

tive when King Alfred ordered the fortifying of the burghs; the Vikings would probably have refashioned the earthwork to suit themselves. About half the area within the moat, known as the Warren, has been given over to garden allotments since World War I, but surprisingly no significant finds have been recorded!

To mention all the features of the moat, other earthworks and mounds in the vicinity of the Palace, would take up another article, but before the Palace defensive system is left, mention should be made of an apparent mound at the junction of Rigault and Burlington Roads' (TQ 245762). On the east side of Fulham High Street in line with the south-east corner of the moat, a ridge of high ground runs from the mound almost parallel with the High Street, ending just north of the north-east corner of the moat. This may well be a defence enclosing the High Street, perhaps of later construction, forming an outer bailey.

The earliest documentation of Fulham High Street is 1391 when it bore the significant name "burystrete". Taken from Saxon 'burgh', meaning a fortified estate, it could refer to the moated and fortified Palace or the enclosed and fortified High Street. Unfortunately the Court Rolls of Fulham Manor do not survive before 1384; the earlier rolls were destroyed during the Peasant's Revolt of 1381.

Until recent times, the High Street extended from the riverside crossing at Swan Wharf Dock to Bishops Avenue on the north side of the moat. The houses on the east side of Fulham Palace Road (formerly part of High Street) facing the moat are built on the above mentioned ridge formerly known as 'High Bank'. It can be clearly seen that these houses, to a more or less degree, are suffering from subsidence, possibly due to settlement of the earthwork and its ditch?

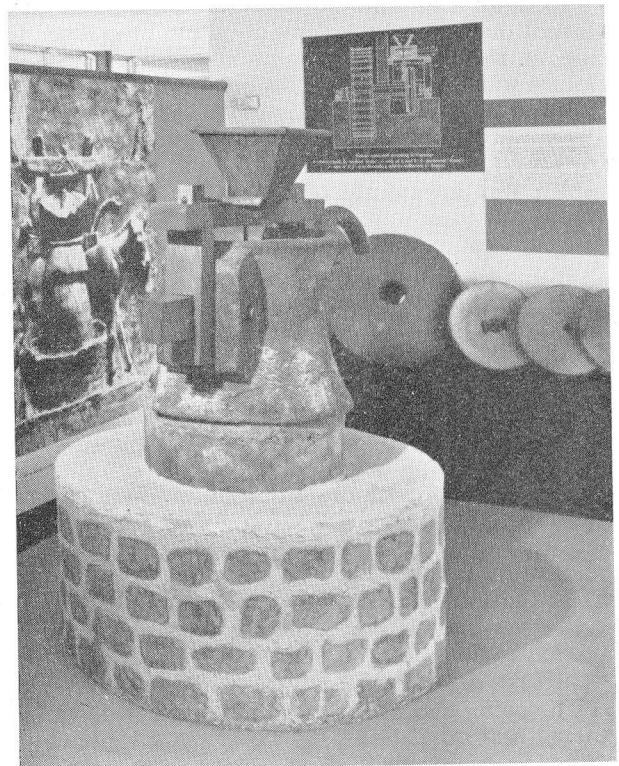
LIFE IN ROMAN LONDON

A MAJOR NEW feature at Guildhall Museum is the "Life in Roman London" gallery. The aim of this room, the first to be completely re-displayed since the Museum moved into its present temporary premises four years ago, is to use items from the extremely rich collection of Roman material found in the City to show something of everyday life in the capital of the Roman province of Britain.

The exhibition begins with the historical background, from the founding of *Londinium* in A.D.43 as a military base and trading centre, and its tragic destruction in A.D.60 by Boudicca, grimly illustrated by a number of skulls, to its rebuilding on a grander scale as the financial and political capital of the province.

Of particular interest is the reconstruction of a Roman kitchen, complete with a cooking-pot on the open hearth, storage jars and bowls, kitchen-knives and ladle on the table and a small quern. The same technique of placing objects in their appropriate setting has been carried out elsewhere in the display which depicts many aspects of life in and around London including agriculture, workshops, personal ornament, trade, games and pastimes.

Guildhall Museum which is on the Bassishaw Highwalk just behind Guildhall itself, is open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. from Monday to Saturday.



The reconstructed donkey mill of the type found in commercial bakeries.