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The London Archaeologist

Journal of the City of London Archaeological Society

Septimius Severus in Britain

Page 4

City of London Archaeological Society

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CONTEXT No 117

Features

Seven myths of London Stone 10
Visit to Cinema Museum 22
Bridge House Estates mark 30

COLAS News

From the Chair 1
Printing *'Context'* 2
Fulham Palace 2
Christmas Social 3

Lecture Reports

Septimius Severus 4
Civil War London 15
One Thames or two? 25

Regulars

Cover Picture 1
London Brain Teaser No 109 9
COLAS Calendar 34

Plus

LAMAS Local History 14
Royal Arch Inst lectures 21
British Arch Soc lectures 24
Soc of Antiquaries lectures 29
British Museum events 31
Gresham College lectures 33

CONTEXT is published in January, April, July and October
This edition was edited by Rose Baillie

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Email: context.input@yahoo.co.uk

FROM THE CHAIR

ROSE BAILLIE

Unknown soldiers

Warrior graves, from Mycenaean Greece to Anglo-Saxon England, have long been a delight to archaeologists. The leaders and defenders of their community were buried with the weapons and armour that signified their status in life and would equip them for the hereafter. Few have any qualms about exhuming and studying the nameless ones who died many centuries ago.

This *'Context'* has a lot about war. People have been remembering the centenary of the Great War. There has been renewed interest in the material and landscape remains of WW1, its memorials, and those who took part. With casualties on a vast scale there was an overwhelming need to ensure a respectful burial or commemoration of those who had died in the service of their country.

Private loss was subsumed into public rituals of honouring and remembrance and current practice still reflects this. Special regulations now protect sites and wrecks that might still contain war casualties. When they are found strenuous efforts are made to identify them and trace descendants.

Within three days in March 1918 two soldiers from London, Frederick Welton and Frank Baillie, were among thousands who died in the chaos of the last German offensive on the Western Front. Although in different units they undoubtable knew each other. Fred's sister had married Frank's brother and the couple's first child was a toddler.

These two uncles my father never knew have no known grave. What would it mean to the family if some chance discovery and DNA analysis identified their remains? Sadness for lives cut short and a personal connection no doubt. But maybe the question to ask is what *they* would have wanted. After a century, perhaps that would just be to rest in peace, in a world at peace.

Cover: Emperor Septimius Severus, his wife Julia Domna and sons Caracalla and Geta (face erased) Tondo c. 200AD. Altes Museum Berlin. Photo Wikimedia. Page 4

SOCIETY NEWS

Printing *'Context'*.

In July we said a sad farewell to London Metropolitan University's Print Centre who had been printing *'Context'* for many years. They took on the task at short notice and have been consistently amenable and reliable, not to mention economical. The staff liked doing *'Context'*, finding it more readable than the course handbooks and lecture handouts that was their usual fare. Now students are expected to get all that on-line and the Print Centre is closing. Our thanks and good wishes for the future to Lorna Williams and her colleagues.

This means that this '*Context*' will have been produced by a new printer and it is likely we shall be experimenting with various options in the next few editions, so do not be surprised if you spot changes. If you can recommend a good, cheap, printer used to producing A5 booklets, please let the Editor know.

COLAS at Fulham Palace

COLAS Secretary Linda Speight with Millie and Felix von Waldthausen

It was a lovely sunny day for COLAS's outing to Fulham Palace for their archaeology themed event for *Totally Thames 2018* on 29 Sept. We brought a variety of displays and a fun time was had by all. Our thanks to all took part and especially to Signe Hoffos and Linda Speight, who took on the lion's share of the organisation, and our hosts Alexis Haslam and the Fulham Palace Trust. More about this event and Fulham Palace in the next edition of *'Context'*.

COLAS CHRISTMAS SOCIAL

FRIDAY 14 DECEMBER
ST OLAVE'S HALL,
MARK LANE, EC3

DOORS OPEN 6PM FOR A 7PM START

Get your Festive Season started by joining COLAS for our traditional mix of food, drink and good cheer. Some quizzing, crackers, book stall, treasure hunt and raffle. Plus a chance to try Rose's amazing Roman recipe spiced wine.

As usual we will be self-catering, so contributions of finger food for the buffet would be much appreciated, or a gift for the raffle. Our bargain book stall will be happy to accept donations of books of archaeological/ historical interest, so come prepared to bring and buy.

The Committee would welcome offers of help with the bar, and assistance from members who can come early and help in the kitchen or prepare the hall, or who can help clear up afterwards.

A contribution of £4.00 is requested to include the first glass of wine and entry to the raffle. Tickets will be available at our November meeting and on the door.

Please note: this is the SECOND Friday of the month

LECTURE REPORT
Septimius Severus: First hammer of the Scots

ROSE BAILLIE

In May we heard from Dr Simon Elliott, an historian and author with a special interest in the Roman military in Britain. His focus was Septimius Severus' campaigns into the unconquered territories of what is now Scotland in 209-210 AD. But who was this North African born Emperor? Why was he significant in Roman history? Why would this elderly and ailing man spend the last two years of his life at the head of the largest military force the Romans ever assembled in Britain?

It was, Simon said, an amazing story, with more than a touch of *'Game of Thrones'.* It was only in the last 10 years that archaeology has enabled us to understand it, as the written accounts are quite brief. The primary historical sources are about 15 paragraphs altogether in works by Cassius Dio (c.155–235 AD) and Herodian, (c. 170–240 AD) which are supplemented by information in later chroniclers. Lately however archaeologists have convincingly identified and sequenced the 'marching camps' left by Roman armies in Scotland, mainly through aerial photography. These were temporary defences of ditch, bank and palisade built at the end of each day's march in enemy territory. Their size is a good indication of the number of troops involved.

The fatal order

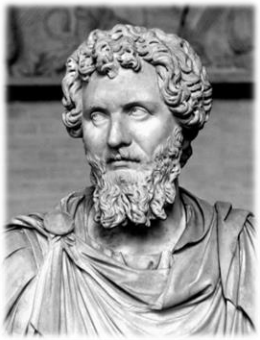
There is also new archaeological evidence about the campaign's impact on the native population and their land; namely a massive depopulation and reforestation of agricultural land, that lasted for 80 years. This, Simon said, came directly from Severus' order to his troops before the 210 AD campaign, reported by Cassius Dio. He quoted the Iliad:

'No, we are not going to leave a single one of them alive, down to the babies in their mothers' wombs – not even they must live. The whole people must be wiped out of existence, with none to shed a tear for them, leaving no trace.'

Britain in the Second Century

Britain was the 'Wild West' of the Roman Empire, Simon said. It was far from Rome, with an unconquered north and a disproportionally large military presence. The first attempt to conquer Scotland was by Julius Agricola in the early 80s AD, culminating in the victory at Mons Graupius. But Rome lacked the will to hold down this rugged and under-developed country and the Tyne-Solway line became the effective frontier, later formalised by Hadrian's Wall. Various later military episodes are recorded, but were to pacify the frontier tribes to prevent raiding, rather than attempts at conquest, Simon believed. By the later 2nd Century AD a number of tribes were aligned in two confederations; the Maeatae and the Caledonians.

Septimius Severus and his family



Lucius Septimius Severus *(left)* was born in 145 AD in Lepcis Magna, in what is now Libya. This was one of the richest cities in the Empire and his family, which was Punic by heritage, among the wealthiest. Two elder cousins became Roman Consuls under Antoninus Pius. At age 25 Severus entered the Senate and followed the expected sequence of offices, except that he did not have any direct military experience until he became the Legionary Legate of *Legio IV Scythica*, in Syria in c.180 AD. Here he became acquainted with Pertinax, destined to be the first Emperor in the tumultuous 'Year of the Five Emperors' (193 AD), which followed the assassination of Commodus.

In 187 AD Severus married Julia Domna, the attractive, wealthy and intelligent daughter of the High Priest of the sun god Heliogabalus in the Syrian city of Emesa (Homs). She gave him two sons, Antoninus, (usually called by his nickname Caracalla) and Geta. They did not get on.

Septimius Severus made his bid for supreme power when he heard that his mentor, Pertinax, chosen to replace Commodus, had been killed by the Praetorian Guard. Severus was then Governor of Pannonia Superior and won the backing of the battle-hardened legions of the Danube and Rhine. He made a march on Rome and was accepted as Emperor by a cowed Senate. He then replaced the Praetorian Guard and began campaigning; firstly against his rivals,

proclaimed Emperor in other provinces and then successfully against the Parthians in Mesopotamia, on the frontier of Arabia Petraea and on the North African frontier. He now saw himself, Simon believed, as a great warrior Emperor destined to expand the Empire.

He built a triumphal arch in Rome, by the Senate House to remind them who was boss, began the massive baths, now called the baths of Caracalla, and added new buildings to the Palatine. Meanwhile Julia Domna rebuilt the Temple of Vesta in the Forum. Severus also aggrandised his native city, building another triumphal arch. While London's landward walls were also, Simon believes, the result of a direct order from Severus, intended to stamp his authority in a province that had supported his rival Clodius Albinus.

The British Expedition.

Herodian says the Governor of Britain sent dispatches saying that the barbarians were in revolt and would overrun the whole island, unless reinforcements or the Emperor himself came. Severus was delighted at this news. He was bored in Rome and wanted a last glorious conquest to confirm his place in history. His sons, Caracalla and Geta were enjoying their privileged lifestyle far too much and needed to see action. Modern scholars have doubted whether such dispatches really existed, or if the threat was conveniently exaggerated.

On the native British side, the ruling elites of the Maeatae and the Caledonians had been enriched in recent years by heavy subsidies to secure peace. It is likely that a rising population, possible food shortages and their warrior ethos led them to take advantage of a reduced Roman garrison to raid the province.

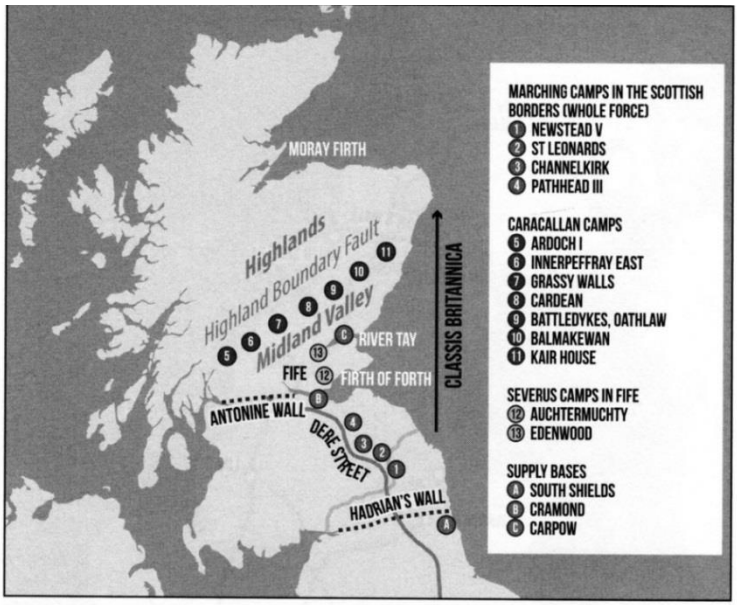
Shock and awe

Severus assembled the largest campaigning force ever in Britain; 50,000 men. In 208 AD he, his family and senior advisors, the state treasury and many Senators travelled to York, which became effectively the Empire's capital. There the force was mustered. To the three legions and auxiliary cavalry and archer units already in Britain were added the elite troops Severus kept near him since his take-over, the Praetorian Guard and Imperial Guard Cavalry, with a legion he had formed, *legio II Parthica.* Plus there were large detachments from the legions of the Rhine and Danube. The *Classis Britannicus,* with 7,000 men, Simon believed, also had a key role to play in logistics and blocking native

coastal ship movements. To support the campaign, the grain storage capacity of the base at South Shields was much increased and other ports and supply routes worked overtime.

Strategy

In 209 AD the force set off from York up Dere Street to Hadrian's Wall and on into what is now the Scottish Border country wreaking havoc as they went. Severus' route can be plotted from the sixty-seven hectare (165 acre) marching camps constructed along the way *(See map below).*



MAP 2 *The Severan campaigns in Scotland AD 209 and AD 210*
[drawn by Paul Baker]

At Cramond he built another large supply base and a bridge of 500 boats to cross the Firth of Forth. The army then divided. Two thirds of the force, likely to have included the three British based legions, under Caracalla, advanced along the Highland Boundary Fault, building a 54 hectare blocking camp at the entrance to each glen. Severus himself, probably with his elite troops, marched through the heartland of Maeatae territory, his route shown by the 25 hectare camps identified in Fife. Another supply base was built at Carpow and a bridge across the Tay. With the *Classis Britannicus* guarding the coast, the native population were trapped in the Midland Valley and at the Romans' mercy.

The Maeatae and the Caledonians were too outnumbered to attempt a set-piece battle. Instead their warriors resorted to guerrilla attacks on foraging parties, or when the Romans were struggling to make a route through difficult, largely road-less, terrain. Some desperate fights ensued and many casualties suffered, but at the end of the 209 AD campaign the Maeatae and the Caledonians were prepared to sue for peace, ceding territory, perhaps as far as the Antonine Wall and in Fife. Severus and Caracalla added *'Britannicus'* to their names and victory coins are minted.

Denarius SEVERVS PIVS AVG BRIT, rev., Victory holding wreath and palm, VICTORIAE BRIT)

But although Severus was in so much pain from gout that he had to be carried in a litter and his troops depleted, the treaty may not have pleased all factions in the military leadership. This may be the context of a story in Cassius Dio that Caracalla drew his sword and seemed prepared to attack his father as they rode to sign the treaty with native leaders. Severus said nothing at the time, but upbraided him later.

Most of the Romans return to York for the winter, leaving garrisons in the north, notably at Carpow. But in 210 AD the Maeatae, who had probably suffered most in the previous year and realised that the Romans intended to stay for good, began a revolt, with the Caledonians joining in. However the Romans had a formula for punishing natives who broke treaties and killed garrisons; the sort of genocide implied in Severus' speech.

The campaign of 209 AD was repeated, led by Caracalla, with the country being laid waste and population slaughtered. Severus himself was now too ill to take part and he died in York in February 211 AD aged 65. On his deathbed he famously told his feuding sons '*Be harmonious, enrich the soldiers, scorn everybody else.'*

Aftermath and Conclusion

As soon as Severus was cremated and his ashes in a porphyry urn, his sons hurried off, separately, to Rome to secure their hold on power. Soon they were arguing over every aspect of Imperial rule. Geta was dead within a year and his name and image obliterated from inscriptions and monuments in a *damnatio memoriae.*

We know little about the revised peace treaty after Severus' death. The reality was the units of the expeditionary force needed to return to their bases. There was neither the political will nor any likely financial benefit to the Empire in holding on to the newly devastated territories, so the frontier once again settled on Hadrian's Wall.

As for lowland Scotland, study of settlements density and changes in pollen type from arable to forest do support Cassius Dio's account of genocide. There seems to have been no significant threat to Britannia from the north for 80 years, by which time a new confederation of tribes, known as the Picts, had emerged. Septimius Severus was indeed remembered as a campaigning Emperor, but we owe it to historians, such as Simon Elliott, to see the darker side of his character and legacy.

Illustrations: Map from '*Septimius Severus in Scotland'.* Pictures: Wikicommons

Recent books by Dr Simon Elliott:

'Septimius Severus in Scotland: The Northern Campaigns of the First Hammer of the Scots'. 2018

'Roman Legionaries: Soldiers of Empire'. (Casemate Short History) 2018

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THE KNOWLEDGE London Brain Teaser No 109

What did you do in the War, Daddy?

On the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War, the following descriptions relate to a group of statues in a prominent London location.

Can you identify the people and the location?

1. Born in India he made an appeal in 1918 for recruits to join the fight despite his own non-violent beliefs. 2. Once our foe, he suggested the merger of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in a report in 1917. 3. At the start of the Great War he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. 4. He died in 1869 but his grandson was Secretary of State for War, 1916-1918. 5. At the declaration of war he was the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Brain Teaser No 108 - The Solution

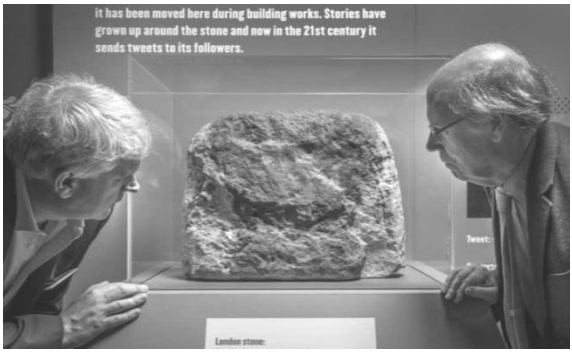
1. The Royal Air Force. 2. Flinders Petrie. 3. Bank of England. Ms Cleland was the Chief Cashier and signed our banknotes, currently she is an Executive Director at the Bank. 4. John Keats. 5. Sherlock Holmes. 6. Alexander Fleming.

The link is they have their own museums in London

FEATURE

Seven myths about 'London Stone'

Abridged from an article by John Clark and Alwyn Collinson[1]



COLAS Vice President Roy Stephenson and John Clark examine London Stone. ©Museum of London

Today all that is left of London Stone is a block housed for a while in the Museum of London. Previously it had been behind an iron grille in the wall of 111 Cannon Street, but was moved during redevelopment. Happily it has now been returned, set in an environmentally controlled stone showcase, and unveiled by the Lord Mayor in October 2018. It is designated by Historic England as Grade II* listed for its focal part in London's history and mythology. As a bronze plaque used to inform passers-by '*Its origin and purpose are unknown'*. Its origin is indeed mysterious and many myths have been made up about it.

Myth 1: It has stood in London since prehistoric times

The stone itself is oolitic limestone, of a type first brought to London for building and sculptural purposes in the Roman period – but also used in Saxon and medieval times. It originally stood towards the southern edge of the medieval Candlewick Street (now Cannon Street) opposite St Swithin's church (called *'St Swithin at London Stone'* by at least 1557). This would have placed it in front of the great Roman building, often identified as the Provincial

[1] https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/discover/london-stone-seven-strange-myths
Reproduced by kind permission of John Clark, Curator Emeritus, and Alwyn Collinson, Digital Editor, Museum of London.

Governor's palace, which stood on the site now occupied by Cannon Street station. It has been suggested that the Stone was originally some sort of monument erected in the palace forecourt. Some have described it - without any evidence - as being a Roman *'milliarium'*, the central milestone from which distances were measured. On the other hand, it also stands at the centre of the grid of new streets laid out after King Alfred re-established London in 886, so it may have served some significant function for late Saxon Londoners. It must be at this period that it received its singular name – '*Lundene Stane'* in Old English.

Myth 2: It was an ancient altar used for Druidic sacrifices

John Strype, in his 1720 updated edition of John Stow's '*Survey of London',* seems to have been the first to offer the proposal that London Stone was *'an Object, or Monument, of Heathen Worship'* erected by the Druids. Thus, later, London Stone was to play an important but not always consistent role in the visionary works of William Blake, prominent among them being its identification as an altar stone upon which Druids carried out bloody sacrifices. There is no evidence for this, and London Stone, whatever its purpose, was certainly not erected before the Roman period.

Myth 3: Medieval kings and queens would visit the Stone to ceremonially take control of London

John Gilbert's engraving of Jack Cade, 1858

London Stone entered national history briefly in 1450, when John or Jack Cade, leader of the Kentish rebellion against Henry VI, entered London and, striking London Stone with his sword, claimed to be *'lord of this city'*. There is no recorded precedent for his action, and contemporary chroniclers were at a loss as to its significance.

Unfortunately we know the story best from Shakespeare's *Henry VI Part 2* , – in which Cade seats himself on the stone as on a throne, issues proclamations, and passes swift judgement on the first unfortunate man to offend him. This is great theatre; it is also fiction – but it has led to the belief that London Stone was traditionally used for such purposes.

Myth 4: London Stone has never (until now!) been moved from its resting place

The Stone has been surprisingly migratory in the last few hundred years. It originally stood in Candlewick Street (Cannon Street) on the south side near the gutter, facing the door of St Swithin's church on the north side of the street.

It seems to have been damaged by the Great Fire of 1666, which destroyed all the surrounding buildings. By 1720 what was left of the stone was protected by a small stone cupola built over it, and in 1742 it was moved as a traffic hazard, to be placed, still within its protective cupola, on the north side of the street against the door of the new Wren church of St Swithin. Two further moves, in 1798 and in the 1820s, placed it eventually where it was to remain for more than 100 years, built into the middle of the church's south wall.

Left. St Swithin's and stone in cupola. (Wikipedia)

The Wren church was gutted by bombing in the Second World War, but the walls were left standing and London Stone remained in place until 1960, when it was moved to the Guildhall Museum for safekeeping. After the demolition of the ruins and the completion of the new building on the site in 1962 the Stone was placed in the specially constructed grilled and glazed alcove in the wall that it occupied until recently.

Myth 5: If the Stone is moved or destroyed, London will fall

By the end of the 18th century romantic writers were beginning to suggest a relationship between the survival of London Stone and the well-being of London itself. This recalled the legendary 'palladium' of Greek mythology, the statue of Pallas Athene that protected the city of Troy. So Thomas Pennant, in a history of London published in the 1790s, commented *'it seems preserved like the Palladium of the city…'.*

This concept received a great boost from the apparent discovery of an *'ancient saying' – 'So long as the Stone of Brutus is safe, so long will London*

flourish'. This first appeared in print in an article in the periodical '*Notes and Queries*' in 1862 – apparently no previous writer was aware of it.

The article recounts a supposed legend that London Stone was set up by Brutus of Troy, the first king of Britain and founder of London as 'New Troy '. This story derived ultimately from the 12th-century '*History of the Kings of Britain'* by Geoffrey of Monmouth, a pseudo-historian and arch-inventor of legends. The author of the '*Notes and Queries'* article claims that Brutus had brought the base of the original statue of Pallas Athena from Troy and erected it as an altar in a temple of Diana in 'New Troy', and that the ancient kings of Britain had sworn their oaths upon it. Again, no other writer had claimed to know this tradition.

The article was written by the eccentric Rev'd Richard Williams Morgan. There can be no doubt that the idea that legendary Brutus brought the Stone from Troy and the saying about London's fate if the Stone is lost or damaged are both his own inventions. Sadly, Morgan's fantasy is still quoted as if it were an authentic 'medieval proverb'.

Myth 6: The Stone has been protected by a long line of guardians

A modern myth has arisen that the Lord Mayor of London serves as a 'custodian' or 'guardian of the Stone'. It is an obvious concept, but belief in a guardian of London Stone does not seem ever to have existed in historical times. Until 1972, when London Stone was officially Listed (Grade II*), neither the Corporation nor the Lord Mayor seems to have taken any responsibility for it. Ownership of the Stone itself has meanwhile passed with ownership of the land on which it has stood for nearly 300 years, the site of St Swithin's church.

Myth 7: London Stone is the magical heart of London

In the late 19th century the folklorist George Laurence Gomme put forward his opinion that London Stone was London's 'fetish stone': '*In early Aryan days, when a village was first established, a stone was set up. To this stone the head man of the village made an offering once a year.'* The Lord Mayor was therefore the lineal descendant of the first 'village head man' of London – see Myth 6. This authoritative statement by a well-respected folklorist had a great influence on other writers. In 1937 another folklorist, Lewis Spence, published a book in which he claimed the 'Brutus' legend as a traditional memory of actual historic events. Authors interested in geomancy have

identified the Stone as a 'mark stone' on several leylines. Others fear its removal from its original location has violated the integrity of the City's sacred geometry.

What can we learn from these myths?

An admission that we don't know the origin of London Stone (and probably never will) satisfies nobody – hence the apparent desire for a mythology that lends it great antiquity and an even greater symbolic role. The significance of London Stone, and the importance of taking measures for its preservation, depend not only on its actual age and origins, but on the reputation it has acquired over the years since.

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LONDON & MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
53rd LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

'An Emporium for many Nations': London shaped by trade

Saturday 17 November, 2018 10.30am – 6.00pm

Weston Theatre, Museum of London

11.00: Opening by Taryn Nixon, President of Lamas

SESSION 1: SHAPED BY TRADE

SHAPED BY TRADE: THE CHANGING TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MEDIEVAL PORT
Dr Gustav Milne, Project Leader, CITiZAN

BEATING HEART OF LONDON'S COMMERCIAL LIFE: UNLOCKING THE RICHES OF BUSINESS ARCHIVES AT LONDON METROPOLITAN ARCHIVES, CITY OF LONDON
Richard Wiltshire, Senior Archivist, LMA

KEYNOTE LECTURE: ERIC WILLIAMS AND WILLIAM FORBES: COPPER, COLONIES, AND CAPITAL ACCUMULATION IN LONDON DURING THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS
Prof Nuala Zahedieh, University of Edinburgh

LAMAS PUBLICATION AWARDS
Introduced by the Chair of Lamas Local History Committee

SESSION 2: TRADING RELATIONSHIPS

THE CRAFTSMAN, THE MERCHANT AND THE LABOURER: COMPARING THE FORMATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE GIRDLERS', WOOLMEN AND CARTERS' Dr Claire Martin, Independent Researcher

PORTERS, SUGAR BOILERS, STONE CUTTERS AND SURGEONS: TRADES IN LONDON ON THE EVE OF THE GREAT FIRE
Dr John Price, Goldsmiths, University of London

SESSION 3: ISLANDS AND PEARLS

IT IS ALL HAPPENING AT THE WESTERN END OF THE TIDAL THAMES!
Dr Fiona Haughey, Archaeologist and Archaeological Illustrator

THE SHELL TRADE OF LONDON IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES Prof William G Clarence-Smith, SOAS, University of London

Tickets: £12.50 before 31 October, £15.00 from 1 November.
Tickets can be booked online using the PayPal button or by post using the downloadable order form on the LAMAS website.

LECTURE REPORT

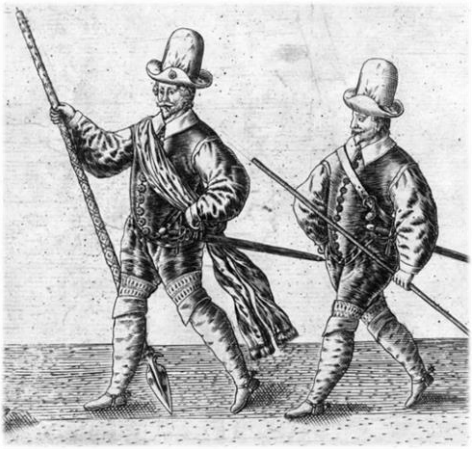
Civil War London – the militarised city

*Our lecturer in July was **David Flintham**, an authority on 17th Century fortifications and sieges. We are grateful to David for an interesting lecture and for supplying the notes on which this summary is based.*

Introduction

London played many roles during the English Civil Wars. Parliament met there, it was the country's economic powerhouse and major arms producer. London's militia formed the core of early Parliamentarian armies. London's citizens also helped defend the capital through the construction of an 11 mile circuit of fortifications, known as the 'Lines of Communication'. The capital received the war's wounded and prisoners and was a place of execution and burial for many of the wars' chief protagonists.

The London Trained Bands



The City of London's militia, the London Trained Bands, were considered the elite of Tudor England's "General Levey". Occasional citizen soldiers, their discipline and efficiency were due to training in close association with the Honourable Artillery Company. During the reign of James I they were placed under the command of the Lord Mayor, who thus commanded a significant military force.

In January 1642, when relations between King Charles and Parliament broke down, a joint committee of the House of Commons and the City's Committee of Safety appointed Philip Skippon, a veteran of the Thirty Years War, to command the London Trained Bands with the rank of Sergent-Major-General.

Skippon *(on right)* expanded the London militia to six regiments, each around 1,200 men strong and identified by a colour:- Red, White, Yellow, Blew, Greene, and Orange. Each recruited from specific wards.

The Trained Bands posed a problem. Whilst they could be an effective core for Parliament's field army, they were equally needed to defend the capital and attend to their lives and businesses there. In the event, they proved reluctant to campaign far afield or for extended periods. They finest hour came in November 1642 when they marched out from the City to block the advancing Royalists at Turnham Green.

During the Civil War the Trained Bands from the London area grew to 18 regiments, a paper strength of 18,000 soldiers. They saw action in most of Parliament's campaigns in the south in 1643, but they would not suffer the hardships of campaign without complaint. They were drilled to fight in large formations. They did not like fighting in bad weather, assaults on fortified positions or fighting in rough terrain.

The Battle of Brentford

The most serious fighting near London was at Brentford in 1642. The King's forces were slowly marching on the capital along the Thames valley. During the foggy morning of 12 November the Royal army assembled on Hounslow Heath and began to advance along the Great West Road towards London. But first the Parliamentary garrison at Brentford had to be cleared.

A long afternoon of fighting followed as the Parliamentary forces were forced slowly backwards from one defensive position to the next. The Royalists eventually passed through Brentford, but were halted by fresh Parliamentary troops to the east of the town. More fighting followed but the light was fading, and the opposing forces disengaged. The victorious Royalists falling back on Brentford, which they subsequently looted.

Confrontation at Turnham Green

The opposing forces met again on the following day. The gallant Parliamentarian resistance in Brentford had delayed the Royalists sufficiently to give Robert Devereux, 3rd Earl of Essex, time to concentrate a numerically superior Parliamentarian force at Turnham Green.

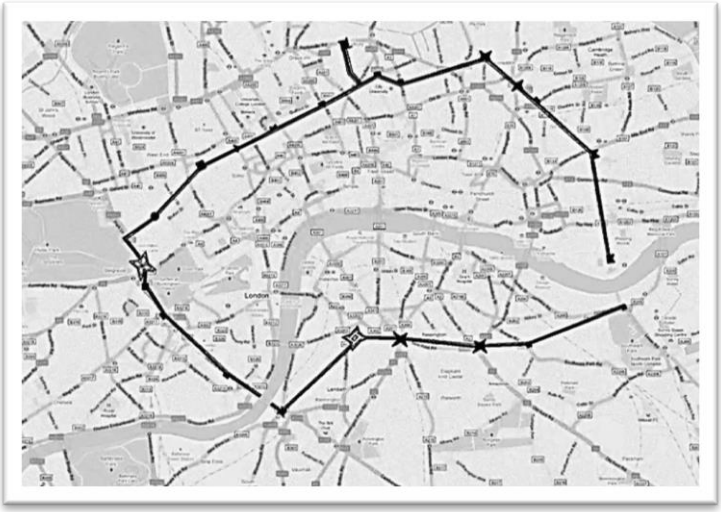
The threat to London, and thus the importance of this confrontation was obvious. But all Essex had to do was to remain in position and block the Royalist advance. After ineffective cannon fire there was skirmishing, with the Royalist cavalry making several feints to test the resolve of the inexperienced Parliamentarian soldiers. The opposing armies faced-off for several hours until dusk approached and the Royalists retreated.

The Battle of Turnham Green. Painting by John Hassall

The Fortification of London

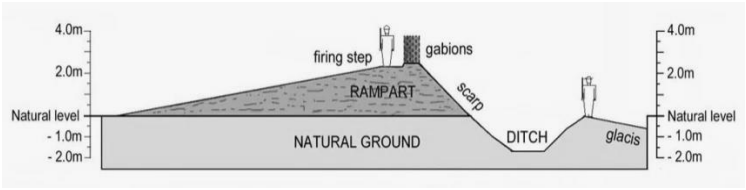
London's defences were developed in two phases. The first, in 1642, took the form of blocking streets with barriers or chains, the building of guardhouses and some small redoubts guarding main roads. Limited refurbishment of London's old City Wall may also have occurred.

In February 1643 proposals for a new circuit of earth ramparts interspersed with forts running around London's built up areas was presented to City authorities by Colonel (Alderman) Randall Mainwaring.



A plan of London's Civil War defences, superimposed on modern London

By the end of March, work was well underway, entailing a massive amount of unpaid labour. Volunteers came from all walks of life, including the Livery Companies, the Trained Bands and the Court of Common Council. At any one time, as many as 20,000, men, women and children would be labouring on the fortifications.



Section of Lines of Communication rampart

Demolition followed very closely after the New Model Army's occupation of London in 1647. But despite this, traces of many of the forts could

still be seen for years after and some features remained long enough to be included in 18th Century maps. Eg. Rocque's map shows the 'Dog and Duck' tavern surrounded by traces of St. George's Fields Fort. In 1644, Wenceslaus Hollar sketched Hyde Park Fort and this is the most accurate representation of any part of the defences. Hyde Park contains the only traces of the defences still visible today, but part of the ditch was excavated by PCA behind the British Museum in 2009.

It is unlikely that the fortifications were purely for military defence. They also exercised a degree of restraint upon Londoners themselves and were a way of controlling road traffic, so tolls could to be collected. In addition, they gave confidence that London was protected and conducting national and overseas business as usual.

Arms Production

The Museum of London holds the surviving contracts for the provision of uniforms, arms and equipment to the New Model Army in 1745/6. This archive demonstrates the importance of London's industries to Parliament's military successes. Expenditure on equipment totalled £117,000, the vast majority of this on contracts awarded to around 200 London suppliers who, apparently, were paid promptly.

A New Model Army cavalry man

These orders included gun-powder, musket and cannon-shot, granados (mortar shells) and match. Then there were the firearms themselves, plus pikes, swords, pistols, helmets, and back and breast armour. Every item of uniform clothing was ordered, with the cloth coming from Suffolk, Coventry or Gloucestershire. Other necessities included boots, saddles, drums, ensigns, and hardware of every kind; tools, wagon spares, horseshoes and nails.

The majority of the equipment ordered was delivered directly to the Tower of London for onward supply to the army. Thus London's merchants acted both as producers of equipment and agents,

coordinating manufacturing elsewhere. London's devotion to supplying the Parliamentarian forces put the King at a great disadvantage. He had to seek other suppliers and buy from abroad.

Military Hospitals

Two days after the Battle of Edgehill, Parliament passed a bill recognising its duty of care towards soldiers killed or wounded in its service. This duty also applied to their widows and orphans. In the same year they established a dedicated hospital for sick and wounded soldiers in the Savoy and about 12 nurses were recruited from among soldiers' widows. However by 1645, it was overflowing. A second military hospital was opened in March 1645. Known as 'Parsons Green', it was actually located at Brandenburgh House, on the river just south of Hammersmith. Three years later, Ely House was converted from a military prison to a military hospital. From April 1648, treatment was spilt between the Savoy and Ely House, with the Savoy concentrating on surgery and Ely House on medical care. Other casualties were treated in London's established hospitals.

Records for the last week of October 1648 list 205 soldiers as patients at the Savoy, 112 at Ely House, 45 at St Bart's and 28 at St Thomas'. It is rather surprising to find that between 1647 and 1651, the Savoy and Ely House spent over £3,000 sending soldiers to Bath for spa water treatment.

The Putney Debates

By the autumn 1647, the New Model Army was the chief power in the land. But it faced internal divisions as many of the soldiers, aware that it was through their efforts that victory had now been won, wanted a say in how the country would be run in future. The major political movement of the time was the Levellers and there was a considerable Leveller element within the army.

St Mary's, Putney, 1797

The Levellers constitutional demands were something that the senior officers, the Grandees, would not tolerate. That the Grandees were also seeking an

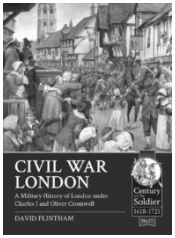
accommodation with the King at the time only widened these divisions. On 28 October 1647, the Army Council met in St. Mary's Church in Putney.

What became known as the Putney Debates were chaired by Lieutenant-General Oliver Cromwell and attended by both senior officers and Leveller agitators. After 10 days the radicals seem to have had come off best in the arguments, but political events determined that the Grandees remained in charge.

Battle at Bow Bridge and Surbiton

King Charles' imprisonment and subsequent escape led to a renewal of Royalist military activity in what is known as the Second Civil War. The nearest fighting came to London was at Bow Bridge in June 1648 and at Surbiton a month later.

Much more of importance was to happen in London in the years that followed. The trial and execution of King Charles. The rule of Cromwell and ultimately the Restoration. But those are tales for another day.



To read more about London role in the Civil Wars see David Flintham's book; 'Civil War London: A Military History of London under Charles I and Oliver Cromwell'. Obtainable from http://www.helion.co.uk *See also https://www.vauban.co.uk*

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE LECTURES

Lectures are held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London at 5.00 pm preceded by tea at 4.30pm

Wednesday 14 November, 2018
The excavation of a Middle Anglo-Saxon 'King's Enclosure' at Conington, Cambridgeshire *Richard Mortimer*

Wednesday 12 December, 2018
Bringing a large legacy project to publication - the Neolithic and Bronze Age Udal, North Uist *Beverley Ballin Smith*

Wednesday 9 January, 2019
Raising the Curtain on London's First Theatreland - Excavations at The Stage, Shoreditch Heather Knight

Non members are welcome to attend lectures but should contact the administrator in advance.

FEATURE

COLAS VISIT TO THE CINEMA MUSEUM

Rose Baillie

What makes the Cinema Museum in Kennington such an enjoyable place to discover it that is all about our common experience of visits to the cinema, rather than of film making as an art or industry. It delivers an industrial strength dose of nostalgia, as a party from COLAS discovered on our visit in August. It was a pity that more members did not join us.

The Cinema Museum is currently housed in what had once been the Master's house, administrative offices and chapel of Lambeth Workhouse. This building is better looking than one would expect, having been built in 1871 under the aegis of the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, John Doulton, who also happened to be owner of the local Doulton's pottery.

The Workhouse only housed adults, but as a child Charlie Chaplin twice passed through before fostering, when his family could not cope. Later the Workhouse became a hospital and the site passed to the local Health Authority, who recently sold it. Hence the Cinema Museum's current uncertainty about its future.

The Cinema Museum is manifestly run by enthusiasts, who have a passion for collecting everything to do with cinema, from the bulkiest projectors to rolls of paper tickets. Every available space is filled with old cinema fixtures and fittings, signs, posters, photographs and even carpets: all highly evocative.

Going to the cinema, we were told, was the commonest leisure activity of the 20th Century. Cinemas could often be large and decorated in the latest glamour style, while a large workforce kept them functioning smoothly.

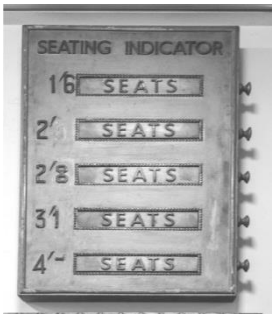
But Cinema Museum visitors cannot just wander about bumping into objects; you have to join a guided tour.

So we were first assembled in a small ground floor screening room, with comfy cinema seats and illuminated signs, to hear a highly entertaining talk by guide Morris Hardcastle*, (below)* in the uniform of a cinema commissionaire. This, he explained, was an important function. Cinemas were often completely full and people had to queue and be let in individually as seats became vacant, the usherette showing the way with her torch.

Programmes were lengthy. As well as the main feature, there would be a 'B' movie, a newsreel, trailers, perhaps a short film on some social topic or travelogue interspersed with slightly clunky lantern slides advertising local businesses. Organists were first introduced to provide music and sound effects for silent films. They were kept on to play during intermissions, while the usherettes sold Kia Ora and ice cream from trays hung around their neck. The 'silver screen' would not stay silver for long. They became coated with nicotine and ash from cigarettes, which led to cinemas becoming the first public places to ban smoking. As well as shifts of ticket sellers and usherettes, there would be handymen and electricians. An unseen squad of cleaners cleared the litter, while 2 or 3 projectionist and their assistants tried to make their reel changes every 15 minutes as seamless as possible.

Morris took the group outside to explain the site's history and some of the other interesting neighbouring buildings. Then it was upstairs past various displays to the former chapel for drinks, biscuits and a communal rendition of

the ABC Saturday Club song. This chapel is also a handsome space, now flamboyantly decorated and used for film shows and other events.



Our visit ended in the small screening room with a programme of excellent and contrasting short films. We began with a beautifully clear and well composed film of the Paris flood of 1910. There was a surprisingly emotional 1952 'short' about London's last traditional tram arriving at New Cross depot to a hero's reception and a chorus of A*uld langs syne.* The last film was a 1960s '*Look at Life'* about the number and variety of coffee bars that had sprung up in Soho. Another blast from the past many of us grew up in.

The Cinema Museum currently has a campaign to remain in its present premises and a full programme of screenings and other events. A visit in the near future is recommended.

'The Cinema Museum' is in the Master's House, 2 Dugard Way (off Renfrew Rd), Kennington, London SE11 4TH www.cinemamuseum.org.uk

Our thanks to Bob Stephenson for suggesting the visit and to Robert McCoy for managing our bookings. Photos by Robert McCoy and Rose Baillie

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BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION LECTURES

Meetings are held at The Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly W1

Wednesday 7 November, 2018
The Lost Architecture of the English Priesthood?
Reviewing the Anglo-Norman Evidence
Dr Jill A. Franklin, Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in Britain and Ireland

Wednesday 5 December, 2018
Nostalgia for the Recent Past:
Reuse and Reinvention in Twelfth-Century Spain
Dr Rose Walker, Courtauld Institute of Art

Monday 7 January, 2019
Perpetual Light: Illumination, Commemoration and Power at Norwich Cathedral in the Late Middle Ages
Dr Zachary Stewart, Texas A&M University

Tea is served from 4.30pm, the Chair is taken at 5.00pm

Non-members are welcome to attend occasional lectures but are asked to make themselves known on arrival and to sign the visitors book.

LECTURE REPORT

One Thames or Two? The Archaeology of London's River

ROSE BAILLIE

In August we welcomed Jon Cotton, an expert on Prehistoric London well known to many members. His lecture was a trip to the Thames to consider the many ways it had been used by the communities along its banks and how its powerful presence may have affected them.

We habitually think of the Thames dividing London into north or south. But there was a more subtle distinction to be made, Jon said, between upstream and downstream. Upstream had gently flowing fresh water, characterised by pastoral landscapes and pleasure boating. Downstream was tidal, commercial and less predictable.

A shaper of landscapes.

The Thames since Roman times has been increasingly engineered into a single channel, confined between high embankments. It was moved into its present location by ice sheets c.480,000 years ago. In its original form it was winding, spreading and dotted with islands. A complicated series of gravel terraces were created as the river changed its route across the flood plain in response to changes in sea level and slow tilting of the land itself. Importantly for archaeologists these route changes swept away old land surfaces and deposited material from them into the gravel.

River terrace gravel is an important resource. Originally it was dug up by hand, giving workmen from the 19th Century onward the opportunity to retrieve and sell artefacts to collectors. These included flint tools, made by Neanderthals or other early humans. Much more rarely, hominin remains, like the skull of 'Swanscombe lady', of c. 400,000 years ago have also been found.

Traces of subsidiary Thames channels can still be identified. Eg. At Syon House where one was made into a garden feature by 'Capability' Brown.

Prehistoric channels around Battersea are currently being researched and many more ancient sub-channels have been identified upstream.

The river level rose at the end of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age drowning woodland along much of the lower Thames. A deeply buried deposit containing yew, hazel and ivy was recorded in Samuel Pepys' *Diary* at Blackwall, while alder has been found by the Millennium Bridge.

A provider of resources

Oddly, there is not much archaeological evidence for the prehistoric utilisation of river fish. However several jaw bones from large pike have been found in ritual deposits, suggesting maybe that this top predator had a special significance or, if the river was being used to dispose of the dead, normal fishing was somewhat taboo.

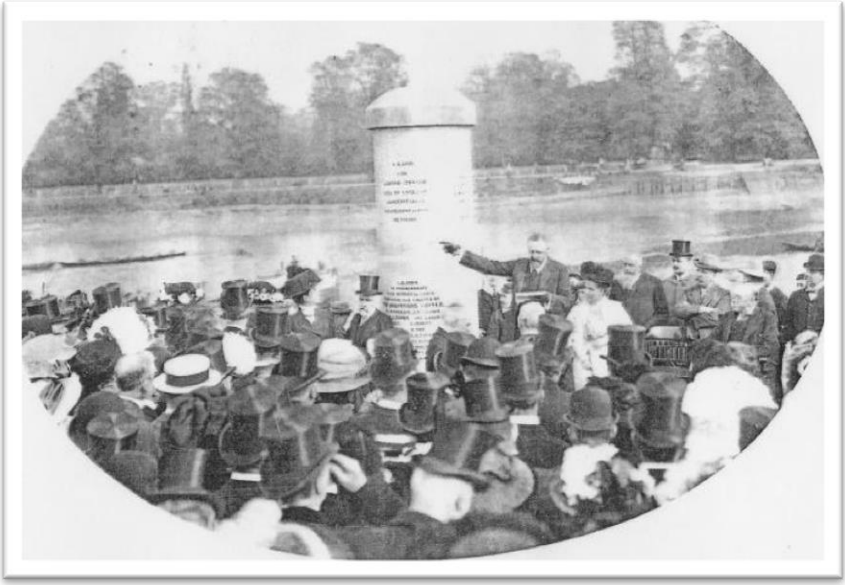
An artery of communication

Sea traffic from abroad is funnelled by the Thames Estuary into the London area and the river provided a route into central England. But there is very little archaeological evidence for prehistoric boats on the Thames. There is however plenty of evidence for people moving along the Thames and settling. Immigrants from the Continent brought farming from c.4000 BC onwards. Neolithic houses have been excavated in the London area and a major 'cursus' monument found near Heathrow. This consists of parallel ditches and banks that ran for c. 4km. It presupposes, Jon said, a cleared landscape, a large force coming together and a 'Project Manager' to direct the work.

Later in the Bronze Age the west London gravel terrace lands are divided into field systems, with tracks and ditches dotted about with small settlements. These look like private landholdings, mainly for stock-raising, as many of the fields have water holes. Iron Age communities however tended to concentrate in larger fortified enclosures. One was excavated by Prof W F Grimes before the building of Heathrow airport.

A physical and political boundary

Julius Caesar's army, on his second invasion of Britain in 54 BC, fought their way across the Thames into the territory of Cassivellaunus at a ford which the Britons had fortified with stakes driven in under the water. Brentford has claimed, with a monument, to be the site.



The unveiling of the Brentford monument 1909. It also commemorates the Battle of Brentford 1642, (See P. 16), Offa's church council of 780/1 and Edmund Ironside's defeat of Cnut 1016.

Others have thought Caesar crossed at Westminster, Chelsea, Putney/Fulham, Kingston, or Tilbury. A project underway at Leicester University, *'In the footsteps of Caesar',* has already identified a possible fortified base for his ships at Ebbsfleet, and may shed light on this conundrum.

Another puzzle is whether London had an Iron Age predecessor. It is certain *Londinium* was not built on the site of a large fortified native settlement. *Oppida* have however been identified at Woolwich and Uphall Camp, Ilford, but these seem to have gone out of use a generation before Caesar's arrival. An area with a lot of Iron Age finds and features by the Thames at Barnes has been evaluated by MOLA ahead of building the Tideway Tunnel. There have also been interesting Iron Age objects and skulls found nearby on the foreshore or in the river, so Jon suggests this is an area to watch.

As a sacred stream

The Thames is famous for the large number of fine prehistoric objects that have been found in it. This was largely due to the river authorities' work to maintain a deep channel for boats to navigate. Manual methods of dredging enabled ancient artefacts to be retrieved by workmen and to find their way into

collections. The role of finder has now been taken over by dog walkers, mudlarks and participants on schemes like the Thames Discovery Programme. Museums still regularly see new objects, whose places of discovery are now more precisely located.

Neolithic polished mace head, found at Hammersmith and donated to the MoL

A large proportion of the Bronze and Iron Age items are edged weapons; which poses the question of why such valuable and prestigious objects ended up in the river.

Many explanations have been proposed. Could they be spoils of war, gifts to the dead or to the gods of water? Had their ceremonial deposition a social function? To seal a treaty, demonstrate wealth or dispose of powerful or tainted objects? But one idea that Jon wanted to explore was that they were to appease the elemental force of the river itself.

The Thames Valley and the Estuary is no stranger to disastrous floods. Current risk is ameliorated by the Thames Barrier, but rising sea-level and more frequent extreme weather events mean this problem has not gone away. The sea-level was rising in pre-historic times, causing the Thames itself to rise and the tidal head to change. Riverside communities would have seen woods and fields becoming inexorably wetter or disappearing altogether. There is archaeological evidence for this in worked agricultural land surfaces buried by river deposits, and wooden causeways built to access what are now known as the NE London wetlands.

To propitiate the river?

COLAS members will be familiar with the Bronze Age timber posts on the foreshore at Vauxhall that was first noticed following the finding of two Middle Bronze Age spear heads in 1993.

Was this the remains of a platform for performing rituals and making offerings to appease the river that was taking back land known to the builders' forefathers? Were the very large numbers of edged weapons found in the Thames a form of sympathetic magic, to fight back against the rising water? This

would not have been a problem for the Thames only; tantalisingly it appears that some continental rivers, also emptying into the North Sea, have yielded deposited metalwork of around the same period.

The Tamesa and *(P)lowonida

In 1998 the expert historical linguist Richard Coates proposed that London ultimately derived its name from an ancient Indo-European place name, reconstructed as '*(P)lowonida', meaning boat river or swim river. ie. one difficult to cross. He proposed that the Romans noted where the river became tidal and adapted a Celtic derivative of that name for the city they built there. Meanwhile the non-tidal, more benign up-stream river was the 'Tamesa', meaning the flowing one. If true, this would emphasise the two contrasting characters of the Thames already mentioned.

Old habits live on

Jon Cotton concluded his lecture with a look at more modern objects thrown into the Thames. A Victoria Cross, perhaps discarded because it seemed unlucky, small earthenware bowls and models of divinities, used in Hindu ritual and the keys from paddocks that couples now fix to bridges to seal their love. There seems no end to tales from London's river.

Our thanks to Jon Cotton for use of images from his presentation.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES PUBLIC LECTURES
Held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1

These lectures are free but space is limited and reservations are strongly recommended by booking online at the Society's website.
Lectures commence at 1.00pm and last one hour

Seeing Milton's Voice, or
Illustrations to Paradise Lost; a social history of Great Britain
Tuesday 6 November, 2018
This lecture will discuss Miltonic themes in the visual arts in 17-19th Centuries
.

The Pope as Pontifex Maximus:
Tracing a Title from Numa Pompilius to James I
Tuesday 8 January, 2019
The surprising uses of the title in the Middle Ages and its application to the Renaissance Papacy.

FEATURE

A mark of the Bridge House Estates in Sydenham

Robert McCoy

Further to our very interesting lecture by Dirk Bennett of January 2018: '*Tower Bridge and the Bridge House Estates'* (*Context No.116)*, members may be interested in these images of a London Bridge Trust marker. To be found not in the City but on the road rising up to the Crystal Palace.

The marker is at High Level Drive, junction of Westwood Hill, in Sydenham. The stone marker is not on a building but as you see, on the edge of the pavement. The marker also bears on the side a benchmark of the Ordnance Survey.

SOCIETY FOR POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

The Geoff Egan Memorial Lecture for 2018 - 17 December 2018

University of Liverpool in London, 33 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG

'*Playing with your food: public engagement through the material culture of food and dining.'* Dr Annie Gray

The lecture will be preceded by the SPMA's AGM and a drinks reception.

SPMA AGM 5.30pm, Drinks Reception 6.00pm, Lecture 7.00pm

Tickets are FREE but spaces are limited, so please reserve your ticket in advance.
http://www.spma.org.uk/events/2018-egan-lecture/

Voluntary donations to the SPMA's Community Engagement Award fund are very welcome.

BRITISH MUSEUM EXHIBITION
8 November 2018 – 24 February 2019
I am Ashurbanipal king of the world, king of Assyria

Warrior. Scholar. Empire builder. King slayer. Lion hunter. Librarian.

This major exhibition tells the story of Ashurbanipal through the British Museum's unparalleled collection of Assyrian treasures and rare loans. Step into Ashurbanipal's world through displays that evoke the splendour of his palace, with its spectacular sculptures, sumptuous furnishings and exotic gardens. Marvel at the workings of Ashurbanipal's great library, the first in the world to be created with the ambition of housing all knowledge under one roof. Come face to face with one of history's greatest forgotten kings.

***Adults £17, under 16s and Members free*.**
Booking now open

BRITISH MUSEUM CONFERENCE
The matter in hand: new research on later prehistoric finds
Monday 29 October 2018, 10.00am – 4.30pm
Stevenson Lecture Theatre, British Museum

The Later Prehistoric Finds Group, Prehistoric Society and the British Museum's Department of Britain, Europe and Prehistory are holding a joint day conference on the latest research into Bronze Age and Iron Age finds. This conference will consider the materiality of artefacts from these periods and how past populations engaged with and reacted to their material culture.

Tickets £16.00 (Concessions £14.00)
Book online, by phone 0207 323 8181 or at Ticket Desk in Great Court

BRITISH MUSEUM LECTURE

Woolley thinking: the British Museum at Carchemish

Thursday 8 November 2018,

16.00–17.00

BP Lecture Theatre

In 1920, the great Hittite and Neo-Hittite site of Carchemish on the Euphrates, found itself directly on the border between Syria and Turkey. British Museum excavations of Carchemish were abruptly terminated and the site became totally inaccessible for some 90 years. It is only recently that the military control has been partially lifted, and excavations by an Italian mission (directed by Nicolo Marchetti) have been made possible.

With new and spectacular results already appearing, it seems appropriate to re-evaluate the work of the British Museum at Carchemish in the late 19th and early 20th century – in particular that of Sir Leonard Woolley and his assistant, T. E. Lawrence, between 1912 and 1914. **Free, booking essential.**

Book online, by phone 0207 323 8181 or at Ticket Desk in Great Court

BRITISH MUSEUM LECTURE

The fascination of nature

The hidden meanings of a Chinese handscroll

Thursday 15 November 2018, 1.30 – 2.30pm

BP Lecture Theatre, British Museum

'*The Fascination of Nature'*, dated 1321, by Xie Chufang is one of the most important acquisitions of Chinese paintings by the British Museum in recent years. At first glance, the painting on silk appears to be a delicate portrayal of insects and plants. Upon closer inspection, however, it reveals the dramatic struggle for survival in the natural world. Scholars of the Yuan dynasty (1271–1368) interpreted this painting as a reflection of the state of Chinese society under Mongol rule. Join British Museum Curator Luk Yu-ping to discover the details and hidden meanings of this fascinating handscroll.

Free, booking essential

Book online, by phone 0207 323 8181 or at Ticket Desk in Great Court

BRITISH MUSEUM WORKSHOP

How to write in cuneiform: the oldest writing system in the world

Thursday 6 December 2018,
15.00–17.00 Sackler Rooms

Join British Museum Curator Irving Finkel to learn how to write on clay in cuneiform, in this special hands-on workshop presented in collaboration with The Lettering and Commemorative Arts Trust.

Tickets £12, Members/Concessions £8

Book online, by phone 0207 323 8181 or at Ticket Desk in Great Court

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GRESHAM COLLEGE LECTURE SERIES

There are three lecture series underway at Gresham College which might be of interest to COLAS members. *Please note the different venues.*

SERIES: Scenes from Classical Athenian Life
The Theatre of Dionysus *Professor Edith Hall*
Thursday, 29 November 2018 1.00 – 2.00pm
VENUE: Barnard's Inn Hall

SERIES: Tudor Festival: Sir Thomas Gresham and his World
Sir Thomas Gresham, London and Europe. *Dr Ian Archer*
Wednesday 9 January, 2019 6.00 – 7.00pm
VENUE: Museum of London

Evolution since Sir Thomas Gresham. *Professor Steve Jones*
Tuesday 29 January, 2019 6.00 – 7.00pm
VENUE: Museum of London

SERIES: Art and Power. Architecture, Images and Image-Making Under The Stuarts
Professor Simon Thurley CBE
Wednesday 30 January, 2019 6.00 – 7.00pm
VENUE: Museum of London

No reservations are required for these lectures.
Doors will open 30 minutes before the start of the lecture
Lectures may be live-streamed and past lectures viewed on-line at
www.gresham.ac.uk/watch/

COLAS Calendar 2018/9

16 Nov '**A SARCOPHAGUS AND A ROMAN ROAD IN SOUTHWARK: EXCAVATIONS AT 25-29 HARPER ROAD'**. Ireneo Grosso, PCA. The excavator's own account of a notable recent excavation. The sarcophagus was a highlight of the Museum of London Docklands Exhibition 'London Dead'.

14 Dec **SEASONAL SOCIAL. Join COLAS for an evening of festive fun, and games.** NB. This is the SECOND Friday of the month. Details on P. 3

18 Jan **'A CONVERSATION ABOUT CONSERVATION. TWENTY YEARS OF CARING FOR MUSEUM COLLECTIONS'** Andy Holbrook , Collection Care Manager, Museum of London. A reflection on his work: - from displaying fatbergs to spraying Nitrous Oxide into display cases, and from hanging Harrier jump jets from the ceiling to designing virtual art stores. And the challenges that lie ahead with the development of the new Museum of London site in West Smithfield.

15 Feb **AGM and Presidential Address. 'THAMES LANDING CRaFT'.** Gustav Milne**.** UCL**.** A new project to study the causeways, riverstairs and ferry terminals on the tidal Thames**.**

15 March **'LONDON'S WATERFRONT FROM THE 12TH CENTURY TO THE GREAT FIRE OF 1666'.** Dr. John Schofield, FSA
How four excavations of the medieval and later waterfront in the City are the starting point for understanding the people of medieval and Tudor London.

LECTURES take place at St Olave's Hall, Mark Lane, London, EC3 7BB,
round the corner from the Church and near Fenchurch Street (British Rail) Station. Doors open at 6.30pm for a 7.00pm start. Lectures last about an hour. Light refreshments are available after the lecture with an opportunity for socializing.
Non-members are welcome to attend lectures but are asked to sign the Visitors' Book and make a £3.00 contribution towards expenses.
For further details of COLAS see our website: www.colas.org.uk
City of London Archaeological Society - Registered Charity No 277386
Registered Address: Museum of London, 150 London Wall, EC2Y 5HN