

FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM

# NEWSLETTER

*JULY 1998*



*issue 6*



The Undercroft

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## From the Editor

Elizabeth Cobbett retired as our Chairman at the Annual General Meeting on May 28th. She was a member of the steering committee and guided us through to the successful launch of the 'Friends' three years ago. As our first chairman she was in the unenviable position of stepping into the unknown but she rose to the challenge and the excellent state of the Association today stands as a monument to her work. At the start she stated she would only remain in office for three years and although we shall miss her on committee we shall still enjoy her company at the meetings. We all send our thanks and best wishes to you Elizabeth.

Our new Chairman is Heather Anderson, she has been on the committee for two years and we look forward to working with her. We would also like to give a warm welcome to Sheila Stirling and Richard Sinker who have joined the committee.

"Our heritage will survive longer in its original condition if we avoid damage and deterioration through neglect and bad housing conditions". So says the caption to the excellent museum display entitled "Stop the Rot" in which examples of conservation of needlework, glass, timber and leather are shown. The same statement also applies to the castle and on page 13 Mary Alexander mentions plans to conserve some of the most important features of the castle. Due to their poor state the public has no access to them but let us hope that they can at least be preserved.

The Undercroft has now been furnished as a wine merchants shop and our Curator gives his reasons for doing so in an article starting on page 6. The Undercroft (opposite the Angel Hotel in the High Street) is reckoned one of the finest in the country. It is open from 2pm to 4pm on Tuesdays and Thursdays and 12 noon to 4pm on Saturdays.

Finally Heritage Day will be on Saturday 12th September when many of Guildford's well known and not so well known buildings will be open to the public. Don't miss it! - Enjoy your magazine.

# Retiring Chairman's Report to AGM

I would like to thank the Committee one and all for the support they have given to me, not only this last year but from the time we formed. As I am sure you will remember I told you of my intention to resign from the Chairmanship and committee this evening and I am pleased to assure you that I have every confidence in the committee and feel I am leaving the Friends in very capable and safe hands. I am delighted to know that my desire last year of attaining the two hundred member mark has been passed.

I am sorry that John Brearley is not with us this evening. He has now made three things for the Friends, the Stoke D'Abernon chest, the Hereford chair and now a counter to go in the Undercroft - how lucky we are to have the services of such a master craftsman.

To finish on a high note for those of us who didn't manage to get to the Skittles match, don't miss it next year. A jolly good time was had by all and Peter Hattersley presented a cup to be played for every year. Needless to say the Hattersley team won it - so watch this space next year to see if it changes hands!

Yours very sincerely,

*Elizabeth Cobbett*

In his vote of thanks Honorary Freeman Bill Bellerby praised Mrs Cobbett for guiding the Association so successfully through its formative years and as a token of our thanks she was presented with a book of 2000 reproduction post cards of Surrey.-Ed.

## COMMITTEE FOR 1988/9

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Chairman          | Heather Anderson  |
| Vice-Chairman     | Bill Bellerby     |
| Treasurer         | Tim Bryers        |
| Secretary         | Derek Somner      |
| Editor            | Eric Morgan       |
| Matthew Alexander | Maureen Newman    |
| Jennifer Powell   | Richard Sinker    |
| Sheila Stirling   | Marjorie Williams |

## Secretary's Letter

March brought our 1997/8 year to a close and I think that I can safely say that our Association has had a successful year. During the year our membership has increased from 175 to 233 plus 2 Institutional members. Alas, since March, 42 members have not yet renewed their subscriptions. No doubt half of these will eventually find their renewal forms buried beneath a pile of paperwork but some will have inevitably moved to other areas or found new interests. Two members have taken the plunge and signed on for life membership bringing our total in this category to four.

The Treasurer's accounts show a healthy surplus of nearly £2000.00 for the year after payment of our expenses and for the construction of the museum's interactive computer.

Apart from income derived from membership fees we are most grateful for the donations received from some visitors on guided town walks and I sincerely thank all those members who donate so much time, in all types of weather, to lead these walks.

Social events are our other main source of funds. During the course of last year we have had 2 full day coach outings, 2 guided walks, 2 lectures, 7 tours of Surrey villages & mansions, a coffee morning/sale, a quiz evening and a skittles match. We are now well into our 1998/99 year and, as can be seen from the enclosed leaflet, our future events programme is even more ambitious. Many hours of planning and organising are required to ensure these events are successful and we are most grateful to all of those members who contribute their time so readily. I must particularly thank Peter Hattersley for his dedication in organising the majority of our events and add my personal thanks to Pauline Hulse who has so kindly taken over the typing of the many letters generated by Peter's work.

You may remember that at last year's AGM we agreed to provide £1000.00 for an interactive display at the Museum. This has now been constructed to suit the purpose at a total cost of £884.00 including a large screen monitor. A demonstration was given at the museum's open evening and I am now working on an

acceptable programme to be installed as a permanent feature. During one of our committee meetings it was suggested that the Friend's should have their own millennium project and it was agreed that we would concentrate on one of Guildford's most valuable assets - the 13th century Undercroft. Under Matthew's direction, it would be made more attractive by being furnished in the style of a wine merchant of that period. So far this year we have provided £750.00 for a replica 13th century oak counter and £490.00 for a set of huge butt casks. These together with the replica Hereford chair which we provided during our second year, have made an excellent start to the project.

However, our contribution to the museum is not all financial. During the year members have given many hours of their time stewarding various functions. Marjorie Williams has provided a breakdown of the hours involved. Stewarding in the undercroft 365 hours, at exhibitions 330 hours, the museum stall 746 hours and providing refreshments at functions 60 hours. A staggering total of 1492 hours! On behalf of the committee I thank all the volunteers involved in this work and congratulate Marjorie on her organisation of the various rotas.

We have had a good year but there is, of course, still much to be done and your committee look forward to your continued support.

*Derek Somner*  
Hon Secretary



(01483) 539447

#### NEW MEMBERS

We are delighted to welcome the following new members

Mrs Berry Baker  
Dr E and Mr A Blair  
Mr Alan and Mrs Pam Bowley  
Mrs Browne  
Mr and Mrs J Cornell  
Mr David Farmer  
Mrs Ann Ford

Mr Malcom Ford  
Mr J and Mrs E Hannan  
Mr T Higgins  
Mrs Hilary Leigh  
Mr Dennis McCarthy  
Mr R and Mrs J Nicholas  
Ms Daphne Padfield

The list continues on page 14

## The Curator's Column

Thanks to the generous financial support given by the Friend's, the Undercroft is now displayed as a wine merchants shop and I give the reasons for this in the article that follows. In addition to the 'Hereford' chair which you previously provided, a counter and two basket weave chairs, to a Roman/mediaeval design, have been added. A copy of the mediaeval face jug found at Tunsgate, has also been made and is on display on the chest along with copies of a polychrome jug and pottery drinking vessels. The money has been well spent and will form an attraction for all and in particular I am sure you will enjoy visiting it.

### The Undercroft - a mediaeval wine merchant's shop?

The mediaeval undercroft at 72, High Street, Guildford is one of the finest examples in the country. Dating from the end of the 13th century, this vaulted semi-basement would have been a shop, rather than merely a store. The high-quality stonework, with its carved corbels or brackets, was certainly meant to be seen and admired. Undercrofts like this are a feature of towns engaged in the import and export trade, and the merchant who built this one must have expected to deal with prosperous clients seeking high-value goods. By far the most significant luxury import was wine.

The late 13th and early 14th centuries saw the flourishing of the Gascon wine trade with England. Southampton and London were the major ports for this trade, and Guildford lies between the two. (In French Street Southampton a timber-framed wine merchant's house of the 13th century has survived with a stone barrel-vault below.) There are records of wine merchants in mediaeval Guildford, accordingly it has been decided to fit out the Undercroft to represent a wine merchants premises. Barrels, pottery, basket chairs and a counter will give the impression of the Undercroft as wine shop.

Wine in mediaeval England was almost exclusively red wine from Gascony. At its height in the earlier 14th century, more than 20,000 tuns were being imported annually. Gascony was part of the Duchy of Aquitaine, acquired by Henry II's marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine in 1154. In 1453, however, Bordeaux was lost and with it the dominance of Gascon wine in the English trade.

The wine was sold in September-November to be drunk immediately. Some "reek" (meaning 'racked') wine was matured and drawn off the lees in January or February, to be sold in April. In April 1228, for example, Henry III ordered five tuns of the "new wines of his purchase " at Southampton to be carried to Guildford. Fleets of ships therefore typically sailed twice a year from Bordeaux (and other ports around the Gironde) with the Vintage and reek wines, though there were sailings all year round. The main English destinations were Southampton, Bristol, Hull, and above all London.

Merchant ships were rated by the number of tuns of wine they could carry. The 'tuns' themselves were large oak casks containing 252 wine gallons (roughly 1,000 litres). In 1302 the Gascon vintners had received a charter giving them a virtual monopoly of the English trade in return for customs of 2 shillings a tun. The vessels returned laden with cloth and with food, as Gascony was so given over to vineyards that it could not sustain itself otherwise. The cost of shipping the wine was high (perhaps around 20s a tun in the late 15th century), and the wine producer bore the costs. It was sold on credit, and there were many law suits over debt as both producers and merchants failed to meet their obligations.

In the 15th century - and probably earlier - Guildford wine merchants were importing directly through Southampton without intermediaries, and then selling the wine on. The King, however, did not actually need to buy all his wine. Until 1302, he had right of prise - that is taking one tun of wine from each cargo of 10-19 tuns, and two from larger cargoes. From London, royal wine was sent to Guildford. There is a tradition that the King's wine cellars at Guildford, often referred to in documents, were deep caverns under the castle that had been dug as chalk mines.

To carry the wine to its final destinations, water transport was used wherever possible, being cheaper and causing less damage to the casks. The existence of a mediaeval wharf at Guildford shows that the Wey was used to some extent for transport, but records imply that wine generally came here by road, either directly from London and Southampton, or from Weybridge, where the wine had been taken up the Thames from the London docks. Possibly the Wey was too shallow for the relatively deep-draft boats needed to carry tuns of wine. On the other hand, the wine could be transferred into smaller casks (2 pipes or 4 hogsheads per tun) for ease of transport. As it

happened, the road between London and Southampton was one of the major routes of mediaeval England, and Guildford's position half way was an asset to trade.

A tun of wine would require a cart and as many as six horses to pull it, and the jolting of the rough roads caused leakages. Road carriage was accordingly expensive, and varied with the state of the roads and the season of the year. Costs of carrying a tun from London to Guildford were usually between 3s 4d and 5s, but rose to 6s 8d when wine was sent there for Christmas in 1348. From the south coast, however, it regularly cost well over double those rates: between 13s 4d and 20s to get a tun of wine from Southampton to Guildford, and 17s from Portsmouth. The extra cost of shipping the wine coastwise to London had to be balanced against that of overland transport.

Such costs were taken into consideration when setting the retail price of the wine at its destination. At different times, various price differentials were laid down of between a halfpenny and a penny a gallon for every fifty miles of road the wine had travelled.

In the later 14th century, for example, wine should have been sold at 8 pence a gallon in Guildford, allowing a halfpenny or penny carriage. From the figures quoted previously, though, it is clear that even the most expensive delivery from the south coast cost less than a penny per gallon, and from London less than a halfpenny. (The relatively high value of the silver penny made complex adjustments of price difficult throughout the Middle Ages.)

The accountancy involved in the wine trade, with calculations of quantities of wine and monetary units, would have been carried out using Roman numerals. These were ill suited to arithmetic, however, as the position of the letters used to represent numbers bore no relation to their value. Accordingly, the merchant might use a counting-board of counter, marked with lines on which he could represent amounts with brass counters or jetons. He could manipulate these counters to make calculations - rather like an abacus is used. We still buy things "over the counter", though the introduction of modern Arabic numbers towards the end of the Middle Ages made the counting-table obsolete.

The records of Henry III show that he regularly ordered wine to be delivered to Guildford for the use of the court when it

# FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM

## Financial Statement for the year ended 31 March 1998

| <u>Income</u>          | <u>£</u> | <u>£</u>      |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| Bank interest (net)    |          | 113.2         |
| Town Walks             |          | 652.2         |
| Friends' Subscriptions |          | 915.0         |
| Sundries               |          | 57.           |
| Events (net)           |          | <u>1337.4</u> |
|                        |          | 3075.         |

### Expenditure

|                             |               |             |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Guildford Museum (Computer) | 883.59        |             |
| BAFM                        | 92.57         |             |
| Sundries                    | <u>116.44</u> |             |
|                             |               | 1092        |
| Surplus for year            |               | <u>1982</u> |

### Balance Sheet

|                         |              |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Balance at Bank         |              | 614          |
| Debtors & Prepayments   |              | 10           |
| less: Creditors         | 120.00       |              |
| Ticket Sales in advance | 1896.00      |              |
| Sundries                | <u>15.00</u> |              |
|                         |              | <u>(205)</u> |
|                         |              | <u>422</u>   |

Represented by:

|                                    |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Accumulated Funds at 31 March 1997 | 222        |
| Surplus for year                   | <u>198</u> |
|                                    | <u>42</u>  |

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| T C Bryers    |    |
| Hon Treasurer | 15 |





7 Jan. 99

**British Museum: English Treasures**  
John Cherry from the British Museum

11 Feb. 99

**Pits Pots and Porcelain**  
Lars Tharp from the BBC's Antiques Roadshow

11 March 99

**Great Lord Novgorod**  
Clive Orton from the Institute of Archaeology London

*Tickets £5.00, which includes a complimentary glass of wine after the lecture*

All lectures will take place in the Guildhall in Guildford High Street, and will start at 7.30 pm.

Tickets are limited and should be booked well in advance from the Museum.

*For further details contact the Lecture Series Co-ordinator at  
Guildford Museum, Castle Arch, Guildford GU1 3SX. Tel: (01483) 444752*



# **Guildford Museum Lecture Series 1998/99**

## **Autumn/Winter Programme**

The Guildford Museum Lecture Series continues this autumn with another exciting programme of lectures aimed at encouraging public interest in archaeology and raising funds for the Guildford Museum Excavation Unit. Lectures are held in the delightful surroundings of the Guildhall where the audience will have the chance to meet the speaker and Museum staff after the lecture at an informal wine reception.

8 Oct. 98

**The Pit at 16 Tunsgate, Guildford from Excavation to Publication**

Kevin Fryer from Guildford Museum Excavation Unit

5 Nov. 98

**New Views on the Iron Age in Southern England**

Dr. J. D. Hill from the University of Southampton



stayed at the castle - 15 to 20 tuns or more each year. In the earlier part of his reign it came mostly overland from Southampton, though later more came from London upriver to Weybridge, and then by land ( or possibly water) to Guildford. Most was red Gascony wine, though there were a few tuns of white Anjou. In January 1235 the King was staying at Waverley Abbey near Farnham, and borrowed a tun of Gascon wine from "Matilda de Sumery, wine merchant of Guildford". In 1267 he paid William de Farleye 60s for a tun of wine taken from him by the royal butler (which is less than 3d per gallon). In 1269 he again borrowed several tuns of wine from Guildford residents - Nicholas le Marischall and Bartholomew le Parker - though it is not clear whether they were wine merchants or simply had large stocks at home. whatever the case, though, it is clear that wine was abundantly available at Guildford. Given that Gascon wine was usually drunk within a year, several households must have been regular users of wine to account for such large quantities. An individual would need to drink the equivalent of 3½ bottles a day to consume a tun of wine in a year

The mediaeval wine merchant did not use bottles, of course. He usually sold his wine by filling the customers own container, commonly a pottery jug containing half a gallon or more. Examples of these high quality jugs have been excavated in central Guildford, including fragments of 13th century decorated jugs imported from Saintonge near Bordeaux. Oddly, the wine barrels were not fitted with taps or spigots. Instead, driven into the bunghole was a wooden plug with a hole drilled through its centre and stopped by a tapering peg. To fill the jug, the peg was pulled out by with one hand - and a jet of wine shot out. The jet seems to have been caught at first in a wooden bowl held in the other hand, then the jug swiftly positioned to catch the wine. The wine-jet is frequently seen in contemporary illustrations - as is the wine-drawer drinking the contents of the bowl while the jug fills! To stem the flow the plug was thrust back in. This rather awkward arrangement seems to have persisted throughout the Middle Ages and is probably the origin of the expression to 'draw' - that is, to pull - a measure of wine.

As well as this 'off licence' trade, a vintner might also keep a tavern. Taverns were essentially wine-drinking houses, unlike the inns which offered food, lodging and ale as well. Both might distinguish themselves from the common alehouses by displaying a carved wooden bunch of grapes on their sign. Most taverns

were to be found in the great cities, but Guildford might well have had one or two. They catered for the wealthier classes: "taverns are for the rich and lovers of good wine" as one pilgrim succinctly noted.

The wine merchant might also sell wholesale to the innkeeper. Guildford would certainly have had at least one inn, and probably several, in the later Middle Ages. However, the first documentary reference to one - the Angel - is not until the 16th century. In both tavern and inn, the normal measure of wine was the pint, usually served in a jug to be drunk by the customer from a metal or pottery cup. (Glass vessels of any kind were extremely rare in the mediaeval period). As in continental bars today, the customer would be served at a table and would pay reckoning on leaving. Indeed, the reckoning might be an expensive one - 3 or 4 times the price of an equivalent amount of ale, wine drinking was only for the wealthy.

Having discussed the distribution and sale of Gascony wine, it would be pleasant to know what it tasted like. This we are unlikely to know exactly. It was certainly a *vin nouveau*, and certainly of the normal European grape, *vitis vinifera*, which had been grown since the days of Imperial Rome. It was equally certainly not Cabernet Sauvignon, so closely associated with Bordeaux today, but not introduced there until the late 18th century. Burgandy had its own variety, Pinot Noir, as early as 1375 but records are silent as to the variety grown in mediaeval Bordeaux.

It may well be that the wine of the later Middle Ages would be disappointing to the modern palate, used as we are to our highly-developed grape varieties and scientific methods of wine-making. Nevertheless, we can say with confidence that wine was highly regarded in mediaeval Guildford and drunk in large quantities. Moreover, it is quite possible that the Undercroft - one of the finest in England - was the prestigious premises of a wine merchant.

*Matthew Alexander*  
*Curator.*

## HOW MUCH MONEY DID WE RAISE LAST YEAR?

A staggering sum of £3075 and 58 pence, not bad for our third year. The outings and events brought in £1337.40 profit, subscriptions a further £915 while the Guides donated £652.20. This was money given to them from a number of groups that they took on walks around the town. The Bank gave us £113.27 interest on our account and with £57.71 of miscellaneous income we reach the total above.

## HOW MUCH MONEY DID WE SPEND LAST YEAR?

As Derek mentions in his report, the interactive display for the museum which many of you saw at the open evening in February has cost £883.59. Our membership of the British Association of Friends of Museums cost £92.57 and we spent a further £116.44 on administration, paper etc. So all together we spent £1092.60.

## SO HOW MUCH MONEY IS IN THE BANK?

Well, our surplus for last year comes to £1982.98 but as we already have accumulated from the previous two years £2237.23 we now have £4220.21 that we can spend if we wish. We have, however, already committed a substantial amount of this on furnishing the Undercroft as Derek and Matthew mention in their articles.

To join the FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM, please send a cheque with the appropriate subscription to  
Mr T.C.Bryers, Friends of Guildford Museum,  
2 Southbury, Lawn Road, Guildford, GU2 5DD

Subscription rates for 1998/9

|            |     |                 |      |            |    |
|------------|-----|-----------------|------|------------|----|
| Individual | £5  | Family          | £10  | Under 18's | £2 |
| Corporate  | £25 | Individual Life | £100 |            |    |

Please make cheques payable to

**FRIENDS OF GUILDFORD MUSEUM**

# THE COUNTER

Have you ever thought how a shop's counter gets its name? It was simply a table used for counting. When the only numbers used were Roman Numerals, adding VII to VIII or 7 to 8 becomes quite a headache and a counting board or counter was essential. Those of you who attended the AGM were treated to a demonstration of counting in Roman Numerals by our Curator. His skill in adding four numbers together has surely not been surpassed in all the years that have elapsed since those great mediaeval traders.

Essentially the counter was a table marked with parallel lines. The lowest line had the value 1(I) and the lines above were worth 10(X),100(C) and 1000(M). It was common practice to mark the thousand line with an X. The spaces between the lines were marked correspondingly 5(V), 50(L), 500(D). Metal discs or counters were placed on the lines or spaces to represent the numbers.

Let us for example add MDCCLXII (1762) to DCCXVIII (718) the counters would be laid out as below.

|   |             |            |      |
|---|-------------|------------|------|
|   | <b>1762</b> | <b>718</b> |      |
| M | 0           | 0          | 1000 |
| D | 0           | 0          | 500  |
| C | 00          | 00         | 100  |
| L | 0           | 0          | 50   |
| X | 0           | 0          | 10   |
| V | 0           | 0          | 5    |
| I | 00          | 000        | 1    |

Starting from the bottom, the right-hand counters are moved across to the left. Every time those on the left number five, one counter is placed in the space above and the others discarded.

We then move to the space (i.e. marked V) and repeat the operation but this time for every two counters, we place one on the line above and discard the other. Similarly we move up the lines and spaces until we reach the top or thousand line.

The result is shown on the right.

**2480**

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| M | 0 0     | 1000 |
| D | 0       | 500  |
| C | 0 0 0 0 | 100  |
| L | 0       | 50   |
| X | 0 0 0   | 10   |
| V | 0       | 5    |
| I | 1       | 1    |

Did some bored merchant balance a counter on the edge of the board and knocking it up with the heel of his hand get it into a specific space and so invent "Shove Halfpenny" ?

(Based on notes available in the Undercroft and written by the Curator.-Ed.)

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS

John Boas has been instrumental in setting up a committee to take care of the fabric of Guildford Castle, particularly the keep. At present two borough departments are responsible for it, with a third - the museum - taking a keen interest in it. It seems a good idea for everyone to get together to make sure that all aspects are considered - the historical, the building maintenance, and the keep as a public park etc. We are extremely fortunate that an international figure in stone conservation - Professor John Ashurst - works locally and is able to be involved.

Some emergency works will be done shortly, and we are working out a rolling programme of work which needs doing to consolidate the stonework, even though conservation work was done in 1989. The emergency works include repairs to the door to the chapel, which has lost stonework over this winter, and work on the mediaeval plaster in the chapel which is becoming detached from the wall.

The obvious answer to all the maintenance problems is to roof over the keep to protect it from the weather, and this is something else we are investigating.



There has been no excavation work recently though we have watched work at Rodborough Buildings and Armour Buildings. A brick drain seen at Rodborough some years ago was also seen under Armour Buildings. We thought it might be connected with the Friary, but it is more likely to be post-mediaeval and perhaps connected with the Friary Mansion. It was running downhill from the river so must have been supplying water from the river, rather than draining into the river.



Since the loss of our Designer the Excavation Unit has had to turn its hand to exhibition design as well. We produced a display for Science, Engineering and Technology Week, helped with the Lewis Carroll display and have done a small case for Museums week.

*Mary Alexander*



## LEWIS CARROLL and the ENIGMA CODE

Many of us in our younger years have, I am sure, written or received letters in code. A simple code is to move all the letters of the alphabet by one so that A becomes B and B becomes C etc Hence the word Friends would become Gsjfoet. This code would be easy to break. We could make it a little harder by making A become say, G and B then becomes H and Friends is now written as Lxoktjy.

In the year that Lewis Carroll moved the family from Croft to Guildford, 1868, he invented the Alphabet cipher. This could be used to produce a coded message that he felt could not be broken. To form or decipher the code all one needed to remember is a key word. This is written above the message letter by letter repeating as many times as necessary. The letters in the key word indicate by how much the letter below is to be shifted in the alphabet.

e.g.

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| key word      | GUILDFORDGUILDFORD  |
| message       | FRIENDSOFTHEMUSEUM  |
| coded message | LIQPQIG FIZBMXXXSLP |

The receiver of the message can then by the same process translate the message back into English as long as he knows the key word.. To make it even more difficult, a key phrase could be used such as Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall. Those of you who went on that fascinating trip to Bletchley Park will recognise some similarity to the German war-time codes.

*Eric Morgan*

### New Members (continued from page 5)

|                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mr W and Mrs K Parker          | Mrs Lynda Thatcher           |
| Mr A B Rhodes                  | Mr Ivor and Mrs Sally Thomas |
| Lady Lillian Shepperd          | Miss Joan Tubbs              |
| Mr Richard and Mrs Jean Sinker | Mr R and Mrs O Wholey        |

# Make a note in your Diary

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## Events July - December 1998

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 3rd July Friday          | VICTORIAN GUILDFORD EXHIBITION<br>Salters 7-30pm                 |
| 16th July Thursday       | Tour of CHARLWOOD 10-30am Tickets £6                             |
| 22nd July Wednesday      | SALISBURY CATHEDRAL & CLOSE<br>9.00am Tickets £14                |
| 2nd August Sunday        | Tour of KINGSTON 2pm Tickets £3.50                               |
| 20th August Thursday     | Tour of DORKING 10.30am Tickets £6.00                            |
| 1st September Tuesday    | Tour of COBHAM & STOKE D'ABERNON<br>10.30am. Tickets £7.00       |
| 30th September Wednesday | 14 VCs IN A SINGLE DAY - Talk<br>Salters 7.00pm Tickets £5.00    |
| 14th October Wednesday   | Visit to BATTLE 8.30am Tickets £10.00                            |
| 23rd October Friday      | QUIZ EVENING Salters 7.30pm Tickets £3.50                        |
| 25th October Sunday      | GUILDFORD - ARTINGTON WALK (5 miles)<br>10am Tickets £1.00       |
| 11th November Wednesday  | Tour of CANTERBURY 9.00am Tickets £16                            |
| 11th December Friday     | MUSEUM'S CHRISTMAS PARTY<br>7.30pm Guildford House Tickets £5.00 |

Details of these events can be found on the sheet circulated separately to members.

Tickets are obtainable from Derek Somner,  
18 Abbot Road, Guildford GU1 3TA



(01483) 539447

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