

Newsletter Number 228

August 2019

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YAC Hit the Ground

Fieldwork Report

Mark Peryer

During the last week of May and the first week of June the Society carried out the first of two fortnight-long digs at the Roman site of Stanchester. Many thanks are due to Ian Waite, Mick Buckwell and Paul Cater for organising the dig and especially to Ian for supervising the works.

Leading up to the excavation, the geophysics results were revisited, and the strategy for 2019 was devised - namely, to investigate two areas, one that showed up a series of potential bays in a structure in the geophysics and another that showed up an 'L' shape on the geophysics. Both areas included part of a circular feature likely to be an Iron Age enclosure ditch, a section of which was investigated in 2014. In early May, a large area was stripped by machine to allow unimpeded investigations to take place.

Two 6-metre-wide areas were investigated in May and early June. The first trench had a shallow depth of top soil because the digger went quite deep; this was trowelled back to the natural chalk and it showed up a palimpsest of post-holes, adjacent to the area where the geophysics suggested a structure with bayed compartments. Subsequent interpretation of the post-holes from the first trench suggests an alignment that is consistent with the bays hinted at in the geophysics. It could therefore be that the post-holes mark fencing or partitions between stock-holding areas such as pigsties.

The second trench was immediately adjacent to the structures that were excavated last year and showed up a large spread of Roman roof tile. This second trench is still a work in progress and will be investigated further in August.

Three coins were found in the second trench, and these date from around AD 270, which is the first time we have had specific dating evidence at Stanchester. One feature of this year's excavation, so far, is that a large number of tile fragments with incised grooves for keying into mortar and or plaster were found. We also think that we have traces of a heavily

abraded area of opus signinum [a building material made of tiles broken up into very small pieces, mixed with mortar, and then beaten down] in the second trench.

Since June we have revisited the site with a smaller digger and have removed some of the overburden in the area adjacent to the first trench with post-holes, along the bottom half of the second trench and over the top of the 'L' shape that is now beginning to show signs of a structure.

The YAC group spent two days on site in May and June, and they will be back in August. By all accounts they had a great time, with one of the lads finding one of the Roman coins about 10 mins after he started trowelling for the first time.

If you would like to take part in the August excavations, running 17-31 August, you would be very welcome. Please contact Ian Waite (email: waite52@live.co.uk tel: 07963 372989).

Tea for You?

In order to be able to provide members with refreshments at our monthly lecture meetings we need some volunteers to help out with this task. If you are able to help on any of the following dates, then please let me know by email to pennypitstop53@hotmail.com . The dates are:

12th September, 2019
10th October, 2019 – Nicola Turton
14th November, 2019
12th December, 2019
9th January, 2020
13th February, 2020
12th March, 2020
9th April, 2020
14th May, 2020
11th June, 2020



Basingstoke YAC Report

Nikki Read & Penny Martin

Current membership stands at 15 and we have had enquiries relating to four young people who may be interested in joining us in September. We will undertake an advertising exercise over the school summer holidays.

On 14 April we had our sponsored event to raise funds for CBA [Council for British Archaeology]. The weather was kind to us and with the assistance of our regular volunteers and a number of BAHS members this was a huge success. In the end we made in the region of £300 which CBA were very happy with. After the event we received a number of emails from parents saying how much they had enjoyed the afternoon.

Also in April we visited Milestones Museum for an artefact handling and identification session, and learned that there are some very unusual items in the collection!

In May, Penny organised a session about pottery. We looked at styles and types of pots; what they are made of; how they are made; what they are used for and dating. After the serious bit the fun started and we built and decorated coiled pots; there were some interesting style variations produced – which the children then took home.

In June, we visited Longbridge Mill for a tour of the watermill and an explanation of how watermills have been used over time, given by the Mill's volunteers. The children were very interested, took notes and photographs and asked some excellent questions, and tasted some bread made with flour milled by a watermill. As a bonus no-one fell into the water! After the tour we used part of the restaurant upstairs to learn more

about flour and milling through the ages, we made some model windmills and the children were given packs to take home which included ingredients and instructions to make four bread rolls. All in all, a yummy end to another year.

During the final session and followed up by e-mail we have asked the children to complete feedback forms asking what they liked or didn't like and what they might like to do next year, and are currently collating the responses. The feedback will be used to build the programme for next year. I have included the first draft of this plan with this report.

Next year we are planning to use some of the funds held for us by BAHS and donated by NEHHAS (the children have signed and we have sent a thank-you card). The plan is to organise an outing including transport hired from Community Transport to a local site which the YACsters will have selected from a short list.

After two years Cathy Williams has decided to step back from the YAC planning group, although she will remain as a volunteer. We canvassed our volunteers to see if anyone was interested in stepping into this role and we are pleased to welcome Carla Piper to the group. We would like to thank Cathy for her efforts and some enjoyable sessions.

You will be aware that the YACsters have taken part in the June excavation at Stanchester this year. They thoroughly enjoyed their time on site and are very much looking forward to August's excavations. Two of our members also joined the visit to the Silchester Bath House site which they found very interesting. They are aware that these visits would not be open to them without the support of BAHS and are grateful for the opportunities and support provided by BAHS.

- Session 1 21 Sep – Bones
- Session 2 19 Oct - Bodies, include facial reconstruction and teeth
- Session 3 16 Nov - Burial through the ages
- Session 4 18 Jan 20 – Territory: Basingstoke History, war memorials
- Session 5 15 Feb – Typology; dating artefacts (swords, pottery, coins etc)

Session 6 21 Mar – Technology; visit to local potter (wheel-thrown pots and decorating)

Session 7 18 Apr – Basing House, Sealed Knot

Session 8 16 May – Session covering the June outing

Session 9 20 Jun – Outing. TBC, full-day session including transport by minibus to a site. Paid for using the funds kindly donated by NEHHAS.



*A wonderful year for YAC
Basingstoke*

Exercise OTTOMAN SAPPER

Nicola Turton

In late April, I travelled with my Army colleagues Turkey for a Battlefield Study of the Gallipoli Campaign, which in Turkey is also known as the Battle of Çanakkale. Briefly, the Gallipoli Campaign was an attempt in 1915-16 by the Entente (the Allied powers of Britain, France and Russia) to control the sea route from Europe to Russia. Following a failed naval

attack, the Allied Powers staged a land invasion of the peninsula on 25 April 1915. 25 April is now commemorated as ANZAC Day.

A combination of Turkish resistance and challenging and unknown terrain hindered the invasion, and on all sides terrible casualties were sustained. Eventually the decision was taken to evacuate the Entente troops, and this took place over the period December 1915-January 1916.

The above is a much-abbreviated synopsis of the campaign, which saw casualties in excess of 392,000, of which some 250,000 were Turkish.

Arriving at the Dardanelles a little before midnight, we crossed as foot passengers, a rather exciting thing to do, knowing that we were crossing such an important stretch of water into Asia. Known in antiquity as the Hellespont, this narrow strip of water connects the eastern Mediterranean to the Sea of Marmara and thence to the Black Sea and Russia. The Dardanelles is 38 miles long and has an average depth of 55 metres, with a maximum depth of 103 metres. Indeed one morning, one of our group saw a submarine surfacing, so it was interesting to wonder what might be passing unseen below us.

Such a complicated and sustained campaign meant we had a lot of ground to cover, both literally and figuratively, and to that end we made an early start each morning. This article does not propose to give a site by site report, but we looked at sites from Anzac Cove to Y Beach and everything in between. One day we studied the Turkish perspective and visited the excellent Gallipoli Battle Museum. I have been to many military museums and I felt that this was one of the best. A series of small theatres saw us variously under fire, aboard ship and involved in other scenarios set during the campaign, then the main part of the museum was full of fascinating artefacts and information.

I particularly enjoyed seeing relics of the Battle, such as rusting remains of landing crafts, which brought the reality of the fighting to life in a way that was otherwise difficult in such a beautiful landscape. In fact, when we were high on one vantage point, I tried to view the battle as one of the

dioramas one sees in military museums, and it was surprisingly disturbing to “see” the thousands of casualties laid out before me, as our guide - Maj (ret'd) Tim Saunders – spoke to us in his vivid and knowledgeable style.

Another valuable aspect were the syndicate groups - usually a reason to groan, but perhaps because I'm a civilian, I found them surprisingly rewarding, as we discussed both hygiene and the usual aims of Engineers: mobility, counter-mobility and survivability. But given our location, extra relevance was given to the discussion and we talked about how we'd have done the job then and how we'd do it now with modern equipment. I tried to bring an historical perspective to our group, as we debated the lack of horses, and I pointed out that a hard-working horse in a hot climate would need around 10 gallons a day and that fresh water was shipped in from Alexandria, making cavalry an unaffordable luxury in this theatre of war.

At the Green Hill Cemetery, our Colonel and our junior corporal laid a wreath. This was of course a moment for sadness and reflection, but I was also greatly moved to see how well cared for the many cemeteries are and know that the dead of both sides are respected by the Turkish people.

As a civilian, I am extremely grateful to have been included on this trip and have taken away interesting and valuable lessons about the British Army, military history and my daily working environment.



*With Jenny Woodward at
Ariburnu Cliff*

The Other Colonel May

Colin Williams

Discussing the pair of G H Kitchin-designed farm labourers' cottages in Pack Lane with Bob Applin I commented that the 1909 Building Notice showed the applicant to be 'Col May Retired Officer'. That will be Colonel May of Down Grange, responded Bob. Two Colonel Mays simultaneously in small not-an-army town Basingstoke! Brewer and philanthropist John May is well-known but who was his double in name and rank?

George Lycett Engledue May The 'other Colonel May' was George L E May born on 16 January 1850 at Warminster. His mother, Charlotte, was from a Wiltshire family of some social standing and his father, George, was a Scot based in London; his occupation is described on young George's birth certificate as 'merchant', rather a modest description for an East India trader, and presumably lucrative. George was the second child as the family already had a daughter.

Serving Queen and Country In 1868, aged 18, George L E May entered the Army, the 76th Regiment of Foot, as an ensign, the entry level for an officer; his commission would have been purchased by his father [*see below*]. He would serve for 33 years and his record of promotions indicates that he must have been an effective officer: 1868 sub-lieutenant; 1871 lieutenant; 1878 captain; 1883 major; 1897 lieutenant-colonel.

[*Note. The Army reforms of Edward Cardwell, Gladstone's Secretary of State for War, included the ending of purchasing of commissions and the introduction of county-based regiments, with the 76th becoming the Lancashire Fusiliers in 1881.*]

GLEM's service included overseas postings: 1869-76 India; 1883-84 Nova Scotia; 1893-96 East India; and 1899-1901 Malta/Crete/Malta.

[*Note. **India** because, after the Mutiny, the East India Co army was replaced by the British Army. **Nova Scotia**, Halifax – reflects concern that the United States might consider annexing parts of Canada! **East India** refers to states, etc. adjoining Calcutta/Kolkata. **Malta/Crete/Malta** Late 19thc Crete is complicated but,*

briefly, the Great Powers sent an army and naval force to eject the Ottoman Empire and occupy the island; eventually the island was passed to the Kingdom of Greece.]

A Family Man As Major May, in 1893, he married Mary Letitia Ashworth at Bolton, Lancs. [*The Lancashire Fusiliers depot was at Bury.*] The only child of the marriage, Charlotte Mary, was born on 12 October 1897. Lt Col May's active service ended on 24 September 1901 when he took retirement on half-pay; post-retirement he was advanced to his full Colonelcy.

In Retirement – Coming to Basingstoke In 1904 Col May and family moved to Down Grange House having bought the estate from William R Mitchell, JP, whose wife, Edith, suffered ill-health which required a move to a warmer climate.

Col May would make various improvements but seemingly the most immediate – the plans were passed in June 1904 – was for new house drains. [*'Drains' seems to have been something of a problem as, in 1924, the next owner was again seeking improvement.*] This was followed in 1905 by new cow house and pig sties, and in 1909 the erection in Pack Lane of the pair of farmworkers' cottages. An aviary was also added.

Both Col and Mrs May were active in local life: thus, besides being involved in the establishment of a rifle club at Buckskin Farm, Col May had an interest – financial as well as social – in showing the produce of the estate; Mrs May was active in the hospital, and a frequent donor of gifts to the hospital and, in the Great War, to West Ham House Military Hospital. [*Their activities presented the Hants & Berks with a dilemma as reports of the minutiae of local life already had the activities of Lt Col John May – often titled 'Col' – to report. Accordingly, to differentiate, the H & B always added 'DG' [for Down Grange] to the names of Col G L E May and Mrs May.*]

One can only speculate as to how our two Mays viewed each other: one a full colonel who had served for thirty-three years as a regular officer and, as the saying has it, got his knees brown serving overseas; and a locally based militia/volunteers lieutenant-colonel who moreover was 'in trade'.



Leaving Basingstoke In 1924 the family moved to Winchester to 'Rockingham' on Andover Road close to the then Bartons Farm. There, in 1930, Mrs May died (leaving an estate of c.£20,000 to her daughter, Charlotte Mary); she is buried at St Stephen's, Sparsholt.

Father and daughter continued to live at 'Rockingham' until his death in 1949 just short of his 100th birthday; he is buried with his wife [*see photo*]. His estate of c.£28,500 he left to his daughter; she moved elsewhere in Winchester and died in 1994.

Programme Notes 2019-20

Mary Oliver

This is the last set of programme notes I shall write for you as I am passing the baton of preparing the lecture programme into the capable hands of Ginny Pringle who is now more in touch with the archaeological world than I am.

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to persuade a variety of speakers to come and visit us; some have become friends over the years, with follow-up visits and further lectures (some lined up for this year), and some one-off specials. I have been grateful for suggestions from fellow members, and tried to follow them up, and I'm sure Ginny will also be pleased to hear from you.

Thank you for your comments and support, and I hope you enjoy this year's programme.

12 September. Sue Lane, Cliddesden, Hatch and Farleigh Wallop Local Historian; Goats, Sheep and Rabbits: As some of you will remember, the VCH 'short' on these three villages, by Sue and Alison Deveson, came out last year, so it is about time we had a lecture - edited highlights I guess - from one of the authors who worked so hard on the book. All villages have many things in common, but also have their own individual stories, which is what makes them so interesting. Before September, guess the significance of the animals!

10 October. Professor David Hinton, Southampton University; Art and Artefacts in Anglo-Saxon Wessex: Earlier this year, we had a Society outing to London to see the exhibition on the Anglo-Saxons at the British Library. It was a huge and splendid show and included many treasures from our region, which David will talk about. This will be especially appreciated by those who could not get to London. An acknowledged expert in the subject, it will be good to welcome David again to the Society.

14 November. Dr Miles Russell, Bournemouth University; Life and Death in the Dorset Iron Age. One of the most intriguing Iron Age sites of recent years is the huge settlement in Dorset, nicknamed ‘Duropolis’ – the city of the Durotriges. Excavations and assessment of finds are still ongoing, undertaken by Bournemouth University and led by Miles who will bring us up to date with current research.

12 December. Professor Michael Fulford, Reading University; Rural Settlement in Roman Britain. Most of us associate Mike with Silchester cantonal capital excavations – rightly so, and many of us will have enjoyed visits there over the years, but the Archaeology Department at Reading has also undertaken an important research project compiling information from rural sites throughout the country, much of it only available on line.

The project provides an overall picture of what life was like away from the towns for the majority of the inhabitants of the province. This promises to be an enlightening evening, and will enable us to see our local sites as part of a bigger picture. It will be good to have Mike with us to share our Christmas social mince pies and mulled wine.

9 January. John Mitchell, Heritage Overton; The Overton Silk Mill Project. This project came about due to the necessary diversion of a stretch of the R.Test at Overton. John led a team of volunteers to try to back up the documentary evidence for the Silk Mill. The footings of the mill were too deep to confirm but much interesting evidence of life in the village came from the mill race.

13 February. Duncan Garrow, Reading University; Islands of stone; Neolithic crannogs in the Outer Hebrides. Crannogs were always thought to be solely Iron Age and later – a peculiarly northern form of defensive settlement site – until Duncan and his team from Reading found evidence below the loch for much earlier beginnings. Come and hear the text books being re-written!

12 March. Dr Katy Soar, Winchester University; Mino-Tourism; the representation of the palace at Knossos on Crete in early post cards.

It is always good to let archaeology take us somewhere warmer as the winter draws on! Knossos is a favourite site for many of us and Katy (Winchester University) has this rare collection of early postcards which she will bring with her to illustrate the first excavations and the controversial reconstructions from these. Controversial they may be but they have helped countless visitors visualise the complexity and beauty achieved by this Bronze Age civilisation.

9 April. Derek Spruce, Local Historian; The influence of the church on the emergence of north Hampshire towns. As Derek told me he was hanging up his lecturing hat after many years sharing his landscape and historical knowledge, it seemed only right to have one more talk from him. He has a great interest in our local north Hampshire towns and their growth and development and the different influences which shaped them; minster churches, geographical factors, royal connections and more.

14 May. Dr Barrie Cook, the British Museum; The Mapledurwell Hoard; its place among coin hoards of the English Civil War. This local discovery by a Canadian visitor out with his metal detector made the *Archaeology in Britain* TV programme last year, and the expert at the British Museum who talked to Alice Roberts about it has kindly agreed to come and talk to us too. He has also since then had the opportunity to do more work on the hoard, and this talk promises to be very illuminating.

11 June. AGM and Susan Porter, MOLA; Archaeological Discoveries at Milton Heights Oxfordshire. Quite recently, one of the big commercial archaeological units - MOLA – opened an office in Basingstoke. I could not resist the temptation to ask one of their site managers to come and talk to us, and Susan Porter has agreed to come and tell us about the road development scheme at Milton Heights in Oxfordshire and all that was discovered. It was a big site with evidence from more than one period, mainly the Iron Age and Roman, including a Roman horse-burial.

**Some thoughts following
'Mortuary Rites in Early Bronze Age Wessex'**
Peter Stone

During her April lecture to the Society, Jackie McKinley of Wessex Archaeology drew attention to improved techniques of radio-carbon dating that have provided evidence of a Neolithic/Bronze Age transition period of several centuries around 2200BC when burials in round barrows have been found to contain skeletal remains of women and children as well as men.

The findings are interesting because they could indicate the emergence of new beliefs: just as in Europe beyond the Roman Empire, Christianity spread slowly over centuries alongside declining pagan beliefs so perhaps former beliefs of the Neolithic came to be replaced by those of the Bronze Age.

We know from the historical record that replacement of established belief can begin with political pressure as in the case of the Roman Empire following the conversion of Constantine I to Christianity and its adoption by the ruling class. It can also be 'encouraged' through taxation by a conquering elite as exemplified by the conversion to Islam of the populations of former Christian provinces of the Roman Empire in the Levant and North Africa. In both instances with the passage of time the socio-economic advantages obtained from conformity become ever more apparent and the beliefs of the elite become the norm.

Monument building in the pre-historic European Neolithic provides evidence to show that there was a change in beliefs when farming was adopted. We do not know how hunter-gatherers of the Mesolithic thought but perhaps the beliefs of African and Arctic peoples, which have survived to recent times, can be taken as a proxy: to these peoples the annual re-appearance of certain stars signalled the time to prepare for activities necessitated by recurring seasonal change.

But with the adoption of agriculture it would have soon become apparent to settled communities that something more was needed than simple promptings from the night sky. Within any seasonal period, storms and dry periods occur. Malign events which could threaten the harvest came to be explained by the activities of supernatural beings personified as 'gods' whose favour must now be sought and whose disapproval was to be feared.

Chances of survival, it would have seemed, might be helped by creating a permanent link with a benevolent 'earth goddess' and developing a more sophisticated understanding of signals from 'sky gods' as evidenced today by long barrows for the interment of selected human remains and monuments aligned to astronomical events.

Such beliefs prevailed until the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition period when something seems to have occurred about 2200 BC that led to changes in burial practices across Europe from Ireland to Poland. Yet there was nothing comparable to the Neolithic agricultural revolution: the use of copper was not an industrial revolution as we understand it and did not change the way of life for the vast majority which remained dependent on subsistence farming.

Mainstream archaeological publications (so far as I can discover) provide no convincing explanation of the abandonment of long barrow in favour of round barrow burial rites. Professor Cunliffe, for example, has concluded (*Wessex to AD 1000' Chap. 3 pp.75 – The Rise of the Individual 3000-1500 BC*) that the discontinuity reflects a change from a fairly egalitarian to a hierarchical social structure: however there was no change in the structure of society when Constantine adopted the Christian religion or after the Arab conquests although in both cases there was a change in style of monument building.

Earlier this year a Channel 5 documentary presented an interesting interpretation of Bronze Age burial mounds located in Ireland.

Briefly it was suggested that the mounds appeared following the near-Earth break up of a comet which left a residue of dust in the atmosphere resulting in reduced sunlight causing crop failure for several years with consequent starvation and disease among the human population.

It was argued that the event occurred around 2200 BC and shattered confidence in the beliefs that had emerged in the early Neolithic: it now appeared that the sun god's benevolent influence on the earth, through his power to mitigate the influence of malevolent lesser gods that threatened the harvest, had been tested to breaking point by a hitherto unknown sky god.

The sun god had eventually prevailed (the seasons and the weather duly returned to normal) but fear of the sky god (personified in Irish myth as Lugh of the Long Arm who wielded the '...unstoppable fiery spear and sling-stone...!') was so great that new beliefs took hold and spread. Reverence for an earth goddess, to whom the living were linked by way of long-barrow interment of the dead, would now be complemented by respect for a sky god whose unintended neglect hitherto may have provoked his wrath. Round barrows with associated linear features that represented the appearance of the comet's fragmentation, would now cover the graves of deceased elite.

This explanation of the effects of a catastrophic event in the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition on contemporary belief and burial rites was compared with the rapid conversion of Ireland to Christianity by St. Patrick from about 540 AD about the time of the outbreak of the Plague of Justinian. Until then St. Patrick's teachings, it seems, had influenced only part of north-east Ireland. Tree ring data obtained from Irish oak fossils indicates abrupt environmental change which ice-core data suggests may have been triggered by an oceanic cometary impact around that time. This, it was contended, may have driven the collapse of pagan society in the aftermath of crop failures and plague.

There are many scientific research publications that refer to abrupt change in the environment about the time of the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition

period and across Eurasia there are myths of catastrophe, some of which may have been the source of Old Testament tales of flood and fire.

Astronomers know of thousands of orbiting objects in the solar system ranging in size from large comets like Schumaker-Levy 9, which broke up and fell spectacularly into Jupiter in 1994, to the tiny, hitherto undiscovered, meteor that exploded over Russia in 2013. It has been predicted that should a comet of about one-third the size of Schumaker-Levy 9 pass close enough to the Earth its break-up would bring about hemispheric catastrophe with dust in the atmosphere and debris hitting the surface affecting life for several years.

So, taking the results of scientific research in several disciplines along with stories from remote antiquity of fire and flood, the suggestion that Lugh of the Long Arm (a reference to the comet's tail) was a comet that brought about a change in burial rites is not as implausible as it may first seem.

For interested members Mike Baillie's *The Celtic Gods: Comets in Irish Mythology* is recommended. Anthony Aveni's *People and the Sky: Our Ancestors and the Cosmos* is a more general work on archaeoastronomy. A library of scientific research papers relating to the collapse of advanced urban civilizations in Egypt, Mesopotamia and India c. 4000 bp can be found on <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-642-60616-8of>

From Your Membership Secretary

Steve Kirby

Just a reminder for those of you that do not pay by standing order your membership subscription will be due on the 1 September and will be payable on that date annually.

The membership fees will remain the same as last year.

Thank you for your help and enjoy the rest of your summer.

Visit to Reading Abbey - Saturday 28 September



From John Speed's 1610 map of Reading, showing the Abbey area

For many years, the site of Reading Abbey was closed to the public, but following repairs re-opened last year. Once one of the great Cluniac abbeys of the land, it has had a chequered career since the Reformation and only a fraction of its former glory remains. It was the foundation of Henry I, who endowed it richly as the burial place for himself and his family and, like the stories of Richard III and Alfred, the search for the location of his tomb is almost a detective story. Henry is not in a car park or dispersed, but most likely under a wall!

The land ownership changes and subsequent building means that a guided tour will enable us to understand the lay-out, and the finds display in the museum, especially the reconstructed cloister arcade with the ornate Romanesque capitals, will help us to picture the abbey in its former glory. The Gatehouse, one of the few surviving buildings and also included in the tour, is well worth seeing. Jane Austen fans will recognise it as the site of her brief stay there at the school.

We will meet in the museum at 10.30pm, and recommend travelling to Reading by train, as the museum is very close to the station.

Ticket price £7.50. To book a place (limit 20 places) please ring Mary Oliver (01256) 324 263.

2019 DIARY DATES

BASINGSTOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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Registered Charity no. 11000263

MEETINGS *Church Cottage, Basingstoke at 7.30pm*

12 September GOATS, SHEEP & RABBITS – Sue Lane

10 October ART & ARTEFACTS in ANGLO-SAXON WESSEX –
Professor David Hinton

14 November LIFE & DEATH in the DORSET IRON AGE – Dr
Miles Russell

12 December PROFESSOR MIKE FULFORD – Rural Settlement in
Roman Britain

FRIENDS OF THE WILLIS MUSEUM

At 7.30 pm Willis Museum, Basingstoke

19 September MUSEUM LIFE from AUSTRALIA to HAMPSHIRE:
Rebekah Waite

17 October AGM & TALK by Derek Anthony

21 November HISTORY of THORNYCROFT – Garry Bone