
SOCIETY NEWS



THE BULLETIN OF THE ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

December 1997

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Society News is published quarterly in March, June, September and December and is free to members. The Hon.Editor, to whom all correspondence and articles for publication should

be sent is: John C Stevens, 3 Scarborough Road, London N9 8AT. T/N 0181.804.6918.

The statements and opinions of contributors to this newsletter do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editor.

TWO

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The following meetings will be held at Jubilee Hall, at the junction of Chase Side and Parsonage Lane, Enfield at 8.00pm. Doors will open at 7.30 when tea and coffee will be served and there will be an opportunity to look at the sales and information table. Visitors are very welcome, for whom a charge of 50p will be made.

Friday 19th December 1997

Revising Pevsner: Old and New
Landmarks in Middlesex.
Bridget Cherry.

The slim Penguin paperback on *Middlesex* published in 1951- one of the first to appear in Sir Nicklaus Pevsner's *Buildings of England* series - charted the architecture of an area only recently transformed from countryside to suburb. The older settlements with their stone church towers and timber-framed buildings could still be recognised amongst the new brick houses and suburban town halls of Metroland. Today Middlesex is part of Greater London and presents a more confused picture with more mature suburbs punctuated by high-rise housing and office towers and sliced through by motorways fringed by vast tracts of sheds and supermarkets. Making sense of this modern suburban landscape, re-evaluating the earlier architectural highlights and discovering new ones is the challenge set for the author of *London 4 North* which will form one of the six volumes in the *Buildings of England's* new London series.

B.C.

Friday 16th January 1998

A Tale of Two Provinces - Greeks
and Romans in Ancient Libya.
Ian K Jones.

This will be the speaker's third and last visit to Roman Africa, at least until Algeria settles down. The coast of Libya falls into two sections divided by the Sirtic desert which is the frontier between Tripolitania in the west and Cyrenaica in the east. During ancient times each developed differently with Tripolitania being settled by the Phoenicians and Cyrenaica a few centuries later by the Greeks. In time Tripolitania formed part of the Carthaginian Empire while Cyrenaica passed under the control of the Ptolemies of Egypt until by the first century BC Tripolitania was part of the Roman province of Africa while Cyrenaica, with Crete, formed a separate province. They became rich exporting olive oil and wheat to Rome but little is known of the country estates, many of which must have been run from the towns. Both were overrun by the Vandals in the 5th century, reconquered by the Byzantines in the 6th and fell to the forces of Islam in the 7th. Before these events centuries of peace and prosperity saw the rise of a sophisticated and luxurious urban society. Parts of Greek Cyrene still survive including a temple larger than the Parthenon and some unique baths though, like Greek Apollonia and Ptolemais and Punic Sabratha, most of the, often spectacular, surviving remains are Roman. Tripolitania also holds what is arguably the finest surviving Roman site anywhere, Leptis Magna, which was already a wealthy and impressive town with its unusual market complex before massive extensions were undertaken from 193 by order of the Emperor Septimus

Severus who had been born there in 145. These include the best preserved harbour in the Roman world and a Forum and Basilica complex which rivals the great Imperial Fora of Rome.

THREE

Friday 20th February 1998

The Legend of Geoffrey de Mandeville
Jenny Lee Cobban.

In February's lecture Jennie Cobban will analyse the life story and legend of Enfield's notorious 12th century Lord of the Manor, Earl Geoffrey de Mandeville and his links with the enigmatic Knights Templar. She will also discuss how Geoffrey's ghost, long thought to haunt Camlet Moat in Trent Park, was said to have moved to East Barnet in the 1920's leading to the origin of the area's most celebrated ghost story of recent times. She will consider the various ways in which Geoffrey de Mandeville's local legend parts company with reality.

Jennie will go on to describe some of the myths and stories associated with Camlet Moat over the years and analyse the influences which lead to the site being transformed into a renowned 'sacred' site by 'New Age Thinkers' and occultists in the late 20th century.

Sunday 7th December
11.00am to 5.00pm

"Christmas Cracker"
Millfield House Arts Centre.

The borough will be arranging a Christmas Cracker event at Millfield House, Silver Street, Edmonton on Sunday 7th December during which many local organisations, our own included, will provide a wide variety of activities. Our contribution will be an illustrated talk, lasting about 50 minutes, on the history and architecture of Millfield House itself and it will be repeated throughout the day. Why not come along and lend your support and enjoy yourself at the same time?

EDMONTON HUNDRED HISTORICAL SOCIETY - forthcoming events:

Thursday 11th December 8.00pm
Trinity Church, Church St, Enfield

The Lambs of Enfield.
The Trinity Players.

Wednesday 28th January 8.00pm
Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield

Popular Religion in Medieval
Hertfordshire.
Dr Steven Doree.

Wednesday 25th February 8.00pm
Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield

The History of Whitehall, Part 1.
Peter Lawrence.

Wednesday 11th March 2.30pm
Enfield Highway Library

The Great Years of the Royal
Small Arms Factory.
David Pam.

FOUR

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION - NORTH LONDON BRANCH. Forthcoming Events:

Tuesday 9th December 1997	The Mosaics of Ravenna (illustrated) Dr Lawrence Snell.
Tuesday 13th January 1998	Why Did the First World War Last So Long? Dr David Stevenson (London School of Economics)
Tuesday 10th February 1998	The Reign of Richard II. Dr Nigel Saul. (Royal Holloway College)
Tuesday 10th March 1998	Death and the Victorians (illustrated). Geoffrey Gillam.

All of the above meetings are held at 8.00pm at Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield.
Further information may be obtained from Robin Blades on 0181. 368.5328.

LONDON MIDDLESEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY - forthcoming events

Thursday 11th December 1997	Recent Archaeological Work on Churches in Middlesex and the City of London. Dr John Schofield.
Thursday 8th January 1998	Art in Roman London. Dr Martin Henig (Oxford University).

These meetings will take place at the Museum of London, London Wall, at 6.00 for 6.30pm

MEETING REPORTS

Roman London; the Temple
of Mithras and Cripplegate
Fort.

John Shepherd.

Friday 19th September

1949 when trenches were being dug to investigate the line of the Roman City wall in the area

Devastation caused by German bombs on
the City of London during the Second
World War presented an unparalleled
opportunity to investigate the underlying
archaeology. The Roman and Medieval
Excavation Council was formed and W F
Grimes, Director of the London Museum,
began work even before hostilities had
ended. The first exciting discovery came in

of Cripplegate and it was noticed that the wall had been built in two phases: an external wall about two feet thick constructed in about 120AD and an inner wall about five feet thick which had been constructed in about 180AD against the existing wall to match the thickness of the wall on the landward side built at the same time. Trenches dug at strategic points elsewhere in the Cripplegate area confirmed the suspicion that the outer wall belonged to a Roman fort, the walls of which had been utilised when constructing the City wall. One of the gates of the fort has been preserved several feet below the present ground level but is only open to view by special application.

FIVE

The speaker went on to describe the circumstances under which it is thought that the City wall was built, originally only on the landward side, and was at first intended as a tariff barrier in order to direct trade and traffic through the gates in the wall to ensure all taxes were paid. It was not until the 4th century that a riverside wall was constructed when the need to provide a complete defence for the city had become necessary.

In 1954, when excavating in the Walbrook area, W F Grimes discovered the remains of a mithraeum, a temple dedicated to the worship of the god Mithras. The discovery attracted a lot of attention and many thousands of people visited the site to see the remains. The form of worship was not only apparent from the design of the excavated building but from the stone head of Mithras found during the excavations. The temple had been built in about 240AD and consisted of a central nave separated from aisles on either side by rows of columns supporting the roof. The aisles contained benches on which the worshippers reclined during the ceremonies and both aisles and nave terminated in an apsidal end. The site, on the edge of the Walbrook, was unstable and very damp and successive layers of floors laid in an attempt to overcome the damp nature of the ground, were discovered. There had also been some subsidence causing walls to crack and be displaced.

The excavators found that several fine pieces of sculpture associated with the worship of Mithras had been buried beneath the floor of the temple and it is believed that this was done as mark of respect when it was refurbished in the 4th century before being used by adherents to the cult of Bacchus.

Plans were made to re-erect the temple on a new site and the stones were numbered and stored in the crypt of a nearby church but unfortunately, after several years of neglect, the stones had become scattered and some were missing with numbers obliterated from many of the remaining stones. Although a structure purporting to be a reconstruction of the temple was erected not far away, it bears only a superficial resemblance to the original.

Previously held views about the worship of Mithras have been brought into question and the speaker is co-author of a new book which is soon to be published offering a complete reappraisal of Mithraism.

This was an interesting and informative evening made especially so by the skill of the speaker in describing his subjects which were well illustrated with slides. John Shepherd is manager of the archaeological archive at the Museum of London and is also engaged upon a preparation of material recovered during excavation by W F Grimes. He is also one of the editors of the Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

G R G.

An Air Raid Experience.

In spite of an initial delay due to the late arrival of the generator required to provide power for

Sunday 21st September

the lighting and tape recorder, this event was once again well received with over 300 people visiting the large communal air raid shelter in the grounds of Millfield House, Edmonton. Parties of about 35 people at a time entered the shelter to hear a short talk about the effects of bombing on this part of Edmonton and to take part in the 'air raid experience' with the wail of the warning siren, the sound of approaching enemy bombers, anti-aircraft fire, the crash of falling bombs followed eventually by the sound of the all-clear. In view of the popularity of this event we have been asked to repeat it in July 1998 and details will appear in a future bulletin. Thanks are due to John Stevens and to Lilian and

SIX

John Healey who issued tickets, acted as stewards and as general crowd control and in particular made sure that every visitor was aware of the Society and its activities. We are particularly grateful to Don Green, Enfield Park Ranger, who was on duty at the time for his help in locating a replacement generator and setting it up when it finally arrived.

G R G

The Thames Archaeological Survey 1997.

Mike Webber.

Friday 17th October.

Mike Webber, who is in charge of this fascinating survey, gave us a first-rate account of its many facets and its equally many difficulties. Originally known as "The Thames Foreshore Survey" it combined the work of the City of London Archaeological Society and the Richmond

Archaeological Society [Cowie, R & Desmond, D 1997 "An Archaeological Survey of the Foreshore in the Borough of Richmond upon Thames, part 2, Down by the Riverside" London Archaeologist 8, 115-121] but because the foreshore is intimately linked to the surrounding land the study evolved into the "Thames Archaeological Survey" funded by English Heritage for three years from 1996-1999. The survey covers a time span of some 12,000 years from the Mesolithic period to the present day and a distance of 61km from Isleworth to Erith.

In the past, dredging has produced many distinctive finds from the Thames and we were shown slides of stone axes, Neolithic Mortlake Ware pots, Bronze Age swords (unbroken and sealed in archaeological deposits until dredged up), Iron Age artefacts such as the sheet copper Battersea Shield and a delightful intaglio from a Roman signet ring illustrating a Roman boat.

The tidal motion of the river is constantly acting on objects which are uncovered and damage can easily be caused so the survey operates a non-excavation policy. Hundreds of wooden piles were found at Brentford in the 19th century and in the City numerous remains of jetties and wharves have been found over the years as well as many traces of the Roman waterfront consisting of box-type revetments with infilling containing many interesting artefacts. The surface of any waterfront structure must have been higher than high tide levels and with sub-structures often revealing low tide levels it has been possible to chart the high and low tide levels along the river from prehistoric times until the present day graphically depicting the ever increasing high tide levels which have taken place since the end of the last Ice Age as a result of the quite natural north to south tilting of the geology of the British Isles.

Working on the foreshore is far from easy. The lowest tides occur over a period of seven to eleven days with the lowest water levels often lasting only 20 minutes and sites often have to be marked out with sticks so that surveying can continue as the water rises and falls. The archaeologists are advised to work on the foreshore in pairs for safety reasons, wear

wellington boots and have to be constantly aware of the dangers of holes and deep mud, not to mention the risk of Weil's Disease.

Originally there were only two bridges over the tidal Thames - London Bridge and Kingston Bridge - until Old Putney Bridge was built in 1729 and traces of the structure of this latter bridge were revealed by the Survey and can still be seen on the Putney foreshore. There were however a great many ferry services and boarding points for boats and at Strand-on-the-Green in Chiswick most of the grand houses along the riverside had private jetties so that the residents could easily travel to work or recreation in central London by the pleasant and scenic river route. Many such jetties, riverside stairways and foreshore structures were illustrated by the speaker.

SEVEN

Moving eastwards downstream we were shown the City with its port and docks, industrial suburbs, maritime Greenwich and the Essex/Kent foreshores with stretches of mud broken by the quite astonishing remains of long submerged forests. The City foreshore has a number of surviving barge stands often made from re-used ships timbers and large deposits of ship's nails are found near ship building and breaking sites such as Wapping. These areas and the entrances to former docks provide much information on the construction of flood defences and building techniques through the ages. The archaeology cannot be divorced from the local history and the environment and the public are being encouraged to take a real interest in the River Thames and its foreshore which in turn is helping to generate a wider appreciation of archaeology and its aims and techniques.

This was a fascinating lecture superbly illustrated by a wealth of excellent slides.

Dennis Hill

CAPEL MANOR: HISTORY FROM HOUSEHOLD RUBBISH.

During the work carried out by students in the gardens of Capel Manor over the last few years a considerable amount of pottery and other domestic refuse has been found, some of which was kept and subsequently loaned to me for examination during the summer. The material comes from several rubbish pits and the area of the original Capel House at the eastern end of the site. The pits resulted from digging out gravel and other materials and, judging from the quantities of some items found, provided the opportunity for major clear-outs in the house. Apart from a few pieces of pottery and clay pipe remains from the old house site, most of the items date from around 1870 to around 1930 and are typical of objects found by collectors in rubbish dumps of this period. The additional interest of these items arises from the fact that we can be pretty certain that the material came from Capel itself and so they can be used to give us some idea of the lifestyle of the Warrens, their servants and the others who lived in the house at that time.

All the pottery from the old house site has the typical red fabric and brown glaze of run of the mill tablewares and kitchenwares of the late 17th or early 18th centuries. The pieces seen are part of a handle, a foot from a tripod vessel and part of a base. The standard of manufacture and finish is indifferent with the glaze pooling inside the base sherd. The pieces are similar in appearance and quality of finish to the later 17th century undecorated glazed products of the Harlow kilns. Several clay pipe fragments have also been found and amongst the usual

masses of broken stems is a fine complete bowl with the bulbous form, milled edge, small capacity and heart shaped base typical of some of the types produced in the early to middle decades of the 17th century.

The material from the rubbish dumps has been categorised according to its presumed function. Inevitably, bearing in mind the circumstances of its discovery, we do not know what came from which pit. Only the more interesting and informative items will be looked at but a full list of all the material examined, together with the items themselves, is held at Capel. The only item of interest found to do with the house itself was half of a circular glazed earthenware bell push or electric light switch surround decorated with a single line of gilding. As the break ran through the screw holes it was probably broken by someone using too large a screw when mounting it.

EIGHT

Most of the objects found were to do with the service side of the house, especially the kitchens. Amongst the plates and dishes were fragments of a considerable number of cheap earthenwares often with poor quality glazes which had crazed and become badly iron-stained under the ground. It is reasonable to assume, I think, that these were used by the servants. From fragments, an almost complete and very badly iron-stained blue-on-white transfer printed earthenware plate was assembled. It was decorated with a repeating floral pattern and with it was a single piece from another, slightly larger, plate with a similar design. Amongst the many other individual fragments were pieces of willow pattern in both blue and green. More typical of the collection as a whole were fragments of two other plates from a service in white earthenware, each just decorated with red lines around the rim and inside edge of the base. The most interesting piece was, inevitably, represented by only a single sherd. This was part of the centre of a porcelain plate covered with a pictorial advertisement for Quaker's Rolled White Oats which were presumably the predecessor of the famous porridge oats.

There were fragments of a wide range of storage jars found in both earthenware and stoneware and pieces of their lids. Most were plain and had long since lost their paper labels. One at least was French and was marked on the base "Terre A Feu, Sarregueamnes". So far enquiries have failed to discover what it might have held. One of the jars with the full width opening typical of vessels used for dry goods was made of a good quality yellow ochre glazed stoneware and could be partly reassembled. It would originally have stood some 22 cm high with a diameter of 17.5. The only transfer printed jars were all the same type well known to collectors; the Keiller Marmalade jar. The bases were stamped with the name of the maker, S. Malling, Liverpool. These perhaps are the commonest of the printed jars. Just below their rim is a deep groove to take the string which held their cloth covers in position. Mixing bowls were represented by some sherds of a yellow and white glazed earthenware bowl and a single piece comprising part of the base and side of a large mixing bowl in white marble.

The material included a large number of glass and a smaller quantity of stoneware bottles of which only the embossed or printed ones are described. Any household of this period would use large quantities of manufactured drinks, both carbonated and still, alcoholic and non-alcoholic and Capel was not exceptional in its consumption of beer, ginger beer and other carbonated drinks. What is especially interesting is that with one exception, all the marked stoneware bottles and all the marked glass bottles used for these drinks came from the same firm, Holdsworth's of Waltham Cross. Although the products of this firm could have been bought from local shops, the virtual lack of any competing brands in the material found to date suggests that the house may have ordered many of its drinks from Holdsworth in bulk. The single beer bottle found was made from a dark green glass in a 3-piece mould and has a separately fitted blob top. This may be the earliest bottle in the collection as the type was produced between about 1870 and 1900. It is embossed, Holdsworth, Waltham Cross. There are also two brown glazed, stoneware ginger beer bottles again stamped, Holdsworth, Waltham Cross, and made by Bourne of Derby which are of late 19th century date.

The most interesting of the glass bottles are the two Codds. Each is embossed, Holdsworth, Waltham Cross, Herts. around a crude representation of the cross which is embossed, Queen Eleanor Cross, Trade Mark. The back of the bottle is also embossed with the maker's name, "Wm. Barnard & Son, Maker". Both bottles are apparently identical in form though only one is complete with the damaged one being in better quality glass. Sealing fizzy drinks was a considerable problem for their makers because of the gas pressure and the bottle invented by Hiram Codd of Kings Cross in 1870 was the most ingenious and effective alternative to the cumbersome wired-on cork. The Codd survived the introduction of the internal screw stopper and external clamp fastener and even the invention of the metal "crown" cap in April 1892, but the latter eventually drove it out of the market place though Codds continued to be made until around 1930*. In these bottles the gas pressure held a glass marble against a rubber ring to seal the bottle and once the pressure was released with a simple wooden plunger a pair of

NINE

angled indentations in the neck held the marble clear while you poured and pinching at the base of the neck prevented the marble from dropping to the bottom and possibly breaking. The damaged specimen is testimony to the desire of many small boys for the marbles. *(Codd's Patent bottles are still being made and are in daily use today in the Indian sub-continent - editor)

The only other ginger beer bottle found has an internal screw top and a transfer printed label that reads, Christie & Co. Ltd. Hoddesdon, Home Brewed Ginger Beer. These labels, along with the increasingly common paper ones were intended, among other things, to rival the elaborate designs of the embossed glass bottles. In this example a hole has been cut in the base presumably so it can be re-used as a pipe of some sort. The collection also includes one incomplete example of a stoneware mineral water bottle imported from Germany. This type of bottle with its narrow neck and single small handle was first developed for schnapps but later became popular with mineral water producers who sent vast quantities to England. This one is stamped, Ober-Seltzers Nassau around an eagle while below the handle is stamped, M No. 61.

The great thing about embossed glass bottles is that even after decades or more underground you can often still see what they originally held. This collection includes some traditionally shaped Bovril one and two ounce brown glass meat extract bottles. There are also four applied-lip fruit-powder bottles once containing "Yeatman's Lemonade"; "The Cambridge Lemonade, Chivers & Sons Ltd, Histon, Cambridge" and "Eiffel Tower Fruit Juice, Foster Clark & Co, Maidstone". An exterior screw topped bottle embossed, "Vaseline, Chesebrough, New York", still contained some of the product and its distinctive smell. A small flat bottle in poor quality glass once contained "Kay Brothers Ltd, of Stockport, Linseed Compound."

The latest item in the collection is a clear glass milk bottle of a type used in the 1930's and onwards which is embossed "A. Stapleton & Sons, Ltd." This was an Enfield Dairy which was one of the more up to date in its day. They introduced milking machines in 1931 and in October 1932 replaced the card tops usually used on bottles of this sort with aluminium ones. (With some other dairies the cardboard tops continued in use until well into the 1950's - editor)

Quite a number of the items found would have been used by members of the family although others could also have used some or all of the ink bottles. There are two different examples of the glass so-called sheared-lip types on which the lip was left jagged after removal from the mould rather than being smoothed off, so that the cork would bite on the rough edges. One of these is octagonal while the other is rectangular with two slots for holding spare pen nibs. There is also a small circular ink bottle which has had a lip applied after leaving the mould.

Amongst the better quality china there are fragments of two plates from a dinner service labelled on the base "Ashworth Real Ironstone China". The pattern is a complex mixture of floral and geometric motifs and has a vaguely eastern flavour. These are an interesting contrast to the two examples of late 19th century Chinese export porcelain. Neither of these bowls are complete; one was circular with a scalloped edge while the other was shallow and hexagonal. They are decorated in the elaborate, mainly red and blue, overglaze enamel featuring floral and geometric motifs again popular at the time. The hexagonal bowl is quite thick and in the section of one of the breaks the overglaze enamels can also be seen to have been applied with the proverbial trowel around the edges. Unfortunately the design in the centre which looks like a traditional landscape seems to have been painted over the glaze as it is very badly worn.

The one piece of commemorative china is both incomplete in itself and missing one, possibly two other items. It is a white china salt cellar or pepper pot (the top is missing!) in the form of a tapering octagon with a coloured transfer-printed picture of Queen Alexandra centred on one

TEN

face. The missing container of the pair would almost certainly have had a picture of Edward VII. There is no sign of any inscription, which is unheard-of for such items, but this may have been printed on an accompanying stand. The object is almost certainly a souvenir of the 1902 Coronation.

Finally there are two items to do with children. One is a damaged, crazed and badly stained part of an alphabet mug. The design in red depicts most of the letter F and what appear to be the hindquarters of a fox. It is unlikely that this was the only example in the house as numbers could have ranged from enough to cover the initials or spell the names of the children through to a complete alphabet. One of the few complete items found was a small white porcelain saucer from a doll's tea service.

Although there is nothing of earth-shattering importance in this collection it does give us a little bit of information about some aspects of the household in the decades on either side of 1900. This is especially important here as we are dealing with a house where documentary information is very sparse indeed and my thanks must go to Roger Sygrave, Gardens Unit Officer at Capel Manor, for collecting the material and making it available to me.

Ian K. Jones. August 1997.

EAS/WEA OUTING, 1998

The annual joint outing of the Society and the Workers Educational Association will take place on Sunday May 17th 1998. The destination will be East Anglia and we hope to be visiting Castle Hedingham and Oxburgh Hall with at least one other stop elsewhere. Anyone who would like further information and an application form when they are produced early in the new year may obtain one by sending a stamped addressed envelope to; Ian K. Jones, 18, Corby Crescent, Enfield, Middlesex, EN2 7JT.

ENFIELD DURING WORLD WAR TWO

A minor snippet of information culled from a copy of the Channel Islands Monthly Review for July 1945 which recently came into my possession:

“Channel Islands Societies:

North London: At the Annual General Meeting on June 16th it was decided that the Society should continue meeting until such time as the majority of members had returned to the Islands. Officers were therefore re-elected. Mrs W. Budden, *Shalimar*, Brunswick Avenue, New Southgate, N11, was elected Deputy-Secretary. Mr. and Mrs. Aston, repatriated, were welcomed. Next meeting on July 14th at 2-30. Hon. Sec. Miss P. Haysom, 11, Waverley Court, Windmill Hill, Enfield.”

Ian K. Jones.

ELEVEN

HISTORICAL PUZZLES AND THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT.....

October 31st (Halloween) 1997 sees the publication of Jennie Lee Cobban's new book which is entitled **Geoffrey de Mandeville and London's Camelot: Ghosts, Mysteries and the Occult in Barnet**. In the book, which includes 22 photographs and 21 illustrations, Jennie closely analyses how the local legend of Geoffrey de Mandeville's ghost came into existence in the early years of the 20th century and she surveys the life story of this infamous medieval earl, his local connections and his relationship with the enigmatic Knights Templar.

The history of excavations in Trent Park at the mysterious archaeological site known as Camlet Moat, long associated with the de Mandevilles and recently described as "London's Camelot" is also described here in detail for the first time along with the fascinating myths which have attached themselves to the site over the years. Other historical mysteries into which she delves include Hadley Wood Camp, the whereabouts of the Battle of Barnet chantry chapel and burials and Monken Hadley's elusive monks, mounds, secret passage and hermitage. Some of her thoughts on these matters may well prove controversial!

Jennie has been collecting Barnet folklore and ghost stories for several years and many are recounted in her book. There are headless ghosts in East Barnet, smoking ghosts in Chipping Barnet and ghosts of grey, blue and white ladies in abundance. She also investigates the bizarre religious cults which have flourished in the Barnet area over the years which include the 'Reverend ' John Ward's Confraternity of Christ the King at Park Road, New Barnet in the 1930's and 40's, the cult of the eighteenth century 'prophetess' Joanna Southcott in East Barnet and the more recent antics of 'Bishop' Sean Manchester whose Church of the Holy Grail was based in Chipping Barnet until recently.

Whether you are interested in historical and archaeological puzzles, folklore and the construction of legends, ghost stories, witches or peculiar religious sects there will hopefully be something here of interest to you. Any profits from the sale of the book, after the author's costs have been recouped, will be donated to Marie Curie Cancer Care. The book will be on sale at local bookshops (Artemis and Ottakars in Enfield) price £9.99 or is available from Jennie direct at 42 Tudor Road, New Barnet, Herts EN5 5NP at the same price including post and packing.

As readers will have noted earlier in this bulletin, Jennie will be talking to us on Friday 20th February on the same subject - why not buy the book and then come to hear the author?

MISCELLANY.

Restoration work on the stable block and barn at **FORTY HALL** continues and at the time of writing the roof tiles are about to be replaced. It appears that the reason why not all of the original tiles were retained is that many were distorted in firing and could not be pegged in place - they were thus bedded in a thick layer of mortar. The hope had been expressed by others that the original roof could be retained and restored in situ but this would have been an expensive and time-consuming task and instead the new roof will consist of suitable tiles pegged in place, for which a boarded roof and battens have been installed. Inevitably, a lot of the lower part of the timber frame of the barn had rotted and has had to be replaced along with much of the crumbling brickwork. English Heritage carried out a watching brief while work was in progress and wall foundations were dated to the late 17th/early 18th century and a brick floor and gutter of 19th century date were noted. These findings do not differ substantially from those published in "Forty Hall 1629-1997."

TWELVE

Part of the area of the present park at Forty Hall near the site of **ELSYNG PALACE** was the subject of a recent magnetometer survey for which we have received a preliminary report. The outlines of what appear to be two large structures were revealed but a full interpretation has yet to be made. In fact, English Heritage are giving consideration to making a much wider geo-physical survey of the area. They also hope to be able to make an assessment of the vulnerability of all archaeological remains associated with Elsyng Palace and Forty Hall so that a policy of protection can be agreed.

Roger Eddington has undertaken a project to examine all the names inscribed on the inside of the cupboard door in the **RAINTON ROOM** at Forty Hall. Over 600 names, some dating from the early years of the 19th century, have so far been identified - some well-known, others less so. A full report will be published in due course.

Further to the report in the September bulletin regarding the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman finds discovered on the site of the former goods yard of **SOUTHBURY ROAD RAILWAY STATION**, in view of the high expectation of further discoveries excavations were carried out there by the Museum of London Archaeological Society. Disappointingly, and very surprisingly, nothing else of archaeological interest was found.

AOC Archaeology will keep a watching brief when foundations for a new garage are dug at the **DOWER HOUSE** in Forty Hill.

Did anyone see the brickwork exposed in a small trench recently dug in the pavement in front of the post office in **CHURCH STREET, ENFIELD**? This was without doubt part of Burleigh House, demolished in 1913, which had been there for about 300 years and gave its name to Burleigh Way. A detailed account of the house, its furnishings and the sad legal dispute which involved the mid 17th century owner, Benjamin Deicrowe, can be read in volume one of David Pam's "History of Enfield".

Pat Albutt has very kindly presented us with a copy of a small publication which details the history and restoration of the **WURLITZER ORGAN** which once stood in the Empire (later Granada) cinema in Edmonton. The cinema was opened in 1908 and a Christie organ was installed in 1927. This was replaced by a Wurlitzer 3-10 organ when the cinema was virtually rebuilt in 1933. The cinema closed in 1968 and the organ was rescued, not only at the eleventh hour, but at the very last minute. It was purchased by Charles Hart and a team of volunteers took it apart and removed the last items only the day before contractors started to

demolish the building. The various parts were taken to St.Albans where they were cleaned, repaired and eventually reassembled in a purpose-built building where it was played again in 1992 for the first time since being removed from Edmonton.

GRG

AND FINALLY.....

Ian Jones has asked me to remind all readers that there are still a number of copies of "Forty Hall 1629-1997" which were ordered from him in advance of publication but which have not yet been united with their owners. Anyone who has not yet received their copy of the book from Ian should contact him on 0181.363.4094 to make suitable arrangements.

ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

To: John C Stevens, 3 Scarborough Road, London N9 8AT.

Please re-enrol me/us as a member/members of the EAS for the year commencing 1st January 1998.

I/We enclose the sum of £.....as annual subscription.

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