

Radio Carbon

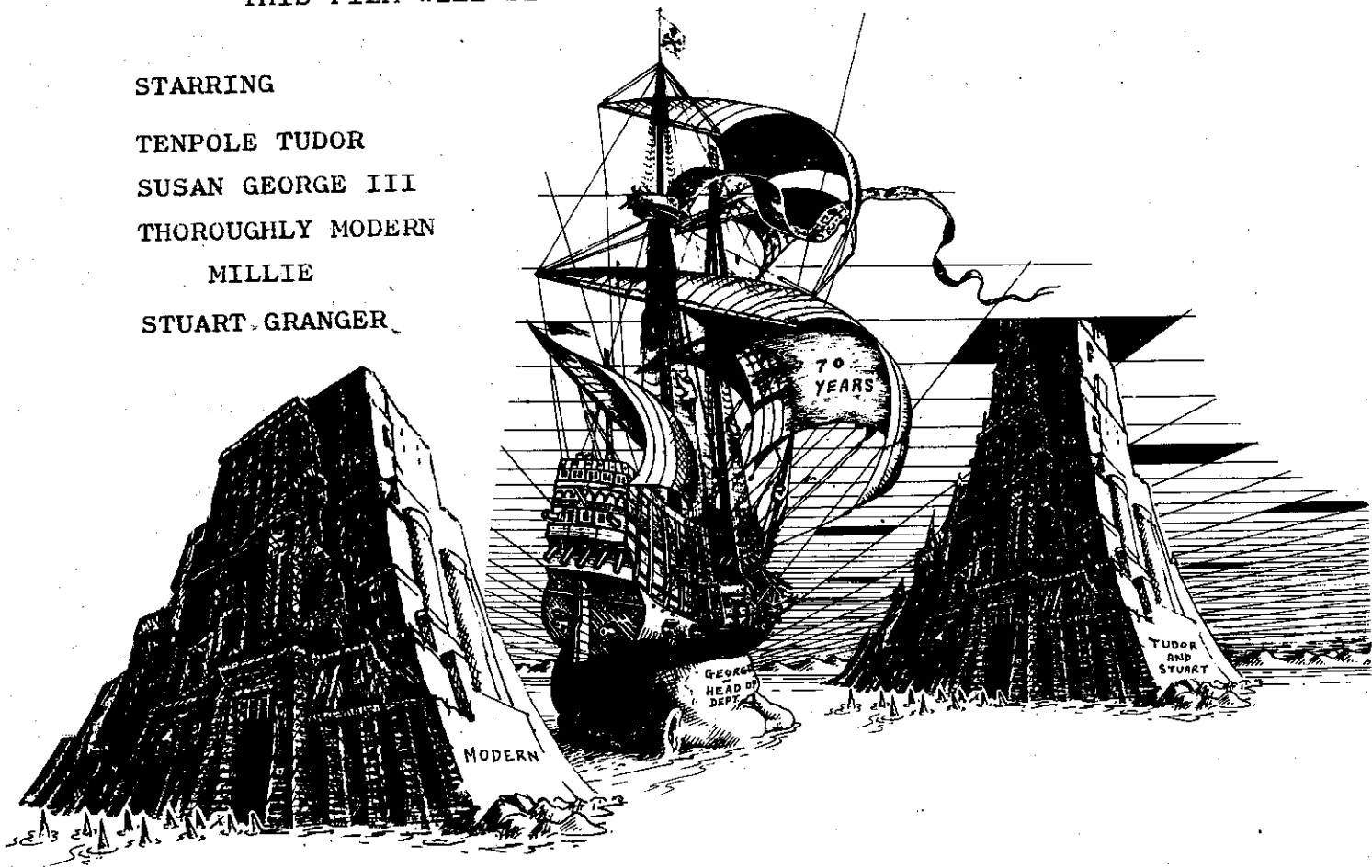
OCTOBER 81
PROGRAMS

PRESENTS
**TIME
BANDITS**

THIS FILM WILL SET THE CLOCK BACK 70 YEARS...

STARRING

TENPOLE TUDOR
SUSAN GEORGE III
THOROUGHLY MODERN
MILLIE
STUART GRANGER



Produced & Directed by GEORGE I Screenplay by GEORGE II & GEORGE III

Songs by GEORGE HARRISON

Executive Producers Robert Walpole & William Pitt Script by D. DEFOE

Music Composed & Orchestrated by J.S. BACH & THE KING SISTERS

Continuity by GEORGE SON & SON (BROS.) LTD.

Scenery by INIGO JONES

Photography by HOGARTH

Costumes Designed by B. BRUMEL & THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE COMPANY

Fight Scenes Directed by N. BONAPARTE

Edited by SAMUEL JOHNSON II

Tea & Sympathy by BOSTON T. PARTI

TIME BANDITS

Last week the Historical Review team announced the discovery of time theft. The theft was discovered on a visit to the Museum of London.

The review investigators disclosed previously unknown evidence concerning the 18th Century. The prevailing consensus among historians was that the Tudor and Stuarts ended with the death of Queen Anne. The new school of historians hold that the widespread use of the expression 'queen Anne's dead makes it impossible to be sure exactly when she died. The same historians find it hard to believe that Queen Anne could have had so many children and yet none survived. Using the invogue techniques of historical statistics they have shown that the survival of one is almost certain.

Therefore, say these historians, the Georges are likely to be descended directly from Anne and are thus Stuarts after all. The suggestion that the Georges were german seems unconvincing since surely they would be called something like Wolfgang III or Hans II. An alternative theory put forward by a splinter group suggest that Anne, fed up with her Marlboroughs left to travel the continent as an actress called Lola Montez who appeared to get on very well with German Electors and thus spawned a postive swarm of Georges.

The perpetrators of this crime are as yet unknown although the finger of suspicion must point towards the modern department and the investigators have suggested that in reparation the modern dept should give back 70 years to the T + S. In reply to the question that it was absurd to have Georges in the Tudor and Stuarts, a spokesperson for them suggested that the whole matter could be cleared up if the Georges were given sensible and kingly names like William or Charles.



LONDON
circa 1750

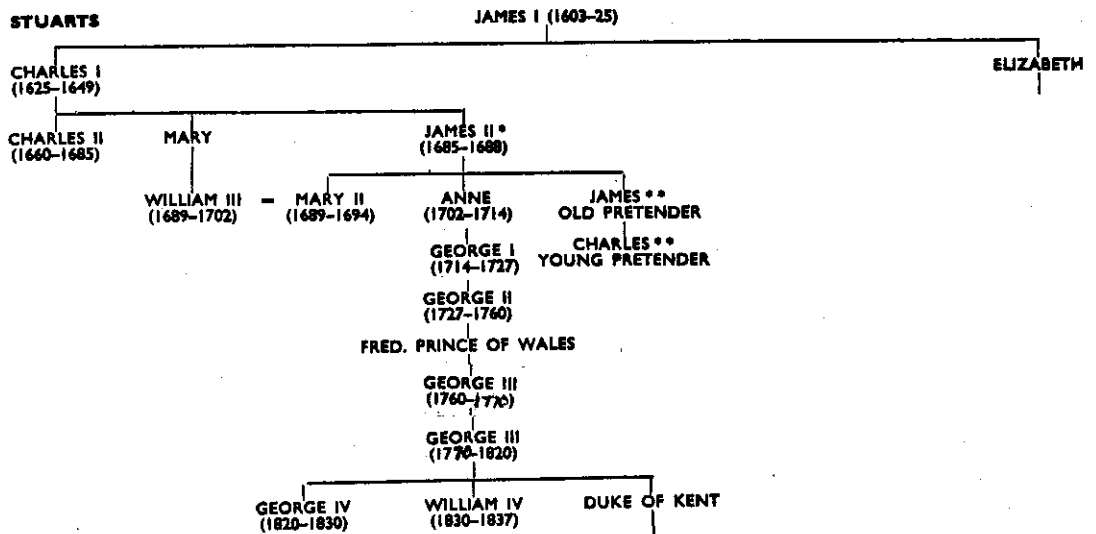
This contemporary illustration, say the modern department proves that the lost 70 years were indeed modern.

MUSEUM DEPT

THE STUART ROYAL FAMILY (REVISED)

TUDOR
&
STUART

MODERN



Following this success by the historical review, informed sources suggest it may provoke a whole series of copycat time thefts. Already the prehistoric department are claiming that the romans were just ancestors of the celts who adopted hobnail boots and discovered the right angle. The Roman dept claim that the military lobby defeated the Troops Out Movement

in 410 A.D. Followers of the True Kings Arthur and Alfred know that the Medieval department has stolen at least 650 years. In some quarters there is even a whispered opinion that the modern period goes right back into the archaeological age and should take over some, at least, of that department.

For future developments watch this space and remember 'There's a thief about!'.

KPF+PH

... and so we go on to this year's Top Thirty, part two, and in this year's Top Thirty part two we have ...

1 SCIENCE MUSEUM	4,224,027
2 BRITISH MUSEUM	3,879,884
3 NATIONAL GALLERY	2,596,075
4 ST. PAULS	2-3 m
5 TOWER OF LONDON	2,524,820
6 NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM	2,410,344
7 MADAME TUSSAUDS	2,157,105
8 JEWEL HOUSE, TOWER	1,857,730
9 V & A	1,723,789
10 WESTMINSTER ABBEY	1,500,000
11 LONDON ZOO	1,338,293
12 TATE GALLERY	1,330,937
13 NAT. MARITIME MUSEUM	1,145,104
14 ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS	1,000,000
15 ROYAL BRITANNIC GDNS.	991,240

not a good year for the Museum of London, Tourist Truckers, who drop 57,989 big Top Thirty visitors, to this year's total of 613,028.

Attendance figures at the Museum have consistently dropped each year, since our grand opening in December 1976. This is not unusual, mirrored as it is by other Tourist attractions in London, but it is worrying nevertheless. Our figures have never been startlingly high - 716,499 in the first financial year, or 750,697 from 3 December 1976 to 2 December 1977, with the highest monthly total standing at 84,303 in April '77.

Understandably attendance figures around 75 - 80,000 become rather difficult to handle, but there is no reason why we could not make a consolidated effort to maintain at least 60,000 per month. We are aware of the lowest months (December, January and September), we are also aware of the attractiveness of an exhibition. We should therefore try to match our more popular exhibitions with our low attendances. For example, last month our attendance figures rose, because of the 'Royal Dressing Gowns' exhibition. Being topical it would have been ridiculous to have held it back for a while, but as it happened (guys and gals) the Royal whatever-it-was came at a historically low month anyway, September.

Advertising costs are high and the budget isn't there to match them, but the advertising of an exhibition is tantamount to advertising the Museum, and with a little redistribution of the spending, to the low attendance periods specifically, would help the figures enormously. Use of the free advertising potential of the listings magazines is also a must (but NOT 'Time Out' please!). Also why not present a few more potentially interesting exhibitions? Last issue, Kevin suggested an exhibition on Unemployment, a subject very close to the hearts of many potential visitors to the Museum during working hours.

The V and A have just purchased £1000 worth of original Sex Pistol material with a creditable statement on the importance of the band to Rock (sic) music and the equal importance of Rock to ballet etc. Punk music was a product of London kids, especially the Bromley contingent, who were disappointed and alienated by the music of the mid '70's. As a product of London, Punk music should be as much a part of our Museums' archive as Pavlova is; and, as such merits a position in the galleries. Most of the inovations in contemporary music have stemmed from London and thus also merit a position (what about the Rolling Stones - they are definitely Museum pieces). Could not an exhibition be staged on Rock music in general, to show why a certain music began and the role London had to play in it. London has also always held a monopoly on Broadcasting, thus presenting another potentially attractive exhibition.

No one could come up with all the answers, but if a few people got together and deeply discussed our good and bad points, I'm sure that a potential could be achieved of at least 60,000 visi_tors every month. After all, we did achieve it four times in the last financial year.

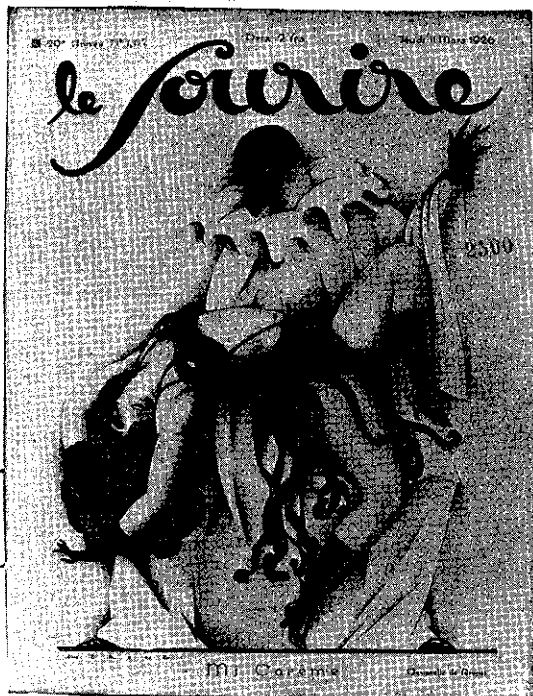


LONDON'S FLYING START

MADE IN LONDON



NEW BOOKS IN THE EAST WING



"The Excavations of the Roman Forts of the Classis Britannica at Dover 1970-1977". by Brian Philp.

("The extensive archaeological programme of rescue-excitation ahead of major roadworks and town-centre redevelopment in Dover, which resulted in the discovery, excavation and ultimate preservation of two naval forts of the Roman fleet in British waters.")

"Daily Mirror." by Robert Allen and John Frost.

("It began as a complete failure, a newspaper for gentlewomen which few wanted to read.....became the cheeky brat of journalism...it can never be ignored.")

"The Ghost In The Looking Glass: The Victorian Seamstress." by Christina Walkley.

("A look at the life and conditions of the women who chose the vital but usually poorly rewarded career of the seamstress.")

"The Teds." by Chris Steele-Perkins and Richard Smith.

("Brian's purple creepers bounced of the Tarmac....He wore pink and black hooped socks. A green plastic comb stuck out of the back pocket of his black drainpipes.")

"William Burgess and The High Victorian Dream." by J. Mordaunt Crook.

("Brilliant but eccentric, unstable and extravagant," William Burgess was a Pre-Raphaelite architect. He also designed furniture, stained glass, jewellery and metalwork. Anyone who heard the author's lecture at the Museum in June will want to see this book.)

"Craftsmen and Interior Decoration in England 1660-1820." by Geoffrey Beard.

("Masters, Men and Materials.....Magnificent Building.....A Select Dictionary of Craftsmen". Well illustrated, well researched, a good reference work.)

"A Short History of Archaeology" by Glyn Daniel.

("A global view of the growth of archaeological research." A well written no nonsense history illustrated by excellent photographs.)

"A Social History of Archaeology." by Kenneth Hudson. SEE REVIEW



MUSEUM MAN IS NAMED BY PM

The Prime Minister has appointed Prof. John Wilkes, 44, as a Governor of the Museum of London in succession to Dr David Wilson, who

has resigned because of his commitments.

Prof. Wilkes has been Professor of Archaeology of the Roman Provinces, University of London, since 1974.

As windows are boarded up, and the Norfolk boys in blue call for reinforcements, a bill calling for the banning of all coach trips during October is being presented to Parliament. Yes, the word is out, Radio Carbon is going 'down your way' to Medieval Londons younger sister, Norwich.

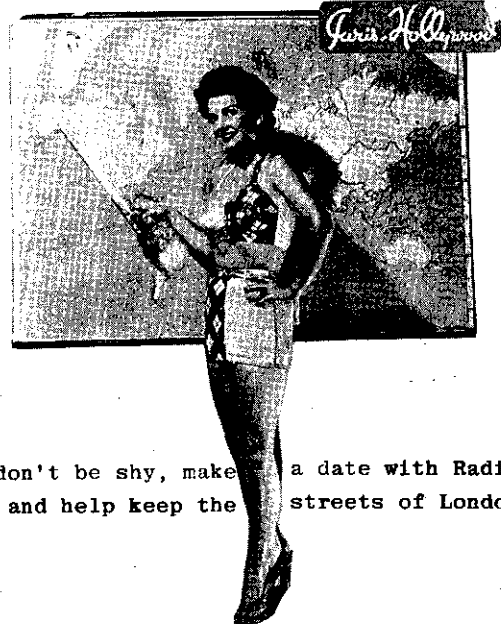
A luxury Roadshow Special Super Delux Coach will be launched from the aMuse Car Park at 9:00 hours, with an expected time of arrival at that home of all things Middle Aged, of 12:00. The inhabitants of the craft will be beamed down to a highly respected local tavern for lunch, followed, at 14:30 hours by a guided tour of an impressive array of Saxon and medieval river-front structures, with reference to other recent work in Norwich, by that well known man-about-town, Brian Ayres. After a couple of hours freedom of the City, those who weren't caught will be returned to base by 21:00 hours, to do as they wish in the privacy of their own hovels.

THE PRICE : More or less £2.50

THE DATE : SUNDAY 8TH. NOVEMBER

THE BEER : Delicious

Everybody is welcome, plus friends. A Notice has mysteriously appeared on every Museum, and Site Noticeboard. So if you are interested add your name to the list by Friday 16th November, so that Coaches etc. can be arranged. Any questions? Ring Paul Herbert (x208).



So don't be shy, make a date with Radio Carbon, and help keep the streets of London clean.



Peace Tax Campaign

INTRODUCTION

Through the payment of taxes, direct and indirect, everyone is contributing to Britain's readiness to fight another war. Many people are uneasy about this — particularly those who have a conscientious objection to active participation in war or preparation for it in any form.

Since 1916, in times of war and for as long as conscription for military service was in force, the right to conscientious objection was legally recognised in Britain. Over the years, however, circumstances have changed. Any future major war will be fought not principally by millions of conscripts, but with the weapons which are already being stockpiled, paid for out of taxes collected by the Inland Revenue from every adult in the country. It should therefore be possible now for those who object to paying towards the cost of these massive war preparations, on grounds of conscience or profound conviction, to be legally exempt from doing so.

THE PEACE TAX CAMPAIGN

With this in mind, the Peace Tax Campaign was initiated by Stanley Keeble in 1977. In 1978 it received widespread support from members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). That year also certain MPs were approached for their support, and by 1980 there were a thousand supporters of the campaign. Then a letter drawing attention to it and signed by a number of prominent people, including supporting peers, bishops and MPs, was published in *The Guardian*, which resulted in nearly a thousand new declarations of support. Following that, the paper published a letter from Quaker Meetings on the subject which brought in a further 500 supporters.

Individual support for the Campaign is most important. For this reason all who object to paying for War, Nuclear weapons and/or military preparation on grounds of conscience or profound conviction, and who therefore support

In order to stimulate further growth a committee reflecting the broad range of interests now supporting the campaign was set up in 1980. Financial help from the Society of Friends made possible the appointment of joint secretaries, and further fundraising has been undertaken to ensure the success of the campaign.

AIMS OF THE CAMPAIGN

In simple terms the Campaign aims to persuade the government to introduce legislation to enable individuals to be exempt from paying for military expenditure. Here it must be made clear that there is no suggestion of opting out of paying taxes, or of seeking personal financial gain. The intention is that a special Peace Fund should be established, into which tax payers who wish will be able to pay the proportion of their taxes which would otherwise have gone towards military expenditure. In more formal terms, the aim of the Campaign is as follows:

To establish the statutory right whereby all who object to paying for war or military preparations on the grounds of conscience or profound conviction shall have that part of their tax payments, which is equivalent to their compulsory contribution to military expenditure, paid into a Peace Fund and used exclusively for non-military peace-making purposes.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE

The purpose of the Campaign is not necessarily to seek from all people their personal rejection of arms, welcome though that would be, but to gain support for a new freedom of conscience, so that those who believe war to be wrong shall no longer be forced to pay for the preparation of this evil. In law it is recognised that to hire a killer is to be as guilty of murder as to carry out the killing personally. By extension, to provide a small military elite with the means to fight a modern technological war is to share an equal responsibility for the ensuing slaughter.

the aim of the Campaign, are urged to record their support, either by adding their names to the list on the aMuse Noticeboard, or contacting the Secretaries, Stanley & Margaret Moore, 26 Thurlow Road, Leicester, LE2 1YE

LADY LOUISE AND PRINCE CHRIS

Once upon a time (about last Christmas) Louise (of waterfront fame) decided to get married and what she thought (when asked) the DUA could give her to mark this momentous occasion was an electric toaster and a (non-electric) salad bowl - all beautifully wrapped up within a ten pence fruit machine token. So this we did, and toasted her in the Baynards. Surviving this Louise departed for Bonnie Scotland. A few days later Chris (an engineer Louise discovered on New Fresh Wharf - which just goes to show that watching briefs can affect ones whole life) followed.

Two little girls called Alison and Hester (these characters weren't essential to the proceedings, but do quite like champagne) having been asked along, one wet friday morning topped up ABL's car with petrol and drove all the way to Euston station. After visiting an off-license caught a train to Glasgow. Arriving in West Rhu to find L & C taking things calmly and not panicking one tiny bit. H & A after spending the night in extremely deep feather beds with hot water bottles, woke to a rain clouded view across the loch, put on pretty dresses and set off for the church with lots of other people.

The groom looking very distinguished in a grey morning suit soon appeared, swiftly followed by a radiant bride in a long white dress (so different to the usual Levis). The minister married them, we all sung songs and filed out, just catching a glimpse of the happy couple (now married) disappearing out of the gales in a 1934 yellow Rolls Royce. After a sun shining reception Mr and Mrs Malkin (as they are now known to HM tax inspectors) drove away for their Honeymoon barely able to see through the windscreen of their colourful aerosol spray decorated vehicle (not the Rolls) to the sound of real live bagpipe playing, and the rain began again.

Alison and Hester are waiting to hear what Chris said when he discovered the kipper tied to the exhaust manifold!

From our Court and Social Correspondent
Hester White.



IT'S A FRAME UP

The refurbishment by Haslemere Estates of 46-7 Aldgate was finally given the go-ahead this summer. This involved the restoration of the Hoop and Grapes (no.47) - it would otherwise have fallen down, and nearly did - and the knocking of two doorways at ground level into the companion no.46 to provide more space around the new bar. Office space would be provided at the rear of no.46; and for this, the back room at all four floors had to be removed. The Museum helped Richard Harris, consultant to the Weald and Downland Open Air Museum, to record the structure and dismantle the rear frame, 16 feet wide and 35 feet high.

Fortunately the major parts of these two 17th century houses will be restored in the scheme. The Hoop and Grapes is London's best 17th century timber-framed building; with a main house of two rooms, a gallery and separate kitchen block, it stands at the end of a long tradition of medieval and post-medieval house forms as the only survivor.

FASHION NOTEBOOK

IN ROYAL STYLE...

AMONG the first visitors at the opening the other day of the Museum of London's current display of Royal Wedding dresses were David and Elizabeth Emanuel - and this despite the fact that they are currently hard at work putting the finishing touches to the dress that our newest Royal bride will wear.

If they were looking for last-minute ideas, they certainly weren't saying, but of the five dresses in the exhibition, Elizabeth loved Princess Alexandra of Denmark's 1863 wedding outfit of silver tissue still be-decked with some of the orange blossom with which it was originally garlanded.

But David's favourite was the dress worn by the Princess of Wales, Princess Charlotte who, in 1816, chose white silk net embroidered with silver although the long apron-fronted skirt now on display was probably created later from the original back panel, in order to conceal pregnancy.

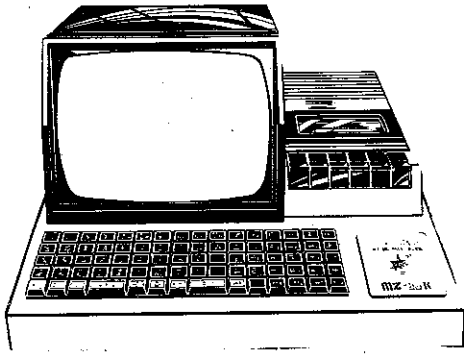
What amazes particularly when looking at the exhibition, are the handsomely waists (some as tiny as 21in), the general idea of creamy gold colours - although in many cases this is because the natural silk has darkened away beyond its original white and the silver has tarnished to a soft pinky gold.

The three other dresses on display are those worn by Queen Victoria (together with her famous Honiton lace veil); Princess Mary of Teck; and Princess Margaret.

The exhibition, which continues until August 16, is a rare opportunity to see some beautiful creations normally locked away in the vaults through lack of space in which to display them.

It is hoped the exhibition, supported as it is by the Friends of Fashion, will remedy this: its main aim is to raise funds to provide a branch museum for the department of costume and textiles.

A.C.

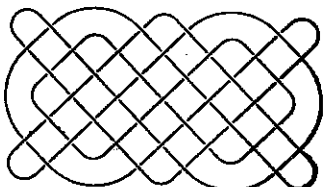


Several computer projects are currently underway in the department. The first was (and is) part of a part-time phd project to construct a computer database to deal with excavation records. This is being developed by the author and for the technically minded is a Cobol language Codasyl database linked to a Fortran language graphics system using the Gino graphics package. After a long struggle the system has recently been established at Queen Mary College Computer Centre to a level from which archaeological computer applications can now be tested.

The computer system allows the analysis of excavation records including the information held on the context sheet, level 3 interpretations, plan information, dating evidence and finds recovered. Computer plans can also be produced automatically made up of those context plans chosen by any single or combination of variables held within the database.

One application is currently underway. It involves the Milk St pits project - pits excavated under the supervision of Steve Roskams and Andy Boddington. The pits have been analysed under a system originally devised by Steve Roskams, Val de Hoeg and Kevin Flude. Val de Hoeg has since transformed the structural evidence, artifactual and environmental evidence into a series of variables which can be analysed on the Cambridge University Computer on a statistical package called Genstat. This part, perhaps the most specialised, is being carried out by Clive Orton of the Institute of Archaeology. The analyses are producing groups of pits on the basis of various combinations of pit variables thought to be significant. These groupings are then fed into the excavation database which contains the computerised pit outlines. Given a list of contexts or a pit grouping, and optionally crossreferenced to dating evidence, the database produces plans of the relevant pit grouping. In this way the sense the grouping makes on the ground can be checked and to some extent used as an independent variable to test the results. Once the raw data has been fed into the computer the plans can be produced at a touch of a button.

In the finds department Alan Vince has also been using Genstat in experiments in computer classification and typology of pots. The particular usefulness of Genstat in contrast to other stats packages such as SPSS and BMDP is that Genstat has better facilities to handle data sets containing a lot of missing values. In many of the scientific and sociological uses of statistics data sets tend to be more or less complete and more often obtained under controlled conditions. But in archaeology much of the information is missing



and the information is rarely collected in what a statistician would describe as a controlled manner. This is also the reason for the importance of these projects because these are attempts to use advanced computer techniques to solve problems regularly occurring in practical archaeology.

The finds department are also conducting experiments in the use of the MDA GOS computer system.

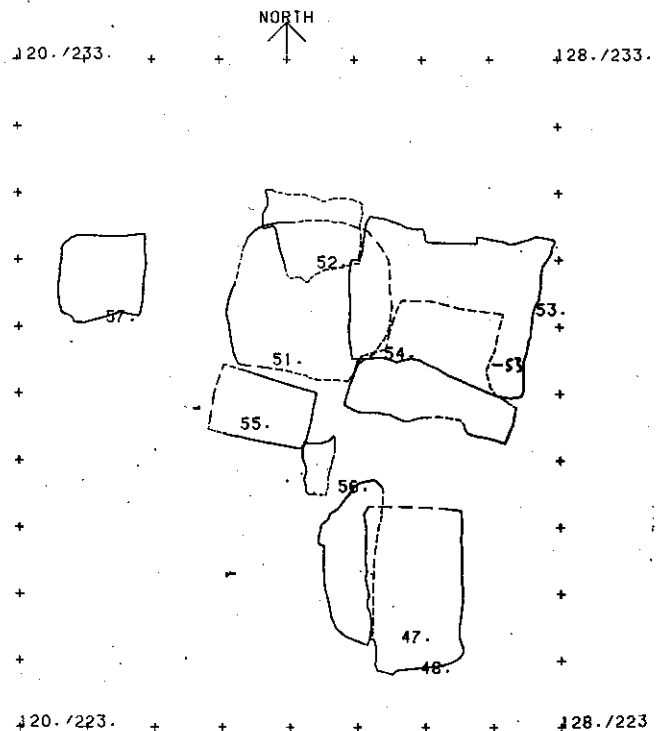
In the light of these and other recent advances in computer technology the DUA has been investigating the purchase of computer equipment. Initially these will be used for the Billingsgate project. The choice of equipment has been made by Dr Ian Graham of the Institute of Archaeology aided by KF acting on behalf of the Computer Working Party. This group has discussed not only the possible use of the computer a Billingsgate but also the use of computers to help administration and for the museum records. In particular, care has been taken to ensure that the work should continue in a way, such that later applications are taken into account and that systems are compatible. The DUA wish to buy a PDP-11 with 4 terminals initially. This will be housed at Billingsgate once the excavation commences.

Once a computer is bought a lot of work will remain to be done. It will be necessary to convert my QMC computer system to enable it or something similar to run on the PDP-11. Initial staffing requirements will be myself and a computer technician. This will enable 1 year to be spent maintaining and developing the computer - while the other person-year can be used working on archaeological/museum projects. Although the computer is designed to deal with Billingsgate we will be conducting experiments in the use of the computer system for other projects including museum recording word processing, sites and monuments records etc. This will include the installation of the GOS package. Thus much of the development work for a museum computer system will already have been done by the DUA.

Anyone wishing to see the present computer system should send a note to KF in the Radio Carbon tray. It is worth a visit I think.

PS the work on the database was aided by Daphne Charles.

KPF



Computer drawn plan of some of the Milk St Pits

ST. PETERS HILL

The Score so far. D.U.A. 4 ROMAN EMPIRE 5.

It was 9:00 am on a brisk April morning that the D.U.A. team captained by Tim Williams kicked off their first match of the season. A less than capacity crowd of office workers paused briefly on the Queen Victoria Terrace giving tacit, if not voluble support. Resplendent in their new strip of Dr. Martins, lumberjack shirts, jeans and combat fatigues, the team lost no time in setting the pattern for the rest of the match. The post medieval overburden was skillfully attacked with rapier like thrusts down the left wing by Nally and Bluer, whilst Northern Ireland star Jack Mackilroy made a brave push down the centre of the field, only to be bogged down by a closely knitted defence of medieval pits and cling-ind organic debris: it was the first foul of the match. Much the same resistance was encountered by Grant and Westman on the right wing.

Up field, Chris Evans, ace of the Toronto Tornadoes and Ian Blair, the D.U.A's Bobby Charlton made fine achaeology out of a complex sequence of road surfaces banked against St. Peter's Church wall. Pausing only for Bacon sandwiches and coaching from the management team of Perrin, Roskams and Schofield, the team swept on as the murmur of the incomprehending crowd on Victoria Street rippled down over the spoil heap with the stirring chants of "Found anything interesting?" and "Any gold coins?"

It was in the second month of the match that after a subtle build up of pick and shovel work, the first breakthrough was achieved. Jon Price set up a fine rythm of attk on the left wing which was taken up by Mackilroy and Rivieve in

the centre. With well oiled precision, the by now well tuned machine sliced its way through the medieval defence, and the D.U.A hammered through to open the scoring with a fine Roman wall. The crowd went beserk and the busy city streets echoed with the chant from archaeologist and spectator alike: "Easy, easy" and "What is it?". Losing no time and regrouping to accomadate team volunteers from local schools, the white heat of the match continued unabated. Nally Samuels and Bluer justified their signing fee with several op sig floor surfaces, medieval foundations and a whales rib. On the right wing Grant and Westmann consolidated a formidable partnership with the late Roman floor surfaces and a further wall. The site hit back with floods and mud, almost threatening to turn the tide against the D.U.A. but combined work on all fronts yielded good home points in the form of 2nd and 3rd century timber pile foundations to the wall and rammed chalk terracing. Evans and Blair cctinued into medieval dump layers.

A good position, but will they retain this lead after extra time? Only time and Jimmy Hill will tell.

NOTE: The club secretary would like to report two successful friendly matches played away at Silchester and Fishbourne. Unfortunately liver injuries dogged the team on their triumphant return.

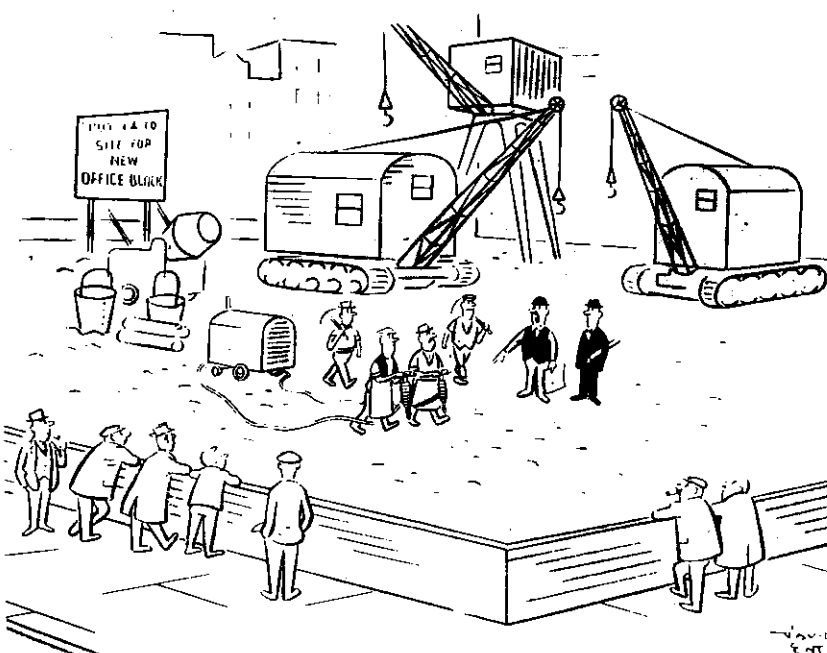
ST. PETERS WRITERS COOPERATIVE

CU PROPERTIES AID LONDON DIG

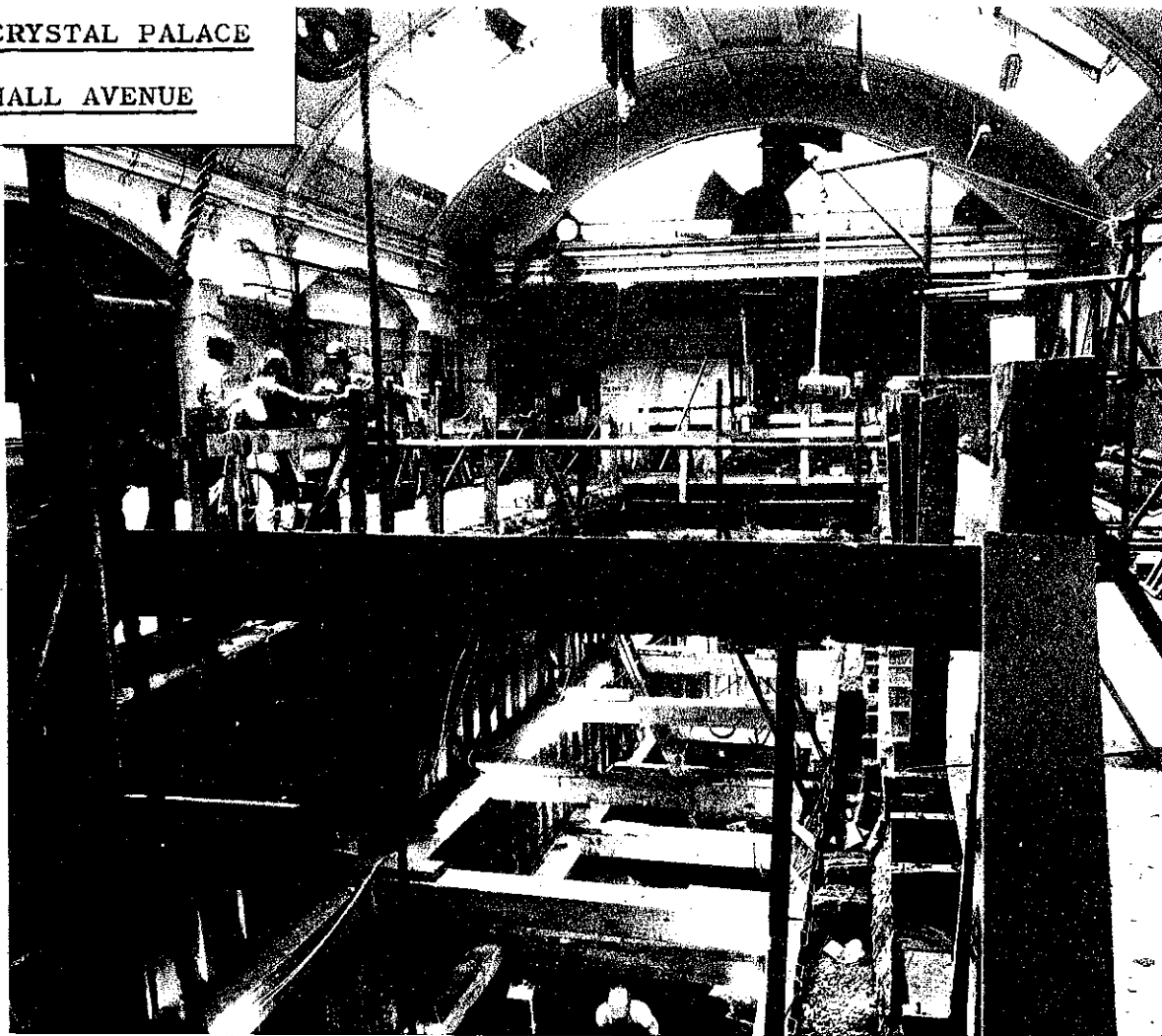
THE PROSPECT of opening-up for re-development a site of nearly three-quarters of an acre on the line of London Wall, adjacent to Moor Gate and crossed by the now culverted Walbrook stream, was certain to arouse the curiosity of the Museum of London. The Department of Urban Archaeology of the City Corporation lost no time in drawing to our attention their interest in excavating the site at the corner of London Wall and Copthall Avenue, which is owned by CU Life Fund and where eleven existing buildings are shortly to be replaced by a single structure. The natural reaction within a City institution which has respect for the past and enthusiasm for the future was to co-operate in every possible way to enable the subsoil to be examined and for all valuable archaeological information to be revealed and studied. But an equally natural reaction by those especially conscious of their responsibility for carrying out the redevelopment with all due care for the Life funds involved, was the fear of delay. For delay would result in mounting interest charges on the unproductive site, in increased building and other costs due to inflation, and in deferment of the income from rents eventually to be received. Early discussion suggested that the study would sterilize the site for eight months between completion of demolition and the commencement of building, and at current rates the total extra cost could be counted in millions of pounds. Fortunately, an amicable solution has been worked out which will allow full examination of the site with no delay to the building contract. Redevelopment proposals have necessitated the termination of a large number of business tenancies on the site. Some tenants have been able to take advantage of the provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act which protect their positions until they are removed by order of the Court. The exercise of legal rights in this country is often a long drawn out process, but in this

case it has been possible to make good use of the inevitable delay. A large clear space on the ground floor of one empty building has been handed over to the archaeologists who are, even now, beavering their way back into history. Under the agreement entered into between us they have until the end of July to complete their work, in a trench which will become 15 metres by 3 metres and as deep as they require. In due course demolition of all buildings will be carried out and this is expected to take six or seven months to complete. After the first three months provision will be made to accommodate the archaeological team in their second chosen location and they will be free and safe to carry out their work side by side with the contractors until the end of demolition. The Museum has given an undertaking to vacate the site at this time and construction works can then follow without delay. An adequate study could not be achieved without the deployment of a professionally directed team using modern techniques and supported where necessary by specialists, and the ability to organise its work in the way described depended upon knowledge within the Department of Urban Archaeology that the study would be properly funded. Accordingly, we have been pleased to guarantee regular contributions towards the cost of the work, a total of £71,960. When compared with the likely cost of delays if work had had to proceed without co-operation, this is a modest sum indeed. As an area of importance the site is classed Category II. This means that work is essentially a matter of uncovering, recording and backfilling and it is unlikely that any structure meriting preservation will be revealed.

REG SHARPE
CU Properties
Cath Maloney of the Museum of London gives her story on the opposite page.



'Start about here and the first man to find a Roman temple gets docked a quid



When the floor boards of the gymnasium were broken out (we are digging inside what was once the Coleman Street Ward School) two large pits containing hundreds of ink bottles were uncovered, obviously from the ink warehouse known to have been situated behind the school. It was apparent from contemporary maps that in the 17th and 18th centuries, this area was covered by gardens of properties that fronted onto London Wall and the archaeological evidence confirmed this. A series of rubbish pits at the end of these gardens produced, among the many objects found, fine pottery imported from Spain.

In the 15th century deposits, a unique mould for the casting of bronze buckles was discovered and this, together with the large quantity of slag and crucibles also found, perhaps indicates that metal working was carried out in the area. However, in the 13th century it appears that another form of commercial activity made use of the Walbrook, suggested by the discovery of what are considered to be clay tanks for the storage of shell fish, in order that they might be sold fresh.

A thick deposit of peat must represent the marsh that developed in this area from the Roman period onwards, but the boggy nature of the ground was alleviated by the dumping of large quantities of clay in the 12th century. In the intervening period there is little evidence of activity except a N-S ditch, a series of pits dating to the 11th-12th centuries and a 10th century (?) surface.

The latest known Roman features are two N-S ditches - one of which had silted up by the late 3rd century - and may represent an attempt at draining this area. In the 3rd century an (?) embankment of clay and gravel, aligned W-E, was constructed over

a deposit of river gravels that covered a large part of the site, and a series of gravel dumps heavily contaminated with clay and silt had accumulated against it. Material from a glass kiln was recovered from the lower part of this embankment.

A road, at least 3m wide, and made of compacted and concreted gravel, ran across the west end of the trench. At least 10 surfaces were identified, one of which was cobbled with ragstone. The carefully constructed road foundation consisted of a thick deposit of turves laid over a raft of mainly twigs and branches which were supported by a layer of clean sand. This road was in use from about the end of the 1st century.

On the east side of the road was a building divided into 3 or more rooms and which was modified on at least 3 occasions. One of the alterations involved the installation of two timber base-plates with slots that held small timber uprights. Pottery from the floor surfaces indicates that the building was in use from the late 1st - early 2nd centuries to c. 160 A.D. - the earliest surfaces have yet to be dated. Also on the east side of the road (and possibly contemporary with it) was a wooden drain. This was apparently superseded by a gully on the same alignment which, however, turned a right angle into a channel (revetted with planks) running along the south side of the building.

The earliest features to so far make an appearance are the remains of (?) wattling and the top of a timber brace.

The last days are in sight - we might escape before the first snows cover our corpses - it has been a hard slog for the past ten months.

Without regular rations of biscuits and cakes - on high days and holidays - the mighty spoil heaps could never have been constructed. The funny features like saxon buildings - roman baths and drains - even roman warehouses and quays - did hamper our progress, in that the dept., sent almost everyone in British archaeology, along to hear one of Gus 'teas up' Milne's site tours. The press appeared impressed, though the conflicting reports made us wonder why, how and what we were doing.

With the growth of the new Fish Street Hill area - London Bridge? No mate that went to America in 856 as a fun fair - the staff has been extended beyond the 4 metres - to 15. That's a heap of smelly wellies at the end of the day.

Now that the last pieces of the jigsaw have given themselves up, it really has been a mine of information about developments by the river. There are probably hundreds of van loads of finds and records to be removed at the end of October.

I understand we're moving westwards in November - look out!

M.B.

THE GUARDIAN Friday September 11 1981

The Government 'is not the right body to control the national heritage'

DoE to end historic buildings role

By Martin Walker

The Government has decided in principle to hive off its primary organisation for the national heritage, the Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary for the Environment, believes that running the Tower of London and Hampton Court, two of Britain's biggest tourist attractions, is hardly the business of central government.

He believes that the responsibility for the national heritage, its buildings and monuments and ruins, should be handed over to "a body rather like the National Trust."

A paper on implications of this latest phase in Mr Heseltine's determination to limit the activities of central government has already been drafted and presented to the Cabinet office. Reference to the new scheme may well be made in the Queen's Speech at the re-opening of Parliament next month.

The decision follows a lengthy study of the Department of Environment directorate.

About 40 other directorates and public bodies have been scrutinised through MINIS, the Management Information Study for Ministers, that Mr Heseltine established.

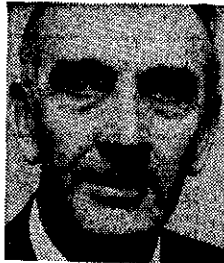
The change is likely to be accepted, in broad terms, by

such interested bodies as the Council for British Archaeology, which indeed discussed just such a change with Mr Heseltine during a lengthy meeting last November.

There are two main difficulties. The first is that some of the functions undertaken by the directorate involve statutory duties which will not easily be removed. The whole concept of listed buildings, for example, emerged from the planning permission process, and if the directorate is not there to advise on the importance of particular buildings, some other body will have to do the job.

At this stage, the policy paper is being kept tightly under wraps and no formal discussions have taken place with such vitally affected quangos as the Ancient Monuments Board. It is not yet clear whether Mr Heseltine hopes to shift the directorate into a new, or on to an existing agency. And so the second problem is that his dislike of bureaucratic proliferation and of quangos makes the creation of any new body the less likely. But there are few obvious candidates for merger.

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, which might look an attractive repository for the directorate, is virtually ruled out by the very clear objections voiced by its secretary, Mr Peter Fowler, in



Professor J. D. Evans—working party chairman

a lecture he gave to the Society of Antiquaries.

"We see a continuing need to maintain a constitutional and legal distinction between the body of academic record (the Royal Commission) and the body which exists to execute the statutory ministerial obligations of the Government of the day," he said.

But the transfer of the archaeological responsibilities of the Ordnance Survey department to the Royal Commission already involves it in a much wider role than the traditional "body of academic record."

Suggestions that the new National Heritage Fund might be the best place for the directorate were yesterday dis-

missed by some DoE officials, although the fund's working brief sounds almost tailor-made for the job. The fund's official role is "to assist the acquisition and preservation and maintenance of buildings, land, works of art and other objects of structures of importance to the national heritage."

The Directorate of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings is itself something of a hybrid, having been formed when the DoE was founded 10 years ago.

The Historic Buildings section was contributed by the former Ministry of Housing, and deals with grants for improvement and maintenance and is responsible for compiling the lists of buildings worthy of protection under the planning rules. The Ancient Monuments, almost all of the ruins of historical importance, came from the old Ministry of Works.

The two bodies have been gradually merged over the past decade, and now share a combined inspectorate.

The directorate has also shown a capacity to embarrass ministers of the day with a succession of public controversies. The Ancient Monuments Board has recently smitten the DoE hip and thigh for its failures in the stewardship of buildings, and for running down its experienced direct labour force of maintenance

men. The demolition of historic buildings, such as the Firestone factory in West London, can also make embarrassing headlines.

The prospect of a hived-off directorate is attractive to many archaeological groups because they see it as a belated chance to develop some kind of coherent national policy for archaeology.

The Council for British Archaeology has now written to Mr Heseltine. The council has established a working party on the future organisation of British Archaeology, under the chairmanship of its former president, Professor J. D. Evans. Mr Maurice Mendoza, the director of Ancient Monuments at the DoE and the man at the centre of the new plans, already attends the working party's meetings.

Groups like the CBA have long advocated the establishment of some authoritative body that can take full responsibility for the national heritage, while being out of the political arena and to some extent freed from the chequering hand of the Treasury.

An independent body on the lines of the National Trust would have more flexible ways of raising funds from non-government sources—and it would also reduce the number of civil servants, an objective close to Mr Heseltine's heart.

We have been informed by a reliable source - no not sauce Colin - that many senior Archaeologists view this as an improvement to the present system, and the first move toward a state archaeological service. Brian went on to say that Mendoza, who retired from the DOE in September, has been reinstated on a 9 month contract, so as to draft legislation for a personal bill to be presented at the next session of Parliament.

RC also sees this as a document of major importance, as it places Archaeology in a respectable position with regard to the DOE, considering the disturbing remarks made by Mendoza in the past regarding Rescue Archaeology as 'not of (their) concern'

Everything is just whispers at present, but watch this space for future developments.

P.H.

INDUSTRIAL MANOEUVRES IN THE ART

STAFF AND UNION MATTERS

Lots has been happening since we last hit the airwaves as usual with the Museum most are of the 'Continuing story' variety. This illustrates the most frustrating aspect of the Museums administration which is that the organisation of the funding and the controlling Board of Governors make any quick decisions impossible. We sympathise with the administration for the problems this undoubtedly causes. However I think it should be noted that very often this seemingly unavoidable problem seems to rebound to the detriment of staff and in favour of the Board of Governors in any negotiation between the two.

Staff have very patiently accepted these delays in such matters as staff reviews, regradings, issue of contracts etc without taking industrial action or of proceeding through any but the correct negotiating procedures. This 'moderation' can only last as long as the majority of staff believe that these delays are truly unavoidable and that the proper channels provide the most appropriate method of advancement.

I think I can speak for the Branch Union Committee when I say we are getting increasingly concerned at the negative effects of these delays and the lack of information received by the Union from management in recent months. One possible method of improvement is by having a staff representative on the Board of Governors this being pursued by IPCS. But I think it does require a conscious effort from the B of G and management to show that some attempt is being made to alleviate the worst effects of the bureaucratic system of control. Some of the following 'disputes' may provide the B of G with an ideal opportunity :-

PAY SCANDAL

In June the corporation revised its pay scales. This revision means that everyone is on a newly named scale from which points have or will be deleted. Financially the regrading appears to have implications only for new staff and those at or near the bottom of their grades. It is also likely that 'old' staff will lose to some extent 'differentials' in pay relative to new staff.

The scandal involved in this is two fold. Firstly, the circular from the Town Clerk asks heads of staff to inform staff of their revised grade numbers - as far as we know the museum has made no attempt to inform staff of these changes. In case that seems insignificant the second part of the 'scandal' shows its importance. It was about at the end of August that I noticed that adverts for General Asstns in the DUA were at a rate higher than present GA's. On investigation it was announced that this was a mistake. So we checked up and found this regrading document and discovered to our horror that the Museum has been paying GAs at a rate below the bottom of their grade. At the same time the Museum was glibly offering a Museum Assistant job at the higher rate (MA's and GA's are indentially graded).

IPCS ofcourse took this blatant abuse up forthwith. At present the Director has 'allowed' the advertisement of new GA jobs at the correct rate, but as yet has made no move to pay the correct rate for the job to present GA staff.

IPCS reps are awaiting a speedy conclusion to this affair, as it can only have been caused by a blunder on the part of the management or a conscious decision to (temporarily at least) abrogate an agreed pay structure. Thus a fast and just settlement is the least that can be honourably expected.

STAFF REVIEW

The long awaited staff ^{review} has finally been completed. As most people should have access to the full document only a few comments will be offered here.

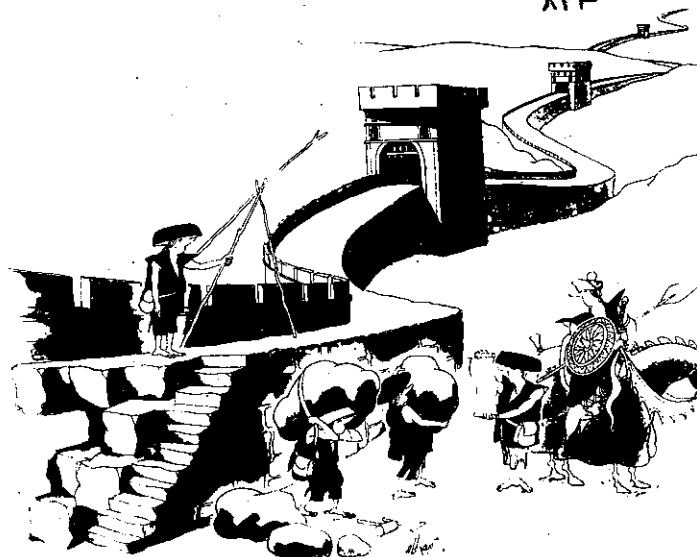
It cannot be denied that the review has some positive contributions to the efficient running of the museum and as such is a very welcome document. But, reading between the lines it seems disappointing. The review body did not take the opportunity to mount a thorough investigation into the museum but seems to have restricted itself to a brief which could be paraphrased as 'a comprehensive review provided the recommendations don't cost anything.'

Thus perhaps the document should be welcomed but as a minimum position and initial statement of some of the problems from which the museum can progress towards a more satisfactory organisation. 2 examples from the review should suffice to illustrate some of the merits and demerits of the report.

In the modern department the report identifies the chronic understaffing this department suffers from but this long awaited review presents no satisfactory solution. Further it presents one or two suggestions which seem to have been floated by the staff inspectors but not discussed in any depth with staff. Thus the suggestion that 70 years of history be transferred from the modern to the Tudor and Stuarts Dept. It may or may not be a good idea but has certainly not been discussed adequately with staff.

The interface between the DUA and the museum must indeed be improved and some of the suggestion may have merit but some of the statements show (possibly due to the concision of the report) an alarming misunderstanding of archaeological concepts (see article).

A further underlying theme of the report seemed to be that as a hierarchy of grades exists the jobs should fit into it. On the contrary jobs should be tailored to mirror the real life situation upon which a hierarchy is often artificially imposed. And the report is absolutely correct when it says that 'obscured grading distinctions might also lead to loss of morale through dissatisfaction with salary relativities'. But staff will not be happy nor will the museum be run efficiently if the skills of staff are artificially repressed to fit a badly chosen hierarchy. This was what the review was to do (I thought).



It's from the Emperor, he wants the roof on by Tuesday!

SHORT-TERM STAFF

27 members of the short-term staff at the DUA joined the Museum of London Branch of IPCS . This increase in the numbers of IPCS was brought about by a statement from Chris Johnson of IPCS at the last Branch Meeting . Discussing the pay of general assistants Chris remarked that he could see no present reason to continue his predecessors advise to the effect that IPCS could do little to justify Union subscriptions .

DUA reps Kevin Flude and Derek Gadd arranged a couple of meetings with short-term staff to discuss the problems facing short-term staff and whether joining IPCS would help alleviate them . John Maloney Branch treasurer and membership secretary helped sign up the short-termers .

The short-term staff decided that the particular circumstances they faced required a representative committee made up of reps from all sites and individual sections . This committee was to sound out the views of the staff . A member of the committee should represent the new branch sub-section on all relevant committees and meetings .

Short-term staff have become a regular part of the DUA scene and as such suffer from all the same problems and rewards of working for the DUA . However they suffer from a number of other very serious disadvantages in the circumstances of their employment . The first is ofcourse the insecurity of their tenour . This itself has further implications for instance, do short-term staff qualify for increments? , does this service count towards long service staff benefits if they are subsequently employed full time? . These issues are further complicated by the fact that a person may take several periods of short-term employment . Does a short gap in employment negate any accumulated benefit?

UNION SUB-COMMITTEES . CRECHE . VOLUNTEERS

IPCS has set up two sub-committees to discuss the possibilities of setting up or gaining access to creche facilities and to discuss the utilisation of volunteers in the Museum . The committees are chaired by Derek Gadd and Chris Ellmers and would welcome any comments or offers of help from any IPCS members .

DUA CONTRACTS

This hardy perennial struggles on and really nothing new to add except to say that given the amount of time involved , the importance of the issues and the small financial risk to the Museum it is a scandal that it has not been resolved .

Chris Johnson of IPCS is taking this issue as a matter of priority . Some suggestion of progress is given by the reported appearance of a contract to a new permanent member of staff in a form suggesting that employment will continue subject to adequate DOE funding (heavily stressed). However longstanding members of staff are still without open-ended contracts .

IPCS TRAINING COURSES .

IPCS run a series of training courses to train their union members , these are often under subscribed and are very useful . So if any committed union members are interested see Kevin or Derek . The TUC also run some very good courses which could be of a real help to some members :- these include shop stewards courses ; Health and Safety Rep courses ; and courses for women trade unionists and on the implications of new technology . See K or N .

These possible gaps in employment highlight a potential exploitation of short-term labour . If one short-term contract is separated from the offer of another by a short period of time (through no fault of the employee) should he/she have to remain unemployed for that period? It should not be forgotten that in many cases staff will have come to London especially for the job and will have taken on commitments such as rent etc which still have to be paid in any interregnum . It is not unreasonable to ask that the museum should return the loyalty and skill of the staff by examining methods of improving the conditions of these staff .

A number of further points are being formulated by short-term staff and will be discussed within IPCS .

note short-term staff in the DUA are usually appointed for a period of 4 to 6 months (occasionally up to a year) . Many staff apply for further contracts and if successful can continue in the DUA (with breaks in service) for a number of years . The level of experience of short-term staff is remarkably high . At present there are two short-term staff supervisors . Within the DUA they do work covering the whole range of activities including environmental , finds excavation and at the end of some contracts provision is made for post excavation work . Pay is funded solely from developers and is specific to certain sites . This fact restricts the sort of project that short-term staff can feasibly be employed on .



CLOTHING THE DUA

Simon O'Connor-Thompson and Kevin Flude (with the help of members of the finds section) have been investigating possible suppliers of protective clothing . Although approximately half of the staff proclaimed their satisfaction with the service provided by Kayes , a significant number wanted better quality merchandise and a number of female staff complained of the lack of clothes to fit them .

It is hoped that these problems can be sorted out quickly and the next clothing allowance issued before winter sets in . It is also to be hoped that the next clothing allowance will be as easy to administer as that from Kayes .

REGRADING THE DUA

Following the formulation of a DUA section policy on the structure of the grading within the DUA , DUA reps Derek Gadd and Kevin Flude had preliminary discussions of the policy document with Brian Hobley . A frank , friendly and constructive meeting ensued . The next step is to be a discussion of the policy by DUA section heads .

KPF

Radio Carbon

THE MAGAZINE
THAT SHOWS
YOU WHAT YOU
CAN DO WITH
YOUR TIME OUT!

We here at the BBC (Barbican Broadcasting Corporation) have never tried to disguise our political leanings to the left. Apart from our belief that a right wing Government, with or without Maggie, is hardly likely to be over concerned with the plight of Museum work in general, and Archaeology in particular, we simply happen to believe in ideals which, if they have to be categorised, are on the left of centre (and probably on the left of that - but that's up to you to decide). However, ^{besides} the fact that the issues which the ex - staff of 'Time Out' were fighting for, were, in our opinion, politically sound, the important point is that they were fighting for a cause, a point of principle which every member of the public, whatever their politics, should have been sympathetic toward. They fought for justice, for human rights, subjects which once raised Time Out from the obscure depths of fanzine status, to the dizzy heights of the single most popular listings magazine for London.

The fight is over and lost, and the sacked staff are about to launch an alternative to Time Out under the unfortunate name of 'City Limits'. Happily, the present GLC (perhaps the first truely Socialist London Council), have backed the new magazine with money and Office space, and Radio Carbon wishes them the best of luck in the face of all the right wing alternatives - 'What's on in London' (not comprehensive), 'Where To Go' (not comprehensive), 'Time Out' (Not...!) and 'Event'

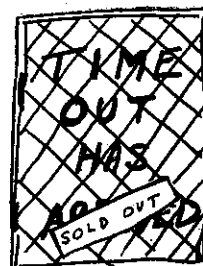
(launched by Richard Branson, whose former ventures, Virgin Records and The Venue, are proof that he is no better than the Capitalist he has taken Staff from, and aims to defeat).

However, What of the new Time Out? Well, let's get a few things straight first of all. Time Out has been off the streets, because the Owner, Tony Elliot has realigned to the SDP, and does no longer believe in the socialist principle upon which the payment of the Staff was based, ie. equal pay for all, from Editor to tea-person, under the belief that flexibility would attract better journalists.

Whether you believe in the former wage principle or not, it was still a principle, and no principle, which has happily been operating for for years, can be thrown away with total disregard for everybody working under it.

The events which left London without a comprehensive listings magazine for more months than I can remember, can leave no doubt in anybody's mind that Time Out is no longer a socialist-minded magazine, having been more unjust to its Staff than anybody since Garners Steak House (remember what they became 'Famous' for?), and previously Grunwick.

But the first issue of the new Time Out has hit the streets, and what do we find? Not only is the layout and design still the same, but damn me if everythi isn't still the same. The same old left wing stance, fight the good causes and look after the undog - even an agitprop section. I ask you (in complete desperation)!



How the hell do they have the audacity? They're not fooling anybody. hollow words from a corpse, long riddled with rigormortis. They are using left wing politics, and playing with them, to sell their paper; and they obviously underestimate the integrity of most of their audience.

Left wing politics have been used before for personal gain; it is unfortunately easily corruptible. Stalin, and every Labour Government since the War (and before), readily spring to mind. But this is different. This is as subtle as a Neutron bomb. Elliot is trying to keep his audience by selling them lies dressed up as the same old type of articles. He is totally devoid of any ethics, other than that of making money. He is beyond contempt. I detest the politics of the Daily Express, but at least they're honest, and thus have every right to express (sic) their views.

Equally as contemptable are the so-called Alternative events which also spout off left wing politics, and yet continue to advertise in the new (new!?) magazine. The Electric Cinema, which actually staged benefits for the sacked staff, and all those Pregnant men against Turbans listings in 'Agitprop', the compiler of which happily walks about in dead mans shoes. Many advertisers did refuse to advertise, and I will happily attend their events in the future.

I have not seen the second issue (I hasten to add that I didn't buy the first either), I am unaware therefore whether any advertisers have since dropped out.

If Elliot had created a Social Democratic listings magazine (whatever that means), I would not have bought it, but many new people would have (and many old turncoats), and at least it would have been valid. It's politics would (probably) have been real (what are SDP politics?), and, although its audience, and advertisers, would have altered, its role as a magazine would have been as worthwhile as say the Daily Express (ie. minimal).

As it stands, it is a disgrace to socialism, and to London itself. The falseness of its radical stance is sickening, and anybody who really believes in anything remotely to the left, or even just in the truth, should do everything possible to sink this wart on the face of London.

It would not be right for the Museum to discontinue collecting the magazine, for the sake of London's history (I nearly said historical accuracy); but we could refuse to advertise in it. It might also be more correct if, when it reached the Library, it was filed under 'Fiction'.

P.H.

WERE YOU INDUCED

Valerie Cumming organised the first induction of newcomers in the Museum in June. This was a very welcome event and went some way towards defining to new members of staff the identity of the Museum. It was also a good way of introducing some of the personalities of the museum.

As a first attempt it was fairly successful but I think to all those who attended it was obvious that there was room for improvement. The first and most important criticism was that the organiser had failed to provide any tea-break intervals. Now this is England you know not Japan and we need our tea. However it is very difficult to concentrate for 3 hours on 5-7 different speakers, it also prevents the informal meeting and discussion that should be one of the major aims of induction of new members.

Secondly the induction course tried to fit too much into too short a time. Thus the atmosphere was not right to encourage questions and discussion of museum policy. This was particularly sad as it was the first induction of a lot of people with some experience of the Museum attended. It is also uncertain whether

an induction course should be held in one static place. This point was illustrated by Geoffrey Toms who took us to the Education Dept for his explanation and it helped greatly to get his message across. For newcomers it must be difficult to grasp some of the points in the vacuum of the lecture theatre.

Most of the talks were very well presented and interesting. I think I would pick out those by Brian Spencer, Hugh Chapman, Colin Sorensen as among the best. The highlights were the fire extinguisher display by Ron Brewer and the amazing reminiscences of Arthur Trotman. I know I am not alone when I say that Arthur should be commissioned to publish his memoirs of his years with the London Museum. One or two lectures were I think rather dull and should be improved or dropped from the course.

In conclusion the course does pinpoint a lack within the museum. And not just in new staff but in general there is not enough information being passed from department to department and this museum would benefit greatly from a further series of staff seminars as given by the DUA. (set "seminars")

KPF

BROKEN POTTERY DEPARTMENT

Dear Readers,

Having survived quite adequately without a single man in sight, the amazing Vince has now returned, having put in a few cameo appearances in the meantime. Alan says that he had a jolly nice time, working on the publication of the E. and N. gates of the Roman town of Gloucester, with beautiful sequence of legionary defences replaced by a 2nd century wall.

The two thunderstorms last month proved too much for the drainage system in the basement. One drain, in the area where the pottery reserve collection is stored, forgot itself so much as to blow rather than suck with resultant Flooding. One might have been excused from imagining oneself in the grip of an Ealing comedy as one by one and two by two be-overalled and be-waterproofed museum staff trooped down to inspect the damage. Prizes for the best-dressed participants must go to senior figures in the Roman and Administrative departments, who sported natty green jackets more worthy of the shores of the Bal (or whatever Celtic deity the river of the Royal retreat is named after!) than the lapping murk of the museum underworld. Frances is now in the department as Building Material researcher. Any queries about building material should go to her or to Alan, Jacqui, Beth or Jill if they happen to be on the spot at the time that the query leaps to the lips. Building material has been generally neglected up to now, and not just in the DUA: it is equally bulky everywhere, unfortunately, and that's why it has not received the attention it deserves. We are now trying to do something about it, and aim to hold an informal seminar on the subject in the autumn. As far as the rest of our work goes we Plod On as Trevor would say. Most of us have been on our hols, but at the moment are wishing that we were outdoors in this wondrous weather.....

Various people have asked if we have heard from Claire Thorne, we haven't yet, but hope to soon. KA JC SM JP BR AV PH

Shakespeare's Rome

Running time: approx. 3 hours including interval

By Julius Gelber and Bernard Miles

Julius Caesar and Antony and Cleopatra brought together in a single performance to form a unique word-picture of the Romano-Egyptian world and the ruthless cut and thrust of power politics two thousand years ago.

Most British children leave school with an acute distaste for Shakespeare occasioned by the fact that the vocabulary and style are 400 years old and that the teaching of it often leaves much to be desired. In Shakespeare's Rome - the first in a series of Shakespeare for the Common Man - the plays, which together run for three hours, have been reshaped to suit the time and temper of present-day audiences, bringing the thrilling story and its central themes into sharp focus.

The series is designed to give a wide audience. A Gateway into Shakespeare.

Directed by Bernard Miles and Ron Pember. Designed by Robin Don

Opens 13th October PARTY RATES: Tickets: £2.00 and £1.00 each



OLD LONDON IN WATERCOLOURS

AN EXHIBITION which opened at the Museum of London recently shows London through the eyes of watercolour artists who lived and worked in the city from the middle of the 18th century to the late Victorian period.

The watercolours are from the collections of the Museum of London and the Guildhall Library, brought together in their first joint exhibition. Some of them are on display for the first time and others have not been exhibited since the 1930s.

Watercolour is a medium usually associated with landscapes, but this exhibition, entitled "London Delineated", traces its use in recording changes and development that occurred in the centre of the city and the outlying villages and riverside areas.

Among the scenes depicted are a tennis party at Burroughs Lodge, Hendon, by Howard Gull Stormont, an execution outside Newgate Prison, by Thomas Rowlandson, the Bayswater Turnpike (now the Bayswater Road) by Paul Sandby, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, by Thomas Rowlandson, the riverfront at Twickenham, by Samuel Scott, skaters on the Serpentine, by Thomas Rowlandson, and brush sellers, one of a group entitled "Cries of London" by Paul Sandby.

Many leading watercolour artists were born in London and others trained with London drawing masters or at the Royal Academy Schools, London was the centre for exhibition, patronage and sales and the finest materials were obtained from the artists' colourmen established in the city.

In addition to the watercolours, there is a small group of instruction books and watercolour boxes from the Reeves Collection which was donated to the Museum of London in 1975. One of the latter was made by James Newman for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The exhibition at the Museum of London, London Wall, is open until September 13, Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 am-5 pm; Sundays 2-6 pm (closed Mondays).

So as to qualify for the Party Rates, 15 people are required. Radio Carbon will therefore be organising a night out at the Mermaid toward the end of October, everybody is welcome - watch the Noticeboards for further details...

THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THE MODERN DEPARTMENT

In the report of the staff committee there are some observations which compare the DUA and the modern department. These comments crystallise a difference of opinion within the museum on the issue. There are also some comments on the interface of the DUA and the curatorial departments which highlight what I feel are misconceptions about the role of archaeology. In this article I would like to put forward some ideas on those misunderstandings.

The background to the issue is some historical resistance to the incorporation of the DUA within the Museum and some lingering notions of the temporary nature of the archaeological presence. Most of this tension has long since gone and where it survives it focuses upon the relative size of the DUA.

The modern department probably feels this inequality most keenly. Other departments are perhaps aided by the DUA as an agent of collection. And specialists within the DUA increase the scope of the departments coverage. This help is at a minimum for the Modern Dept. On the other hand the wholesale destruction of the modern departments heritage has placed a very large and overwhelming burden on them. They are thus greatly undermanned and desperately need the creation of a field unit.

This collection of material in the field has led to a direct comparison with the archaeologist establishment. The staffing levels are very disproportionate.

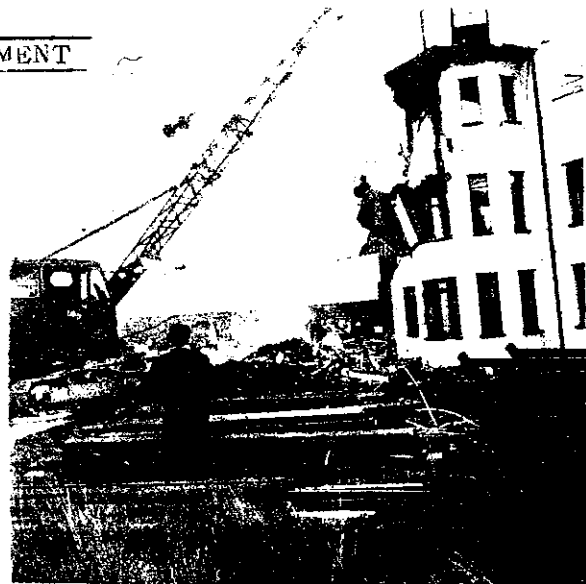
This view has been expressed by Colin Sorensen at one of the Induction sessions in a very fair manner. It has also received an airing in the pages of the Sunday Times Colour Supplement in the Good Museum Guide and now in the pages of the Staff Review. In the latter two cases the arguments were reported I think unfairly.

I do not dispute the fact that the modern department needs an influx of money. But I feel that care should be taken not to damage the interests of the archaeologists at the same time. The comparison between some aspects of the departments is valid but it is often wrongly expressed and ignores some of the basic differences of approach. The use of the comparison will be enhanced if it is correctly expressed and will prevent any unnecessary antagonisms.

The first difference between the departments is in the source of the funds. The DUA is funded from monies provided by the DOE for archaeological work. It is hard to envisage the modern dept persuading the government to transfer funds from this source to them. I'm sure staff at the museum do not want a simple transfer of funds from the DUA to the modern department. But it must be made explicit as phrases such as the following could be open to misinterpretation 'the relative weight to be attached to archaeology and modern social history to be among the considerations (3.7). 'there is a feeling within the Curatorial Departments that expenditure and staffing resources devoted to archaeology are disproportionate' (3:3h).

In the same paragraph of the staff review a comparison between the departments is made 'the department(modern) hasfar more limited resources and must therefore be much more selective in its operations ...'. This is of course true but it leaves unstated the differences in collection policy underlying the different staffing levels.

The modern department collect for a number of reasons among which are the need to establish a representative selection of material from the period. This collection policy is also incorporated in the aims of the archaeologists but it is supplemented by the need to collect more than a representative sample. In



archaeology the objects take more of their value from the information they impart. To illustrate this I'll use one of Colin's examples. If the Museum held a comprehensive collection of silver salt cellars, Colin said he would then stop collecting salt cellars and might transfer purchasing funds to the collection of for example Wimpy Tomatoe Sauce containers. Thus the collection would be more complete and representative of life in London. The DUA would however have to continue spending money collecting both artifacts as their real relevance is as cultural indicators - for instance imparting information about function of the area and social organisation. Much of this information is available to the modern department from other sources. The DUA requires higher staffing levels because the information is more costly to extract. It is also, relative to that currently surviving, a more scarce resource. It is likely for instance that far more of the archaeological heritage of London is destroyed in the next 20 years than that of the modern department (not perhaps in quantity but relatively).

There is no reason that the modern dept shouldnt adopt more of the archaeological methods. This is ofcourse exactly what industrial archaeology does. If this happens the shared expertise of the departments would be complimentary and shared funding would make a lot of sense. In the meantime the archaeologist could go some way to helping out the modern dept. At the moment the archaeologists are largely ignorant of the collection policy of the modern department and do not look out consciously for material. There are many shared skills necessary for field work in both departments. For example the DUA could help by providing the use of a safety officer to oversee the hazards faced by the modern department with little training. Site equipment could be another area of exchange.

In the section on the DUA the report makes one or two statements which I would quibble with: (3:2-3:6). Although we do have a separate identify as a department within the museum I don't think we think of ourselves as anything but a part of the museum. Point 3:3 e tends to suggest that the DUA only deals with finds on a site layer level ofcourse we do 'group material by historical associations'. Perhaps not physically though but this illustrates an important problem when attempting to integrate the DUA and Museum collections. The material from the DUA must be kept as an archive to allow later analysis of the material in its context. This should not hinder the implementation of the other recommendations in this section. The DUA would greatly benefit from the experience of the curatorial staffs expertise.

I am aware that I have to some extent taken out of context some comments and possibly interpreted incorrectly others attitudes. I don't even think there is much of a problem but the questions needed to be aired.

As an addendum to the last Radio Carbon where an article was printed about Gwyn Jones digging for objects in Bethnal Green, I thought readers might like to read on

Mr. Jones has been visiting the Roman Department for the past six months. The first time he appeared he was carrying a large plastic carrier-bag full of decorated samian sherds and a bag of Roman shoe fragments. Living in Bethnal Green, he had seen a lorry fly-tipping on a dump there, and had accidentally found various objects that he thought might be of interest and (of course) value. At that time, digs had finished at Miles Lane and Penninsular House and the sites were being cleared by contractors. The ironwork was obviously from a Walbrook or waterfront site due to its typical 'blue' discolouration. The profusion of samian also pointed to a City site.

That first time, he was sent away with brief identifications and we thought that was the end of the matter. This was the first of many visits. He now appears frequently with bags of sherds, mostly samian, and objects for identification. Believe me, it is a full-time job to keep up with him! He firmly believes in bringing all his objects to the Museum for us to see, identify and record. We have bought some of the choicest objects, while he has given us many others (including all the samian sherds!).

Our newly-acquired objects include two lamp moulds; (of which we had only two other examples in the collection), one enamelled head-stud brooch (better than any in the collection); other brooches; a knife stamped BASILIS (the third in the collection); armour fragments; studs, some Roman coins; a steelyard; and many other fragments of metalwork.

While we were wary of becoming involved with such a man and the ethics concerned with acquiring objects collected in this way, we decided that it was better for us to see and acquire such objects which were so obviously from a City site.

Perhaps it is a timely reminder that not only do we have a long way to go in dealing with such people, but also that the DUA should have adequate time on sites to complete each excavation thoroughly.

Jenny Hall

City OF LONDON Recorder

August 20 to September 2, 1981

Need for government cash to help find Roman Bridge

The need for government money is holding up a key archaeological investigation into the bridge built by the Romans across the Thames at Billingsgate.

Archaeologists from the Museum of London's Department of Urban Archaeology have for the past seven months been investigating the site at the corner of Pudding Lane and Upper Thames Street with the aid of a grant from the owners, National Provident Institution and the English Property Corporation.

The team were to have left the site at the end of the month, but due to planning delays the developers have granted an initial extension of up to two months.

"We have the time but we need the money," says John Schofield of the Department of Urban Archaeology. "The developers provided up to £75,000 initially, plus a further £5,000, which is the largest grant from a developer we have received so far. With the developers' money we cleared an area in the south east corner of the site nearest the likely line of the Roman bridge, but we need Department of the Environment money to investigate it."

To date the archaeologists have discovered two sections of first century Roman oak quayside

dating from about AD80, similar to others found on sites near the Roman bridgehead.

"This is the earliest quayside so far discovered," explains John Schofield. "But we hope that in the next section to be excavated there will be an even earlier quayside from the embryonic Roman town destroyed by Boudica in AD61."

Remains of a Roman bathhouse and collonnaded warehouses which bordered the quays have also been found, and it is expected that more warehouses will be uncovered in the next stage of excavation.

Preliminary

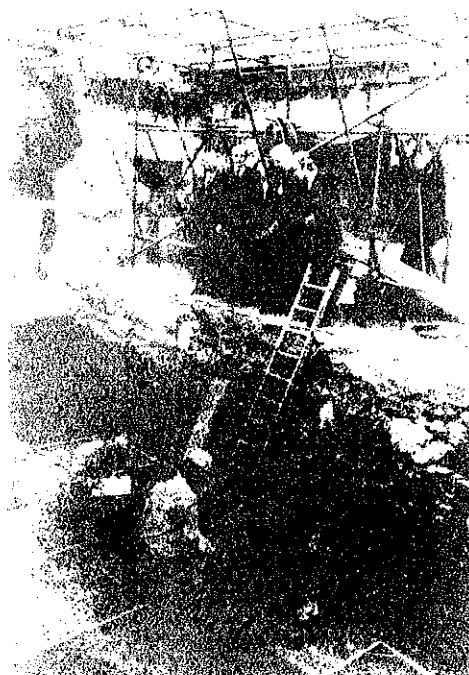
The Pudding Lane "dig" is the largest exercise by the Museum this

year, but is a preliminary to the even larger and more important excavation at Billingsgate next year.

In a documentary on BBC Radio London last week John Schofield asked if anyone could provide a computer for the Billingsgate excavation. The computer is needed to sift the records of what will be a very large and complicated excavation, and a sponsor would enjoy the international publicity attracted by this major "dig".

Important

The Pudding Lane site may be seen through viewing windows but is too dangerous to allow public access or tours.



Mr J S Harris, Manager of Property Dept, National Provident Institution, Mr Stanley H Honeyman, Director and Chief Executive, English Property Corporation, Sir Ronald Gardner-Thorpe, Lord Mayor, and Mr Brian Hobley, Chief urban Archaeologist of the Museum of London's Department of Urban Archaeology, examining the Roman timber quay dated to 80AD. They are standing on the road surface linking the quay to the warehouse (off photo).

No more archaeology in twenty years

— says new Guide

Anyone wishing to know just how much of Roman London can be seen in today's City will be fascinated by a new publication on sale at the Museum of London, "A Descriptive Map and Guide to Roman London" produced by the Museum in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey (price 95p).

All the known and surviving features of Roman Londinium are superimposed on a modern detailed ordnance map on a scale of 1:2500 extending from St Paul's Cathedral to the tower. Roman remains on public view are pinpointed, with details on accessibility.

The map is accompanied by a clear history of the Roman City with smaller scale explanatory maps. Particularly interesting are the colour illustrations of important finds in the City, including a drawing of a Roman wharf and its method of construction.

A chronological illustrated chart of the discovery of Roman finds highlights just how much has been discovered this century following massive rebuilding in the City, and makes a sobering point. "The next twenty years of rebuilding in London will see the total destruction of most of the City's surviving archaeology".

MADE IN LONDON

A further exploration of British Cinema

As a result of the great interest shown in the first 'Made in London' season, the Modern Department of the Museum of London and the National Film Archive have decided to select for presentation at the Museum a further 25 British films from those which the Archive has been rescuing and preserving. Since the British Film Industry has always been based chiefly in and around London, it is not surprising that almost every one of the films shown in the first season provided fascinating glimpses of a London that has vanished or altered almost beyond recognition. Perhaps most rewarding of all, however, was the power of each of these films to evoke something of the 'feel', the mood and character, of the period during which it was made.

The second season of 'Made in London' will, like the first, offer opportunities for both discovery and reappraisal, particularly in the field of comedy. If we are interested in knowing what makes people 'tick', it is often helpful to discover what makes them laugh.

The programmes will last approximately 2 hours, and each feature film will be accompanied by a newsreel.

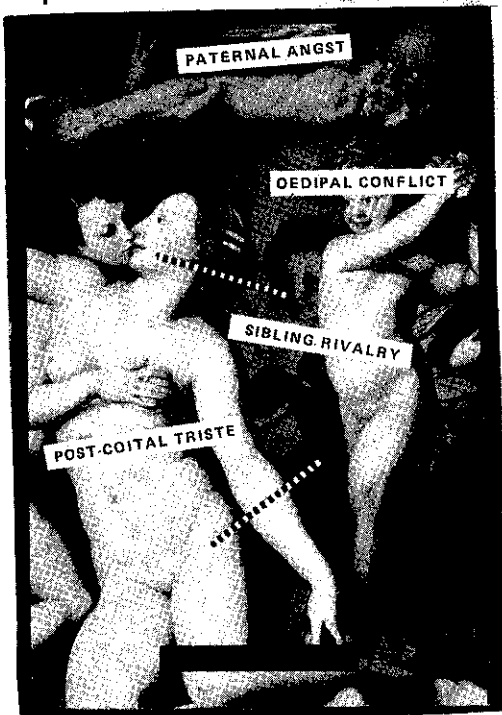
There will be a special admission charge of £1 to cover projection and other expenses.

All seats unreserved.

Museum of London Lecture theatre.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6.10pm

22 September to 17 December

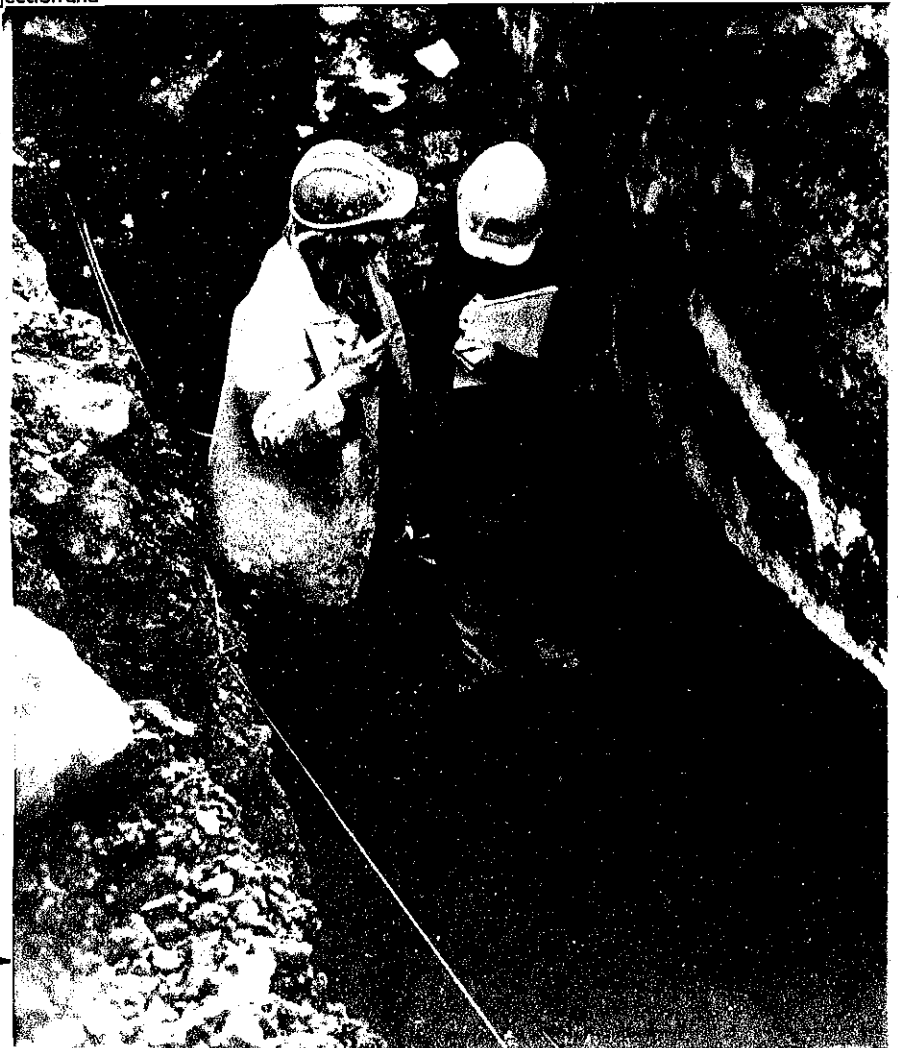


This photograph of your very own Pudding of a Supervisor, Gustav Milne, with Penny Mac of the Finds dept., is taken from 'A Social History of Archaeology' by Kenneth Hudson, see Book Review overleaf...

STANLEY SAYS :

The last series was undoubtedly a success, due mainly to the knowledge and interest in the subject displayed by our own Colin 'Give me a sauce bottle and I'll be happy' Sorrenson. The low attendance figures were unfortunate, but nevertheless understandable due to the fact that most people who work in the City are more than eager to get home at night after a hard days work. Many with a husband/wife and kids waiting for them; and few will want to come into the City at 6pm. Despite that, the people who did attend were entertained and usually found the films to be stimulating when seen in retrospect, and placed in an historical perspective.

A full review follows in the next issue.



15. The modern professional's foul-weather kit. Women on the Bayard's Castle site in the City of London in 1975. Hard hats are being worn because this is a building site and the archaeologists are required to conform to contractors' regulations.

The Romance Of The British Archaeologist - sic.

In "A Social History Of Archaeology: The British Experience"; Kenneth Hudson ventures onto new ground. Some would wish he had not done so. In the past he has confined his attentions to Industrial Archaeology and to editing guides to museums. In the preview of his latest book found in 'Popular Archaeology' April 1981, which he, himself, wrote, he says, "I have done my best to see archaeology in perspective, to set it against the background of British life, prejudices and opportunities." How far he has succeeded in this remains for us to judge. He has certain curious obsessions which are both distracting and irritating. For example, he seems to find militarism an integral part of the archaeological scene, on page 33 he asks, "Why does archaeology, as a career, appear to attract people of an authoritarian temperament?!" He continues, "It is certainly not true that all directors of excavations have Nazi tendencies...!"

ILLUSTRATIONS PAGE 133 & 144.

Spot the deliberate mistake(s) in the caption.

Another point stressed more than once is that there are now female archaeologists!

ILLUSTRATIONS PAGE 141 & 147.

Spot more errors in the captions and please note Mr Milne that you are quite entitled to sue Mr Hudson for obscuration of gender!

Mr Hudson is not without a romantic streak - he says, "the Ideal Archaeologist would be half scientist, half poet, and although the type may be exceedingly rare, it is as well to keep perfection in mind."

No more could I stand. He licks the coffee table clean.

37. Employer and employed together in the same hole at the Secretary, Wiltshire, in 1930. Lt. Col. Commission, in charge of the excavation, is distinguished by wearing a necker and hat; the hired workmen, by contrast, is seen in shirt-sleeves and a cap.

43. Feminism and archaeology. A majority of today's archaeology graduates are women, a point well made in this picture of the Milk Street site in the City of London in 1977. Three of the four people working on the mosaic are women, thoughtful and victorious on the field of battle.

40. Small Down Camp, Evercreech, Somerset. Harold St. George Gray supervising the excavation of the Iron Age hill fort in 1912. The distinction between employer and employed is hardly such a technicality, provided Mr Gray, who has thoughtfully provided water working on supervising.



44. The archaeological labour force in 1979. The GPO site in the City of London. Nearly every member of this group is a paid, graduate professional. All are under 30 and most under 25. Older people, with family responsibilities, could not exist on the wage offered. They are wearing the modern archaeologist's normal summer outfit. The site-supervisor here has a small army under his control.

the Milk Street

LONDINIUM

Ordnance Survey, June 1981 (95p)

A descriptive map and guide to Roman London

REVIEW



BASTION (10),
CAMOMILE STREET.

Figure of a soldier found in 1876.

This map and guide has been jointly produced by the Ordnance Survey and the Museum of London: Hugh Chapman, Jenny Hall, Christine Jones and Geoff Marsh of the Prehistoric and Roman Department plotted the archaeological information, wrote the text and supplied the illustrations, and the format was the work of Dave Challis (Design and Publishing Officer). The O.S. arranged the printing, marketing and distribution. This division of labour is a novel arrangement for the O.S., as is the publication of a map - in the much praised archaeological and historical series - depicting a particular locality. The map is at a scale of 1:2500 (the same as that employed by Ralph Merrifield in The Roman City of London) and covers two thirds of the sheet with the guide, key, text, subsidiary maps and chronological chart ranged along the left-hand side and the bottom. The sheet, which is slightly under 0.90 x 1.00m, is printed on one side and can be conveniently used as a wallchart. Its purpose is two-fold; to inform the general public and also serve as a visitors' guide - if a little cumbersome - to the visible remains of Roman London (compare R. Merrifield, A Handbook to Roman London, 24-25).

The map comprises the O.S. street plan (updated to January 1980) on which is superimposed in green the relief in the Roman period - the lighter shade indicating high ground and the darker shade lower lying areas - with the features indicated in degradations of magenta according to whether they are visible, recorded or presumed. Rivers are shown in the traditional blue. Although rather startling at first sight, the colour scheme works well. However, the relief is disappointing: those who know will recognise the major topographical features of Cornhill and Ludgate Hill but the important and substantial slopes down into the river valleys are not indicated. In fairness, it should be pointed out that there were technical difficulties and indeed for archaeologists and historians there is still no reliable large-scale relief map of Roman London, although it is 10 years since Peter Marsden in a pioneering attempt showed how it could be achieved ('Mapping the Birth of Londinium', The Geographical Magazine, Sept. 1972, 840-45).

The stated purpose of the map and guide is "to graphically highlight the known and surviving features", and for the visible remains - with two exceptions detailed later - it is clearly successful in this aim. However, in terms of known features the map gives a rather misleading impression of current knowledge of Roman London since the sites of 'secular' buildings revealed by recent major excavations at G.P.O., Milk Street and Watling Court are not marked or illustrated. The map and guide contain a few minor errors but it would be churlish to detail them since the reviewer is well aware of the care taken generally and the commendable speed of publication. The key to the map is clear but in two respects might be improved: 'extant' is a word many people may not be familiar with and therefore 'surviving' or 'existing' would have been better, and the point of the relief diagram would be immediately apparent with the addition of 'high-ground' and 'lower-lying areas' at the light green and dark green ends respectively.

The borders of the map are decorated with a montage of colour pictures illustrating a variety of the Roman objects discovered (skulls, burial urns, sculptures, mosaics, etc.) and there are fine new diagrams of the defences and the construction of a road and wharf. All these are liberally interspersed with some of the admirable Alan Sorrell reconstructions. Where possible arrows indicate the features to which the illustrations are linked, and the whole effect is both interesting and pleasing. Most of the illustrations are excellent and well-chosen and reproduced, but there are a few

that are not so effective. The plan of the late Roman house and baths at Billingsgate will not mean anything to most people whereas the reconstruction in Peter Marsden's book (Roman London, 154) or the Museum model are certainly informative. The same criticism applies to the photographs of the remains of individual rooms at the Billingsgate and Upper Thames Street baths. A cut-away drawing showing the workings of a hypocaust (as featured in The Sunday Times wallchart of Roman Britain) would have neatly complemented the fine Sorrell reconstruction of the exterior of the Cheapside baths. The scene depicting a bridge from Trajan's column unfortunately does not have the impact of the Sorrell drawing of the construction of a timber bridge across the Thames by Roman soldiers.

An attractive aspect of The Sunday Times wall-chart is the representations of Romans at home and work, and perhaps space could have been found for a picture of one of the corresponding Museum displays. A rather surprising omission is the lack of an illustration of the fine stretch of the defensive riverside wall at the Tower of London (No.14 in the guide): its discovery has most important implications for London in the late Roman period and although it was preserved in a special viewing gallery, this is not generally known about. However, there is a space available for such an illustration under the impressive photograph of the city wall (arrowed to No.13 but it should be No.12) - if included in future editions it might prove an incentive for the Tower of London bookshop to stock the map. Strictly speaking, the similarly important Roman house and baths at Billingsgate are 'visible' and perhaps its inclusion in the guide

might have usefully added to the pressure for public access to be made available following its proper consolidation and display.

At the bottom of the sheet there is a brief history of Roman London which neatly ties in the major features on the map and the majority of the illustrations. Perhaps Southwark's important role in the history of Roman London should have been mentioned here. Amongst the text is a series of maps which attempt to indicate the extent of London at various periods, plus a map of Greater London showing that many of the Roman roads are routes still followed today and pass through modern suburbs and towns which have Roman antecedents. The text includes a note on the Roman Empire and the assimilation of Britain as a province, and an accompanying map. Next is a chart tracing the fascinating history of the discovery of the remains of Roman London from 1600 to the present - a reminder that efforts have been made to piece together Roman London's past spanning a period as long as that of Roman Britain! Finally, in the bottom right-hand corner there is a map which shows London at the focal point of the Roman road system in the south-east, with the major Roman towns marked.

In conclusion, this very attractive and well-designed map/guide is a useful source of information with the potential to stimulate many levels of interest. At 95p it is exceptionally good value by today's standards and is undoubtedly a worthy addition to the Museum's list of publications. All involved in its production are to be congratulated.

John Maloney

MAX'S MENAGERIE

Uncle Max has got a big zoo
Maybe you are in a cage too

Everyone knows about all those moles
That scabble and dabble in their deep holes

Here is the octopus, its tentacles spread far
It eats paper and forms, and hands out cash for
your car

Here are the crocs, they're always snapping
Monochrome and Kodachrome, they're never
napping!

In amongst the shelves, with many a book and a
card
The bookworms you'll find, working quite hard

Out on the van; those heroes so great
The world famous ants carrying 10 times their
own weight

On the gallery floor the bulldogs keep in
sight
They check all the strangers, but bark rather
than bite

The squirrels have just moved from bottom to top
They've stored all their treasures, but the work
doesn't stop

The owls on floor 5 are learned and wise
They tell great long stories, but never any lies

The lemmings run round, all work and no pay
They all meet dead ends, but its voluntary we
say!

From stone age to modern, there's worker-bees
and drones
Some collect lots of honey, but others just use
the phones!

Last but not least, the chimps we love so
They rush round the place for two hours, then
they go

That's quite a few mentioned, the cages are
cluttered
Now you have a go, improve what I've uttered.

Anonnie Mouse



'Listen, honey, I can tell you a thing or two about Peking Man, And I can tell you a thing or two about Heidelberg Man

ROME AND CISALPINE GAUL

The cheapo-cheapo tours company of Bromley Kent decided 1975 was the right time to cross the Rubicon so the fatal die was cast. A Vexillation from 'Somewhere in England' (actually Luton) was sent to Marco Polo airport near Venice in Cisalpine Gaul.

We stayed overnight in beautiful Mestre sniffing the exotic fragrance from the A.G.I.P. olfactory stimulation centre, heavy scents of the 'Idrocarboni' wafting over the hotel most of the night.

Next morning we crossed the causeway over the lagoon to an old Island full of crumbling buildings, some (like St Marks) have been virtually neglected for eleven centuries, apart from a weird sect who spend nearly all Sunday 'Invoking the Diety'. The place is specially designed to obfuscate the proper development of motor transport as the island is divided by canals and I was offered a place in a horribly narrow boat that was over a century old.

After several excruciating hours we were permitted to leave this 'pile of decadence' to re-enter the splendours of the Mestre where a superb cloud of 'specially prepared' sulphur dioxide was released specially for us into the already grey atmosphere (liberally spangled with priceless heavy metals). Next morning we left in a coach and travelled to Florence crossing the aptly named river Po.

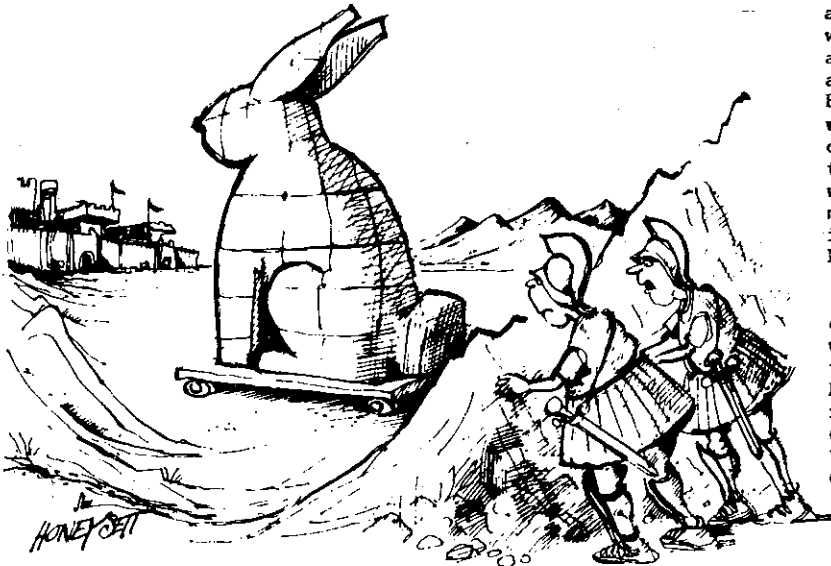
Next day was a 'day at leisure' which means 'on your todd' so I visited the domed cathedral, Ponte Vecchio and the Ferti di Belvedere and a few of the other monuments of Florence.

In the morning we were utterly astounded to discover the coach would not move more than a few inches without the full quorum. And so with deep misgivings (quite a nice lady despite her upper class speech impediment) at having the entire party aboard we drove south to the Infernal City.

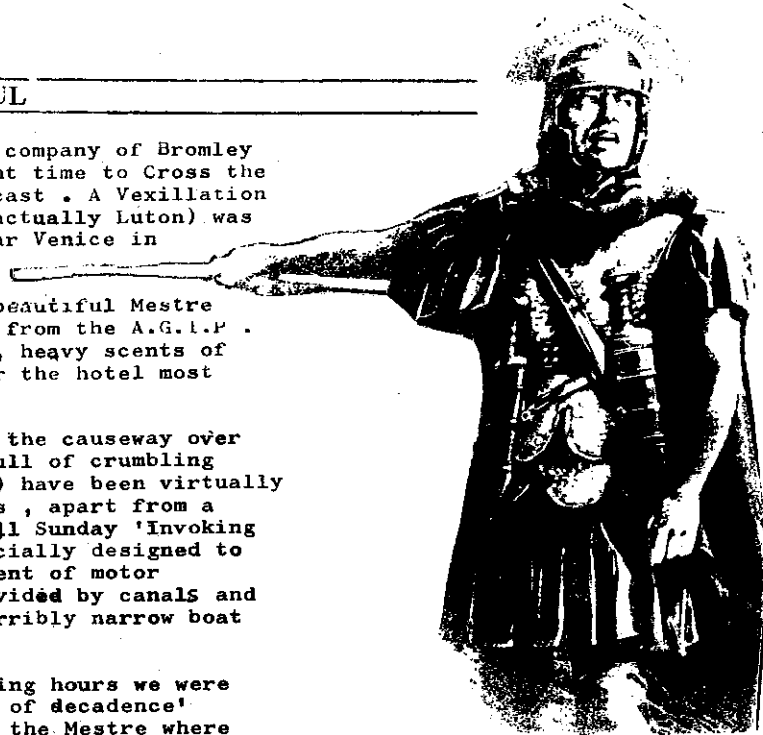
I spent one whole day trekking across the vast open spaces of the annular plateau that surrounds the coliseum. It is covered by a strange unwordly substance called macadam.

In the centre is an old crumbling ruin named after an old colossal statue of Emperor Nero which once stood here. The Flavian amphitheatre was the origin of much papal propaganda and fabrications about lions devouring Christians.

However it is a place of gruesome horror when trying to re-cross the road. Every step



'I don't think they're going to fall for it again, sir.'



is fraught with danger as the new method is to flatten people with the 20th Century version of the chariot immediately outside the walls.

On the way back to my hotel I noticed a poster advertising a film. 'Shaft' was on simultaneous release in both Britain and Italy. In Britain it was advertised with the slogan 'Shaft is his name Shaft is his Game' but in coy Catholic Italy it was just 'Shaft II Detective'.

In the evening a short coach tour of the City took us to an ancient underwear factory the domed Panty-on. It was beginning to get dark when we arrived at 'the' forum. That's what the guide said even though several emperors built forums.

Margaret Thatcher had recently been on a visit to Rome. She was only leader of the opposition but had talks with one of the Italian Prime Ministers. After a long day she visited the Forum. She had recently replaced Ted Heath and I think she ^{was} ^{for a} ^{short} ^{time} ^{at} ^{the} ^{Forum} by night as Ted might easily have slipped out from behind a pillar, plunged his knife into her back. One imagines her saying 'Et tu .. Edward'.

Next day I took a bus to the Vatican. Besides visiting the building, nearly high enough to accommodate the Pops mitre, I also visited the Castle San Angelo. One of the medieval popes built this castle on top of the massive drum of Emperor Hadrian's Tomb. Low walls were added to increase the height and these were battlemented and equipped with a series of Machiolations whereby bricks and stones etc could be dropped on any attackers attempting to undermine the base of the wall. Here, also is a collection of Medieval siege weapons (which incidentally employ principles developed by the Romans). Most of the various types of catapult are Victorian copies, but most were reconstructed from original medieval manuscripts. The one undoubtable original item is a 14th Century cannon belonging to Pope Nicolas V.

It makes one wonder if Stalin's question 'How many divisions has the vatican' was really cynical. Nearby is a bridge spanning the Tiber which the Guide Book describe as Roman. I don't know when and if it has been rebuilt but I suspect only the core is Roman. Only seven days after leaving Luton the Vexillation was withdrawn, leaving the Civitates to 'look to their own whatever it was'.

Lord of the Rungs

(Simon Scagell)

CARBON DATES

As everybody now receives a personal copy of the Communication depts list of forthcoming attractions at the a'use we have decided to discontinue this highly acclaimed but never read feature of our humble rag. The list of forthcoming exciting Conferences is still hanging on in however (I believe it is now hip to expound such phrases now, if one frequents the Groovy Cellar, ma~~aa~~annn).

- SATURDAY 7 NOVEMBER - ELEMENTARY EDUCATION - Schools and Schooling in the 19th Century - £3.50, £5.90 with lunch. Oxford Uni. dept. for External Studies.
- SATURDAY 14 NOVEMBER- EIGHTEENTH CENTURY LONDON at the aMuse
- SATURDAY 21 NOVEMBER- DITTO at the Tower
- Both of the above are £3 each or £2 for students. Applications to the respective Education Officers.
- SATURDAY 5 DECEMBER - CHIVALRY - £3.50 or £2 for students, at the Tower as above.
- SATURDAY 5 DECEMBER - FIELDNAMES - £3.50, £5.90 with lunch. Oxford again
- SATURDAY 12 DECEMBER- CENSUS RETURNS AND THE LOCAL HISTORIAN - £4, Oxford
- 9 - 10 JANUARY - THE FAMILY IN HISTORY 1500-1900 - £8 to £19.50, "
- 22 - 24 JANUARY - This is the BIG one - THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE - Hall, Hurst, Morris, Rahtz, and guess who Rowley. More than a bit steep at £11 to £31 for the same old names, but if they're new to you then they're more than worth the money. Oxford of course.

For further information see the aMuse Noticeboard.

SEMINARS

A series of very informative seminars on the archaeology of London have been taking place in the education department of Thursday evenings at 5:15. The subjects have been wideranging from Textiles to computers to cemeteries and environmental evidence.

It is remarkable that this series of seminars which has been in progress since the 4th of June (almost continuously) has used exclusively staff from within the DUA. And the list of topics seems endless. The standard is very high as the staff are well aware of the interests of their fellow professionals. The usefulness of the seminars is enormous as it provides an informed staff and gives staff the opportunity to develop their lecturing style in a friendly atmosphere. The discussion following the seminars is often the highlight and is usually very stimulating.

Perhaps the only possible criticism of the series is that not enough people attend. There is usually a good 20-30 people but considering the standard of the talks and the new ideas and techniques that are introduced it should almost be required of staff that they attend. This holds true for all levels of staff.

One possible solution would be to hold the seminars in work time, perhaps half in lunch time or starting at 4:30. But there are problems to this as site staff in particular find it hard to tear themselves away from sites in which time is always pressing.

Our congratulations are due to all those who have lectured, attended and in particular to Steve Roskams for organising the events.

KPF

POTTERS OF THE SUDAN

Exhibition of photographs
taken by:
NATALIE TOBERT

Pinner Library, Sept. 81
Harrow Arts Centre, Oct. 81

HOWZAT!



This is it . The report you have been waiting for . Yes the definitive account of the all time classic season . The season that gave you Botham , Willis , Gating , Boycott , Brealey , Hughes , Lilley and Dickie Bird also gives you Cardiff , Blair , Stephens , OC Thompson Flude , Malt JJ Eatern and Allen .

I'd better start again if I am to retain your credibility . I remember having to write one of these end of term reports for my old dreary school magazine the totally boring 'OLD Wokingian' . Now can I remember how it went ...

'The first XI (god help us) had a fairly memorable season (I had to look up the results) winning (losing) as many (few) games (?) as we lost (won) . The major achievements of the season were the teams enthusiasm (we occasionally managed to get 11 players) , determination (a few managed to overcome last nights hang-over) , concentration (one or two even resisted intoxicants during the match) , and sportsmanship (got drunk at the oppositions expense afterwards) .

Infact it was a great season , we had a lot of fun and most importantly gave a lot of people the chance to play what must be the most amazing game in the world . (I mean a game that lasts 5 days its crazy) . Some people got their first chance to play showing that anyone with a good eye for a ball can play well without years of acquiring a straight bat .

So really the best games we had were against ourselves and in mixed matches . The first such game was the Under 30's versus the over 30's . The youngster put their seniors to shame by an easy victory of 125 for 7 against the ludicrous total of 99 for 14 . Simon , Kevin and Mark got the babes of to a good start but the stars were Steve Wilson (46 retired) and Vanessa Simpson (16) . The only resistance from the maturer Moles was given by Peter , Dick , Johns Maloney and Bailey (23 , 13 , 14 , 20) . The best bowling came from Duncan and Sue . (we will always treasure that ball which comprehensively bowled our own John Schofield .)

Next we played the Natural History Museum in a mixed match and won a sweet revenge for their earlier victory) . We beat them comfortably after a fine 50 partnership between our openers Sue and Dave . But everyone played well .

The next 3 games were against Birkbeck College 3rd team . The first game was a combined museums team and was a draw - though the museums did manage the massive score of 198 . The following week it was MLCC's turn . This match we think rivaled some of the England matches (- in its reversals) . We batted first Dave and Alan Warren starting very well (30, 12) but followed by a drastic collapse . But the situation was retrieved by good scores from Simon , and Mark (18 and 27) . Batting at no.10 Jon-Jon hit an amazing 27 in what seemed like 5 minutes . We looked set for an

easy victory as Jon-jon and Kevin got early wickets . But 15 yr old Jeremy Jones dug his heels in and Birkbeck were 132 for 5 chasing 154 . But on 63 Jeremy skied an on-drive and the bowler (me) and after a desperate mad dash was rather well caught by (me) . (I feel free to mention this cos I always seem to drop the easiest chances .) With time running out Jon-Jon was brought on again and in a matter of minutes bowled the remaining 3 batsmen . Several Moles played in a game on that Wedding Day at Birkbeck . Dave had the privilege of captaining one of the teams and they scored 218 for 4 . But only managed a draw cos the tactics weren't quite right .

Yes we did occasionally play someone other than Birkbeck . We had two games against a team called Lord Hepburn's XI . The name somewhat disappointingly referred not to a noble Lord but a noble pub . The team comprised a group of people in a therapy group and at the beginning of each match they engaged in what can only be described as rather fearsome tribal ritual . It must have worked wonders cos three of our team didnt even bother turning up . However we recruited our very own Viv Richards Peter David who scored a great 50 , which enabled us to beat the Lords score of 149 for 6 . It was however touch and go as after Peter's mercurial start MLCC rather collapsed in the face of some accurate bowling . However Peter David got stuck in and the other end was secured by an uncharacteristically dour performance from the captain (me) (14) , and this put us in touch with victory . Mark and Dick took us impressively to this with a very good stand . The return was played on rather a dodgy pitch so when we got them out for 87 we thought we were home and dry . Peter took an amazing 7 wickets . However we managed to score a mere 60 odd and the only people to offer any resistance were Jim and John Schofield (12, 16) . We played a further beer leg to while away the empty hours to opening time and thus won the series with a fine victory in the 10 over match (mark and John Maloney being the heroes of the day) (supervisors please note - we found that Mark responds best to violent verbal abuse !)



In between these games we played Simon's team of rogues and wastrels in the refined fields of Hampstead . Peter was again in great form and we got SOCT team out for a mere 73 (Simon scoring a dogged 10(?)) . And much to his undisguised satisfaction we were all out for 66 . Peter David and John Schofield (14,14) providing the only resistance . However this defeat was really only a mathematical mistake as Simon's team couldn't add up . A lesson in clinical addition of runs was soon administered to SOCT as we beat them in the beer leg . JAS repeated his unlikely emergence as a batting superstar by scoring another 13 . Another excellent wicketkeeping performance by John Cardiff was topped by his solid batting .

Only 2 more games to go (thank god !)

In the east end the Celts played the Barbarians although eligibility for the teams was in some cases tenuous . The Celts batted first and were given a superb start by John Maloney and Anne (24,7) although the run rate was slow for the 15 overs match . Peter and Portia got 4 and 2 . And in the last desperate 3 overs, against the Barbarians best bowlers, Ian and Kevin (9na, 17na) pushed the score to 80 for 4 . The Barbarians skippered by Peter Cardiff got off to a very bad start with quick wickets falling to John Maloney and Caroline . Vanessa

Straker steadied the team with a chanceless 17
This with Peter Carriff's 26 (retired) brought
the Barbarians to only 7 runs short of the Celts.

Lastly we played yet again Birkbeck
despite the fact that three people didn't turn up
(me 'cos of migraine and two cos of the dull
weather) Simon O'CT steered the team to a fault-
less victory to end a good season .

The nice thing about the season was that
everyone had their day and we relied more this
year on our all round performance rather than
individual 'superstars' . Now if I had to pick

people i think I would make John Cardiff
fielder of the year for his wicketkeeping ;
Ian Blair or Peter Cardiff bowler of the
year , and Dave Stephens the most consistent
bat . The best performance was Jon-Jon's at
Birkbeck ; newcomer of the year John Schofield
or Dick or either of the Vanessa's or Sue . And
if I was pushed to give a player of the year I
would have , I think, to present it to Dave
Stephens (Captain of the year is ofcourse
me (or Simon, or Dave or Peter) .

See you next year . Kevin .

Radio Carbon

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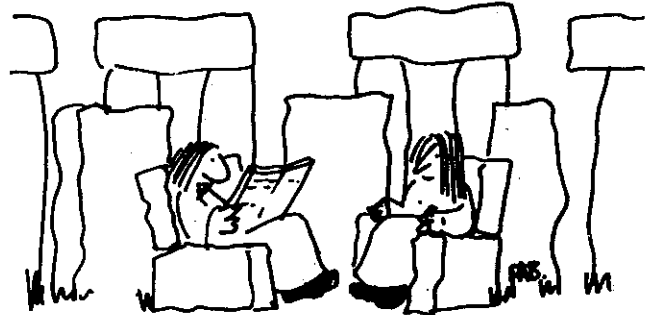
HELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELPHELPH

Radio Carbon appears somewhat
irregularly recently . For this we are
sorry . However we have been doing Radio
Carbon for three years and are both busy
men . The excitement of producing RC has
not died but we tend to feel it stronger
during and after its production than
before !

So we would like to invite a
collaborator or two to help us produce it .
Really we want someone who will infect us
with their enthousiasm and keep us to
production dates and take some of the extra
work brought in from the museum off our
shoulders . Our methods of production are
as anarchic as possible (disorganised) and
although we aspire to being interesting and
occasionally provocative we do not (you may
have guessed) aspire to perfection . So we
are fun to work with .

It has been very gratifying to see the
interest and tolerance staff have displayed
towards Radio Carbon . Keep your contributions
pouring in . We would like to start a letters
page so welcome any letters of interest to
our readers . Tell us what you think of us
(not too rudely) . We would also like to extend
our coverage to the warder staff whom at the
moment we sadly neglect .

Radio Carbon Rules !



"WHAT DO YOU MEAN YOU WANT
TO MOVE BACK TO WALES?"

STANLEY BALDWIN RULES OK

Those of you who have got to the end of
a Radio Carbon may have noticed the mention of
the Radio Carbon Stanley Baldwin . Now Stanley
is the person responsible for all blunders
typing errors , libels and occasional lapses
of taste , despite the fact that he is dead
and according to some reports never very lively
when among the Quick . The fact that he was a
conservative PM just goes to show how absolutely
unbiased we are here at RC . There was also no
depression , or Day of Action to make our Stans
associations uncomfortable at the time we
exhumed him . We also like to think his long
standing connection to this ideologically sound
publication absolves him from some of his
transgressions .

The fact that he is distantly related to
our very own Robert has we feel sure, no
implications for our editorial integrity . (we
didnt have any to lose in the first place !)

ADDRESS AMERICA

Friends of Clare Midgely will want to know
her address this is :-
Room 704 A/B ; Mayflower Apartments ; North
Dubuque St. ; Iowa City ; Iowa ; USA .

We hope to be receiving a Radio Carbonates
Abroad article from the adventures that Clare
and Henk get up to .

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Independent Archaeological Services Ltd.

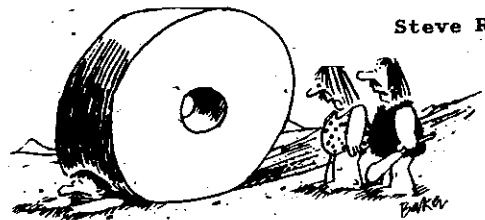
As our readers already know, I.A.S. is a recently-formed organization which is registered as a trust, limited by guarantee. This means, amongst other things, that it is non-profit making. (For more information on the legal status of the trust and position of its members contact one of the directors). The idea came originally from the dissatisfaction which Jon-Jon felt that, in spite of widespread favourable attitudes towards archaeology in general, this was seldom translated in material terms into ways which actually enhanced archaeological investigation. Many archaeologists have thought this, of course, but instead of just moaning about it in the pub (or at least as well as doing that), Jon tried to do something - the formation of I.A.S. was the initial result. He paid for setting it up as a trust; Dom and I as directors have loaned money to help start it off. More importantly, we've tried to set up a range of projects to promote its aims. These include such things as producing guides, walks, etc., around visible remains; procuring an

The Autumn programmes were produced and directed by Stanley Baldwin aided and abetted by PH, KPF with additional contributions from LF SR HW JB JM CTM NB STPW JAS CJ BPD SS AND anybody else we may have forgotten (AEWMHF). The front cover artwork was by PH from an idea by KPF PH. Other graphics were supplied by PH KPF Ian Angel for the Celtic Motif drawn by Computer on the Computer page. Photos by JB and BG. Cuttings were torn from the pages of Social History of Archaeology Roman Britain 55BC-410AD Punch What's on in London 2000AD The Face Computer Age Tiger City Recorder Guardian Telegraph The Dorset Wotsit The Construction Book of Cartoons AEWMHF Typing was gratefully received from DT CJ CJ LF JAS JM CTM PM VW BPD AEWMHF.

We would be grateful if other depts presented reports on their work as the present supply of reports overemphasises the archaeological side of life. Old time is all very well but that's have more of the modern jive. We apologise for making such a big issue of Radio Carbon this quarter this is due to duplicators beyond our control. This issue therefore used twice as much paper but is 3 times less frequent, is reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$, thus gives twice the information in half the time on $\frac{2}{3}$ of the previous total of pages. Now if we could have double sided

archaeological input into education by arranging the production of lesson packs, etc., for schools, and, at a very different level, trying to get lectures on archaeological requirements into courses followed by the building trade, from site agents to architects; putting forward suggestions on publicity for excavations; getting media interest in archaeological reconstruction work; and, at its widest level, thinking of ways of organizing nationally-based campaigns to increase public awareness of archaeology. Obviously, we need others to help in carrying out the above projects and in thinking up further directions. People from outside London and outside archaeology would be especially welcome. If you, or anyone you know of, would be willing and able to participate as a member of the trust, or wants to find out more about it, Jon Burke-Easton, Dom Perring or myself would be happy to talk to you.

Steve Roskams



'He came rushing up to say he'd just invented something or other and then that rolled over him.'

DORSET EVENING ECHO

The past at risk

"DUE for completion, Spring, A.D. 50." It is pleasant, however anachronistic, to imagine the notices erected by Roman civil and military engineers on the project now being uncovered on the banks of the Thames.

The two-foot-square baulks of oak used as foundations for their wharves have been dated by tree-ring analysis to 250 B.C., and as well as helping to prop up a waterfront half-a-mile long, they are helping to knock down various historical assumptions.

Some of these are based on academic theories, such as that

which holds London to have become the major port of Roman Britain only after Boadicea's Colchester-based revolt against the occupying power.

The work now being done by the Museum of London's archaeology unit is just the latest example of how facts are literally being unearthed - facts which add to, and often correct, our knowledge of times past.

It is fortunate that on the Thames site, the City Corporation - though under pressure from developers - agreed to make time and money available for the unit to carry out its research.

The problems of ownership, and consequently of finance, are infinitely more complicated on the banks of the Thames than on the islet from Chichester harbour on which the magnificent "Roman Palace" (more properly a sort of Romano-British governor-general's administrative headquarters) were discovered.

"ALTERED STATES" - archaeology of the mind.

Ken Russell directs in his own inimitable style. Adapted from Paddy Chayefsky's novel, the film is a "psychodelized investigation of inner space". The main protagonist, Edward Jessup, (half poet, half scientist, as Ken Hudson might say), is obsessed with the idea of discovering the "roots of his being". His excavation method is to take large doses of hallucinogens whilst immersed in isolation tanks. The ultimate tank looks like a cross between a coal-skuttle and a bunker. Jessup uses it more and more frequently until he regresses beyond Homo sapiens sapiens back to the memory banks of primal man and emerges with goat's blood round his mouth-his genetic structure has begun to change. (There is also a shower scene where a pair of Neanderthal feet appear!) All this adds up to Serious Trouble in the Lab. Like all good love stories, however, this one ends happily, Jessup's wife, Emily, saves him from total energy conversion i.e. going down the Cosmic Plughole. But for the grace ofetc.

*Moderate rating. ***Essential viewing for ageing hippies.



Say what you like about Smiley the man, he was a damn fine career man.

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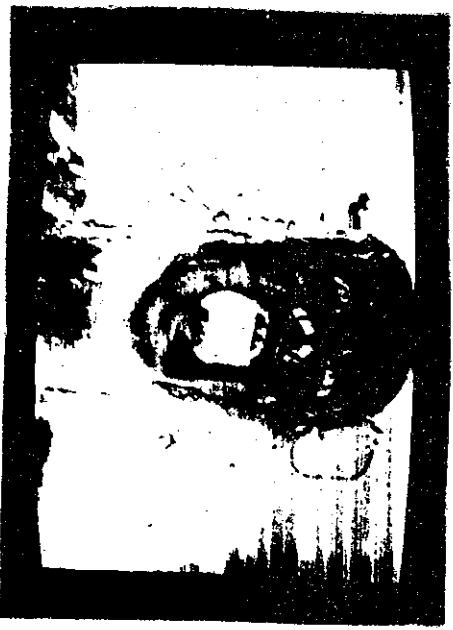


Gale Warning:

'The first time I saw "altered States" in its final form it blew me away!' states Bob Balaban, who portrays the film's second male lead, scientist Arthur Rosenburg.

(STARLOG No. 44 March 1981)

Jessup fights to reclaim his humanity.



Control monitor shows Jessup in the throes of matter changing.

PSALM 23

*Thatcher is my Shepherd
I shall not want,
She leadeth me beside still factories,
She depriveth me of oil,
She guideth me to the path of unemployment, for the party's sake,
I fear no evil for thou art with me,
She annoinest my wages with freezes,
So that my expenses runneth over my income,
Surely poverty and hardship shall follow me,
And I shall dwell in a rented house forever,
Five thousand years ago Moses said,
"Park your camel, pick up your shovel, and mount your ass,
and I will lead you to the promised land".
Fifty years ago Roosevelt said,
"Lay down your shovel, sit on your ass, and smoke your camel,
this is the promised land".
Today, Thatcher will take your shovel, sell your camel, and kick your ass and tell you
there is no promised land.
Yea, though I walk in the shadow of the dale,
I am glad I am British, I am glad I am Free,
But I wish I were a dog and Thatcher was a tree.*

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