICKET :- MUSEUM LOSES TO BIRKBECK COLLEGE 3RD ELEVEN**

As this match was played on Sunday, I'm afraid I'm going to have to do the review! It's a bit embarrassing really but .... We or should I say I lost the toss which consigned us to batting on a drying wicket. This was basically the reason for our defeat. We scored 106 allout which was something of a success as we were about 60 for 5 at one stage and were weakened as two of our team failed to show up. Mark very bravely played on despite a fever. Simon batted fairly solidly for 1/2 hr for his 3 runs. Peter scored a solid 21. Unfortunately our middle order batsmen did not add many runs and Dave Stephens managed to run himself out, (well his runner Steve did) just when he seemed set for a good score. The next batsmen put on gallant stands to take the score over the ton. Kevin scored 36 not out and was ably supported by Jack Frost (on loan from Birkbeck) John Cardiff and a 12 year old boy Nicholas Bennet. Nick did very well until I hit a long ball to mid-on went for an easy second misjudging Nick's speed and ran him out! Dreadful.

So we had an early tea which gave



lots of time to build the innings. They were approx 50 for no wicket. But we made a belated attack on them but just left it too late and they were 107 for 6 (but with little batting strength left). Kevin dropped a catch. Ian got a great run out. Wickets were taken by Kevin and Dave. Kevin

## Oxford In-Service Training Scheme in Archaeology 1981/2

Having received our annual whisper that the course will cease to exist when the present candidates have served their sentence, Radio Carbon is happy to announce that a scheme, albeit modified, has finally been approved for the forthcoming year. Three studentships are available from the DOE, with one other from the DUA.

As with previous years, it is necessary for the DUA post to be filled by a full-time member of the Unit (ie. one of the so-called 51), but to qualify for one of the DOE posts it has, for the first time, been deemed necessary for the applicant to be in active service immediately previous to the start of the course, in September, rendering it necessary, in these difficult times, for a person to find employment before it is possible for them to apply for the course. If your present contract ends before the end of September, we are even more happy to announce that it should be possible to extend it to meet these unhealthy requirements.

As a previous student, I would recommend the course to anybody who is prepared to undertake the enormous workload involved. The scheme was introduced so as to produce good all round archaeologists, whatever their previous training, and as such provides the means of undertaking most skills necessary to reach that goal. My only reservation is that the course has been reduced to 9 months. It was difficult enough to cram all the work into one year, so I can only view this 25% reduction as producing a concomitant reduction in skills.

Interested colleagues in other departments are invited to apply, as it is possible that their employment would qualify them for a DOE post.

So anybody who is interested should contact John Schofield (X201) by **Monday June 8<sup>th</sup>**. Unfortunately this allows very little time to think it over; but remember, it may be your last chance.

**P.S** The investigative reporting (don't laugh) of Radio Carbon has tracked down the gammy typewriter responsible for the new CBA publication on 'Recent Archaeological Research in English Towns' (see review). It festers in the hands of the Oxford University dept. for External Studies, who provided an example for comparison, which we plagiarized for use as the heading to this article.

P.H.

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## LAMAS

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Young LAMAS (the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society - a must for all ages, colours and sexes) are running a day school on Saturday 20 June, where a visit will be made to one of the Museums many CITYDIGIS, along with a slide show, and display of many artefacts in our possession.

If you think you or your kiddy would be interested, then contact Victoria Woollard on extension 239, and have yourself an aMUSEing day out.

**P.S.** While we are on the subject of Young Lamas, the societies Newsletter has just been received by millions of members, containing the following clue in its crossword :

2. Harold Godwinson won the Battle of Hastings . Yes or No. (2 letters) !

## City 'dig'

**AN EARLY** Roman quayside, dating from the 1st century AD, is being excavated in the City of London by dozens of people working under the guidance of experts who have given up their holidays, week-ends and spare time to this fascinating re-discovery of ancient London.

The site, at the junction of Lower Thames Street and the west side of Pudding Lane (near the place where the Great Fire started in 1666), has been made available by the developers, the English Property Corporation and the National Provident Association, who have generously contributed £75,000 towards the costs of excavation and research.

This is the largest single sum ever contributed for archaeology in the City of London and will enable work to be continued until the summer.

The Roman quayside is known to run at a slight angle to Thames Street. By excavating a length of the waterfront it is hoped to find out what this area of the river and river bank was like before and after construction of the quay.

It will also be interesting to discover how near the Roman bridge was to the site.

Fish Hill Street, the western edge of the development was the route to the medieval bridge across the river.

The excavation began in January and is supervised by Gustav Milne of the Museum of London's Department of Urban Archaeology. Medieval walls and yard surfaces, Saxon rubbish pits and part of a Roman hypocaust have already been discovered.

Volunteers interested in this opportunity to help excavate this important area of

the City's ancient riverfront should write to the Department of Urban Archaeology, Museum of London, London Wall, EC2 or telephone the Museum's Information desk (600 3699 Ex 279) stating the days they are able to work.

Week-day volunteers must come for a minimum of two weeks, after which they will qualify for standard travelling expenses. Volunteers are also welcomed on Sundays.

Westminster & Pimlico News

# PLANNING AND THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

At the end of April I attended the third conference on Planning and the Historic Environment, which was held in Oxford. The previous conferences were in 1975 and 1977. Topics under discussion included the recent Ancient Monuments legislation; the work of the RCHM; the future organisation and logistic basis of Rescue archaeology and of Units; and conservation policies in action. Those attending included planners, archaeologists from planning and conservation departments and units, inspectors from the DoE, and observers from other interested bodies. The relative importance of these matters may perhaps be judged from the presence of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, John Hurst, and Chief Planning Officer of Hampshire, Roger Brown.

In his opening paper which examined the European dimension in legislation and protection of 'cultural material', Henry Cleare touched on a theme which subsequently resurfaced at frequent intervals-- the need for 'selling' archaeology not only to the public and the developers, on whom some impression has undoubtedly been made, but equally to the authorities who administer and devise the policies which affect the historic environment. Wildlife conservation, for example has made far greater progress in this respect in recent years. The conflict of the need for popularisation with academic prejudices remains unresolved.

A detailed explanation of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act, 1979 was given by Barry Mason of the DoE and a policy statement on the implementation of part II of the Act, due, at last, in September, was made by John Hurst. Ten 'test' towns have been selected to have Areas of Archaeological Importance: Berwick, Canterbury, Chester, Colchester, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lincoln, Oxford, & York. The DoE suggests that Rescue Archaeology must not be isolated from mainstream archaeological research and that the completion of the 'data bases' for archaeology, the Sites and Monuments Records, should be a high priority. However these will not be funded, nor will the surveys which they require for project funding applications. This sort of Catch-22 is unfortunately quite usual where archaeology and bureaucracy meet. Farmers, for example, can get Ministry of Agriculture grants to plough up Ancient Monuments and knock down historic barns. At present they have to do the work first then apply for the grant!

Under Peter Fowler's guidance the RCHM is devising new more selective methods of survey and publication. No longer are surveys and inventories designed to fit the traditional RCHM volume and thematic studies are starting. The basic listing of sites and buildings--- monumental stamp collecting, can be done via Sites and Monuments Records. All the information gathered by the RCHM is available to the public via the NMR.

Tom Hassall and David Baker looked at the present and the future from inside an independent and a County Council Unit. It seems there is a real danger that we are slipping back into the position in the 1960's. In 1974 the DoE saw units as "agents of the DoE" while in 1980 they are "grant receiving bodies for particular projects". Without government money for Sites and Monuments records or survey how are these projects to be identified? The future financially, would seem to lie in units stretching themselves to operate on a multi-county basis. Those at present based with County Councils will find this very difficult because of funding.

The Times

Daily - 292,714

3 MARCH 81

new offices being built in Pudding Lane close by the Monument which commemorates the Great Fire.

Pudding Lane is where the Great Fire is thought to have started in 1666. Leach, who both read and taught classics at Oxford, provided not only the permission, but with the City Corporation, the funds for the Monument site to be excavated by the Museum of London.

The problem is that the museum is already chock-a-block with treasures from the site, whose Roman, Saxon, Medieval and other finds have been described by dig supervisor Gustaf Milne as "a rich archaeological sequence unparalleled on any other London site".

Anybody want some fire-blackened bricks which, put back together, could be described as the fireplace in which started the Great Fire of London?

This is an offer from Rodney Leach, the general manager of Trade Development Bank, due to move from its present City premises in Aldermanbury to a

In the countryside the 'message' is being taken to farmers and land manager by the CBA Countryside Committee. David Miles reported on advice and information services to the NFU, the National Trust (who now have 14 archaeological officers) and National Parks (archaeological input for Exmoor and Dartmoor only, at present), as well as active crusading to NFU meetings. Unfortunately the Countryside Commission itself is not receptive at present to the concept of the historic landscape. Scope for cooperation lies with the Forestry Commission who are very conscious of their woodland as an amenity and their place in the landscape within an economic production of timber.

Planners juggle the variable needs of industry, housing, transport etc. with SSI's (Sites of Scientific Interest), AONB's (Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty), Ancient Monuments and Conservation, to mention but a few. Hampshire County Council have produced a coherent policy for the management and conservation of their Hampshire heritage and are actively pursuing it by means of purchase of type sites, grants, and management agreements similar to those used by the DoE on their scheduled and Guardianship sites. Mike Hughes and Michael Pearce are responsible for archaeology and historic buildings respectively in the County Planning Department. At present four aspects are being dealt with: woodland, earthworks, roads and trackways, and chalk downland. Where appropriate access to the public is encouraged and detailed guides and explanations of their policy for the public as visitors and as rate payers have been published. It would seem that these informal policies not necessarily enshrined in Structure or Local Plans can be successfully devised and implemented.

Perhaps the most interesting topic discussed in respect of the future of the DUA was the proposed Greater London Archaeology Unit. This is by no means a new suggestion --- see 'Time on our Side 7' published by the GLC in 1977 and the recent article in the 'Times', (Radio Carbon, March 1981). Daryl Fowler of the newly formed Archaeology Section in the Historic Buildings Division of the GLC reported that at present 12 of the 32 London Boroughs have no archaeological coverage. Initial enquiries to the 32 indicated that almost all would support the idea. It would probably be funded on a precept basis (like the Fire Service etc) and possibly set up as an independent trust. It is suggested that London would be divided into 5 areas, each having an area of Inner and Outer London to balance the distribution of work, and the 5 proposed operating bodies would be based on the present South-west London Group, Southwark and Lambeth, West London, Inner London, and East London (Passmore Edwards) units. There would be a central office, probably for administration and the Sites and Monuments Record, with area offices, and direct computer links to the Sites and Monuments Record. The allocation of staff would be flexible, and although based in one of the 5 areas, they would be expected to move into other areas as and when work required. It is NOT proposed to alter the present situation in the City in any way!

It is rare at any public gathering for the DoE to make formal statements of policy and intent. Unfortunately it was predictable that no coherent policy for Rescue Archaeology is on the cards. While most units have to spend increasing amounts of their time to get decreasing amounts of money out of the DoE, the fruits of cooperation and communication with developers, planners and the general public, as demonstrated in London, Hampshire, York and a few other places, will be denied to archaeology and our fast-disappearing 'cultural resources'.

C.H.

Leach, classicist though he is, wonders whether as a banker it might be a bit much to reerect in TDB's foyer a display which implies "Your whole investment could go up in smoke".

Business Diary, however, says Leach and TDB should say "Reerect and be damned!" at the Monument site, and let the half of the space the bank does not want to the 28 firms in the London commercial telephone directory boasting the name "Phoenix".



## WORK ABOUT TOWN

Three jobs are available in the Finds dept. of the DUA, due to the sad loss of Chris who went potty over Beth and potted of to Fulham, and Claire who will be shocking the world with her new cycling gear, although she looked in the pink before she left; a new post has also been created which can't be bad (almost made the 9 O'clock news, that did).

### SENIOR POTTERY RESEARCHER (ROMAN)

The successful candidate will be responsible for identifying, cataloguing and preparing interpretative reports on Roman pottery from the Department's City of London excavations, and for supervising a small team of assistants.

Applicants should be graduates with proven experience in the preparation of pottery reports. An interest in and knowledge of statistics and/or microscopic techniques in the determination of fabric types will be advantageous.

### SENIOR FINDS RESEARCHER

The successful candidate will be responsible for organising the preparation of academic reports on non-ceramic objects of all periods (excluding prehistoric) from the Department's excavations. This will involve both personal research and liaison with specialists.

Applicants should be graduates with proven experience in finds research.

All positions are worth a mighty £6471 - 7701, but are unfortunately on an annual basis - more information elsewhere in this issue.

There are two vacancies on the excavation at St Peter's Hill, supervised by Tim Williams. Both are six month temporary contracts, at the current GA/FA salary of £4292 (London Weighting included), and are available immediately.

One post is of Site Assistant, and the other of Finds Assistant. Applications and enquiries should be made to John Schofield for the Site vacancy and Michael Rhodes or Penny MacConnors for the Finds post. Applications should be received by 15 June 1981.

Temporary staff at present reaching the end of their present contract may apply for either of these posts.

## CARBON CLASSIFIED

HAVE BODY WILL SELL for flat, Maisonette, house, palace, mansion, slum, bedsit, site hut, grub hut or kennel etc. Contact Prince (house trained) at Pudding Lane excavations - Cheap as possible.

FLAT WANTED anywhere, so long as its not east for crisakes - Cheap and cheerful, but most of all, NOT IN THE EAST - Contact Phyll Mulcahy (X214).

FLAT/ROOM needed from end of June for museum assistant at Museum of Mankind preferably N London---easy acces to Piccadilly & City Road...c/o Charlotte x2C

### SENIOR ILLUSTRATOR

The successful candidate will be responsible for the preparation of carefully observed drawings of objects found on the Department's excavations, the supervision of a small team of assistants and the Department's archive of illustrative material.

Applicants should be interested in a career in archaeological illustration and should have either a broad experience in the visual arts with a particular interest in accurate drawing or proven experience in archaeological illustration.

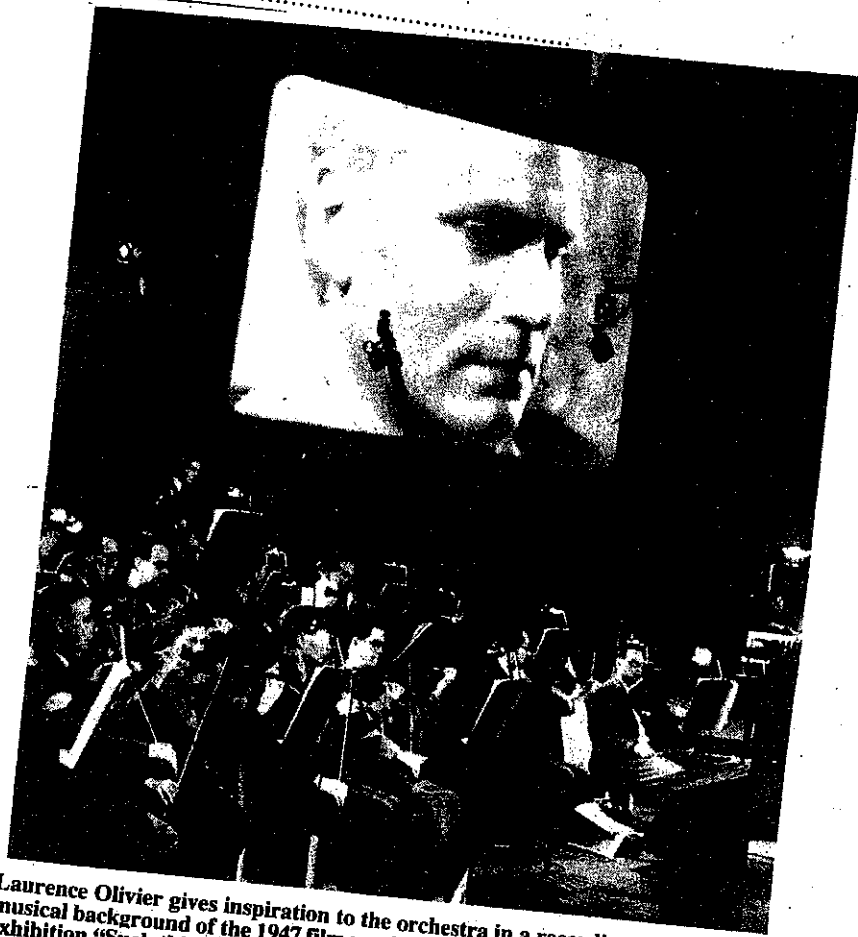
The short-comings of our Press system were ably revealed by Paul Foot in "What the Papers Say" last Week. Mostly he referred to the New Cross Fire. He noted that on the first day all the papers spoke of a fire bombing. This theory was 'debunked' by the quality Sunday's on the basis of police evidence. The dangers of relying on official sources was revealed when a police spokesman admitted that early statements neglected to mention the finding of a primitive incendiary device in the garden 'Somethings are best left secret between the police and the perpetrators' said the spokesman.

The argument about a fight preceding the fire was made impossible to follow by the papers. Those who retracted their police statements confirming the fight were apparently breaking bail by being at the party, the suggestion is that it was police pressure which produced the original statements. Significantly Paul Foot revealed that the witnesses who were not in trouble with the police were steadfast in their denial of the fight. Why weren't these people interviewed by the press?

As soon as the inquest was over the papers began to run a story or two which seemed to finally confirm the fight theory. A hospital confirmed that a party goer with some mental disturbance had been admitted with 'stab wounds'. Paul Foot revealed that the hospital later vigorously denied the interpretation put on their statement by the press complaining that the term 'stab wound' was used medically and was equally consistent with being caused accidentally by broken glass - the story the party goer stuck to throughout.

Really it all seemed as if the papers had acted in a slipshod manner with little independent investigation. In the face of this it is little wonder that so many people are still confused about the chain of events - in particular an ordinary reader would be left with a very biased and partial view of events. It is also salutary to note that more column inches were expended on reporting the Fleet St. Riot than in reporting all the news about the fire. And this in the face of the worst disaster to happen to the black community in Britain.

Kevin.



Laurence Olivier gives inspiration to the orchestra in a recording session for the musical background of the 1947 film version of *Hamlet*. This still is included in an exhibition "Such things as dreams are made of - Remembering Denham Studios 1935-1951" at the Museum of London for three months from May 19.

The 'Remembering Denham Studios' Exhibition is a must for all film buffs and/or protectors of ancient monuments.

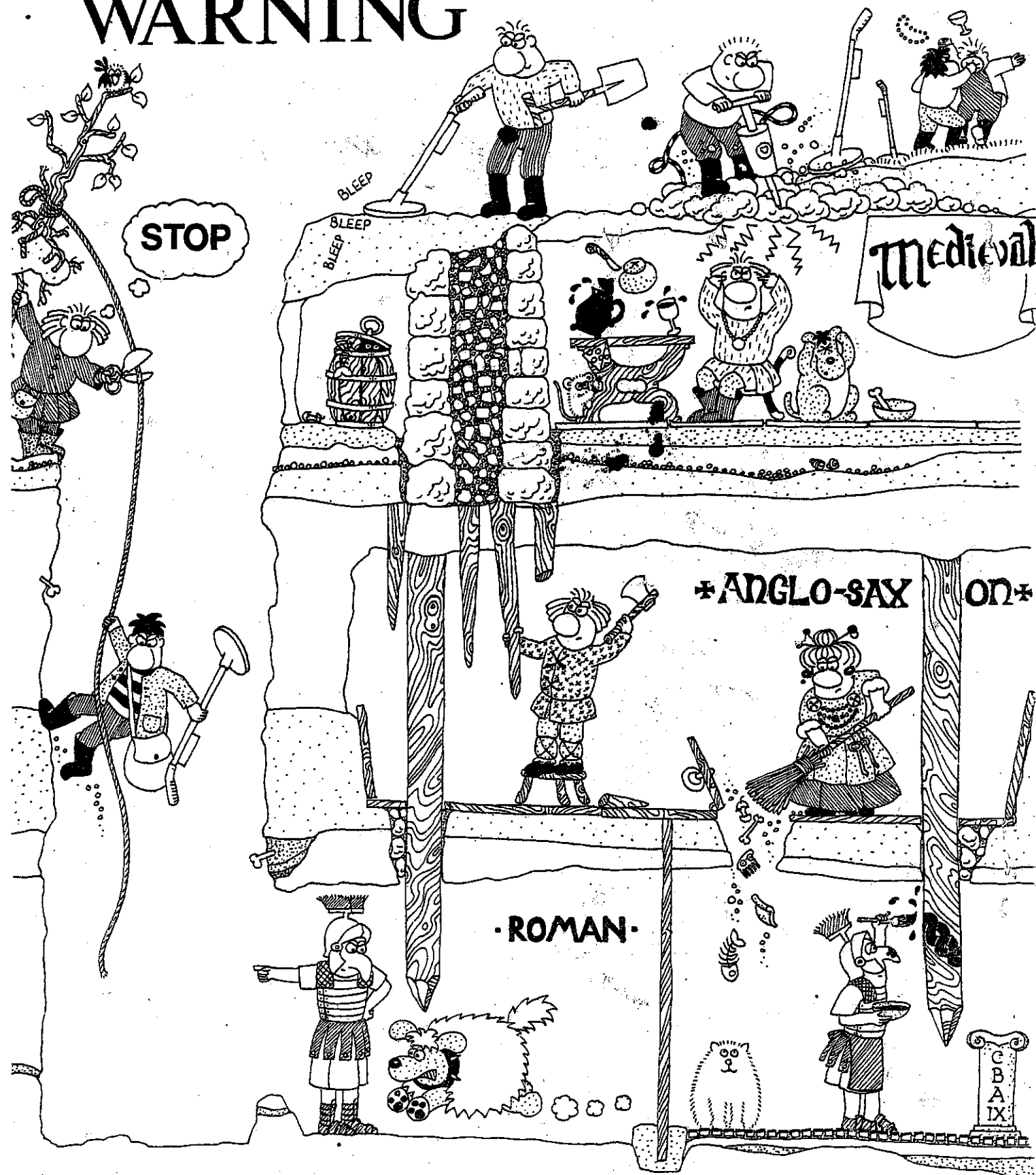
Miscellaneous film paraphernalia is professionally placed alongside photos of the sets, the actors, and the building, before and after demolition (the latter snapped by our very own lensmen), in a way which both compliments its achievements, and accentuates the horror of its demise and eventual destruction.

The film stills are as exhilarating as the narrative is educational. Don't miss it, it will probably be the studios final production.

P.H.



# A HERITAGE HEALTH WARNING



Metal detectors seriously damage your past

## Museum of London

# Take your school group to the museum that breathes history

By Cynthia Parsons  
Education editor of The Christian Science Monitor

seum education staffs, Mrs. Woolland emphasized that they must follow the lead of the teachers — and that this lead is very thin at times. Too thin for much more than an introduction to what makes a museum.

The museum architects designed space for school groups with two classrooms connected by a storage area for the "hands on" pieces of history. Each item is a "conversation piece," and each has enough of a place in the history of Lon-

The museum staff prefers to work with some specific project; with those who have had some preparatory work; who are ready to ask questions about the displays, about the materials, and about how one piece fits with another.

For example, the staff is prepared to give a slide talk and allow students to handle original materials about the London known to Chaucer, or to Shakespeare, or to Dickens, etc.

The slide showings and sharing of materials, including use of maps, old prints, and manuscripts, take place first in a classroom. After that the students go with the lecturer and the teacher to relevant display areas in the museum galleries.

If Dickens is the featured Londoner, the museum staff would expect the students to have read some Dickens and to have already begun looking for signs of Dickens both in today's buildings and in available prints, drawings, maps, and the like.

Each student who comes is given a work sheet; this often contains a moderate bit of information, requiring the student to find information from a museum display and to draw something from the collection. Mrs. Woolland said the majority of schoolchildren are between the ages of 9 and 12, and hence much of the material worked out has been done for that age group, although the museum will take children as young as 5 and have an adult education group as well.

A "Merchants" work sheet states: "The city of London became rich through trade. Wool, and later cloth, were the main exports. By the end of the 18th century over a million yards of cloth was sent from London to Europe every year."

The students are then asked to "draw a tool used in the wool trade" and to tell "what it was used for." I watched some youngsters doing this and was delighted to see a group of friends decide that each one would draw a different tool.

I didn't need to be told that the most favorite display of all — even more than the Lord Mayor's splendid coach — is the re-enactment of the fire of London. That's 1666 for those of you who don't know, and Mrs. Woolland assured me that most schoolchildren think of London's history as before and after the fire and not as Roman, Saxon, Tudor, Georgian, etc.

The museum's talking display of this event is very imaginative and a repeater for the schoolchildren who come.

But the Museum of London is also set up to deal with the serious scholar, not just with those on a school "outing." It will suggest readings, explain more than display cards can say, probe its own library, and suggest original materials in other libraries and museums.

London lives in this museum, whether in the day of Queen Victoria or Elizabeth II.

London This is, by far, one of the most exciting museums in the world. Of course, the subject both of its affection and its displays is one of the most exciting cities of the world — long a center for culture, commerce, and conviviality.

The Museum of London and the City of London are intertwined in a delightful architectural manner. As one courses around the areas depicting Roman London, there are some oddly placed windows exposing to view the ruins of an old wall.

And slanting off the roof line are the panels explaining that this is indeed a section of the Roman wall that once encircled the city. If there were no education division, no trained lecturers, no concerned teachers, and no provocative work sheets, this display alone would go far to making history "real" to the most casual of students.

But there's more, much more, as one strolls up and down ramps and around courtyards tracing, if he goes in order, the history of London from prehistoric times (how can you know what happened 250,000 years ago?) to the 20th century.

Vicky Woolland, a member of the education staff, kindly explained what they do for the 600 to 700 school groups that come each year. And again, as in talks I had with other mu-

**If there were no education division, no trained lecturers, no concerned teachers, and no provocative work sheets, this display alone would go far to making history 'real' to the most casual of students.**

seum to make the most indifferent student come alive for a time at least.

Yet, I must emphasize what Mrs. Woolland said in so many careful ways — the success of a visit to the Museum of London starts with the teachers in the schools.

## CHARITY CASH RIDDLE

THERE is only one interesting question arising from the new allegations about Jeremy Thorpe by his former friend David Holmes.

What has Holmes done with the £70,000 I am told he was paid for putting the knife into Thorpe two years after the Old Bailey trial?

The latest suggestion I have heard is that Holmes, not previously celebrated as a philanthropist, has given it all to charities concerned with the preservation of ancient buildings and monuments.

DAILY  
MIRROR  
JUNE  
3RD

THE  
STAGE  
AND  
T.V.  
TODAY  
FEB  
26TH

ANOTHER REMINDER of London's theatrical past has disappeared. The facade of the old Islington Grand has fallen to the demolition men but it is understood that the two stone ladies who stood guard over the front of the building have been found a new home in the Museum of London.

It was built originally in 1860 as the Philharmonic Hall to the designs of Finch, Hill and Paraire. The theatre was gutted by fire in 1887 and again in 1900, and there were three later buildings designed by Frank Matcham.

For a short while in 1870 Charles Morton was in charge but Charles Wilnot saw the theatre through its most successful period. Later Walter Gibbons and Charles Gulliver held the licence. The theatre was also known as the Empire and the Palace.

## Stone ladies get new home

The June programmes were produced and directed by Stanley Baldwin and aided and abetted by KPF and PH. Additional material was supplied by CH AV CJ NB GE CMetal SR TW DG TD PA LF VW. Typing was very extremely gratefully (grovel grovel) received from JC AV CJ KA CH CM DT and KPF PH. The front cover was conceived and executed by KPF and PH with plagiaristic tendencies towards the Sunday Times. (When is a fish not a fish? — When its in the Natural History Museum CLADISTICS RULE OK). Tea and sympathy was received from FB SF and IB and JJBE. Newspaper clippings were torn from the pages of 2000 AD Westminster and Pimlico News Christian Science Monitor Stage and Television Today Times Daily Mirror Current Archaeology Greater London and Essex Newspaper Ltd Western Morning News War on Want Pamphlet Private Eye Time Out Sunday Telegraph with Odds and Sods from Giles Glen Baxter Construction Book of Cartoons and Thames TV. Other graphics were supplied by CU and Photographs by BG BW.

HELP!!!

The next Issue will be in October 1995 (you didn't take any notice of the last deadline did you?) unless able-bodied photocopyers, authors and especially typists throw themselves pleading at our knees, begging to work for Radio Carbon.

Look out for Stanley's pigeonhole in the Foyer of level 7 and if you see it fill it up (with typed material preferably).

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