

To Mollie (from a hill-top in France)

The following poem was written by Duncan Tovey for his four year old daughter. Second Lieutenant Duncan Tovey went to France in September 1914 and was wounded in December of the same year. Later he was commissioned as an instructor in the School of Musketry at Bisley and served again in France in a Sniping School which took him up to the front line. This aggravated his wound and he was discharged from the Army. He died at The Old Post House in Worplesdon on 5th May 1918 and is buried in St Mary's Churchyard. His father was a former Rector of Worplesdon (1886-1912).

I saw a garden in Flanders,
Amid the red ruin of war,
And the roses were blooming bravely
As ever they flowered before.
The trees were all shattered and broken
And death in the garden held sway,
But the bloom the roses gave token
That peace would return some day.

And I thought of a garden in England
Where, in summer, the roses are red,
And the ramblers are flaunting their clusters
Over my little one's head.
And I dreamed the soft sound of her singing
Had called the guns to cease
And the Lord of the Gardens was bringing
Us home to the Garden of Peace.

FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM

NEWSLETTER

December 2014



Issue 35

Borough of Guildford.

RULES FOR THE **Safety of the General Public** IN CASE OF **AIR RAIDS.**

To those who happen to be in the Street.

Take cover immediately. There is danger from bombs from aircraft, also from fragments of shells and bullets, etc., from guns used against aircraft. The assembly of crowds is very dangerous, and might prove fatal. The nearest basement would be the safest place. Any fragments of shells should be handed to the Police, for the purpose of being forwarded to the War Office for expert examination. Unexploded bombs must not be touched, but information respecting them should be given to the Police at once. Do not strike matches to light pipes, etc., nor use electric hand-lamps. Obey orders given by the Police quickly.

To those in Private Houses.

Stay there—preferably on the ground floor, but, should there be a cellar, in the cellar. Provide yourselves with matches, candles, or electric hand-lamps, and turn out lights. Be prepared for electricity being turned off at works. Should gas be turned off at the works, or should you turn off gas at meter, see all gas burner taps are properly turned off before the gas is turned on again. Stand away from walls lest they fall on you.

One thing NOT to do.

Do not rush out of the house to see what is going on.

SPECIAL WARNING TO ALL.

Read new Lighting Order of the 21st October, 1915, posted throughout the Borough, and act accordingly. **This Order will be strictly enforced.**

Expert opinion is against warning by blowing of syrens or ringing of bells in case of air raid. It has been decided to discontinue such warnings in Guildford in future.

G. S. ODLING-SMEE,
Mayor.

24th October, 1915.

Museum Collection - inventory of all items

Earlier this summer, our Chairman Nick Bale started as a volunteer helping to take a physical inventory of the Archaeology Collections held at the Museum. Catriona Smellie and Andrew Longworth initiated this programme that will eventually cover all collections as part of a wider review. Here Nick tells us about the collections.

The Archaeological Collections make up two thirds of the items in the Museum's custody, so this is a major part of the programme as a whole.

What is in the Archaeological Collections?

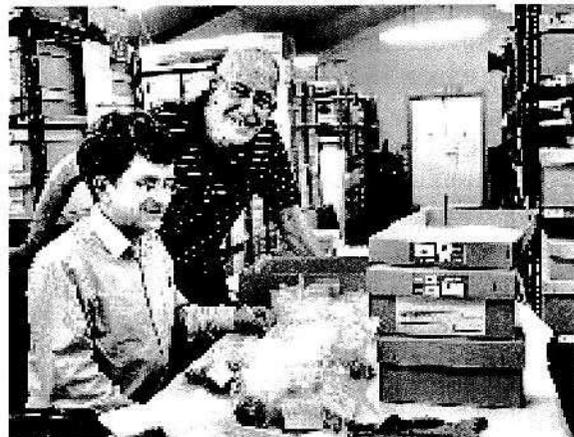
I have no previous experience of archaeology or archaeological digs, so the process of opening the storage boxes to see what is inside has been a process of discovery for me. The first boxes that I examined contained the excavation records of particular sites. Inside, I found:-

- site notebooks: rough exercise books containing a day by day or place by place diary of the work with sketches and notes
- cross sections of the ground, maps of sites and structures, pottery diagrams, graphs of finds, technical reports.
- occasional photographs of the site, the trenches and pits, and occasionally a photo of a significant find.
- draft and final reports, including slides for presentations.

Later, the storage boxes I examined contained the found objects, typically, sherds of pottery, animal bones, pieces of shell, glass, small metal items, tile, brick and mortar ("ceramic building material" in technical parlance). These items were numbered and referenced, sometimes individually and sometimes with related items in small padded boxes for the most delicate items and in polythene bags for the durable items. Some locations had produced ten or more boxes of such items.

Archaeology is clearly a detailed and painstaking activity.

There were some fascinating items amongst the little bags and boxes, for example: one of our volunteers recently found a small



Andrew Longworth and volunteer Nick Bale

ducks head, about 5 cm long. This would have been part of a small Roman statue. Another volunteer was really excited to open a box and find that one of the items was dug up in the street where she lives

Where did the items come from?

I volunteered on irregular days spread quite widely apart. As a result, the programme had moved on to a different section of shelves on each visit. One shelf contained finds from the site of a Roman pottery in the Farnham area, another had finds from a medieval glass-making site near Alfold. Several of the urban sites stretched over many different periods from Saxo-Norman forwards to modern times. The redevelopment of many sites in 20th century in the town centres of Guildford and other Surrey towns opened the way for archaeologists to discover what lay underneath the former buildings.

A large part of the Archaeological Collection belongs to the Surrey Archaeological Society: the results of various projects undertaken from its establishment in the 19th century to date. Other items are the result of work by the Museum's own archaeological personnel and external archaeological units engaged by landowners when building work is due to take place. A third group is from antiquarian collections, stray finds donated by members of the public and items known as 'treasure' finds. The cataloguing system is designed to keep separate track of items belonging to the Surrey Archaeological Society and Guildford Borough Council.

Why is the inventory needed?

A major part of the inventory is to verify exactly where everything is so that object locations can be updated. Also, some objects are listed with no storage location which makes locating these objects difficult.

Over the decades, items added to the Collection have been recorded based on the requirements of the catalogue current at that time. Methods and standards of cataloguing have developed over the years, and consequently, there are some gaps and inconsistencies in the records. For example, in some cases related items are individually recorded, in others, they are recorded jointly under the same entry.

In addition, it is necessary to check the condition of the stored items, especially delicate items, like glass, and items that can deteriorate, like metals.

As volunteers, we check what is actually in each storage box and record details of the contents and accession numbers. In addition, the condition of the items is checked and we note whether the wrapping or packaging is adequate. Catriona or Andrew are close at hand to answer questions and decide on any difficult or unusual matters. The details recorded by each volunteer are updated to a master spreadsheet and this information can be tracked back to identify the volunteer and their original notes. In addition to providing information for updating the catalogue, the spreadsheet will be used to identify priorities for action required to protect any items at risk.

Who are the volunteers?

A team of two to five volunteers is working at the Store most Wednesdays Thursdays and Fridays under the supervision of Catriona or Andrew. Some are interested adults who have free time on these days, like myself. Others are young people aiming for careers in archaeology and museum services. During the summer there was an influx of students working during their summer holidays. More volunteers are needed to replace those who no longer have time for this. If you, or someone you know, would be interested in becoming a volunteer, please contact Catriona.smellie@guildford.gov.uk for more information. Volunteers

do not need to have specific knowledge or experience of archaeology, but will need to be comfortable using computers to type up results.



Catriona Smellie and volunteer Chris Heatherington

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.

Heritage Services - behind the scenes

At our committee meetings, Jill Draper, Manager Heritage Services reports on the work of the Heritage team, public programmes and developments taking place at the Museum and related Heritage buildings. The following are some of the significant events that have happened since our last newsletter:

A major programme of repairs to the Museum was undertaken in Spring 2014, including the rebuilding of two fragile chimneys and repairs to walls, particularly in 48 Quarry Street. During the work, areas of medieval walls were uncovered in Castle Arch house, including fireplace flues. These are remains of the west gatehouse of Guildford castle that were incorporated into Castle Arch House, probably in the 16th century. It's exciting to think that these flues must have once heated a room in the castle's gatehouse.

The Castle was also the subject of maintenance as frost and other weather damage to the Castle Keep walls was repaired in early Summer 2014. The work included removing plant growth and then re-pointing and re-rendering walls to prevent further growth and deterioration. Finally, a coat of lime wash was applied to provide a protective finish to preserve the walls for the future.

At about the same time, it was necessary to refurbish the Guildhall clock. Its case was rotting, the gilding was flaking off and the faces were deteriorating, all necessitating repair and conservation. In addition, repairs were needed to the cogs of the Guildhall clock, following vandalism a few years ago. Some parts of the clock were removed during work and it was strange to see the High Street with a hole where the clock face would usually be. Now the work is complete and the clock looks splendid.

In June 2014 Guildford Museum was awarded Accredited status by Arts Council England. This is the government's minimum standards scheme for museums. Standards have been raised since the previous Accreditation award in 2009 and include requirements in governance, management, collections management, and public services. A number of new documents were prepared and

approved by the Council's Executive for the application. These included a new collections policy and forward plan. The Museum's application included care of the art collection, management of Guildford House Gallery and the off-site store – all under the Heritage team.

Two key members of Heritage staff were appointed or made permanent. Stuart Wingate took up his post in June 2014 as Customer Operations and Communications Manager. This is a senior position, responsible for management of the Heritage buildings, of operational staff and marketing strategy. In addition, Charles Robinson was appointed to the permanent staff as Hospitality Officer, after filling the position on a temporary basis for over two years. Charles is responsible for managing public and private lets and hires of the various buildings.

Much work has been put into the Museum development project in preparation for resubmitting the application in November this year. The overall scope of the scheme to link the Museum to the Castle grounds remains broadly the same. Consultations have taken place with Heritage Lottery Fund officers, English Heritage and the Museum's architects, ZMMA, to refine the proposals. This has resulted in some changes to the project.

- The new entrance building in the Castle grounds will contain the reception and shop.
- The entrance building will lead into a spectacular new space for temporary exhibitions, created within the ruins of the Kings Chamber, and into a new "link" building with a lift and small exhibition spaces on three floors. This will give views to Castle Cliffe Gardens and Lewis Carroll's House.
- The first floor of Castle Arch House above will continue to house the Surrey Archaeological Society library as well as a study and research space containing the museum library, with terminals giving access to collections information. There will also be a "club room" for volunteers, Friends and Town Guides
- The main exhibition space containing new displays of the history of Guildford will be on the ground floor of Castle Arch House. The displays will tell the story of the town by

describing the Guildford seen by important characters, and from important buildings, in Guildford's history.

- A small café and terrace for tables will be sited in the Castle grounds, close to the new Museum entrance.
- The buildings facing Quarry Street, in particular the space now used for temporary exhibitions and the classroom, will be developed as a learning suite for all ages. It will house an expanded programme for schools, holiday activities for families and events and activities for adults. The programmes will cater for both primary and secondary school students, taking account of changes in the teaching of history and other subjects. The first floor space in the Quarry Street buildings will house the Victorian Schoolroom as an integral part of the education facility.

The revised project includes a broader role for the Museum and Heritage team in establishing a heritage quarter for the town. This will stretch from the High Street, Quarry Street, Racks Close to Tunsgate, with the Museum and the Castle at its heart. This is now included as part of the Guildford Town Centre Vision.

Nick Bale



Richard Williams takes over as our Honorary Treasurer

After posting details of the vacant Honorary Treasurer position on the Institute of Chartered Accountants website, Richard Williams from Farnham contacted us and he has agreed to take over this role. Richard was Finance Director and Managing Director for a global recruitment business in Guildford before retirement in 2012. He completed a BA Local History degree at University of Surrey in his spare time whilst working and now is a volunteer at Farnham Museum



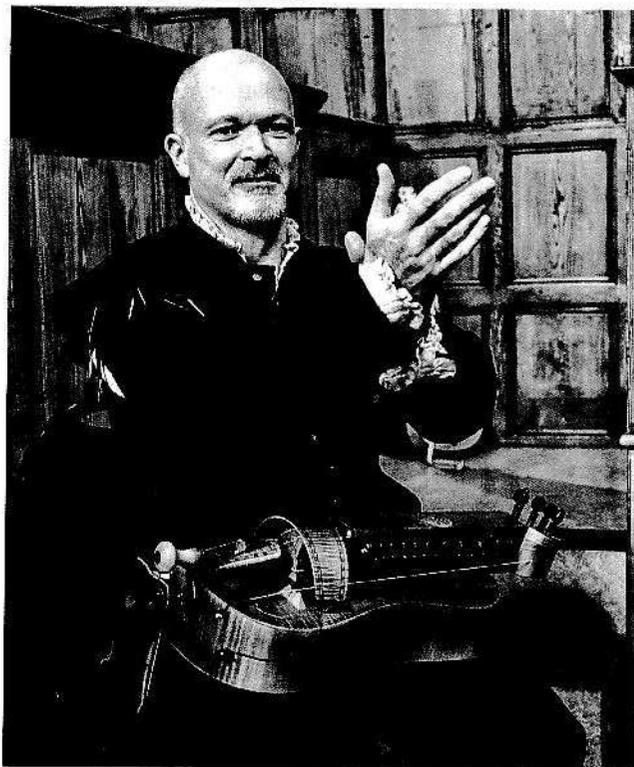
Library. He is also Treasurer for the independent health charity, Oakleaf Enterprise in Guildford. This charity provides vocational training services for those suffering from mental health issues. We are very pleased that Richard has joined the committee and his expertise and knowledge will be invaluable for us in the years to come.

Jez Smith - Heritage Team Access Officer

Jez has been Access Officer with Guildford Heritage Services since Spring 2013. Nick Bale spoke to him a short time ago and this is what he discovered.

The overall aim of his role is to make the sites and services managed by the Heritage Team more accessible to a wider audience. Any social or cultural groups who are under-represented in visitor figures may be included within this remit, e.g. families can be a hard to reach group. This is also an important aspect of the Heritage Lottery Fund proposal, and Jez has contributed to the activity plan in the forthcoming submission.

Jez, who originally comes from Surrey, was previously Education Officer at Cowdray Ruins (a ruined Tudor nobleman's mansion in Midhurst). At Cowdray, he developed the programme of tours and activities for school and adult group visits, including organizing a series of living history events at the site.



Apart from his part time role as Access Officer, Jez is a musician specializing in medieval and Tudor music. On Heritage Day, you may have seen him dressed up as a medieval musician performing at the Guildhall. He talks about and plays a variety of musical

instruments. These would have been familiar in Tudor times, such as the hurdy gurdy but they sound rather strange to us today.

I asked Jez a few questions about his role as a member of the Heritage Service Team

How did you start your involvement in the heritage field?

I have always had a love of history, but was not always fortunate enough to pursue this interest in the working world. Prior to working in the heritage sector I worked as a database developer/IT analyst in the charity sector for 10 years. During this time, I completed a second degree in Archaeology and Landscape Studies through the University of Surrey Adult Education programme. Archaeology remains a keen area of interest to me, although I no longer have time to volunteer on excavations. I subsequently completed a distance learning MA in Museum Studies with Leicester University, and gained a large amount of voluntary experience in the sector. I also worked at the British Museum on a database project applying both the technology and heritage sides of my experience.

Improving access is quite a broad objective. What does this mean in practice?

Improving physical access is an important aspect of the job, but it also includes a much wider remit to remove barriers to access our sites and services which may be caused by other means, such as intellectual, financial and cultural barriers. For example, the way our exhibition text is written and how it is displayed may not be clearly understood by some people. Nevertheless, a lot of my work does involve working with groups with physical disabilities or learning disabilities, but not exclusively.

Some of my projects at present are:

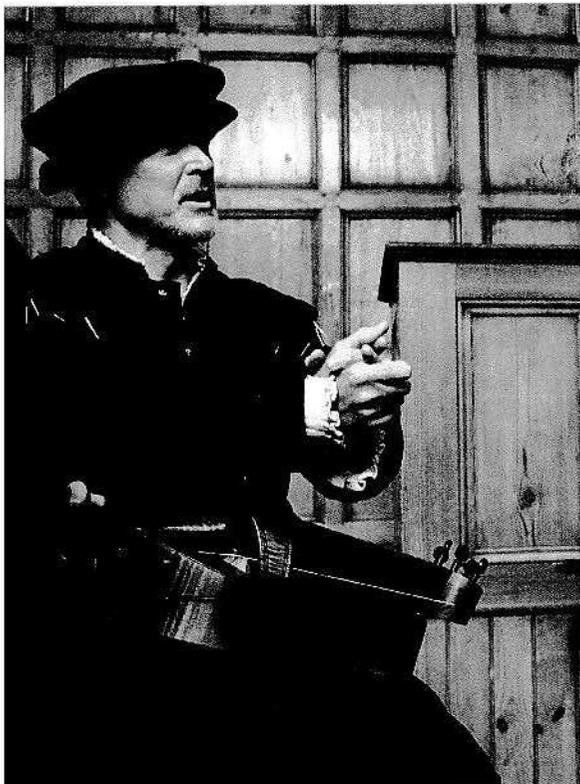
Style Guide: I have carried out a review of the text panels in the Museum and I am working with Lynn Szygenda to produce a style guide, which will ensure that in future, the information around the museum is written in a consistent, relevant and accessible style.

Victorian Schoolroom: I am looking at the possibility of opening out the schoolroom service for adult groups (e.g. U3A, NADFAS etc.)

Next year, we hope to move forward with the **Access to Collections** project. This project will create an online database facility displaying 1000 objects from the Museum's collections.

Do you get to work with members of the public in your role?

The role does involve some work with members of the public, although not as much as I would like. In particular, there may be an opportunity next year to work with the Friends in the consultation stage of the Access to Collections, provided that its funding is approved. I will certainly look for other opportunities in the future, and if anyone from the Friends would like to talk to me directly, it would be a pleasure to hear from you.



The Ockham Hoard

In May 2013, workers installing a pipe during the redevelopment of the former Hautboy Inn, Ockham, discovered a small cache of Bronze Age objects. These were reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer (FLO), David Williams, who identified the find as a Bronze Age bronze hoard.

The Ockham Hoard (as it has become known) comprises six 'palstaves' (a distinctive kind of Bronze Age axehead), two spiral finger rings, and two 'Sussex Loop' bracelets. The bronze objects seem to have been buried in a pottery vessel, possibly a bucket urn (a pot shaped like a modern bucket with fairly straight sides that can be about 60cm tall), of which eight pieces were salvaged.



Sussex Loops are made from a single bar of bronze, bent and flattened into rings. Bracelets like these are generally found within 16 miles of Brighton (hence the name 'Sussex Loops'), making this hoard a significant find for British archaeology.

Experts at the British Museum have compared this hoard to another similar one known as the 'near Lewes hoard' and think it dates to the Middle Bronze Age (around 1400-1250 BC). Middle Bronze Age hoards are relatively rare, adding to the significance of the Ockham Hoard.

As this hoard includes two or more prehistoric base metal objects, the hoard qualified as Treasure and was reported to the coroner. Treasure items can take quite a long time to be processed before they arrive at the museum. There are multiple stages involving the coroner, regional FLOs, subject specialists at the British Museum, and valuation committees, as well as our own internal collections panel discussions.

Whenever an object is offered to Heritage Services, a small group of us consider the merits of that object against a series of criteria including collecting priorities (found within our collections development policy), its condition and how it could be used, among other things. Because we have very full stores, we are not generally accepting new objects to the collections at the moment unless they are of exceptional quality or significance. We all felt this hoard met our collecting criteria and was important, so we are in the process of acquiring it.

I hope that it will arrive at the museum in the next few months – perhaps in time to be a particularly exciting Christmas present!

For more information about the Portable Antiquities Scheme and about what constitutes Treasure, go to <http://finds.org.uk/documents/advice.pdf>

Catriona Smellie, Collections Officer

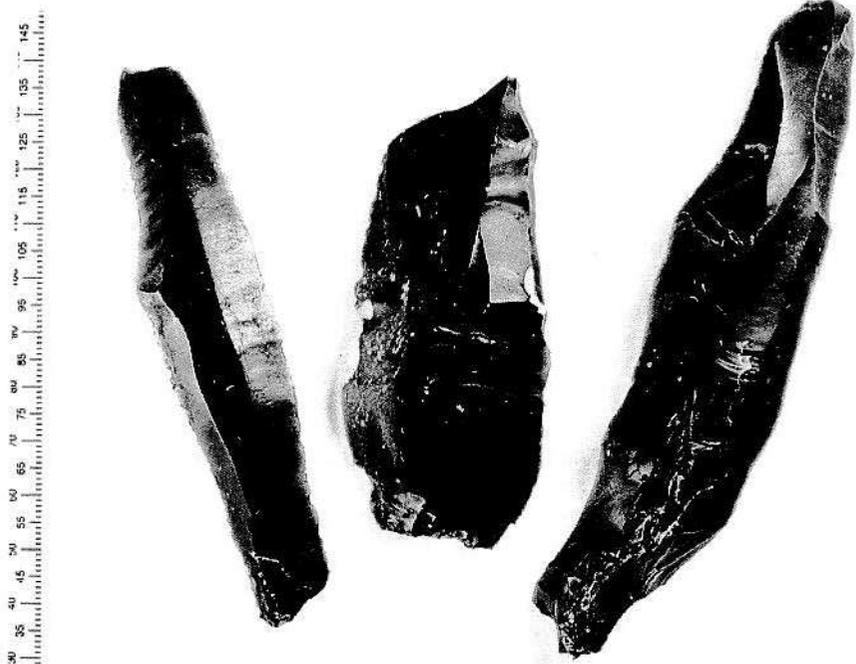


2,000 YEARS OLD: The reverse of the Celtic silver unit coin found by Alison Harrington in a field near Brockham in May 2014. This coin was from the Corieltauvi tribe, whose territory was in Leicestershire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire



Seen in Guildford

Flints discovered under Guildford fire station yard



Ron Shettle, who is well known to the Museum and a former contributor to these pages, was formerly a fireman at Guildford and forty years ago found some stone age or megalithic flints on the site. Mr Shettle had previously studied archaeology for a year at Dorking's evening institute while he was stationed in the town. "Stone Age flints are recognisable, if you have seen them," he said.

"The average person wouldn't recognise them. I knew what I was looking at."

Those finds, about 40 years ago, were recorded in the Guildford museum and with the Surrey Archaeological Society.

When work was proposed to demolish the fire station, Ron reminded the authorities of his earlier discovery of flints on the site and so an excavation by Oxford Archaeology took place between June and October 2013.

The most exciting discovery uncovered during the excavation was a very rare scatter of flint artefacts from the late Upper Palaeolithic (from around 10-15,000 years ago). These date from the time around the end of the last ice age. The flints, which were very well preserved, included 'long blades', some of which were up to 16cm in length, scrapers that would have been used to remove animals' hides, and burins for boring

Nick Truckle, of Surrey County Council's heritage conservation team says the flints are in excellent condition and were found exactly where hunter-gatherers left them around 12,000 BC despite intervening centuries of river flooding and development

Sue Hanford, Surrey County Council's Project Manager for the construction programme said, "The discovery of such an important prehistoric site at Guildford fire station was an unexpected and exciting find."

Oxford Archaeology Project Manager Gerry Thacker added, "It is very rare that we find sites like this which have remained undisturbed throughout the millennia. The Iron Age and Roman ditches that we also found were dug through the top of the soil where we found the flints. We need to be more aware that sites of this nature exist and are out there to be uncovered."

The flints were meticulously excavated by the site team who divided the site into a series of one metre squares, with each square carefully hand dug in layers, and each flint longer than 1cm recorded in its precise position.

So far over 2,400 flints have been recovered, with others still contained within the soil samples that were retrieved from the site, and which are being sieved through a fine mesh. Samples were also taken for optically stimulated luminescence, which can provide the date that the flint bearing soils were last exposed to sunlight. Soil samples were retrieved to look for charcoal or pollen that may have survived from any plants and trees present in the vicinity.

The finds and other data are now being studied by specialists from Oxford Archaeology and the University of Oxford, and will help to shed light on how our hunter-gathering ancestors lived.



Helyn Clack, Surrey County Council's Cabinet Member for Community Services, said: "To have made this important discovery in Surrey is very exciting. This is a particularly rare find because there are very few intact British sites as old or complex as this one.

"We now have experts doing detailed studies on these flints, which we hope will give us more answers about the lives of the people that used them and how they lived."

Some of the flints may be displayed at the county council's Surrey History Centre in Woking when this work has finished.

British Association of Museums

Many of the Museums mentioned look really interesting but they are in the North so I have selected some in the South that could be visited more easily

Dulwich Picture Gallery has been open for over 200 years and this year hosts an exhibition of Murillo paintings until May. The paintings have come from several major institutions like the Louvre and Prado and will be worth paying a visit.

If you happen to be near Shrewsbury you might like to call in to the new Museum and Art Gallery which has opened up in the old Victorian Music Hall. Their exhibits range from pre-history and Roman to the contemporary world. So well worth a visit.

The South Eastern Museum Area day was held in Chertsey Museum. A welcome was given with a snapshot of Chertsey founded in 666AD. Chertsey, The town is associated with significant events in history, the Magna Carta, the book of common prayer and the orator and statesman, Charles Fox. It was home to the largest Benedictine Abbey in England, sadly, it did not escape the ravages of 1536.

The Friends of Gunnersbury Park and Museum are celebrating a double success in receiving awards of £4.7 million under the Parks for People scheme and £4.1 million from the HLF Heritage grants scheme. Over the next five years the large Mansion will be opened up to create a museum celebrating the lives of people in Hounslow and Ealing.

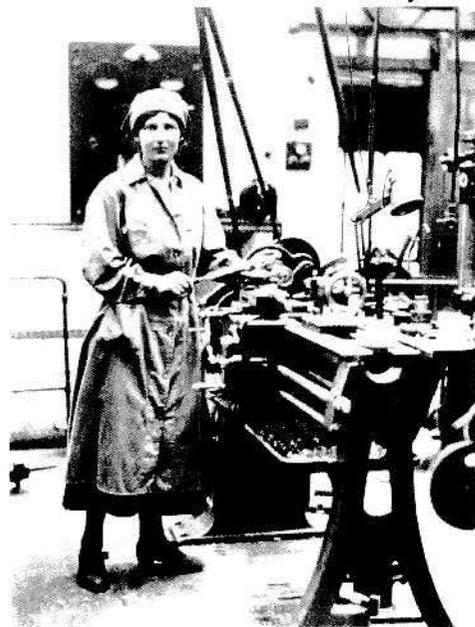
Brooklands is opening a new 4D theatre showing what it was like racing round the 1930's racing track at 100 mph in a 24 litre Napier-Railton. Could be very exciting if you have a liking for speed.

Sandra Morgan

First World War Exhibition at Museum

This told us how the Canadians had been stationed at Witley which in the summer of 1919 housed 30,000 soldiers waiting to go home. It was a large sprawling camp with row upon row of huts. It included a YMCA, post office, two banks, a veterinary hospital and a theatre/cinema. Soldiers usually spent about six weeks at the camp in training before passing to other camps or the front. A massive riot in 1919 led to the civilian buildings being destroyed. The troops felt they were not being repatriated to Canada quick enough. The huts were removed after the war only to be replaced for the Second World War. Today little remains of the site apart from the odd road.

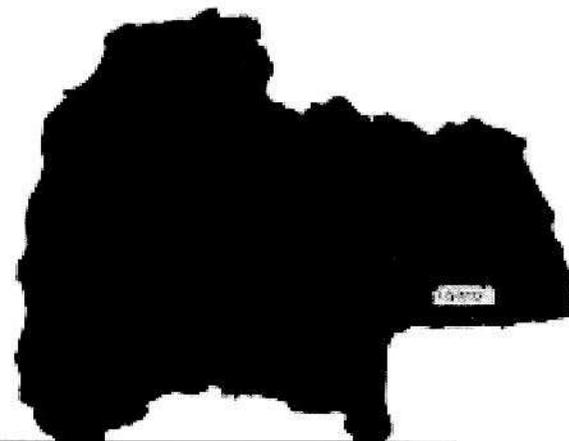
As the war went on food became in short supply and queues formed at the shops. Food ships were being lost and the farms were less efficient as so many men had joined the forces. In April 1916 Guildford Bakers declared that they would not be baking any hot cross buns for Good Friday and in 1917 the King urged people



Mrs Charman , a munitions worker at Rice Brothers, Guildford They employed 50 people , nearly all of them Women

Zeppelin Raids

German Zeppelins dropped bombs on Croydon in October 1915 and, on 13th of that month, moved to the St Catherine's Hill area of Guildford.



Zeppelin bomb fragment, LG3777

This bomb fragment came from the St Catherine's Hill bombing and was one of 12 dropped by Zeppelin L13. Luckily, the only casualty was one swan, and little damage was caused in the area. One insurance company with premises in Guildford offered insurance against injury or damage caused by Zeppelin or other air attack

The first German air attack on Britain took place by aeroplane in December 1914 in the first year of the First World War. The following January, German Zeppelins crossed the Channel and dropped bombs on East Anglia, killing 20 people and starting a wave of air attacks by airship. Zeppelins were quiet and their attacks were frightening.

A Zeppelin is a type of rigid airship, that is, an airship with a rigid, metal frame filled with hydrogen gas. Blimps and semi-rigid airships use pressurised gas to maintain their shape. Winston Churchill famously mocked German airships as 'enormous bladders of combustible and explosive gas'. Despite this ridicule, Zeppelins

proved difficult to attack, particularly because they flew at such a great height. However, Zeppelins were at the mercy of wind direction which meant that they were difficult to steer and it was almost impossible to deploy them accurately against specific targets.

A documentary on Channel 4 in 2013 has suggested that the huge volume of cow intestine required for making the outer shells of the Zeppelins during World War One meant that Germany temporarily outlawed the production of sausages.

Zeppelins and other rigid airships were used more and more heavily across Europe for passengers, and in German and Italian military operations, from 1900 to the 1930s. The name Zeppelin comes from Count Zeppelin, who is responsible for developing the design of these airships. In 1937, an airship called Hindenburg caught fire and exploded in New Jersey killing 35 people of the 97 on board, as well as one individual on the ground. This event, which has since become known as the Hindenburg Disaster, effectively destroyed public confidence in airships. There are no rigid airships in operation today.

Zeppelin L13 was also called 'Hansa', a word that was used in Germany to refer to the Hanseatic League (a Medieval trading alliance across much of Northern Europe that lasted into the 17th Century), and which was often used to name ships and companies. On 19th September 1912, Count Zeppelin commanded L13 Hansa on the first passenger carrying Zeppelin flight outside Germany, taking 24 passengers to Denmark and Sweden. During the First World War, machine guns and missile equipment were added to the hull of the Zeppelin. L13 Hansa was decommissioned in 1916.

The raid on Guildford took place on the night of Wednesday October 13 1915, and it was a beautifully clear night. Five airships crossed the North Sea to our coasts, and they dropped in all 102 explosive bombs and 87 incendiary bombs killing 71 people and injuring 128. London's share of these casualties was 87 killed and 87 injured.

The Zeppelin that reached Guildford was the L.13 and it was in command of Kapitanleutnant Mathy, one of the most daring and capable commanders in the German Naval Air Service. He and the commander of another Zeppelin were to circle London and attack it from the south-west and south-east respectively. Mathy in the L.13 swept round by St Albans, Watford, Uxbridge and Staines and so to Guildford, where he twisted about, probably lost. The official German report said that the water works at Hampton had been attacked. The official report on the raid was not released until March 1919. Here is the section relating to Guildford.

"At about 10pm on the 13th inst., a telephone call was received that a Zeppelin had been seen proceeding towards Guildford. At 10.05 another message was received from Newlands Corner that a Zeppelin had just passed there going in the direction of Guildford. At about 10.10 a Zeppelin was seen hovering over the town. A few minutes later a brilliantly blue flare was dropped from the Zeppelin. Subsequently the Zeppelin circled round the borough, and then went in a northerly direction towards Wood Street where it turned round and came back to Guildown Road, Guildford. At about 10.25 another brilliantly blue flare was seen to drop from the Zeppelin, and this was immediately followed by the explosion of three bombs. After a short interval another blue flare was dropped, followed by the explosion of several bombs. At 10.40pm. the Zeppelin disappeared over St Catherine's in the direction of Guildford."

Catriona Smellie, Collections Officer

Seen in Guildford – The door is in Quarry Street beyond the Castle Arch.