

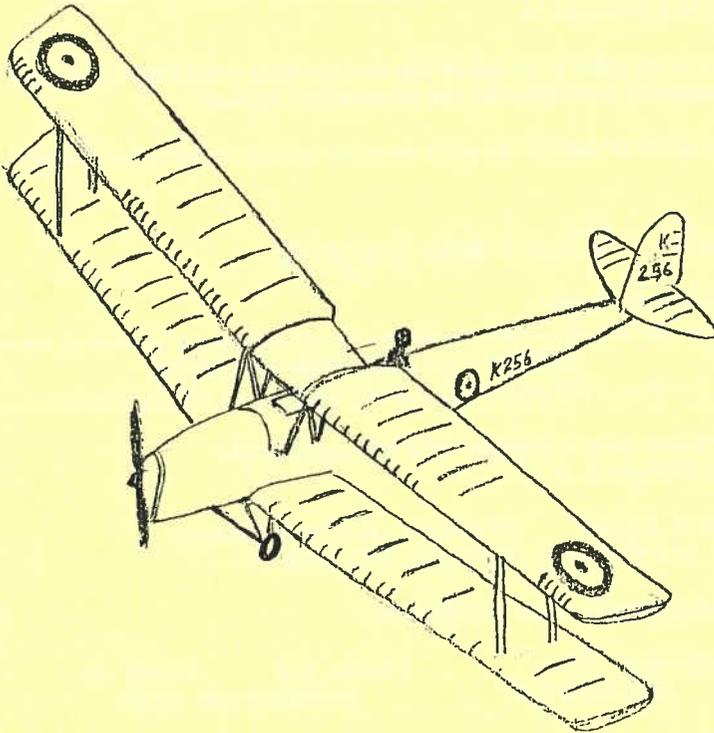
FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM

NEWSLETTER

January 2005



Issue 19



What I did for my 92nd birthday! (page 17)

From the Editor

- Our secretary's report on page 3 tells you about all those enjoyable outings we went on. If you missed them then make sure you come on the next ones! Summary of future events on the back page.
- On page 5 Mike Beckwith writes about the consultants report.
- Mary tells us about her 25 years at the Museum on page 8.
- Details of recent acquisitions at the Museum and the new geology display at the museum are given on pages 10 & 11.
- Pat Howerd, on page 12, writes about Samuel Wesley's visit.
- Matthew tells us (page 13) about his model of the Castle which is displayed in The Great Tower (formerly known as the Keep). Have you visited the Tower yet? See page 14.
- In June we spent an incredible day at Sutton Hoo. Judie English, on page 15, excites our interest further with extracts from *Beowulf*
- Ron Martin, on page 17, gives his personal account of the visit to Duxford.

P.S. Don't miss page 19

Cover by Gavin Morgan

FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM,
If you are not a member we would love you to join us.

Please send a cheque with the appropriate
subscription to

Mr R. Sinker, Friends of Guildford Museum,
2 The Ridgeway, Guildford, GU1 2DG

Subscription rates for 2003/2004

Individual	£6	Family	£12	Youth	£3
Corporate	£25	Individual Life	£100		

Please make cheques payable to
FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM

Secretary's Letter

The situation regarding membership numbers is this year rather different to that of previous years. The renewal rate for existing members reached a record level of 92% which is unusual for an organisation like ours. I can only assume that members are still enthusiastic about the wide range of events and outings that your committee organises. This is clearly a good sign and possibly is, at least partially, due to the scheduling of more of these at weekends which was requested in a significant number of responses to the questionnaire sent to all members in October 2002. However the less happy news is that we have had only 7 new members since 1 April and the most recent member joined us in August. We currently have 248 paid up members. It is the committee's belief that word of mouth is still probably the best way to recruit new members. As most of you are likely to be aware, we will be celebrating our tenth anniversary next year and in this context ***we propose that each current member tries to recruit a new member during 2005.*** If a quarter of our members will be successful in doing this, we would add some 45 new members bringing us to 300 mark. So please do try and help us to achieve this target.

Since the last newsletter, there have been a number of full day outings beginning in June with a visit to Sutton Hoo and then on to the Woodbridge Tidal Mill not far away. It was a long day but excellently organised, mainly by Jonathan and Mary Jessop. The site itself has little to offer the casual visitor but a combination of the fine museum and two very knowledgeable guides, one of whom was Judie English, a Life Member of the Friends, made the site come to life, well, almost! We visited the tidal mill, one of only six remaining, at a time unsuitable for the tide so it could not function but nevertheless provided lots of interest. In July, a group of enthusiasts travelled to the Duxford Museum which is a part of the Imperial War Museum specialising in aircraft of all shapes and sizes. The highlight of the day was the flight made by Ron Martin in a Tiger Moth on his 92nd birthday about which you can read further in this issue. There followed in August an outing to Eltham Palace and then to Firepower which is the recently opened Royal Artillery Museum in Woolwich Arsenal. It was somewhat surprising that no mention was made of all the fine old buildings within the Arsenal which are well worth visiting in their own right. Many of you will be glad to hear that Peter Hattersley has already planned a future visit to the Arsenal to rectify this omission! In October a small party made the trip to witness the Ceremony of the Keys at the Tower of London. In November a long day was spent visiting Worcester which is a city with much of interest to offer. On reflection it was felt by many to be too late in the year and too many hours in the coach; the drive back was exacerbated by snow showers. Yet more Surrey villages were walked through and expertly commented on by Jackie Malyon; these included Nutfield, Merstham & Gatton, Coldharbour and finally Capel. We continue to be most grateful to Jackie for her efforts for our pleasure and education. The committee hopes that the range of outings and events organised during 2004 have met with approval by members, and that members will continue to support all the effort that goes into the organisation. We all say a collective 'thank you' to Peter Hattersley, Derek Somner and John Wilkins who, between them, undertake the vast majority of the work.

The Undercroft in the High Street had some 4200 visitors in total during its open season this year. On Heritage Day in September no less than 622 members of the public ventured below street level. Our thanks are due to all the stewards, who are members, for their consistent and willing support and to Marjorie Williams who organises the rota.

There has been another active year for the Town Walk Guides and donations of a shade under £500 have been kindly passed to the Friends.

The Reserve Fund that I mentioned in my letter a year ago now stands at £11,000, up from £7,000 in December 2003. This fund is being set aside for some appropriate aspect of development of the museum in the future; it will hopefully help in attracting matching funds in due course.

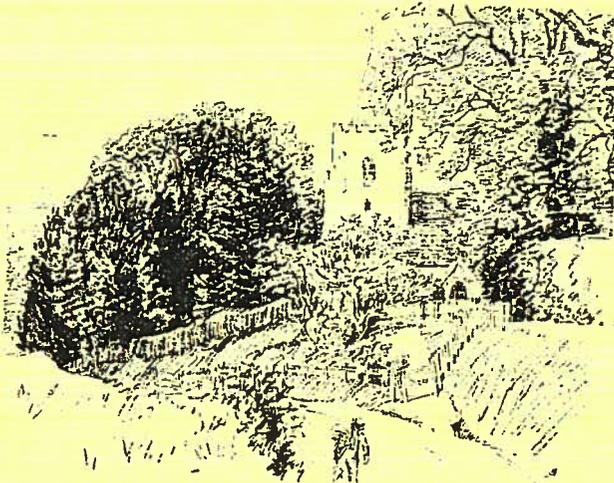
May I wish you all a happy and prosperous New Year.

Richard Sinker Hon. Sec.

Email rbsinker@btopenworld.com



(01483) 502207



Nutfield Church

The Future of the Museum

The Borough Council recently received the final report of a specialist museum consultant employed to help look at options for progressing the future of the Guildford Museum. Here Mike Beckwith, The Museum and Galleries Manager, tells us about the report.

The consultants considered that the Museum is already a very valuable asset to the Borough and with the necessary funding and staff structure could become one of the county's leading local authority museums. The aim of the Museum would be to strike a balance between a Borough and Countrywide focus.

The Consultants main proposals, therefore, are:

- a) to separate the management of Guildford House from the Museum
- b) to develop the Museum by extending the buildings on the existing site into the garden area. This could provide new accommodation for education and exhibits as well as helping overcome the existing access problems
- c) to provide an appropriate staffing structure to accommodate both existing and proposed service needs
- d) to forge closer links between the Council and the Surrey Archaeological Society and jointly provide an educational Discovery Centre for the public
- e) to look at the way the service is provided, either continuing with direct management from by Council or via a Trust.

If accepted by the Council these proposals would provide a very exciting and productive future for the Museum with great benefits for all groups or individuals who currently use or may use the service in the future.

An outline report with these proposals was taken to the Council's Executive Committee in November and further reports will be submitted in the coming months before a decision is made on how to proceed.

Much of interest for children at the Museum
Railway layout
Toy display etc
New Activities stand in Museum entrance

Museum Lecture Series

Thursday 13th January

**Searching for the heart of empire? A guided tour of
imperial London**

Royal Holloway Lecture at 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 3rd February

**England's forgotten heritage: Eton College and St George's
Windsor**

Royal Holloway Lecture at 7.30 p.m.

Thursday 3rd March

The lost seafront of ancient Rome: an archaeological quest

Royal Holloway Lecture at 7.30 p.m.

All lectures are held in the Guildhall, High Street Guildford
Tickets, price £6, from the Museum(01483 444750)

**Museum Exhibition
"Home Front Guard"**

Commencing 29th April

Staff News

Admin. Staff

We were very sad to lose Elaine Sibley and Carol Herzig in September. Elaine has gone to a job which is more school-term friendly, and Carol has gone to a new job in a field she worked in before.

In their place we have welcomed Mary Witton, who does both their jobs, almost full-time.

Caretaker

Alfie Jones joined us in the summer and made an instant impact by being young and fit (unlike the rest of us!) cheerful and willing!

Others

John Boas and Carol Brown, by coincidence, had their hip and knee replacements, respectively, in the same week in the summer, after waiting years. John recovered well, Carol had some problems but both came back to work. John then promptly retired, but is still working part-time.

Castle News from Mary

THE KEEP, OR GREAT TOWER

This opened to the public in June, and has been a great success. Visitor figures and income have been very good. The display panels, designed by the Museum of London Specialist Services, are very good and the re-created first floor chamber is a stunning space.

There are a few teething troubles such as Health & Safety rules closing the spiral stair recently, but these can all be dealt with. The tower is a huge asset to the Museum and the town, and now we know how good it is we hope to make more use of it in various ways.

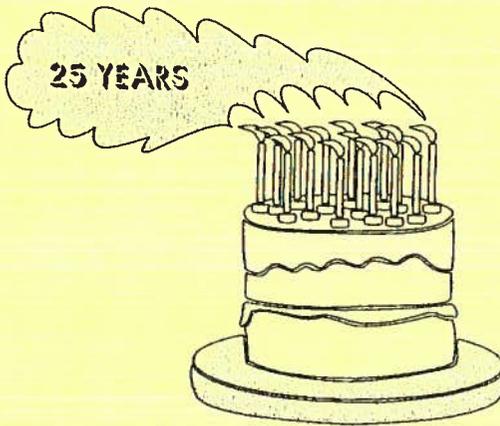
I hope to write a brief version of my thesis for the general public, and eventually a book on the whole history of the castle, but that needs more research.

AN OLD LAG'S TALE ...

Or, 25 years at Guildford Museum.

by Mary Alexander

I started work at Guildford Museum on 2nd April 1979, as Trainee Assistant Museum Curator. This meant helping the Curator, Felix Holling, with the archaeology, looking after the needlework collection, running the school loans service, doing a bit with the local history collection and serving in the shop occasionally. I described this in Newsletter 8 in 1999 when I had done twenty years at the Museum so I won't repeat it, and will try to look forward rather than back.



I had graduated from Edinburgh in 1975 with a degree in Prehistoric Archaeology, but with an interest in the subject going back to childhood. For my birthday treat when I was 7 or 8 I asked to be taken to the Rollright Stones, a stone circle on the border of Warwickshire, where I lived. A little later a friend and I 'excavated' the flower beds in her garden with spoons, and put our finds in a

museum in her attic. Being brought up in Warwick I suppose I absorbed history, though it hasn't affected my brother and sister in the same way. I was intending to read history until I visited a dig and changed my mind. My job now involves both subjects, which I see as one: both are ways of finding out how people lived in the past.

In the last five years my job title has changed again, to Curator of Archaeology. (Actually it is Curator of Archaeology and Needlework but as that sounds so absurd I shorten it appropriately.) My 1999 article described how much busier museum life had become, with many more requests from the public. It is still like that, though I am making a positive

effort to give time to the collections. They can't ask for attention, unlike the public, but we will be able to serve the public better if the collections are in good order. My current concerns are sorting out the cataloguing and finding out exactly what we have. There have been four cataloguing systems in less than ninety years, some of which re-catalogued some of the previous system, so although we know more-or-less what we have, it is not possible to produce a single list at present. The archaeology collection is by far the largest, and although much of it was re-catalogued in the 1980s with computerisation in mind, this never really worked. I still believe that a card catalogue is essential, but it would be very useful to be able to ask a computer to produce lists of stone axes, or Roman pots or whatever.

I am also giving the archaeology gallery a 'face-lift'. Since 1990 parts of it have become out of date as archaeology has moved on. A complete re-display would be ideal, but is not practical at present. I thought I could simply replace the labels to give it a different look, and make the text larger and easier to read. This would also answer Disability Discrimination Act issues. But as I looked at the labels closely I realised that I couldn't just do that, because some things were out of date and I wanted a new approach in other cases. I hope to base the displays more on places than objects, though there will be plenty of those: I want to introduce new objects which we have acquired since 1990, or other objects which weren't included before. The Surrey Archaeological Society(SAS) want to be more clearly involved so I will be marking their objects. It was, of course, the SAS who began the collection, and in 1933 it was agreed that the Borough Council would run the Museum and look after the SAS collections along with the Borough's own objects.

I would also like to make the collections better known. This could be done on the internet, of course, but I would also like to do a series of booklets on archaeological periods, which I think could be useful to the general public as well as archaeologists.

Even after 25 years there is plenty to do, as archaeological discoveries continue to be made and ideas change.

On the actual anniversary the staff gave a party for me, with champagne and cake, which was great fun. In November GBC had an award ceremony for ten members of staff who have all done 25 years service. We chose our own present, to a certain value, and on the day were awarded a certificate and our present by the Mayor and Chief Executive. It was a very pleasant occasion. I commissioned two watercolours of the Museum: one from the side showing the old house, and the other looking along Quarry Street. The Museum is going to be able to buy a high quality digital image of them, which can be used for souvenirs - cards, mats or whatever. I shall probably hang them in my office, which is where I spend most of my time, thinking about the next 25 years!

MUSEUM NEWS

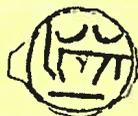
RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Building Bridges with Metal Detector Users

Surrey has a history of difficult relationships between archaeologists and metal detector users. Things got so bad at Wanborough in the 1980s when the Roman temple site was deliberately looted by treasure hunters that the law on Treasure Trove was changed. The Surrey Archaeological Society was instrumental in this. Despite a more rational law, and the introduction of the Portable Antiquities Scheme, metal detector users were still not bringing their finds in to the Museum for identification or recording. Surrey was one of the last counties to get a Finds Liaison Officer(FLO), employed by the Department of Culture Media and Sport to record stray finds made by anyone. These records are making a big difference to our understanding of objects and where they are being found.

Surrey's FLO is David Williams of Reigate. He holds identification days where people can bring in finds to be identified and recorded. He held one at Guildford Museum in October this year, which we publicised as widely as we could. (The publicity was done by Diana Roberts of Guildford House.) A metal detector user called Bernie Glover saw the article in the Surrey Advertiser and came along to meet David. As a result, he and his friend Mick Andrews have given Guildford Museum some rare Iron Age objects. Bernie found a little Iron Age brooch at Puttenham (a variant of La Tene I for the specialist) of the 4th-3rd centuries BC, and Mick has found some late Iron Age coins called 'potins' at West Horsley. These coins are made of a high tin alloy and are cast rather than struck. They are only found in SE England, and so far only in eastern Surrey.

Iron Age metal objects are very rare in Surrey, so we are delighted to have these new additions to the collections.



GEOLOGY DISPLAY

Members may have seen the new geology display in what was the 'Recent Acquisitions' case. Geology displays in the Museum have come and gone over the years with changes in layout. We do not collect geology, but it is an important background to the history of the area. This summer, the BBC were working on the publicity for their 'Natural History of Britain' programme with Alan Titchmarsh, and were keen to get local organisations involved. I saw a possibility for us here to get some national publicity and to show that we are aware of popular culture, i.e. television. Our prehistoric, Roman and Saxon displays all fitted in with themes of the programme and our case on medieval glass-making was relevant to using natural materials for quarrying and industry. I suggested to the BBC person that we could have stickers to highlight relevant displays, which was taken up. I also wanted a display about the Guildford Gap and how it has influenced human settlement from Saxon times onwards.

I ran out of time to do that, and asked Matthew Alexander to help, so he and a long-term volunteer, Kate, produced it. What we have is a scale model of the gap with information on how it was formed, and what is produced from the local rocks - chalk and flint for building, clay for pottery, brick and tile, etc.

The model is excellent, but I feel we could have done a lot more to link in with the programmes if we had had an education officer. We could have arranged talks in a lecture room and in the galleries and on local radio, walks, children's activities and all sorts of other things. The current staff just haven't got time to do all this.

MARY ALEXANDER

Samuel Wesley: 'the English Mozart' visits Guildford

by
Pat Howerd

Samuel Wesley (1766-1837) was overshadowed throughout his life, first by his father, Charles-the-hymns, later by his son, Samuel Sebastian-the-antliems. Of Charles Wesley's three children, the two boys (Charles Jr. and Samuel) were musical prodigies. They had a very secluded childhood, being forbidden to play with other children, and were given every encouragement to develop their musical talents. Child prodigies were particularly popular in England in the mid-18th century, the fashion probably receiving some stimulus from the visits of the Mozarts in 1764-5. Unlike many prodigies, the Wesley boys were not allowed to perform publicly, but were taken to play to notable musicians including William Boyce (Master of the King's Music) who called Samuel 'the English Mozart', also to celebrities such as John Rich (theatre manager who had put on the first production of *The Beggar's Opera*), Charles Burney (scholar and historian) and the composers Johann Christian Bach and Carl Friedrich Abel.

In summer 1776 the Wesley children made a prolonged visit to the Russell family in Guildford (possibly without either parent - certainly their mother was not with them because the main source for this period is a series of letters between the daughter and the mother, both called Sarah). During this visit John Russell the younger painted Samuel's portrait (which now hangs in the Royal Academy of Music). Hospitality from wealthy patrons towards professional musicians in the 'off-season' (i.e. the summer) was common, and sometimes referred to as 'bread and butter parties' because no fees were paid. Samuel, like adult visiting musicians, was expected to play to a variety of 'important' visitors, including the family of Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker of the House of Commons. It was on this visit that Samuel's rebellious streak first appears (later manifest in his provocative conversion to the Roman Catholic church, his determination to cohabit with Charlotte Martin for many years before marrying her, and his subsequent relationship with his teenage servant Sarah Suter, mother of Samuel Sebastian); in the course of the Guildford visit, Samuel got to know the Russells' friend James Price the experimental scientist, who provided amusement for the boy by allowing him to set off a cannon every morning and a firecracker every evening; according to his sister, Samuel would often refuse to perform 'if not rewarded by gunpowder'.



An article on James Price appeared In Issue 7 (December 1998) page 14

THE CASTLE MODEL

When the decision was taken to mount a display on the castle's history in the keep, I suggested that its centrepiece should be a model representing the castle at the end of the 13th century. Some records survive which, taken together with accounts of archaeological digs and chance discoveries, provide enough evidence on which to base a reasonable conjecture as to how it may have looked.

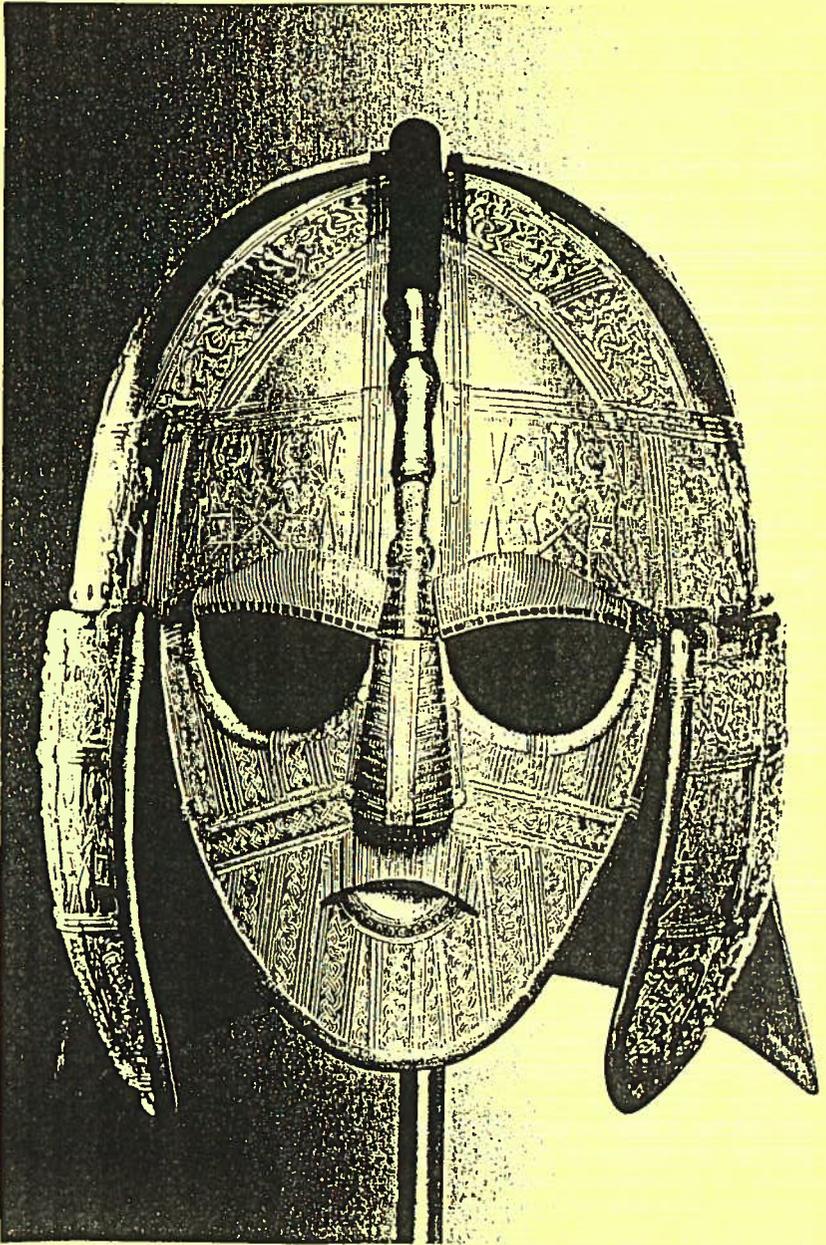
It was clear that Guildford Castle had an unusual layout. It stands on a steeply-sloping site and was very vulnerable to attack from Pewley Hill. This prompted me to represent the Castle Field as an outer bailey with a rampart and ditch. A section of such a ditch was noted at South Hall, but no masonry or foundations are known. Consequently, I showed these outer defences as timber structures - an early type which may have lasted into the 13th century. They formed a triangle, its point thrusting directly uphill, forming an effective defence. The inner bailey would have been enclosed with stone walls - I based their crenellations or battlements on those of the first phase of the keep.

Nearly every castle in the land is entered first by a gate into the outer bailey, then by another to the inner bailey. This was hard to picture at Guildford, but an outer gate opposite Tunsgate with an inner just a few yards beyond it was just possible. The keep and the other buildings on the motte were relatively straightforward, but the access to them and the line of the outer walls were not. The alignments chosen at least made sense as workable defences and some 18th century illustrations tend to confirm them.

The appearance of the buildings inside the inner bailey was based on the reconstructions of Clarendon in Wiltshire, roughly contemporary with the palace at Guildford. The positions of the palace buildings relative to each other was reasonably certain. If the Great Hall stood on the site of The Chestnuts and its neighbouring house, and if the ruins behind the Museum were those of the King's Great Chamber, then I could be fairly confident of the general position of the rest. The excavations of the 1990s had provided detailed plans of some structures, and had identified the Lord Edward's Chamber. Representing the 13th century extension to the castle premises posed problems of gradient and access - and must have done at the time.

What emerged was a pattern of courtyards and gardens between groups of buildings, less cramped and with more open space than I had imagined. It seemed like a small village within the outer walls, with chapels and fine buildings with windows in the Early English style. At the very least, I hope that people will now cease to describe the keep (or The Great Tower as we now call it) as "the castle" and realise that Guildford Castle was once one of the grandest royal residences in the kingdom.

Matthew Alexander



Reproduction of the famous helmet, which was unearthed at Sutton Hoo in 1939

Sutton Hoo in its political context

The burial mounds at Sutton Hoo are probably the best known Saxon archaeological site in the country and the beauty of the grave goods excavated as the war clouds gathered in late summer 1939 has been seen as material evidence for the life style pictured in the poem *Beowulf*. The mounds themselves are visible from the Deben estuary, the highway into the kingdom of the *Wuffingas*, and this dominating position is described in the burial of the hero *Beowulf* himself:

Then the Geat people began to construct
a mound on a headland, high and imposing,
a marker that sailors could see from afar,
and in ten days they had done the work.

The objects buried with the dead man, probably Raedwald, king of the East Anglian kingdom, indicate his status as a warrior, as a feast giver and life style provider for his warband, and probably the symbolic nature of his leadership.

A very different funeral described in *Beowulf* is that of Shield Sheafson, a warrior king of the Danes. His body was placed in a ship which was then loaded with treasure and set adrift:

They stretched their beloved chief in his boat,
laid out by the mast, amidships,
the great ring-giver. Far-fetched treasures
were piled upon him, and precious gear.
I never heard before of a ship so well furbished
With battle tackle, bladed weapons
And coats of mail. The massed treasure
Was loaded on top of him: it would travel far
On out into the ocean's sway.
They decked his body no less bountifully
With offerings than those first ones did
Who cast him away when he was a child
And launched him alone out over the waves.

The key word to be considered here is "far-fetched" for items among the goods buried with Raedwald indicate his pan-European connections and it is this aspect of the burial, the concerns being felt in southern Britain about changes taking place on the Continent, that this note primarily addresses.

Some pieces reflect the Scandinavian origins of the family; face and neck guards of chain mail similar in manufacture to the coat from Sutton Hoo have been found at Vendel and Valsgärde in Sweden as have parallels for the shield boss and the helmet whilst some of the tinned bronze plaques from this latter piece show scenes from Scandinavian mythology.

Less easily explained are the sixteen pieces of silverware originating in eastern Mediterranean. One, a great dish 74cm in diameter, bears a roundel with two figures which may represent Rome and Constantinople, the twin capitals of the Empire and the control stamps of the Emperor Anastasius (491-518), and over a century old when buried. Close to the body lay a nest of ten silver bowls and two late classical spoons, the latter inscribed with the names "Saulos" and "Paulos". Also from the eastern Mediterranean came a heavy bronze bowl decorated with shallow fluting and a central frieze with engravings of a bear, a lion, a hound and a hare.

The most likely mechanism by which these items reached East Anglia was as diplomatic gifts - objects exchanged by those at the very top of society with links and alliances across the seaways, highways for these outstanding sailors. In southern Britain these individuals merited the new status of kingship and the burial at Sutton Hoo of a child aged about 10 years old with weaponry, and therefore a status he was too young to have earned, attests the hereditary nature of the new form of leadership.

The furnished burials at Sutton Hoo date from the late 6th to the 8th centuries and are all of high status. The cemetery, reserved for the elite and placed high above the estuarine entry to the East Anglian kingdom, makes a statement about the pagan ideology and Scandinavian ancestry of the ruling dynasty. One impetus which may have lain behind this show was the increasing influence of Christianity from Merovingian Gaul, particularly in Kent where Bertha, great-grand-daughter of Clovis who had been converted in 496, was the wife of Aethelbert a hundred years later. Monotheism was spreading relentlessly throughout the late antique world and the expansion of Christianity over the Frankish kingdom would have been noted by the East Anglian rulers - they were willing enough to demonstrate their modern taste and international connections through ownership of silverware from the Byzantine world but their cultural and religious ethos was to make a stand against change by means of this grand declaration of paganism.

References

- Carver, M, 1992 *The Age of Sutton Hoo*, Woodbridge: The Boydell Press
Care Evans, A 1986 *The Sutton Hoo Ship Burial*, London: British Museum
Publications
Heaney, S 1999 *Beowulf*, London: Faber & Faber

Judie English

What I did for my 92nd birthday

In July the Friends visited Duxford War Museum. Here Ron Martin gives a personal view of his visit.

I knew it was to be a day of importance to me. Not because it was the first time I have ever spent a birthday "on my own" but rather because it gave me the opportunity to make a sort of pilgrimage, to help me understand and feel the sacrifice made by my young laboratory assistant, Ken Lord. On an early visit he showed such pride in his "wings" and was radiant as he described his first flight in a Tiger Moth. It was too, too soon afterwards that we heard of his death - as a rear gunner in a Lancaster bomber. I have long owed it to his memory to try and understand his sacrifice.

The museum covers an extensive area along one side of a fully operative airstrip. It consists of converted hangars and service buildings set in a pleasant grassed area that is freely adapted to public use. There is even an area of fun/games for younger children and adequate restaurant facilities. There is a regular coach-train providing conveyance of visitors between the many displays. Our very capable coach driver got us to the exhibition at opening time and this gave me a chance to plan the day. Hence I found myself the sole inhabitant of the American hangar. Standing beneath the huge bulk of a Stratofortress, like a prehistoric pterodactyl, in dead silence, was a weird and even awesome experience. The sheer mass of heavy machinery seemed to be hiding an evil soul behind the sheer beauty of its curvaceous outer skin. How could such a dreadful mass be able to float on air! I recovered sufficient sang froid to explore more of U S A might and was not a little relieved to come out on the grassy slopes and fresh air.

In better mood I approached what appeared to be an insignificant child's play slide. This was a launching site of the terrifying flying bombs. Did the enemy team really cheer at their early launchings? This was large scale civilian murder.

With lessening soul searching I explored numerous types of aircraft, many of passive and life-saving purposes. There were sections devoted to war tactics and civilian defences. A special section covered naval events and included mini submarines with maps explaining outstanding attacks on harbours. Civilian life and defences are explored. With so much explanation and illustration it was impossible not to gain knowledge. The many types of planes so often seen as simple spots in the sky had specific purposes, with appropriate names. Many of them had been wrecks, recovered and rebuilt. Some of the staff could be seen working with specialised tools.

I was now able to locate and deal with that nagging conscience. Firstly the rear-gunner image. I found the mental strength to overcome claustrophobia but the physical strength to reach the tail-end, even without the bulk of heavy clothing and equipment was too much. what a lonely, vulnerable cell on which to be incarcerated.

I recovered and revictualled at a welcome restaurant, before attacking my other objective. Normally it is possible for small parties to take sightseeing trips in a Dragon Rapide and if a pilot can be found it is possible to fly a Tiger Moth. I was lucky enough to find a pilot to take me up and aloft I was given control. Head in the clouds I found my answer and reward ! After a celebratory drink there was just time to look over the Concorde which impressed me with its looks and performance rather than its purpose or comfort.

Joining up with the party, it was obvious we had all had a really good day. All had been very rewarded by motion but I had been more than rewarded by emotion.

My thanks to Peter for his skill and work in organising the event.



Ron Hill found the following in The Law Society's Gazette for May 1957.

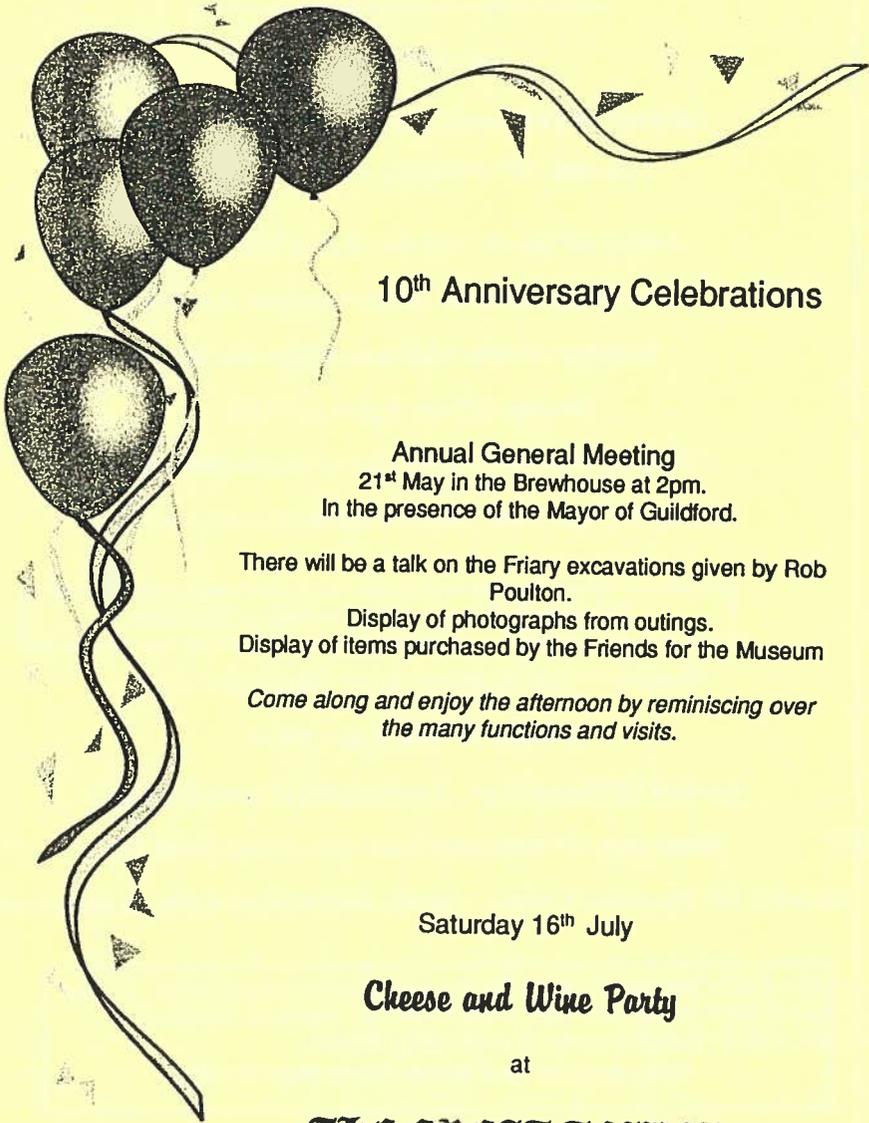
Robert Testard of Guildford held land by serjeanty of keeping the King's whores, later called pimp-tenure. There is nothing to show whether the service was allowed or disallowed, but one John de Wintershul had and even more onerous service, for he was required to find a sergeant to keep the whores for the whole of the King's army.

This is an extract from Fregments Antiquitatis, or Ancient Tenures of Land and Jocular Customs of some manors. Made public for the diversion of some. and the instruction of others, by Thomas Blount published 1679. (Deals with records from the times of Henry I and Henry III.)

FRIENDS COMMITTEE FOR 2003/2004

**Chairman Peter Hattersley, Vice-Chairman Heather Anderson,
Secretary Richard Sinker, Treasurer Tim Bryers, Curator Matthew Alexander,
Events Booking Derek Somner, Events Publicity John Wilkins,
Museum Volunteer Organizer Marjorie Williams, Newsletter Editor Eric Morgan
Jonathan Jessup, Maureen Newman, Jennifer Powell.**

We are delighted to welcome Mrs Jean Garland as a new member to our Association and look forward to meeting her at the functions and outings.



10th Anniversary Celebrations

Annual General Meeting
21st May in the Brewhouse at 2pm.
In the presence of the Mayor of Guildford.

There will be a talk on the Friary excavations given by Rob Poulton.

Display of photographs from outings.
Display of items purchased by the Friends for the Museum

Come along and enjoy the afternoon by reminiscing over the many functions and visits.

Saturday 16th July

Cheese and Wine Party

at

THE GREAT TOWER

Make a note in your Diary

EVENTS 2005

Tuesday 1st February 7 pm - Museum open evening

Saturday 19th February 12 noon - Skittles

Sunday 20th March 10.30 am - Visit to Wotton House

Wednesday 20th April - Visit to Prinzgauer, Guildford

Saturday 14th May 10.30 am - Vintage Bus Tour

Saturday 21st May 2 pm - 10th AGM

Thursday 9th June 10.30 am - Surrey Villages (Wonersh)

Sunday 19th June 8 am - Sixpenny Handley/Cranbourne Chase

Saturday 16th July - 10th Anniversary Celebration

Tuesday 5th July 10,30 am - Surrey Villages (Bletchingly)

Saturday 23rd July 8 am - Oxford

Tuesday 16th August 9 am - Lancing College Chapel & St Mary's

Wednesday 14th September 8 am - Cirencester & River Trip

Thursday 10th November 8.30am - Swindon GWR Museum & Science Museum tour

The Editor welcomes items for the Newsletter or comments. Please send them to Eric Morgan, 21 St Michael's Avenue, Guildford, GU3 3LY. Telephone Number (01483 233344).

Copy date for next Newsletter is May 1st 2005