
SOCIETY NEWS

THE BULLETIN OF THE ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY



March 2000

No 156

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Society News is published quarterly in March, June, September and December and is free to EAS members.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The following meetings of the Enfield Archaeological Society will be held at Jubilee Hall, at the junction of Chase Side and Parsonage Lane, Enfield at 8.00pm. Doors open at 7.30pm, tea and coffee will be served and there will be an opportunity to look at the sales and information table. Visitors, for whom a charge of £1.00 will be made, are very welcome.

Friday 17 March 2000

Six Weeks in China
Carmen Keller Lange

Half way through an M.A. in Chinese Archaeology, art history and ceramics, it occurred to me that since a culture is shaped by its environment, I should visit China. With an overdraft, a return ticket to Beijing for 6½ weeks (no it was NOT that type of trip! Well...I'm not telling) a guide book, and a list of sites to visit, but not a word of Chinese, either Cantonese or Mandarin, I spent the 14 hour flight wondering what on earth I thought I was doing. You can find out some of what I DID do by listening to my illustrated lecture.

CKL

Friday 14 April 2000

Annual General Meeting
Ian Jones

Following the formal part of the meeting (see the attached Agenda) there will be a report on the discoveries made during the excavation of the remains of two 18th century garden pavilions on the *ferme ornée* at Forty Hall.

GG

Friday 19 May 2000

Presidential Address: Early Stages in the Development of London's Archaeology
Harvey Sheldon

During his Presidential address, Harvey Sheldon will attempt a review of the development of archaeology in London in key discoveries from antiquarian beginnings to the work of Wheeler and Grimes and leading eventually to the establishment of archaeological units from the 1970s onwards.

HS

EXCAVATIONS 2000

It is hoped to carry out an excavation this summer to find out more about the original purpose of a large mound in the grounds of Capel Manor. Various theories have been put forward regarding this mound; that it conceals an ice house, or that it was constructed as a garden mount on which stood a pavilion or summer house are but two of the suggestions so far made. With the aid of a small mechanical excavator we hope to resolve the problem with no more physical exertion on our part than is absolutely necessary!

There may also be an opportunity to carry out a survey of the sluice and associated drainage channels on the old course of the New River where it leaves the grounds of Myddelton House.

Members who would like to help are asked to telephone Geoffrey Gillam on 020 8367 0263. In particular, anyone with surveying skills would be very welcome.

GRG

*****2000 SUMMER OUTING

This year's summer outing, a joint event with the Worker's Educational Association, will be on 14 May 2000, and will include visits to Fishbourne Roman Palace and Arundel Castle. A break for lunch in Chichester will allow time for a short walk in the town, and later in the afternoon tea will be available in the teashop in Arundel Castle. Details are given in the enclosed information sheet and application form, which should be returned to Margaret Christie: please enclose an s.a.e. with your application – and of course the correct remittance.

IKJ

MEETINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES

Edmonton Hundred Historical Society

8.00 p.m. in Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield. Visitors £1. 00 unless otherwise stated.

22 March 2000	Annual General Meeting followed by: Graham Dalling "Norfolk Churches"
11 April 2000	Mathew Saunders "Ancient Monuments Society and Enfield" <i>at St Paul's Centre, junction of Old Park Avenue/Church Street</i>
16 May 2000	David Pearce "An Historic Journey along the River Lea"
20 June 2000	John Prosser "Bruce Castle Part 2" <i>at Bruce Castle Museum</i>

Historical Association - North London Branch

All meetings are held at 8.00 p.m. in Jubilee Hall, Parsonage Lane, Enfield.
For details, contact Robin Blades, 020 8368 5328

9 May 2000	Prof. John Miller	King Charles II
13 June 2000	Dr. Rohan McWilliam	Popular Radicalism in Mid-Victorian London

LAMAS ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Members may be interested to know that the 37th Annual Conference of London Archaeologists will take place on 15 April 2000 in the Museum of London Lecture Theatre. Our own President, Harvey Sheldon, will chair the Conference and the morning session is on "Recent Work". After lunch, the theme is "Romans in the Suburbs". Costs are £4.00, or £3.00 for LAMAS members, and ticket applications and general enquiries should be addressed to: Jon Cotton, Early Department, Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN.

JMT

SOCIETY MATTERS

SUBSCRIPTION REMINDER

Many thanks to all those members who have paid their subscriptions for the year 2000. A number of you have yet to renew your membership, however, and while this is doubtless simply due to oversight, there is a cost to the Society in both time and money in pursuing unpaid and late subscriptions – photocopying is not free! Therefore, if you have received a reminder form with this edition of Society News, it would be very much appreciated if you would forward the appropriate remittance. If you prefer you may of course use the form attached to the December 1999 issue of Society News.

JMT

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

All members will shortly be receiving a letter from our Chairman, appealing for anyone who might be able to help in the running of the Society to step forward. In particular, a new Meetings Secretary is needed: Geoffrey Gillam, the present Meetings Secretary, has provided us with excellent speakers for a number of years, but is now obliged to reduce his workload somewhat. He will however be on hand to assist his successor during the hand-over period, and to generally show him or her the ropes.

We are also looking for someone to assist Caroline McKenna with the sales and information table at the Friday lecture meetings, and to provide cover for her in the event that she is unable to attend a particular meeting. The positions of Social Secretary and Membership Secretary remain vacant: while all these duties ideally need access to a PC, the nature of the position of Membership Secretary does demand a PC with database software (preferably MS Access as this is the database currently used for the membership records).

If you feel that you may be able to help, please contact Geoffrey Gillam direct, the Chairman Dennis Hill, or the Secretary Jon Tanner.

MEETING REPORTS

Friday 19 November 1999

Arnos Grove
Geoffrey Gillam

In the absence due to illness of Jon Cotton from the Museum of London, the scheduled speaker, Geoffrey Gillam, one of the Society's vice-presidents, stepped into the breach at short notice and delivered an excellent lecture with a first-rate set of slides "Arnos Grove". He indicated that it was likely that the first house "Arnolds" had been built in the 14th century and demolished in the 17th. John Coalbrook built Arnos Grove nearby in 1719. Neighbouring properties were Beaver Hall and Minchenden Hall.

In 1610 Sir John Weld lived at Arnolds, and in 1753 Arnos Grove was the home of the Duke of Chandos who charged tolls for the use of the private Waterfall Road, which ran through his estate. In 1853 the Walker family, well known locally for their seven unmarried cricketing sons, bought the estate. The existing house was demolished and a new house built a short distance away. The original house was seven bays wide and two and a half stories high, with north and south wings added later. The front porch was added in 1891 and an electricity generator installed in 1896. Lord Inverforth occupied Arnos Grove from 1918 to 1928 when it was purchased by the North Metropolitan Electric Supply Company as their headquarters. It is now an old people's home owned by Beaumont Estates.

When it was a private house, its grounds sloped down to the original course of the New River, which was widened to form a landscape feature. Highland cattle grazed on the far side of the ha-ha, which separated the pasture with its lake from the formal garden adjacent to the rear of the house.

The front hall leads to a fine wooden staircase next to a 1723 set of large wall paintings depicting Caesar's triumphal entry into Rome. At the rear of the house is a grand salon with a bay overlooking the garden with its four large decorative stone urns. There was also a music room and a large dining room. The grounds contained two summerhouses, one on a slight rise overlooking the New River and the other near the present site of Arnos Grove Tube station.

A stable block carried a large clock tower and there was a walled kitchen garden, which is now a

flower garden. The talk represented a well-researched tour of a local estate and was much appreciated by the audience.

Denis Hill

Friday 17 December 1999

Recent Discoveries in Tudor and Stuart London
Rosemary Weinstein

The speaker began by outlining the particular problems presented by post-medieval excavation in London. The finds do not have the quantity and quality of previous periods and because of the ample documentary and pictorial evidence plus surviving structures the question is often asked, "Why excavate?" There is also often less interest shown in the material culture of the time by those who study it. In London most sites of the period have been wholly or partly removed by later cellar digging. There have been few major post-medieval excavations in the City area with the City itself normally just producing pit groups while more coherent sites come from the suburbs in areas newly developed from c.1500 onwards. However, individual finds like the Hays Wharf banana skin sometimes achieve some publicity.

Among the few purely post-medieval sites are the palaces of Bridewell and Nonsuch and the potteries at Fulham and Southwark. Within the City Great Fire traces have come from Pudding Lane and New Fresh Wharf while Bull Wharf preserved remains of the Tudor stone walls that replaced the medieval timber wharf structures. In the suburbs maps enable developments to be traced as the City expanded to cope with the 16th century quadrupling of its population from around 50,000 to 200,000. The more noxious industries settled in the East End or south of the river where they were outside the control of the authorities. Here archaeology has concentrated on the 17th century Delftware and Stoneware potteries in Southwark and Fulham.

Several sites have illustrated the fate of London's monastic properties after the Dissolution in the 1530's. On the Old Royal Mint site near the Tower the Cistercian house of St. Mary Grace became a naval victualling yard with slaughterhouses, salt stores, bakeries and a cooperage being adapted from the monastic buildings. Holy Trinity Aldgate filled up with tenements and later became a centre for Delftware production. The recent excavations at Spitalfields produced traces of the artillery range established there which is one of the details recorded on the 1553-8 Copperplate Map. This superb map engraved on copper is thought to have been done for Philip II of Spain who, as husband of Mary Tudor, was king of England for a few years. Recently a third copper plate turned up in eastern Germany to add to the two already known. All survived through having been painted on their backs. Aldgate also produced remains of some typical small 17th century terraced houses, a type that rarely survives; while clay pipe making and some metal working also took place there. Crutched Friars and Whitefriars were used for glassmaking. Trades that required furnaces were attracted to monastic sites because of the substantial masonry that could be adapted for furnaces and kilns.

The increase in population soon filled up the existing churchyards and the New Church Yard was created near Moorfields. 400 burials were found, most in wooden coffins enclosed in lead ones. Unfortunately all the coffin plates were illegible but some 2/3 of those buried there had arthritis or other bone problems. Some families, like two generations of Jenks, were buried in brick vaults while the lesser graves were packed in eight to the cubic metre. At Bridewell part of the centre block of Henry VIII's palace was found together with part of the river Fleet embankment. This work confirmed the accuracy of the 1676 Ogilby map that shows the surviving buildings but the only interesting find was a sundial dated 1561.

The Treswell map of around 1600 recording properties belonging to the Clothworkers Company showed a typical group of pre-Fire timber framed houses. They were all only one room wide because of the cost of street frontages but extended back a vast distance. Interestingly some tenants rented rooms extending across two properties. The Thames foreshore has produced a rich haul of finds including a superb gold ring with inset jewels of around 1630, one of the few that can be given a reasonably precise date.

The first of the Southwark theatres was the Rose, some of whose fragile foundations can be seen under Rose Court. Some fragments of the Globe have also been found but most lies under a later listed building. Archaeology solved the much-argued question of the location of the stage, which was on the north side. Because of the height of the building the sun would not shine directly into the actor's faces during the afternoon performances. A Delftware pottery on the south side of Southwark cathedral used monastic remains for its kiln walls, which will be preserved and opened to the public. The Delftware kilns at Rotherhithe operated between 1638 and 1661 produced unusual blue glazed tiles. From the Norfolk House site in addition to drug pots and a wide range of blue on white domestic wares there came several vessels with crude scenes painted in a manganese glaze. Finds from the Mortlake pottery included plates with rural scenes incorporating a distinctively shaped bush, which seems to be the site's logo. The site also produced a pill rolling slab decorated with the Apothecaries Company arms possibly made for advertising purposes.

Finally the speaker gave us a brief look at the pewter from the Mary Rose, which she is currently studying. Though few of the marks being examined can yet be identified it is probable that much of the material was London made. Finally we were shown a splendidly battered pewter plate from Nonsuch palace punched full of the distinctive holes left by crossbow bolts, it having finished its useful life as an archer's target.

This splendid lecture with its excellent slides gave us a surprisingly detailed summary of over 200 years of London archaeology and the speaker is to be congratulated for giving us such an informative evening.

Ian Jones



Friday 21 January 2000

Grovelands, Southgate; 1797 to the Present Day

Geoffrey Gillam

The Society's Vice-President Geoffrey Gillam is well known for his researches into local houses and estates. On 21 January 2000 he gave a polished account of the house at Grovelands together with its outbuildings, kitchen garden and park.

Walker Gray, a London brandy merchant, engaged John Nash to design and build the house and Humphrey Repton to landscape the surrounding park and gardens. He dammed the nearby stream to form what is now Grovelands Lake. The house was originally known as Southgate Grove and built in 1797 of stucco covered brick, with pairs of Ionic columns of three sides and oval windows for the top floor servants' quarters. The original main entrance to the park was near the present Inverforth Gates in Bourne Hill and the drive ended in a carriage turning circle at the front of the house.

The ground floor comprised a vestibule, breakfast room - the so-called "birdcage room" - dining room and library. Behind the Y-shaped double main staircase, which rose to a common landing, were the back stairs, WC, housekeeper's and butler's rooms, kitchens and wig powdering room. There was also a conservatory.

On the first floor were the bedrooms, some with dressing rooms attached, and another WC. In 1897 the staff comprised butler, housekeeper, cook, footmen, three ladies' maids, general maids, gardeners and garden boys, and coachman.

In the extensive basement was a brick-vaulted passageway leading to store rooms and an oval brick-lined ice room.

The heptagonal walled garden was divided into "quarters" and had hot air ducts in its northern walls for heating. There was a spring, two glasshouses and melon pits. The walls had arched openings to provide views of the grounds.

Behind the house were the stables and yard, a drying ground for the washing and an octagonal game larder raised on mushroom shaped pillars to keep out the vermin. There was also an orchard and wood store. The house and garden were enclosed by a belt of trees, all within a ha-ha to keep out the herd of deer.

Walker Gray died in 1834 and the estate passed to his nephew John Donnithorne Taylor, of the Taylor Walker brewing family, who in 1840 greatly enlarged the estate to 600 acres and built a second island in the lake and the ha-ha. He erected a substantial pair of gates adjacent to Palmers Green station from which a long drive led to the house.

Most of the estate was sold for housing after his death in 1902, the rest being purchased by the Council as a public park, and the house became a military hospital in 1915. In 1921 it was converted to a convalescent home for the Royal Northern Hospital, and from 1976 it became a private psychiatric hospital at which General Pinochet of Chile recently stayed.

Dennis Hill



THE EXCAVATION OF TWO 18th CENTURY GARDEN PAVILIONS AT FORTY HALL, ENFIELD

(Part two)

Geoffrey Gillam

WEST PAVILION *continued*

Main room

The positions of the slots in the brickwork for the joists supporting the wooden floor of the room above the sub-floor level are still visible in the north and south walls and were placed so that the floor could be laid well above ground level to provide a clear view across the lake and the countryside beyond. Just above the floor level are gaps between the bricks for wooden plugs, one or two of which have survived - the only woodwork to do so – which were intended to hold a skirting board in place. Higher still, on the north wall, two large pieces of plaster survive, with between them the outline of a dado rail and holes to carry wooden plugs to which the rail was fixed in the same way as the skirting boards. In the centre of the north wall is a recessed fireplace with a large slab of limestone acting as a hearthstone. Red clay tiles, 0.3m (12") square and 3.8cm (1½") thick, from the hearth in front of the fireplace were found in the demolition rubble which, from the evidence of the surviving springers in the brickwork, had rested on a cantilevered brick extension supported at the other end by a transverse stringer fitted between the floor joists. At a later date, the width of the fireplace had been reduced by cementing in place rows of bricks standing on edge on either side; a modification no doubt carried out when a new grate and the Victorian plaster fire surround were fitted. It may have been at this time that tall narrow cupboards were built on each side of the fireplace (WILLIAMS).

Plaster from the demolition rubble showed that the walls of the main room had been painted brown, a colour changed to green during subsequent redecoration, matched in turn by a floor covering of green linoleum, pieces of which were also recovered from the rubble. A small quantity of white painted plaster was also found which might be the remains of the ceiling.

Entrance was by means of a gravel path, part of which was uncovered, and through two glazed doors which occupied a space just over 1.5m (5'0") wide in the west wall. Two large stone slabs, one of which was broken in two, but originally 0.76m (2'6") long, and the other 0.45m (18") long, were found in the upper level of the demolition rubble filling the basement and are believed to have formed part of the doorstep - broken and unmatched ends on two pieces of the stone show that some of it is missing. The tread of the step was 0.3m (12") wide with a 12.5cm (5") riser, tapering to 7.5cm (3") and the resultant chamfered base would have been readily accommodated in the angle formed by the slope of the gravel path and the brickwork of the doorway. On the southern edge of the raised gravel path was what appeared to be a shallow posthole, with other voids irregular in shape and presumed to be the locations of former tree roots nearby. The possibility of a porch was considered but discounted.

Roof

The evidence forthcoming from the mass of fallen brickwork found on the floor of the basement showed that the gabled roof of the lodge was aligned north to south and sloped, on the east side at least, at an angle of about 30°. The discovery of several clay peg tiles (each 25cm (10") long, 15cm (6") wide and 1.2cm (½") thick), some of which had been mortared in place, led to the initial belief that this represented the original roof covering and that substantial amounts of slate, both Westmoreland and Welsh, meant that the structure had been re-roofed at a later date. However, the occurrence of pieces of slate at the lowest levels within the bay and the initial filling of the sub-floor level appears to deny this theory, and it may be that both materials were used in the original construction - perhaps peg-tiles on the main roof and slate to cover the bay. Very few complete slates were found; one was rectangular (0.37m long and 21cm wide - 14½" by 8¼", another was 28cm long and 21cm wide – 11½" by 8¼"), others had rounded ends (33cm long and 18.5cm wide – 13" by 7¼" and another 48cm long and 16cm wide - 19" by 6½") and some slates were cut at an angle (with sides of 27cm and about 30cm - 10½" and 12"), perhaps to accommodate the shape of the bay. There were some slates oval in shape (23cm long and 15cm wide – 9" by 6"). Even allowing for the need to cut many of the slates to fit the roof of the lodge, only the first of the surviving slates described came anywhere near the classification of Welsh and Cornish slate sizes; 'Ladies', 38cm x 20cm (15" x 8"); 'Countesses', 51cm x 25cm (20" x 10") and 'Duchesses', 61cm x 30cm (24" x 12"). One complete red clay half-round ridge tile and parts of others were also found.

Conclusions

The various sizes and appearances of the bricks used in the construction of the lodge indicate quite clearly that they not only came from different kilns, and from different firings but their manufacture had been spread over many years, and that most if not all of them must therefore represent reused material salvaged from the site of Elsyng palace. There is one brick 21.5cm x 10.8cm x 5.5cm (9" x 4 1/4" x 2 1/4") used in the construction of the south wall which had been deliberately vitrified and originally intended as a header which was reminiscent of those used to form diaper patterns in brickwork in Tudor buildings. Part of at least of one soft red bullnosed brick originally intended for use as part of an internal offset had been used within the foundation wall separating the main room from the bay. Three complete, and fragments of other, bullnosed bricks were found in the demolition debris filling the upper levels of the sub-floor level and the void beneath the bay.

However, as Elsyng had been demolished by 1656 and the lodge is not considered to have been built until shortly after 1740, would bricks have been readily available from the site 90 years or more after the demolition of the palace? The answer must surely be that the cost of digging out the bricks from the buried foundations of the palace would have been a lot cheaper than extracting fresh clay and firing new bricks.

The building with its projecting brickwork at each corner and substantial connecting walls consisted of a mixture of bricks and was rather crudely constructed, but when covered with stucco would, nevertheless, have looked quite impressive and with the shallow pitch of the roof appeared to have classical intentions; the opinion is that the building was classically designed as a garden pavilion or temple (WITTRICK). Use of a plumb bob showed that the surviving south and north walls of the main structure had moved considerably out of vertical alignment; the fact that both walls leaned in the same direction offered some compensation but large cracks in the surviving brickwork of the east and west walls show the serious nature of this problem. The lowering of the ground level outside the south wall no doubt contributed to the instability of the structure.

Embedded in the surface of the clay floor in the south-east corner of the sub-floor level were two well-made yellow bricks, each with a shallow frog, and there are several bricks from the demolition rubble that, unlike those still insitu which have no frog, also have a shallow frog. Even later in date, were five examples, also from the demolition debris, stamped within the frog with the initials S G - who although he cannot at present be identified, must have been a brick maker working in the second half of the 19th century. The fact that bricks had been brought to the site at a much later date must mean that repairs or modifications had become necessary.

Six specimen bricks taken from the demolition rubble and one (f) from the surface of the sub-floor level were examined:

	Size, cm (")	Colour	Frog	Remarks
a	21 x 10 x 65 (8 1/4 x 4 x 2 1/2)	Purple	Yes	
b	21.5 x 10 x 65 (8 1/2 x 4 x 2 1/2)	Purple	Yes	
c	23 x 10.8 x 5 (9 x 4 1/4 x 2)	Light red	No	Soft, intended for internal use only
d	23 x 10.8 x 5 (9 x 4 1/4 x 2)	Light red	No	Soft, bullnosed, intended for internal use only
e	23 x 11.5 x 6.3 (9 x 4 1/2 x 2 1/2)	Dark red	No	Very heavy
f	23 x 10 x 6.3 (9 x 4 x 2 1/2)	Yellow	Yes	
g	23.5 x 10.8 x 6.3 (9 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 2 1/2)	Purple	Yes	
h	23 x 10 x 7 (9 x 4 x 2 3/4)	Purple	Yes	Stamped "SG"

It is known that the east pavilion was used by shooting parties in the 1930s, when game birds were the targets, (VISITORS BOOK) and shooting continued up to the time the estate was sold in 1951 (APB). The bases of two 12-bore shotgun cartridges were recovered during the excavations - which, not surprisingly, were made at Eleys Cartridge Works in Angel Road, Edmonton; the shot tower there was demolished in 1991. The finding of gun flints extends the use of the pavilion for the sport back to the very early years of the 19th century at least (FLINTLOCKS) and this together with the evidence of the planned layout of the surrounding area indicates that in spite of its classical design, it probably served as a shooting lodge from the 18th century onwards. And not only for shooting game birds; set in a belt of trees it stands on the western edge of a plateau facing west with a square-shaped lake immediately in front beyond which the ground falls away sharply, an ideal layout with water to attract ducks flying across the high ground. Nevertheless, between shooting seasons the structure would have been used as originally intended, a garden pavilion, a place of quiet retreat. —

Future work

Arrangements are in hand to dispose of the large pile of broken bricks removed from the site and it is hoped that a use can be found for the material in the substantial spoil heap. A great deal more work has yet to be done on the remains of the brick pavilion and the surrounding area; it is recommended that the remaining demolition rubble against the outside walls should be removed together with the stumps of trees growing there; that nettles and other growth in the brickwork be destroyed and that the tops of the surviving walls are stabilised by removing two layers of bricks, and cementing the bricks back in place using lime mortar. The site would be considerably enhanced if the brambles and nettles which occupy the area of the former glade were removed. At the same time a search could be made for surviving traces of landscaping. Other more ambitious ideas would be to reopen the former raised walk and to clear the south side of the lake which is now overgrown. Whether or not the lake should be restored to its original shape by cleaning out the accumulated silt would depend on the cost and the desirability of doing so. In any event, attempts should be made to get the feeder stream working properly so that an increased flow to fully restore the water level in the lake is possible. Oak, sweet chestnut, silver birch, and holly have been identified but a detailed survey of all the trees and their relative positions in the strip of woodland in which the lodge stands would be useful. All these suggestions, if carried out, would require not only the effort involved in the initial clearance work but would have to be followed by a programme of regular maintenance, and to this end it might be possible to recruit people to do this on an annual basis from local organisations including the Enfield Archaeological Society.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Society is grateful: to Dr Steven Dowbiggin, Chief Executive Capel Manor College for his encouragement and permission to excavate and his keen interest in both sites. To Brigadier Andrew Parker Bowles who was able to give a description of the east pavilion/temple and who referred to shooting parties organised from there. To Robin Williams, a naturalist who has studied the wild life of the area for many years, who also helped with a description of the former appearance of the building and its contents. Later on, he used the ruins as a hide when on one occasion he found a brass shotgun cartridge there; although brass cartridges were expensive the cases could be reloaded and reused. To Charles Kingdom who also contributed with a description of the lodge before its demolition. To Graham Dalling, Local History Librarian for the London Borough of Enfield, for information about brick making in Edmonton and Enfield. To Robert Prideaux, the Farm Manager at Forty Hall for his help and information. To John Stevens who examined and reported on the glass and stoneware bottles found during the excavations. To Caroline McKenna who made a photographic record of the progress of excavations on both sites and allowed some of her photographs to be made into slides. To Andrew Wittrick, Historic Building Analyst to English Heritage for his generous help with the interpretation of the remains of the east pavilion as a possible temple designed on classical lines and information regarding the brickwork during a visit to the sites and in subsequent correspondence. To Jez Reeves, Head of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, English Heritage, for generously providing a small grant to pay for the analysis of the animal bones by the Museum of London Specialist Services. To Charmiane Baker, Warden for English Heritage, and to Fred Aldsworth and Daryl Fowler from Broadway Malyan Cultural Heritage who also visited the sites and offered helpful comments and advice.

WORKFORCE

Roger Eddington, Dennis Hill, Ian Jones, Carmen Keller Lange, Caroline McKenna, John Stevens and Les Whitmore are the members who, having cleared the site of the west pavilion, put so much effort into removing the tree stumps and brick rubble filling the interior of the east pavilion to enable a detailed examination to be made, and who prepared both sites for photography and surveying. Jon Tanner surveyed the sites and produced drawn plans and elevations.

REFERENCES

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (APB) | Brigadier Andrew Parker Bowles OBE |
| BMCH) | <i>A Conservation Management Plan for the Forty Hall Estate</i> , prepared for Capel Manor Horticultural & Environmental Centre and The London Borough of Enfield by Broadway Malyan Cultural Heritage, May 1999. |

- (DALLING) Graham Dalling, Local History Librarian LBE
- (FLINTLOCKS) For an account of the development of flintlock guns - which had been in use since the 17th century - see *Sporting Guns*, F, Wilkinson, Arms and Armour Press, 1984.
- (GILLAM) *Forty Hall, Enfield 1629-1997*, Geoffrey Gillam, Enfield Archaeological Society, 1997.
- (HORNE) *Politics and Gardening in 18th century Enfield - an examination of William Pitt's residence at South Lodge*, Malcolm Horne, Bulletin of the Enfield Archaeological Society No 118, September, 1990.
- (KINGDOM) Charles Kingdom
- (LIDDLE) Jane Liddle, Environmental Archaeology Section, Museum of London Specialist Services (1)
- (PAM) *History of Enfield, Volume Two - 1837 to 1914, A Victorian Suburb*, David Pam, Enfield Preservation Society, 1992, p.155.
- (VISITORS BOOK) The *Visitors Book to Forty Hall 1938 - 1951*, contains a very descriptive comment from a guest concerning the shoot of 1938; 'My first pheasant, Ugh!!!'. The visitor's book is now part of the archive held at Forty Hall but a photocopy is in the collection of the Enfield Archaeological Society. A summary of its contents appeared in the bulletin of the Enfield Archaeological Society No 151 December 1998.
- (WILLIAMS) Robin Williams.
- (WITTRICK) Andrew Wittrick, Historic Buildings Analyst, English Heritage.

(1) Since part one of the report was published, the bones found under the floor of the bay have been identified as brown hare, rabbit, and sheep - saw marks on the rib bone of the sheep provided evidence of butchering (LIDDLE) - and the bones could therefore be remnants of hampers sent down from the house for shooting parties and other occasions. There were also several bones of a 'very juvenile' cat, whose presence could be explained by the fact that some of the hare and rabbit bones had been gnawed by a mouse or vole, the hunting of which had caused the cat to become trapped beneath the floor of the bay.

SMALL FINDS

ELSYNG PALACE AND FORTY HALL: An exhibition of photographs, prints drawings, plans and artefacts was held in the long gallery at Forty Hall between 8th January and 27th February. Short notice prevented us from letting members know of this event via Society News but it is hoped that details were seen in the local papers, library notice boards and elsewhere.

Also included in the event was a 'bijou cinema' when slides and tape-recorded talks about both places were given in the gallery on Sunday afternoons.

NEW PUBLICATIONS: Unfortunately it was not possible to include details of two new local history publications. The first is *Enfield Past* by Graham Dalling, which is lavishly produced with over 180 illustrations, many of them published for the first time. Obtainable from local bookshops, price £14.95.

The other book is *South Street Ponders End* by Gary Boudier. As the title suggests it is a history of a road and describes its development up to the present day. This, too, is obtainable from local bookshops, price £9.95

Yet another **HISTORIC HOWLER** from our collection; *Martin Luther was nailed to the church door at*

Wittenberg for selling papal indulgences. He died a horrible death, being excommunicated by a bull. From the womb of Henry VIII Protestantism was born. Henry found walking difficult because he had an abcess on his knee.

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ENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1999

The Executive Committee of the Enfield Archaeological Society has pleasure in presenting its 44th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December 1999.

MEMBERSHIP

The changes in membership that have occurred during the year are shown in the following table:

	Adults	Juniors	TOTAL
Membership at 31.12.98	214	6	220
Joined during the year	35	0	35
Resignations and removals	21	5	26
Membership at 31.12.99	228	1	229

LECTURES

The success of the lecture programme can be measured by the well-attended meetings and we are grateful to the speakers concerned. The comfortable surroundings of Jubilee Hall and the contribution of those members who provided refreshments played no small part in the enjoyment of the meetings. The information point and sales table again attracted a lot of attention before and after the lectures. Preparation of the hall is normally complete before members arrive; thanks are due to those members who transported and set-up the projection equipment and arranged the chairs; as well, of course, to those who cleared up afterwards.

VISIT

The annual joint outing with the Worker's Educational Association was held in May 1999 and included visits to various places in Sussex. These were the ruins of Waverley Abbey, the first Cistercian house founded in England, the Weald and Downland Museum of Buildings which has developed enormously since the Society last visited it a quarter of a century earlier, and Goodwood House where we took culture and tea.

EVENTS AT MILLFIELD HOUSE

The communal air raid shelter at Millfield House was again opened as part of the Summer Extravaganza held in the house and grounds. Interest in this surviving monument of the Second World War has not declined and record numbers attended when parties of 25 people at a time

descended into the shelter for the 'air raid experience' with a fully uniformed air raid warden as their guide.

The Society also participated in the Christmas Bash at Millfield House in December. A talk on the history of cinemas in the Borough was given on three occasions during the day, while in the next room there was a small exhibition of historic item, a sales table and information point giving details of the Society.

LIBRARIAN AND ARCHIVIST

Peter Warby joined the Committee during 1999 as the Society's Librarian and Archivist, and promptly compiled a list of journals and newsletters together with a database of all books in the Society's possession. A number of these are out of date or duplicated, and arrangements have been made for their disposal – most are offered for sale to members at nominal prices, while others have been identified as collector's items. Cataloguing of the Society's maps and drawings is under way, and the collection of slides will be relocated in the archive and library at Forty Hall.

PUBLICITY

The various activities of the Society were publicised by means of notices on library notice boards and by sending details of lectures held and other events to the local papers. We are grateful for the continued interest of the local press. The exchange of newsletters, bulletins and programme cards with neighbouring societies enabled us to be kept informed of each other's activities.

PUBLICATIONS

The quarterly bulletin, *Society News*, continued to be produced and contained as always information about local sites and finds and articles concerning places of historic and archaeological interest in the area. The hand delivery of the bulletin by the small band of members is very much appreciated and saves the Society a great deal of money. Sales of *Forty Hall*, our one remaining publication in print, continue and we have managed to dispose of about half the original print order.

AFFILIATIONS

We are affiliated to the Council for British Archaeology and the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; a member of Broomfield House Historic Buildings Trust; and represented on the North London Archaeological Liaison Committee and the London Borough of Enfield Green Belt Forum.

EXCAVATIONS, FIELDWORK AND RESEARCH

A report on the excavation of the two 18th century garden pavilions at Forty Hall was published in *Society News*, as were the results of a small trial trench dug in Poynter Road in an unsuccessful attempt to find more evidence of the nearby Romano-British site. Part of the ditch defining the boundary of Enfield Chase was noted in Gordon Road and duly recorded. Invitations from English Heritage enabled representatives from the Society to visit excavations on two prehistoric sites in Edmonton by Pre-Construct Archaeology. Representatives from the Society attended site meetings at Forty Hall to discuss the erosion of the stream bank and possible damage to the site of Elsyng palace.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The Financial Report will be made available at the Annual General Meeting.

