Geoff Egan: a tribute

In December 2010, we were shocked and saddened to hear of the death of Geoff Egan, a former President of SPMA and serving Vice-President. Many obituaries have been published, summarizing the details of his life and work. Rather than add to these, the editors have invited some of Geoff's many friends and colleagues to offer their own personal tributes to a man whose influence on medieval and post-medieval artefact studies has been, and will continue to be, very considerable and far-reaching. We also include as full a bibliography of Geoff's published works as it has been possible to reconstruct, but have not tried to include book reviews. The starting point was a rather incomplete and often cryptic bibliography that Geoff had attached to his CV when he moved to the British Museum. We are very grateful to Roger Bland for making this available. We would also like to thank Natalie Cohen, David Higgins, Sue Hirst, Michael Lewis, Maureen Mellor, Bruce Watson, Peter Saunders and especially Sue Wright for their help. Inevitably, there are omissions, and we would be grateful if readers would inform the editors of any additional references.

GEOFF EGAN, 19 OCTOBER 1951–24 DECEMBER 2010

The death of a friend or relative is a personal loss. There will always be memories — of course there will, but they grow mellower, duller with time, and are recalled by a shrinking number of mourners. But the loss of someone like Geoff Egan is an enduring tragedy as destructive as burning a library. The next generation of scholars will be the poorer as, indeed, are we who knew Geoff as a fount of generously and readily tapped knowledge. In the field of medieval and postmedieval artefact studies there are several specialists in ceramics and glass, but only one big name in the study of small finds. Geoff Egan was the source for all of us — from the Antipodes to South Africa; to Jamestown, Virginia, or to the mudlarks on the

Thames — indeed, wherever the British Empire put down roots for us to dig up, Geoff was needed. Buckles, medieval pilgrim badges, buttons, window lead, cloth seals, tokens, toys — you name it, Geoff was the man to turn to. Fortunately, he was not a scholar who fears to publish until he is sure that he cannot be wrong. Geoff shared his current researches in clearly written essays that have enriched us all. But, alas, those were only the tip of his intellectual iceberg, and so it is that untapped treasure hidden behind the twinkling eyes and unruly beard that has been taken from us. We mourn the loss of Geoff Egan as a friend, but we weep, too, for all that he would have taught us had he lived another 20 years.

Williamsburg

IVOR NOËL HUME

LINKING LONDON AND JAMESTOWN

I do not want to refer to Geoff in the past tense. He is not a 'past tense' sort of person. Geoff's wit, his energy and enthusiasm, and his love of objects are still very much alive to me as I am sure they are for many of my colleagues who knew him. On a personal level, it is hard to come to grips with the fact that there will be no response to my emails about the latest wonderful artefacts from Jamestown. Geoff understood the importance of our work, he could put the finds into context, and he was a passionate advocate for the relevance of the James Fort archaeological excavations to British scholars of the early 17th century as well as to the general public.

Geoff was an integral part of the Jamestown Rediscovery archaeological project since its inception 17 years ago (Fig. 1). Although I first met him in September 1994 at the Cardiff SPMA conference, I had known of his expertise on cloth seals since the mid 1980s when he kindly identified 17th-century seals we had found during Virginia Research Center for Archaeology excavations. In fact, I carried a cloth seal found at Jamestown to



FIG. 1

'What a dazzling find!', Geoff replied when shown this silver *memento mori* seal matrix found in James Fort. With his characteristic wit, he then added, 'I would not like to have met the owner, if LF was merrily using it during his time on earth, much less have been his guest'. (Dimensions: 16.3mm × 15.3mm; Jamestown Rediscovery, Preservation Virginia; photograph by Michael Lavin).

Cardiff on the first meeting for Geoff to identify, which he immediately recognized as an Augsburg issue. While one of the most common seal types across Europe, Geoff was excited to get the *c*. 1610 context for it that the Jamestown excavations were able to provide.

At the initiation of the Jamestown Rediscovery project in 1994, Geoff was not only recognized as an expert on cloth seals, but was also widely known for his work on the post-medieval archaeology of London, which had familiarized him with the wide-ranging and extensive material culture from excavations in the city. Since London was the major source of supply for the early 17th-century Jamestown colony, Geoff was a 'nobrainer' resource for me in my position as curator of the new archaeological project. Colleague and project advisor Ivor Noël Hume negotiated a travel grant from the British Embassy's British Council and, in cooperation with support from the Museum of London Archaeology Service, we were able to bring Geoff to Jamestown for a week in September/October 1995.

Geoff stayed on Jamestown Island in guest accommodations we had at the time on the second floor of our office building known as the Yeardley House, a structure built in 1907 in homage to an English manor house. During the day, he pored over finds from the excavations, recognizing many parallels to the types of artefacts he was studying in London. Key among his revelations were piles of window glass that contained fragments of coloured glass just as he had seen from the collection of windows smashed during the Reformation from Bermondsey Abbey in Southwark. Geoff immediately recognized the window glass as cullet, waste glass used in the glassmaking process. Instead of representing the remnants of window glass from the colonists' structures, the glass was related to the Virginia Company's 1608–09 glassmaking scheme to produce window glass for London markets.

Geoff had his own experience with windows on the first night of his stay. It was a typically warm muggy Virginia evening and he had opened his bedroom windows to get some air flow. Unfortunately, the windows had no screens and Geoff appeared the next morning with face and arms covered with mosquito bites!

I had never known about Geoff's employment at Kew Gardens or his interest in things horticultural, but this explains another one of Geoff's Jamestown experiences. After an exploratory hike around Jamestown Island, Geoff came back itching anew and with blackened hands. The itching was from tiny mites called chiggers that insert their mouthparts into the skin and cause welts and an intense and agonizing irritation. These proved to be a souvenir of Geoff's Jamestown visit; over a week after his return to London he complained that the chiggers had set him up 'with long-term itching bites of revenge, which are fading only slowly'. The discoloured hands probably lasted about the same length of time. They were the result of Geoff's curiosity about Black Eastern walnuts he found, which contain a brownish black juice that historically has been used as dye! The staining is very difficult to remove and one has just to wait patiently for it to wear off.

It is a well-known fact that Geoff was a technophobe, but I feel that I may have helped propel him into the computer age. Because he would not use email, our correspondences began as faxes, often with scrawled (barely readable) notes accompanying darkened photocopies or poor sketches of artefacts. We communicated often, with missives sent back and forth comparing the material culture of Jamestown with early 17th-century London as we worked on identifications and parallels. In July 2003, two cloth seals were uncovered from James Fort features that had the potential to answer very important questions about the fort's development. I had clear jpegs of the seals and decided that I

would send them via email to Geoff by way of one of Geoff's colleagues in the Museum of London's Specialist Service (who shall remain nameless). My email was sent on to Geoff by the colleague who included instructions on how to click on my address — 'the one underlined in blue' — to reply and ended with 'let me know if there's a problem – but it is not rocket science we're talking about here'. To his credit, Geoff immediately responded to my questions, 'now that the replying system' had been explained to him. All communications thereafter were by email.

Geoff was generous with his information, supportive of his friends, and fully engaged in life and the pursuit of knowledge about material culture. We will all miss him deeply, particularly his art of 'twiddling' small finds in his hands under the light and thereby divining their complete life stories. As I wrote in an email on 18 September 1998, 'Dear Geoff, Thanks so much for your help on all my questions. I don't know what I would do without you'!

I still don't.

Jamestown

BLY STRAUBE

FROM PETERHOUSE TO PRESIDENT

I first met Geoff Egan in 1972–73, as a fellow undergraduate at Peterhouse, Cambridge; I was in the first year of an Archaeology and Anthropology degree and he was in the second year of a Classics degree, so at first we were just casual acquaintances with friends in common and a shared interest in archaeology. However, in the following year Geoff switched to Archaeology. In a small college with only three of us in our year doing Archaeology, and all doing the same period option (Neolithic, Bronze and Iron Ages, under the direction of David Clarke of 'New Archaeology' fame), Geoff and I got to know each other well over the remaining two years.

Our paths then diverged for a while, though we kept in touch; my misspent youth as a prehistorian lasted another eight years, whereas after a brief detour into gardening Geoff soon settled into his life's path of medieval and post-medieval archaeology and artefact study. We came into closer contact again from the mid 1980s, first in the Historical Metallurgy Society (where Geoff was active on the archaeology committee, and my answer to many queries over the years has been 'the person you need to talk to is Geoff Egan'). Then, from the early 1990s (for me) in SPMA, where he was already well ensconced, he welcomed

me, and encouraged me to take an active role and to broaden my interests from 'industrial archaeology' into the full range of what I would now call 'later historical archaeology'. As someone whose interests centred firmly in production, his emphasis on finished products and consumption complemented mine, and his encouragement did much to broaden my interests. I was not alone in that; Geoff's unassuming friendliness and encouragement, his inclusiveness, his ability to listen with respect and draw in people from a wide range of backgrounds, and finally his collegiate style of leadership as President, did much to broaden, strengthen and develop our Society.

My friendship with Geoff developed in the slightly strange (at least with hindsight) atmosphere of 1970s Peterhouse, and in the very different atmosphere of David Clarke's inspiring and informal tutorials; Geoff was more sceptical than I about theoretical archaeology, and his bemused take on life in Peterhouse could verge on the surrealistic. After our shared journey from prehistory to metals in the later historical world, it seems fitting that our last major dealings were over the SPMA 'Across the North Sea' conference in Denmark in 2009 and its (forthcoming) publication, where his internationalism and wise support were invaluable. It is also fitting that the last time I saw him in the flesh was at a Historical Metallurgy Society conference on (mainly prehistoric) experimental metalworking, in autumn 2010; we were discussing the Denmark publication, SPMA and many mutual friends and interests as I drove him to the train station afterwards.

Geoff was very much an individual, perhaps mildly eccentric in the nicest possible way. His house, with the winding passage through the living room between shoulder-high stacks of books to the oasis of chairs and heater near the window, was certainly an unusual take on interior design (Geoff assured me that, while he did not actually know exactly where every book was, he could almost always lay his hands on the right one within five minutes). His slightly bemused good-natured cynicism about the ways of the world (especially of management and power) could come close to an alternative universe. I remember commenting once to Brian Dix that Geoff was not quite of this world, but orbited it closely and observed it intently, and probably understood it far better than those of us who laboured on its surface. I would like to think he is up there now looking down on us, slightly puzzled at our ways, but aware of the warmth, affection and respect that we have for him. He is much missed.

Gateshead

DAVID CRANSTONE

'SOME TRENDS EVIDENT AMONGST THE FINDS'¹

It will hopefully be possible, in making use of this resource, both to do it justice by gaining new insights into early-modern London, and to encourage colleagues elsewhere in Britain and beyond to draw on it for their own interests.²

Geoff Egan's own professional career path effectively charts the growth of post-medieval archaeology as an academic discipline in the UK. In many respects, you could argue that Geoff attained a Nestor role, helping to forge the subject and give it a clear identity. I first met Geoff behind a desk in the Museum of London way back in 1985, while I was working on the Grimes Archive of City of London excavations. At that time he was one of the few archaeologists you could consult on London's post-medieval artefact sequence. His insight into my 1950s finds assemblages was revelatory. Even then Geoff had become instrumental to the embryonic methodologies being developed for the study of urban post-medieval material culture. Our close working relationship and common interest in European historical material culture continued uninterrupted for the next 25 years. I owe much of my own career as a historical archaeologist and museum curator to Geoff's willing collaboration and encouragement. We both joined the Council of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology in the 1980s and served together as members and latterly as Presidents in the 2000s. I have many fond memories of travelling to meetings and conferences together, both in the UK and internationally. Travelling with Geoff to attend the Lübeck Colloquia on the urban archaeology of the Hansa, or working together in

the medieval Russian metropolis of Novgorod on western European imported goods are amongst my most enjoyable professional experiences. His presence will be sorely missed around the globe.

Geoff Egan published many more than 100 separate articles and papers on European historical material culture. A seminal paper was produced jointly with Alan Vince in 1981. Published in Transactions of the London & Middlesex Archaeological Society 32, it reviewed the contents of an 18th-century cesspit at Crosswall, City of London. Here was a first insight into the consumer habits of an individual London household, and a marker for the importance of artefact research on the microscale and its potential for addressing the impact of global events such as colonial trade and growth of Empire on the lives of working people.

On reflection, I believe Geoff's greatest contributions to the emerging discipline of European historical archaeology are his milestone monographic publications on late medieval and early modern artefacts (Fig. 2). Dress Accessories (1991, with Frances Pritchard). Lead Cloth Seals and Related Items in the British Museum (1995), and The Medieval Household (1998) were followed by Trifles, Toys and Trinkets (2005, with Hazel Forsyth). Each has attained student manual status. The latter publication, on the archaeology of children's play culture and the craft industry supplying it, again a seminal work, came about thanks to Geoff's skilful mediation in the acquisition by the Museum of London of an important collection of base-metal toys created by River Thames mudlarks. Geoff's ability to operate in both professional and non-professional collecting worlds was a major asset to the Museum and London archaeology more generally.

Geoff Egan's contribution to scholarship was abruptly and cruelly terminated by a sudden coronary thrombosis at the age of 59. At least



FIG. 2

'Bosun's pipe' type whistle, 16th century, from London (Museum of London, 96.24/2; length 86mm; copyright Museum of London; photograph by Andy Chopping).

we have Geoff's 2005 study Material Culture in London in an Age of Transition: Tudor and Stuart Period Finds c. 1450-c. 1700 from Excavations at Riverside Sites in Southwark (MoLAS Monograph 19), which gives us an insight into his developed thinking about artefacts found on the waterfront of the world's first truly Imperial city and centre of global trade. This was the first monograph focused on the question of medieval to modern transition in non-ceramic material culture from a major northern European centre of consumption and manufacture. Comprehensive in its coverage, the volume discusses manufacturing, design and consumer trends in dress and dress accessories, household fixtures and fittings, security equipment, heating and lighting, kitchen and tableware, cutlery, medical writing and reading equipment, arms and armour, weights and numismatics, horse equipment, together with trends in leisure items such as toys and gaming pieces. In addition to identifying a horizon of previously unrecognized 16th-century personal and domestic artefacts from the capital (which had not survived outside small pockets elsewhere due to changing waste disposal practices at the close of the Middle Ages), the author assesses the material in relation to other dated deposits outside London, including the Mary Rose (1545). As well as recognizing innovations in local craft production, including the introduction of crystal glass manufacture, Egan discusses new design trends that characterize the arrival of Renaissance culture in southern Britain during the 16th century. Like the others previously mentioned, the volume has quickly become a teaching manual for the study of early modern material culture in London and the South-East and a platform for comparative inter-site analysis on both sides of the English Channel.

Geoff Egan was prolific in his output of research until his death. If anything, his role from 2010 as National Finds Advisor on Early Medieval to Post-Medieval Finds for the Portable Antiquities Scheme enabled him to devote more time to the study and publication of historic archaeological material culture. Although restricted in page length, Geoff's selection of finds for illustration in Post-Medieval Archaeology's Report of the Portable Antiquities Scheme was finely judged for maximum research impact. Geoff will be impossible to replace. However, thanks to him, a new generation of archaeologists is beginning to develop an active interest in artefact research and explore its potential for the writing of broad-based industrial and cultural history. That prospect is his greatest legacy to our discipline.

DAVID GAIMSTER

GEOFF WITHOUT BORDERS

Geoff Egan was a true citizen of the world. Neither his work nor his passions were in any way limited to the United Kingdom, and a large and worldwide community is greatly indebted to Geoff for his help, collegiality and friendship. When the sad news of Geoff's sudden death reached archaeological communities across the globe, the Dutch town archaeologist Michiel Bartels wrote that Geoff is considered here to be an archaeological monument, for whom any epitaph would be too small.

In 1994, just a few months after I started my PhD research on medieval children's toys at the Catholic University of Nijmegen, I went to London to meet Geoff Egan at the Museum of London. He came highly recommended by various Dutch museum curators and private collectors, not only because he was rumoured to be working on a private collection of toys gathered from the Thames foreshore, but also because each of these people had at some time found Geoff to be an unlimited source of information on medieval objects.

Geoff is indeed known worldwide for his expertise on many categories of objects, and he maintained a very wide network, spanning not only half the globe but all classes of society as well, which he fuelled with his knowledge and his cheerful company. After an initial meeting, usually in London, foreigners generally stayed in contact with Geoff, and questions and suggestions would travel to and fro, usually by fax, only reluctantly replaced by email. Our work on toys kept me in touch with Geoff as well, and this eventually led to his acting as an opponent at the public defence of my PhD in 1998, an event we both thoroughly enjoyed.

That Geoff was considered an expert on so many things in so many countries was partly due to his unusual gift for languages. He would know the Dutch, or French or Scandinavian name for any object that came to the table, which eased the conversation in many cases. But even more than his ready knowledge, Geoff's books have made him an important resource in many other countries. Every archaeology service in the Netherlands has, usually arranged neatly in a row, his books on cloth seals, dress accessories and the medieval household. These studies are unique because they are often the only overviews of these finds categories in existence across Europe, not only Britain, and for their attention to the details of individual finds, as well as the fact that all the objects have a context and date. If only for that, Geoff's work will continue being used at least all over Western Europe and North America.

Although many foreign colleagues came to London to be introduced to its medieval past by Geoff, afterwards they mostly met him outside the United Kingdom at conferences or on study trips. Whenever I went to a conference somewhere, and met Geoff there, we used to have a look through the programme together to see which session, or whole day, could be skipped to see some beautiful medieval museum or site within train distance, and then we would play truant from the

conference (Fig. 3). Many of us spent some time off from a conference with Geoff, studying and discussing both the medieval past and present-day customs, including the tasting of local drinks and cuisine. As we all know how hurried Geoff's life in Britain was, I think we foreign colleagues were privileged, for we got all the quality time.

Over the last years, Geoff was a great help in a research project undertaken from the National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden on late-medieval

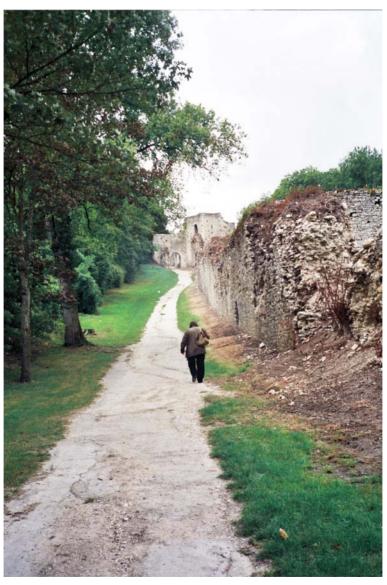


FIG. 3
Geoff Egan at Provins, France in 2007 (photograph by Annemarieke Willemsen).

belt decorations. Again, one of Geoff's books (his 1991 *Dress Accessories*, written with Frances Pritchard) was the only overview available, and Geoff had planned to deliver a paper on the London belt decorations at the International Medieval Congress in Leeds in the summer of 2011. The article that I wrote about this subject, for *Medieval Archaeology* **56** (2012), and that now, sadly, he will never see finished, has been dedicated to his memory. Geoff played a part in a great many projects outside London. His enthusiasm for objects and his detailed comments will be missed, among so many other things.

Leiden ANNEMARIEKE WILLEMSEN

THE LIFE OF AN ANTIQUARY

Elected FSA, aged 49, in April 1998. The General Secretary (CEO) of the Society of Antiquaries, John Lewis, tells me that was and is about the average age. Geoff and his work had been well known for many years with his focus on the small things of medieval life, essentially those items being recovered from the Thames and reported to the Museum of London by mudlarks, and especially the well-preserved small finds from City waterlogged sites. His Blue Form was supported by twelve eminent Fellows, several of them notable in the medieval field and sadly, like Geoff, no longer with us, such as John Hurst and Brian Spencer.

Geoff focused on the small things that others had invariably overlooked, researched them and presented them to the world. His many publications from the Museum of London will remain standard references. His focus on the lead wool seals being recovered from the Thames led to his doctoral thesis at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, and a later publication as a British Museum Occasional Paper, Lead Cloth Seals and Related Items in the British Museum (1995).

His friendship and expertise was much valued by the mudlarks, and some revered him almost as a god — simply look at the notices posted by the mudlarks on the Internet to see how much he is missed even by those who only knew of him. As said, it was the small, unconsidered things that intrigued him, not least the toys and playthings which led to the publication in 2005 of the remarkable Tony Pilson collection of small toys from c. 1200 to 1800 from the Thames, with Hazel Forsyth. He was much in demand as a lecturer, always willing to speak about his beloved 'small things', at university level, at congresses (he was speaking in Lübeck only weeks before he died), to

local archaeological societies (including several times to one of my societies), and he gave the Company of Arts Scholars Annual Lecture on 'Glorious Mud' to great acclaim. He was to present it at the Founders' Company in March, and it fell to me to be a poor substitute and speak of finds from the Thames over the ages in his place.

Geoff was the very epitome of the antiquary as described in a pen portrait by John Earle in 1628: 'He is a man strangely thrifty of Time past [...] He never looks upon himself till he is gray-haired, and then he is pleased with his own Antiquity'. Sadly for us, Geoff was precluded from achieving that.

As another aspect of Geoff, he was a member of the Essay Club, a dining club of the Society of Antiquaries of which I am the current Brother President. The Club has 40 brothers, and each is admitted by invitation and election, requiring an 80% vote for success. The Brethren of the Essay Club were pleased to welcome Geoff into our midst in 2006. His presence at dinner at the Athenaeum was always a joy, with his ready wit, often with a twinkle in the eye, and the almost disparaging way he would produce a 'small trifle' over coffee amongst the Brethren, which we would much rather not have had to fill.

Reverting to my proper antiquary self, as an Egyptologist, let me remind you of an ancient Egyptian prayer that often appears on the funerary stele, 'Speak my name that I may live'. Geoff's name will long be spoken and remembered as an Antiquary in the true meaning of the word.

London

PETER CLAYTON

NOTES

¹ Egan 2005, *Material Culture in London in an Age of Transition*; for full citation, see the Select Bibliography at the end of this section.

² Egan 1999, in Egan & Michael 1999.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRAHM Centre de recherches archéologi-

ques et historiques médiévales

Université de Caen

MoLAS/MOLA Museum of London Archaeology

Service (now Museum of London Archaeology)

TVAS Thames Valley Archaeological

Services