

BASINGSTOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER 126

FEBRUARY 1994

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Hampshire County Council

COUNTRYSIDE AWARD 1993

Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society

has been awarded

FIRST PRIZE in the HERITAGE category

for the production of an educational video entitled

"Beneath Basingstoke"

AN EVENING TO REMEMBER

Winchester was the appointed place, when, on the 10th of December last year, the Society's appointed representatives stepped forth to receive an award.

Hampshire had decided to encourage a range of activities under the aegis of their Countryside Awards by awarding prizes to voluntary groups within the county. There were to be several categories for entry and our Society chose to enter our video "Beneath Basingstoke" in the Heritage section.

Mary Oliver and Barbara Applin masterminded the application which was made in September. In November, we learnt of our success in taking the top award and we received a handsome plaque, a certificate and a cheque for £500!

As the intention of the Hampshire County Council was to encourage the winners to initiate further worthy projects, and not to use the money just for Society running expenses, we shall invest the prize as a refurbishment of our Publications Fund.

Whilst the Society was the nominated winner, we must not forget the essential contribution from Queen Mary's Centre in terms of personnel and finance which ensured the success of the venture. Fortunately, Cliff Eastabrook, who is involved with the Centre and directed the video, was able to attend the presentation.

So, within twelve months of launching, the video was successful against the whole of the County entries; it was nice to have the worth of the video confirmed by an independent panel of judges. We hope that other organisations in Basingstoke will be encouraged to put forward their own projects. Meanwhile, for all our members, whether they took a direct part or indirectly, it was a moment to savour, an evening of pure pleasure.

STOP PRESS !!

NEWBURY WALK: SUNDAY, APRIL 17th at 2.30 pm

A member of the Newbury Society will lead a guided Town Walk, lasting about 1½ hours. The cost will be £1.00; further details soon. **Meanwhile**, please apply to John Horrocks (0256 780537) or put your name on the list at the Feb. or March meetings (if you have not already done so earlier. **Note** that the mid-week alternative will not now be possible. If you signed for that, please apply again for the Sunday event.

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

Saturday, 26th February, Lecture Theatre, Salisbury & Wilts Museum, 65, The Close S'bury

The Annual Business Meeting of the CBA at 2.00 pm will be followed by a break for tea and then a talk at 3.30 pm by Dr John Beavis entitled:

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

(Please talk to Mary Oliver if you are interested in this [0256 24263]).

FORTHCOMING LECTURES

10th March Vernacular Buildings: Materials and layout in the 16th and 17th centuries
by Linda Hall

Linda Hall is a member of the Vernacular Architecture Group and secretary of the Historic Buildings Committee of the Council for British Archaeology, and has presented her own research in Avon and Gloucestershire on the BBC's "Chronicle" programme and subsequently published. The subject of her talk features in her publication for CBA entitled "Fixtures and fittings in Houses 1560-1750".

14th April The Landscape of Cranborne Chase
by Mark Corney

This meeting sees a welcome return to the Society of Mark Corney of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Salisbury. He will be describing his work on Cranborne Chase, an area rich in archaeological evidence, and will pay special attention to Iron Age and Roman sites.

12th May The Saxons in South Hampshire
by Dr Christopher Currie

This is a change to the printed programme, as Phil Harding is not able to be with us, but we have been lucky to arrange for Chris Currie, a landscape archaeologist currently working at The Wyne (see Fieldwork, page 4) to talk to us about the Saxon settlement of the south of Hampshire. We may also be able to persuade him to give a brief update on the Wyne survey!



Phil Harding, whose flint-knapping was one of the highlights of our video BENEATH BASINGSTOKE, has promised to give his lecture next session. Meanwhile, however, Richard Dexter passes on an invitation:

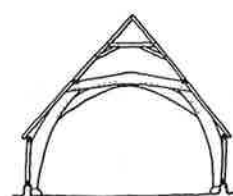
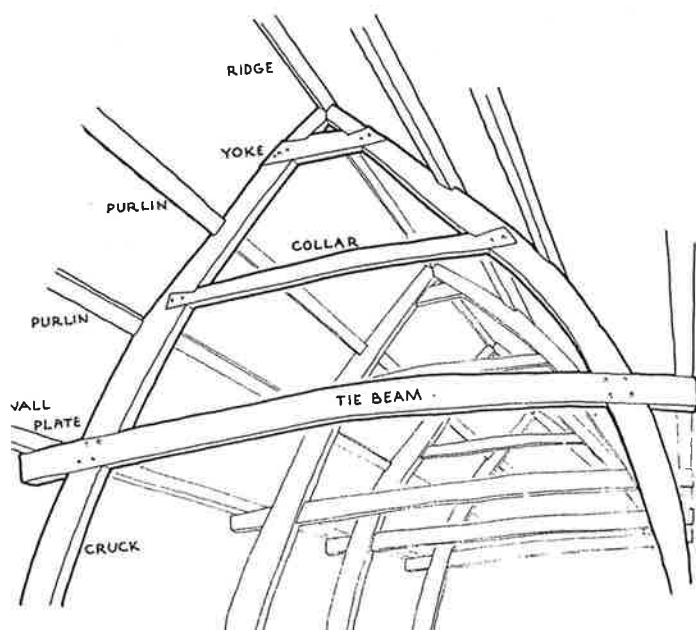
It so happens that Phil Harding has been invited by the Fleet & Crookham Local History Group to give a hands-on demonstration of flint-knapping to that society on Friday 18th March at 8 pm in the United Reform Church Hall in Fleet, where members of our society will be made very welcome.

You get to the meeting place by approaching Fleet from Hartley Wintney, go over the railway and straight across the roundabout until you arrive in the town centre at the Oatsheaf traffic lights. Turn left down Fleet Road (the high street) for about 500 yards until the next set of traffic lights (not counting pedestrian crossings). Turn right into King's Road and the church hall is immediately past the next set of traffic lights on the left. There is parking, but be prepared to double-park because of the limited space.

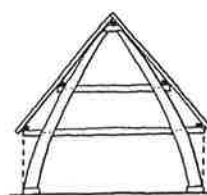
There is another opportunity to see Phil Harding at work in the CH4 programme TIME TEAM on Sundays at 7.00 pm. - archaeological investigations undertaken at speed but most professionally by a likeable team using expertise in geophysical techniques, fieldwork, excavation, archives, computer analysis, historical drawing and anything else that comes to hand. Tony Robinson (Baldrick to Blackadder) provides the layman's angle and cleverly keeps the whole thing moving.

FARM BUILDINGS SURVEY

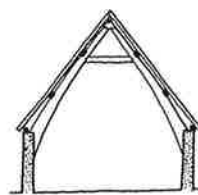
There will be a meeting on Monday, 14th March at 7.30 pm at 3 Milkingpen Lane, Old Basing, for all those who helped with this survey. Dr Edwin Course will discuss the results of the survey and there will be an opportunity to study all the entries for the District. Photocopies of their entries have been made for participants and can be collected at this meeting. Any other Society member who would like to attend should ring 0256 24263.



Base cruck.



Full cruck.



Raised cruck.

VISIT TO CHILCOMB HOUSE (Hampshire County Museum Service Headquarters)

Meet at 10 am on Saturday March 5th at Chilcomb house, Bar End, Winchester.

We will get an introduction to the work of the Hampshire County Museum Service at Chilcomb House by Alison Carter, Keeper of Textiles. Then we will be shown round various collections: social history, local history, archaeology etc. If you want to stay on in the afternoon to look at any collection in detail, please bring a packed lunch. Coffee and biscuits will be available. Numbers limited. Fee £1.50. Contact Marta Cock (0256 51506)

THE JANUARY MEETING

To those of our members who attended John Williams' talk in January, which took place in an unsatisfactory, temporary venue at QMC:

The move was deemed necessary because of the Open Evening at the College. The room offered to us was not of our choosing and we have made sure that our future meetings will take place in more amenable surroundings. Our apologies to John for the difficult conditions under which he had to work - albeit to good effect !

LATE NEWS ITEMS

MAN AND LANDSCAPE IN IRON AGE WESSEX by Professor Barry Cunliffe

6 PM This sounds too good to miss! This is the thirtieth Hartley Memorial Lecture and takes place on **Tuesday, 15th March** in the **Physics Lecture Theatre A** in the **University of Southampton**. The poster says that all are welcome, and there does not appear to be any entry fee.

VISIT TO FLAG FEN BRONZE AGE EXCAVATIONS - Saturday, July 2nd.

Tim Herrington hopes to attract up to 35 members and friends to fill a coach for a day visit to Flag Fen and Peterborough. Apart from the excavations at Flag Fen there is a visitors' Centre, a simulated Bronze Age Farm with live animals and a three acre wildlife lake.

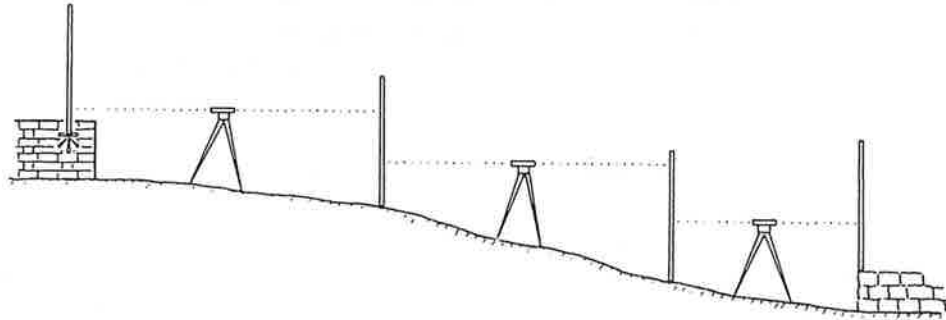
If you would like to put your names down **now** so that response can be gauged for booking purposes, 'phone (0256) 22090. The cost of coach plus entry fee will be £13. This will be a long day out, but with a stroll round Peterborough to freshen you up, it could be a day full of interest!

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1994-5

At our recent Committee meeting, the Hon. Treasurer indicated that a modest rise in membership subscription will be necessary for 1994-5 (due May 1st). The amounts have yet to be argued out but you will receive notice in advance of the A.G.M. We shall, of course, keep the rises to the minimum required to balance the books.

FIELDWORK, Spring 1994

This looks like being a very busy period for the Society, with several projects either in hand or about to start, so please join in if you can.



Bramley Frith

The survey of earthworks in this ancient woodland has already started, under the leadership of Peter Heath (0256 27713). The work must be completed before the vegetation grows up again in the spring.

The Vyne

The National Trust has commissioned Dr Christopher Currie to make a survey of sites and monuments on the 1000+ acre estate. We have offered our help with any surveying or fieldwalking which may be needed, and Dr Currie is anxious to arrange this between the beginning of February and the end of April. There has been very little study of this area previously, and he has already identified shrunken medieval settlements, brick kilns, fish ponds and a good stretch of Roman road, so there is plenty to do! Lots of volunteers are needed, so please give your names to David Miles (0734 691905) if you can help.

Loddon Valley Project

The County Archaeologist has asked us to assist Thames Valley Archaeological Services in a fieldwalking survey of the Loddon Valley in Hampshire. The geology of this area has traditionally been regarded as inhospitable to ancient settlement, and little studied, but the TVAS have already carried out a similar survey of the Loddon Valley in Berkshire, with interesting results. It is likely that this project will result in the discovery of previously unknown sites, and radically alter the distribution maps of settlements in our area. Most of the work will take place over next autumn/winter, but a start will be made this season if arrangements can be made. Names to David Miles (0734 691905), please.

Breach Barn, Sherfield-on-Loddon

Steve Strongman's report on our investigations at Breach Barn are contained in **ARCHAEOLOGY IN HAMPSHIRE**, a Hampshire County Council report for 1992, edited by Mike Hughes, which is available at our meetings, price £1.

DISCOVERING SILCHESTER

At a day conference organised by the University of Reading Department of Extended Education at Blake Lock's Museum, Reading on Saturday 26th March (2 - 5 pm) Professor Michael Fulford will talk about the Roman Town of Silchester, and Miss Susan Read will give a guided tour of the Silchester Exhibitions. Fee £5 (pensioners and unemployed £2.50)

Note: Blake's Lock Museum is with the Town Hall complex, just north of Market Place.

A LETTER TO OUR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Our Secretary wrote to the Local Government Commission for England to express our concern for the possible consequences of any fragmentation of Hampshire County Council's authority which might follow the Local Government Review. The effect of such diversification on the viability of the County-based Archive Services is our major concern. A copy of the letter was sent to Andrew Hunter, MP for Basingstoke, who replied to say that he believed our fears to be unfounded as the funding of the Archive Services could be made by contributions from the boroughs of Hampshire, as in the London Boroughs after the abolition of the GLC.

All very well Mr Hunter, if **all** the boroughs feel inclined to contribute. Not all the London boroughs felt so inclined at the break-up of the GLC !

KEEPING THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

Les Fitzgerald

Recalling the society's visit to the newly-opened County Records Office on 2nd December, so long after the event, dispels any doubt there might have been about what was the foremost and lasting impression; it is of illumination. Somewhat surprising in these cost-cutting days, but nevertheless welcome to me, the building is extensively floodlit, enhancing the impression of lightness of construction achieved by the considerable use of tubular steel and glazing. The more solid aspects are the street frontages, but even here the local brick used lends a lightish tone.

The principal objective for the architects was, of course, to provide a controlled temperature and humidity environment for the storage of the Office's invaluable stock. Although first instincts are to question the use of glass in such a circumstance, the damaging ultra-violet light is in fact blocked by the filtering qualities of the glass and, supplemented with blinds, it does make for pleasant working conditions for staff and researchers. The storage demands of the documents have been met with the provision of the deep basement, with little or no technical environmental aids needed, and box- type rooms suggesting cold-stores, ranged on the top floor.

As with the old building, the vast majority of the stock is not on view, but is instead safely stored. Access to the storage area is sensibly denied to the visitor, but documents are readily made available. Making a request first involves a search through indices and the completion of a short request form using the information gleaned from the index. Pass this to a staff member, and in due course the book, document, map or whatever will be produced. In addition, much material is available in micro-fiche or micro-film form, and about forty viewing screens have been installed for use in this connection.

Even so, the novice's problem often is knowing exactly what is available for the asking, and this has

not escaped the attention of Rosemary Dunhill, the County Archivist. Plans to hold short seminars are under consideration to explain what is stored and how to access it. I for one welcome this as one is too easily side-tracked when roaming freely through indices and shelves with less than a precise thought-out method.

Perhaps special mention ought to be made of the Wessex Film and Sound Archive which has its premises on the top floor, including a search room for film, video and sound material, and technical areas for copying and dubbing etc, together with a small cinema.

Other advanced technology was seen during the visit, in the laboratories where document cleaning, repairs and preservation, and book-binding are carried out, but these work areas will not normally be accessible to the public.

A thoughtful sample selection of documents had been displayed for the Society's visit, providing a taste of the treasures to be found in the storage areas, which incidentally provide nearly eight miles of shelving. "Medieval charters and accounts, letters from monarchs and prime ministers, court papers about witchcraft and murder, records of diplomacy and espionage, about business and prosperity, poverty and unemployment through the ages", all relevant to Hampshire's history and kept safe within the new building's walls. On reflection, perhaps it is only the language that changes over the centuries; the subject matter, events and happenings seem awfully familiar.

This was a rewarding visit and, on looking back on it, one is tempted to suggest that the external floodlighting is an appropriate symbolism of the enlightenment contained within ... but, of course, I wouldn't dream of so doing.

We would be interested to have a note of any subjects members may be working on at the County Record Office. And if any members have no particular research in mind, but would like to do some, we would be glad to make suggestions. Please contact Barbara Applin (Basingstoke 465439).

A HISTORY OF BRAMLEY, HAMPSHIRE by Rev. R C Toogood
Reviewed by Mary Oliver

I have recently been reading this book, published late 1993 by Bramley Shell, priced £9, with great interest and pleasure. With the re-issue by the same "firm" of "The Reminiscences of William Clift of Bramley" (written in 1908 when he was 80 and which describe 19th century life in a most characterful way), Bramley's local history is extremely well-served. The present book by the new vicar has been thoroughly researched and will be useful to both residents and local historians for the scope and detail of its 200+ pages.

It progresses in the usual chronological manner, with a brief but accurate archaeological introduction through to the approval in June 1993 for the plans to build Cross House - new church rooms. The generous quotes from a variety of sources add greatly to the tale, and it is invaluable to have so much relevant information printed in full - such as the 1645 extract which substantiates the legend that Beaurepaire was fortified and held for the King during the Civil Wars, and the description of Bramley Maying by that well-known visitor from Three Mile Cross, Mary Russell Mitford in "Our Village". This was all familiar ground to me, but completely unexpected were the eminent vicars of

the 18th century, one of whom travelled widely in the Near East. Dr Shaw's descriptions of the customs of the Arabs and Moors make fascinating reading, though his duties as Principal of St Edmund's Hall, Oxford must have made him an infrequent visitor to Bramley.

There are chapters on Bramley Camp Ammunition Depot, which closed in 1987, on the school, which opened in 1848 and is still flourishing, and on the church of St James. There is a full description of the building, its monuments, windows, bells, even the specification for the organ, by Sir John Stainer, in a case designed by Temple Moore, architect of All Saints, Basingstoke. One little treasure which on its own would justify a visit to the church is a small wallpainting - one of several mediaeval paintings - above the blocked south door which depicts the martyrdom of St Thomas a Becket. The accuracy of this painting suggests that it was executed within 50 years of the event.

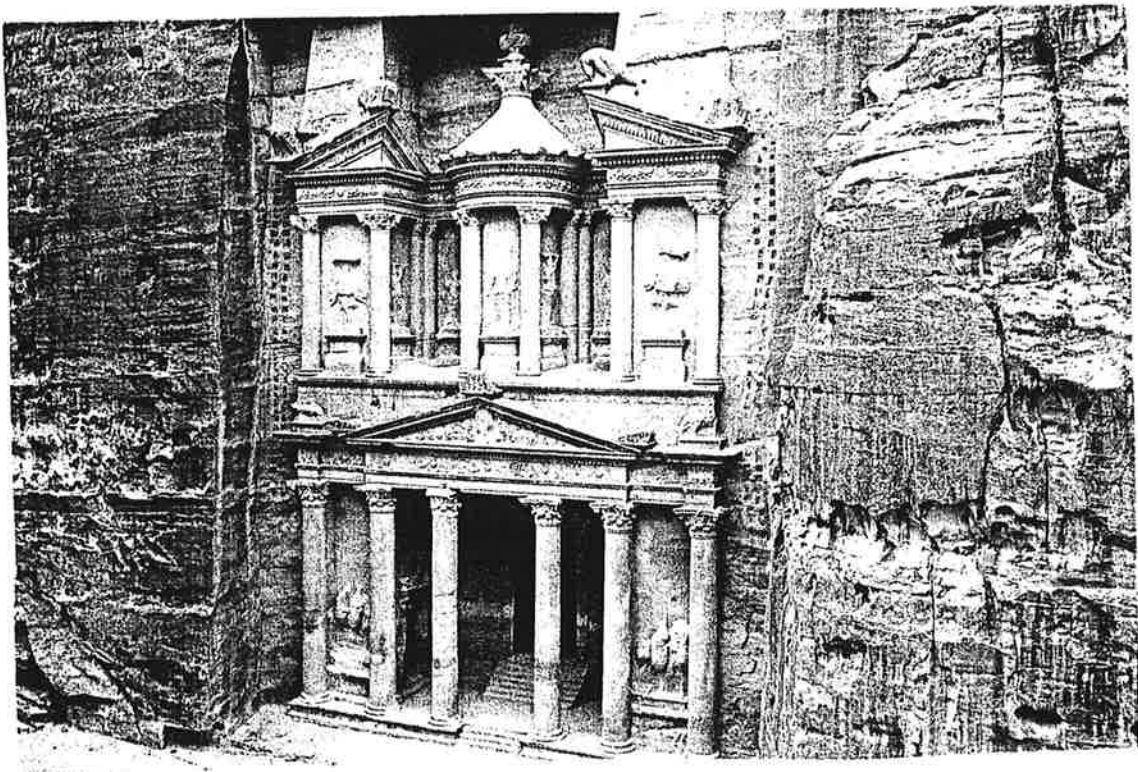
Then follows a topographical section, describing some of Bramley's most interesting buildings and the people who lived in them, right up to the present. As well as Bramley itself, the outlying hamlets in the parish, such as Little London and Cufaude Lane, are also covered. The information varies from a 16th century will and inventory of a well-to-do resident to the little gem about the old lady who took her pet rabbit for rides in the basket in front of her bike - all valuable information both for the residents and for people researching their family history, for example.

The book concludes with a short section on other places called Bramley, which was probably of more interest to me than to some readers as I grew up near one of them! However, I would have preferred to see the space used for a list of sources and references. Nonetheless, I salute the author on a thorough piece of work which will be appreciated by Bramley residents and local historians alike. It is all the more remarkable an achievement considering that the Rev. Toogood only came to Bramley in February 1992, an example for us all.

A JOURNEY TO PETRA

John Hutcheson

"Petra, rose-red city, half as old as time" - a not entirely accurate description, but without a doubt capturing something of the appeal of this fascinating and beautiful site.



THE TREASURY

I arrived in Jordan at Aqaba and consequently spent two days there sightseeing, relaxing and bargain-hunting in the Bazaar. After this brief respite the next item on the itinerary was the 100 km trip to the Petra Palace Hotel, situated about 1 mile from the site. The desert and the mountains of Jordan certainly gave the journey an epic quality. After arrival and checking in at the hotel, we set off on foot, making the short walk to the site via a small visitors' centre.

Petra, literally meaning "stone", is located about 50 miles from Amman in Jordan, not far from the Israeli border. It was inhabited from around 700 BC to 1982 when the last Bedouins were moved out by the government, due mainly to the damage they (often unintentionally) caused while living in the tombs. One tomb even had a TV aerial erected on it! But the Bedouins I spoke to seemed happy enough to sell their wares to visitors outside their former homes.

Petra became the capital of Nabataean Arabs in the 2nd century BC, their prosperity coming from the trade routes which crossed the area. After some rise and fall, Petra was annexed into the Roman Empire in 106 AD. Changing trade routes finally put paid to Petra's fortunes. After gaining some importance during the Crusades, it "vanished" from history.

In 1812 a Swiss explorer called J. L. Burckhardt rediscovered it for the Western world. He didn't stay long, as he and subsequent visitors were in fear of their lives from the locals. This "misunderstanding" has thankfully been cleared up.

Petra is approached through a 1 km canyon called the "Siq". Most visitors choose to travel through it by horse. The Siq grows narrower and the walls, which are several hundred feet in height, seem to close in, leaving you in darkness and almost total quiet. At the end of the Siq you are confronted with "The Treasury", a magnificent façade carved into the rock face. The Treasury shows a mainly Corinthian influence, and is typical of the styles of architecture at Petra, a city where Roman, Assyrian, Corinthian and Egyptian are all present. If the visitor arrives at 11 o'clock, the sun, having cleared the mountains, strikes the Treasury, making it glow in the famous rose-red light.

Beyond the Treasury lies the main valley, containing numerous tombs and a 3000 seater amphitheatre, which has eroded to produce an almost natural feature. The tombs vary from small Assyrian-looking affairs to large classical types. Also in the rock there are some structures which might be interpreted as houses. In fact, there is only one free-standing building in Petra. The population of 60,000 must have lived somewhere - but where?

Further along the main valley is a Roman colonnaded street and a small museum, which is itself situated in a tomb overlooking the valley. After a free cup of mint tea, most visitors walk to the "Monastery" or Ed Deir, which is a good half an hour's walk up a mountain trail. It is similar to the Treasury in style, i.e. columns topped with an urn. It is, however, much larger, being 50 metres wide by 45 metres high and like all the other tombs it contains a single chamber. While at the "Monastery" I couldn't help but wonder why build a tomb in such a remote location, compared to the others in the main valley. There is a school of thought that believes that, despite appearances, the "Monastery" was in fact a Nabataean temple and owed its name to being used much later by the Christians as a place of worship.

Off the beaten track still further is the "High Place of Sacrifice" constructed on a plateau. It has a couple of obelisks and you can still see channels cut into the surface for the blood-letting of animals.

The main valley and the Treasury are the most popular sites for tourists, in fact the Treasury and the Siq were featured in "Indiana Jones and the last Crusade". But Petra contains much more. Two weeks would be needed to explore it fully (and the authorities in Jordan estimate only 10% has been discovered). There is plenty of opportunity to wander and see something different, and also to ponder the many unanswered questions that Petra generates.

Sources: PETRA: A GUIDE TO THE ROSE RED CITY Deyar Haddad

POLAND

Richard Dexter (*who last August joined a group travelling to Poland for a week*)

To those who are under 50, Poland is probably just one of the former Iron Curtain countries but to those over that age it has memories of invasion, betrayal and untold suffering.

It is now slowly waking up and is opening its doors to visitors. It seems to have a sort of naïve innocence which we associate with western Europe in the 1950s, no graffiti, overmanning in the service industries, mechanical typewriters, a hopeless telephone system, gentle politeness with its people and a currency like Monopoly money.

Polish is a Slav language and thus its peoples were originally under the influence of the Byzantine Empire but, being so far west when Christendom split in two, Poland formed part of the Holy Roman Empire and became Catholic, eventually adopting the Roman alphabet. To the visitor, language is a real problem because so many of the consonants would be far better represented by the Cyrillic signs such as "szcz" sounding "shch" which in Russian is шч. It is a very inflective language with peculiarities such as the interrogative being featured by intonation and not by grammatical construction. Polish was proscribed for much of the time in the past. Up to very recently, Russian was the first foreign language. There are few concessions to tourists in public notices although French is sometimes used in museums. German is not popular and is understood grudgingly.

We were centred in Cracow, still a mediaeval town which was the ancient capital before Warsaw was chosen in the 17th century. One is for ever reminded of the country's long history of invasion and foreign domination with the hourly interrupted trumpet call from the church tower recalling the alarm being raised against the Mongol invasion in the 14th century when an insurgent's arrow felled the trumpeter in mid-call.

Since then, the Swedes invaded in the 16th century, followed by the Habsburgs and the Prussians, the Tsars and the Kaisers and finally the Germans and the Russians in the 20th century. All have taken their toll and left their mark in the architecture and cultural life of the country.

The Catholic faith provides the mainstay of the nation's pride and identity. The many huge churches are mostly Baroque in style; the decoration is almost excessive but, much further east, the restraining influence of Russian architecture can be detected, for example with the use of cupolas, which are almost onion shaped. The shrine of the Black Madonna (black because of fire at the time of the Swedish invasion) at Jasna Gora acts, and has acted, as a rallying point for the Polish spirit.

On travelling south towards the Tatra Mountains it was fascinating to see agriculture still being worked on strip lynchets. Whereas we at home occasionally see the shadowy remains of ancient British field systems, there we see the lynchets very much in use. Each hillside strip is miles from the farmstead and is worked by a horse and hand plough. Sometimes an old tractor is used but still the shape remains long and thin with each man working his own. Poland's agriculture has remained productive, if not efficient, because the Russians realised that, to feed the Russian industrialisation

projects, the peasants must be left to till their own parcel of land. Following Russia's collapse, however, Poland is now left with an economy which over-produces food but with no market outlets. The land looks empty partly because the population is less dense but also because of rural depopulation following emigration and the ravages of war.

No visit to Poland is complete without a visit to Oswiecim (Auschwitz). The guide books say that to understand Poland and its peoples a visit is essential and that it must not be combined with anything else that day. I'm afraid that I agree.

It would be inappropriate to go into awful detail other than to say how I felt. The buildings and displays were as I expected, but not the atmosphere. It was not one of cruelty or fear but rather one of suffering, extreme, unnecessary and total suffering. It seeps up from the ground like an evil-smelling mist, crushing the spirit of all who are there. There are still no song birds. For me, the suffering was epitomised by the sight of over 300 hut platforms, each for housing over 200 victim prisoners of all ages and genders without a single running water stand-pipe. "People awaiting death do not need water".

We also visited Warsaw and, even though the old city centre has been faithfully and lovingly restored in all its picturesque colour and detail (thanks to the paintings of Canaletto), the same feeling of suffering seemed to seep up from the cobbles, even in the sunlight.

The sobering thought that the visit left me with was however damaged the human spirit may be it cannot be annihilated. I felt that the spark of hope lies in seeing the light in the eyes of the youth which were bright and looking forward into the future and not backwards.

Let us hope that they will not be disappointed and that we in the West do not let them down again.

BASINGSTOKE INSURANCE AGENTS IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Barbara Applin

Some members may know that I am amassing quite a bit of information on 19th century traders and professional people in Basingstoke, and following last October's lecture at the offices of Sun Life of Canada. I decided to look up details of people here who were agents for insurance offices, and came up with this chart for the years 1828 to 1850. Details are taken from directories for the years mentioned; / = other occupations mentioned; X = those occupations + agent.

It is interesting that many of the names of these insurance offices are still familiar today. Some specialised in life insurance, others in insurance against fire, others covered both (incidentally, anyone interested in odd uses of language might note that a fire insurance office insured against fire, but a life insurance office didn't insure against life!) The Farmers & General specifically mention hail, which suggests that this was a real threat to farmers.

Several of these agents were Alderman or Councillors, taking an active part in local politics and I have begun to recognise some people like William Doman and George Lamb who seemed to collect different "hats". I was interested to notice some who had been Town Clerks; they were solicitors, which would be useful. It was also handy that several agents were auctioneers, estate agents or appraisers, and that one was Secretary to the Savings Bank. More surprising, perhaps, were occupations like currier, linen-draper, corn dealer, coach-builder or carpenter/joiner/builder - but

no doubt these were the successful ones, with good business experience and contacts.

It looks as if insurance was flourishing in Basingstoke. I wonder how typical this picture is for 19th century market towns.

Office	Name	Occupation	Address	'28	'30	'44	'47
Alliance fire & life / United Kingdom life	James Holding	Solicitor; secretary of Savings Bank; Alderman '47	London St			/	X
Atlas fire & life	William Andrews	Linen draper	Church St; Sarum Place	/	X	X	
Atlas fire & life	Henry Lunn	Carpenter/joiner/builder	Oat St		/	/	X
British fire & life	C H Foyle (Wallis & Foyle)	Coal merchant	?	X			
City of London life	Henry Jesse	Corn merchant (as agent at Wheatsheaf Inn)	Winchester St			/	X
County (fire) Provident (life)	Charles Paice	Auctioneer, estate agent & appraiser; Councillor	Winchester St			X	X
Crown life	William Draper	Coach builder; harness maker	Winchester St			/	X
Crown fire	Samuel Leach	Auctioneer, appraiser, picture dealer, general agent	London St; Church St		/	X	
Farmers & General fire, life & hail	Henry Downs	Maltster; Councillor; on committees for wool fair & tolls	Winchester St				X
Hampshire & South of England fire & life	William Doman	Assessor; Clerk of Market '51; Clerk to Gas Works '44; tax collector '47	Eastrop; Winchester St			/	X
Hants, Sussex & Dorset fire etc	Anthony Lewis (Warne & Lewis)	Solicitor, Town Clerk '28	Church Square	/	X		
Legal & Commercial life	King Prickett (Prickett & King)	Solicitor	London St			/	X
National Provident life	David Bransby	Corn dealer	Oat St			/	X

Office	Name	Occupation	Address	'28	'30	'44	'47
Norwich Union	William Glover (William & George Glover)	Painter, plumber, glazier, agent for Stamp Duty; gilder & sub-distributor of stamps; Councillor	Winchester St	/	/	X	X
Pelican Life / Phoenix Fire & Life	Leigh (Warne & Leigh)	Solicitor	Church Square			/	X
Pelican Life/ Phoenix Fire & Life	James Warne (Warne & Lewis)	Attorney; Town Clerk '30	Church Square		/	X	X
Phoenix Fire & Life	Thomas Warne (Warne & Lewis)	Attorney; Town Clerk '28	Church Square	/	X	X	
Sun life & fire	Charles Hawthorne	Currier	Oat St	X	X		
Sun life & fire	George Lamb (Lamb & Brooks)	Solicitor; Clerk to Magistrates '81; Clerk to Board of Guardians; Councillor; Superintendent Registrar to Sun life & fire	Winchester St				X

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

- Sat 19 Feb OUT OF THE ASHES: day conference on current reconstructions and conservation projects involving major historic buildings in Southern England. Starts 10 am, King Alfred's College, Winchester
- Thurs 10 Mar MINOR MEDIAEVAL ARISTOCRATIC RESIDENCES IN HAMPSHIRE by Edward Roberts, 7.30 pm Westbury Manor Museum, West St., Fareham
- Thurs 17 Mar THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE HAMPSHIRE COASTLINE by Michael Hughes, 7.30 pm, United Church, Jewry Street, Winchester
- Sat 26 Mar LOCAL SOCIETIES DAY CONFERENCE, Ringwood
(NB We shall probably have a stand, so anyone willing to help, please take a note of the date and let us know)

CALENDAR

Sat 5th March	VISIT TO HAMPSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM SERVICE (see page 3)	*
Thurs 10th March	VERNACULAR BUILDINGS: MATERIAL & LAYOUT OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES Linda Hall (Vernacular Architecture Group)	*
Mon 14th March	Meeting of Farm Buildings Survey group at 3 Milkingpen Lane, Old Basing, 7.30 pm (see page 3)	
Thurs 17th March	Lecture (to be announced)	FWM
Friday 18th March	Flint-knapping demonstration by Phil Harding (Fleet & Crookham Local History Group, 8 pm, United Reform Church Hall, Fleet) [see page 2]	
Sat 26th March	Day Conference on Silchester at Blake's Lock Museum, Reading, 2 - 5 pm (page 5)	
Thurs 14th April	THE LANDSCAPE OF CRANBORNE CHASE Mark Corney (RCHM, England)	*
Thurs 21st April	Craftsmen & their tools from ancient times to the 18th century: Philip Walker	FWM
Thurs 12th May	THE SAXONS IN SOUTH HAMPSHIRE Christopher Currie	*
Thurs 19th May	A Geologist at Work: David Kemp (Keeper of Geology, HCMS)	FWM
Thurs 9th June	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING	*

- * BAHS lectures in Conference Room, Queen Mary
Centre, 7.30 pm

FWM Friends of the Willis Museum, at Willis
Museum, 7.30 pm