

BASINGSTOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



NEWSLETTER 170
February 2005

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ANNUAL DINNER

6 pm for 6.30
Tuesday, 1st March 2005

Bookings to Margaret Porter
01256 356012
57 Belvedere Gardens,
Chineham, Basingstoke
RG24 8GB

£17

Please hurry to book your place for a really enjoyable social occasion at the Robert Newman Restaurant, BCOT – good food, good company and entertaining after-dinner speakers.

BAHS FIELDWORK

Mark Peryer tel: 01256 780502.

≡ **DIG** Dave Allen will be leading a dig at The Grange, Old Basing again this year. However, because Easter is so early Dave is planning to run it for three weeks around the Late Spring Bank Holiday weekend (from about the 16th May to the 6th June). More details will be given nearer the time. If you are interested in participating and have not been along before, contact me on the number above for more details. This will be the final year of excavation at the Grange, but Dave assures me that there will be further work to do on the finds and in writing everything up.

≡ **FIELD WALK** At the time of writing we have an opportunity to do a field walk at Oakley Park – this will have come and gone by the time you receive this edition of the newsletter. A report will appear in a later edition.

≡ **ARCHAEOLOGY STORES** Society members are continuing to help out at the stores at Chilcomb House on the second Sunday of every month – the next dates will be the 13th Feb and the 13th March. The work involves re-organising the stores and cataloguing finds, extra volunteers will always be welcomed.

Society Outings

Thursday 4 August

VISIT TO SILCHESTER DIG

As usual, we meet in the car park at 6 pm to walk to the dig for a 6.30 start. If you miss our visit, the Hampshire Field Club are visiting on Sunday 7th August.

Sat 25 June

WINCHESTER WALK

We hope to arrange a guided walk round Winchester, so do keep this date free. Details from Sue Strawson (01256 353077).

NOTES FROM YOUR CHAIRMAN

A Fundraising Year

You may or may not be aware that Barbara Applin and the Basingstoke Talking History group are working on a book to be called “**Taking the Pulse of Basingstoke**”,

It is a collection of first-hand memories of medical matters in the town, before the National Health Service and right up to the present day, taken from Basingstoke Talking History interviews and illustrated with photos, maps and cartoons. The book will be interesting, funny, and a fantastic addition to our list of publications, and one we as a Society will be proud of. In order to get this book published, we need to raise the money to pay for the production and printing of it. The BAHS is able to pay for a large part of this from our own funds and the sales of previous books, and we have also received grants from organisations such as Macmillan, Hampshire County Council, Four Lanes Trust and the Friends of the Willis Museum. However, we still need to raise around £1,500 and there are various ways in which we are hoping to do this.

We are looking to organise one or more bigger fundraising events. A few ideas that we are looking into at the moment are something like a barn dance or an antiques evening. We will keep you informed, and we very much hope you'll support these events by coming along and bringing your friends!

It has also been decided that this year we will not be sponsoring any members to take part in the Silchester Field School. We are hoping that we can go back to sponsoring next year, but by not doing so this year, we will save some £320 from our funds which will go towards the publication of the book.

And since every little bit helps.... we have decided to increase the price of the teas and coffees that are being served at the end of each lecture to £0.40.

Should you know of any other ways to raise money, or want to be involved in running a fundraising event, please do not hesitate to contact me. Your help will be gratefully received!

Want To Be More Involved?

If you would like to be more involved in the Society's events and lectures, we would like to hear from you! If you would like to be a part of the Committee, you may be interested in coming along to a Committee meeting to see what it's all about. Just give me or Margaret Porter a call.

Marjolein Mussellwhite
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WE HAVE A WEBSITE!

The URL is: <http://www.bahsoc.org.uk>

The website has been put together in order to publicise the Society's activities and has been active since just before Christmas. If you want to keep track of what is going on at the Society, this *will* be the site to bookmark. We would like this to become the reference site for people who want to find out about history and archaeology in the Basingstoke area.

If you would like to help with maintaining the site, or have something that you would like to see added, then please contact Mark Peryer either by email (mperyer@f2s.com) or by phone 01256 780502. If there is sufficient interest, Mark will run a workshop on web page design and maintenance.

BASINGSTOKE
TALKING HISTORY

Barbara Applin

Not much space for an update in this issue but, as you can see from Marjolein's NOTES work is "hotting up" on our book **Taking the Pulse of Basingstoke**.

Various other interesting interviews have been recorded or are planned, and the Willis Museum have asked us to become involved with an exhibition relating to VJ Day.

CHARLES COOKSEY again!

Barbara Applin

See Newsletter 167. Hunting through the "paper archive" of excavation notes, plans, photos etc. at Chilcomb House, we discovered an envelope marked "Photos, Silchester Excavation 1892" which contained 4 sepia photographs of exactly that, labelled: *The site of the early Christian church (P 1480); Mosaic where the Holy Table stood (1481); South gate (1482); Portion of South Wall (1483)*. Handwritten in pencil on 1480 were the words "Identified as a Christian Church by C F Cooksey on the occasion of a visit to the excavations by the Surrey Archaeological Association, 1892"

LECTURES, CONFERENCES AND VISITS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMAGES FROM THE AIR: INVESTIGATIONS AND FIELDWORK ON CRANBORNE CHASE

This year's OGS CRAWFORD MEMORIAL LECTURE will be given by Martin Green at 7.30 pm on Thursday 3rd March at the Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds; College, Winchester (free entry but please book a place, apply to Robin Iles, c/o 75 Hyde St, Winchester, SO23 7DW; tel 01962 848269).

WINCHESTER REVISITED

Lecture by Martin Biddle on 45 years of research into the archaeology and history of the City. Monday 7th March at 7.30 pm, King Alfred Hall, Guildhall, Winchester. Tickets £10 (£7.50 to Friends of Hyde Abbey Garden & Winchester Excavations Committee), send SAE and cheque made out to FOHAG to Friends of Hyde Abbey Garden/Lecture Ticket, c/o Historic Resources Centre, Hyde St, Winchester SO23 7DW

VISIT TO FIVE CHURCHES IN THE ODIHAM AREA

The Hampshire Field Club are repeating last year's visit, 10.30 to about 16.00 on Saturday 12th March. The churches are at Nately Scures, Up Nately, Greywell, Odiham and Winchfield; possibly places for lunch a pub at Greywell or various places in Odiham. Cost £11.00. Preferential booking for two weeks for people who applied unsuccessfully last year. We can send two of our members. Bookings, with stamped addressed envelope to Ann Jones, 17 Cripstead Lane, St Cross, Winchester SO23 9SF. Tel 01962 867048.

HAMPSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE Local Societies Conference

Saturday 9th April, 10 am till 5 pm (admission free) at the Community Centre, Meudon Avenue, Farnborough.

Various societies will be giving updates on their archaeological work, and we will have a stand. Volunteers to man it will be welcomed! Of particular interest to us will be Marjoleine's talk on the Old Basing Excavations, Keith Whiteman's talk on the Kingsclere Celtic-Roman Community Excavations, and on-line developments at the Sites and Monuments Record – but these are just a few of the delights on offer. Tea and coffee available; bring a packed lunch or visit nearby pub or café. We shall be manning a table.

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB SPRING SYMPOSIUM

Speakers will include our own Derek Spruce as well as Pamela Horn, George Watts, Michael Hicks and Sarah Lewin. 16th April, 9.30-5pm in the Cinema, 4th floor, Hampshire Record Office, Sussex St, Winchester. £9 for HFC members or £11 for non-members. Applications to Sarah Lewin, Secretary Hampshire Field Club Local History Section, Hampshire Record Office (as above) to arrive no later than 1 April.

BASINGSTOKE AND DEANE LOCAL HISTORY FAIR

On Saturday 7th May 10 am to 3 pm (admission free) The Willis Museum is hosting a fun and informative event devoted to the Borough of Basingstoke & Deane and its history. There will be a range of stalls and displays featuring experts and enthusiasts from local community groups, with additional activities – something for everyone. We shall be manning a stall- again, volunteers to help will be welcome.

**CENTRE FOR WESSEX HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY (University College,
Winchester)**

We have a list of seminars on **Thursdays at 5.30 pm**, and three conferences, some at Hampshire Record Office, some at the Wessex Archaeological Unit, Salisbury and some at University College Winchester (the Winchester campus). Details from Margaret Porter (01256 356012) or Barbara Applin (01256 465439).

SHERBORNE ROAD: PREHISTORIC SITE

Mary Oliver

On Thursday, 27th January, a cold, wet, dismal afternoon, several members from the fieldwork arm of the Society and a few residents of Sherborne St John met on an exposed hillside to look at a most interesting site. Wessex Archaeology had been called in to do test pit evaluation and some area scrape for a road prior to the building of a new school, but had finished their work before Christmas. David Hopkins, the County Archaeologist, gave us an excellent explanatory tour of the site before the bulldozers arrive.

Although the site is much eroded, there is evidence of two timber houses, with the arcs of postholes and larger porch posts still clearly visible, and dated to the Late Bronze Age by the pottery found in the post fills. There are other features too, the most exciting being the bases of two Neolithic pits which yielded pottery. This is very unusual for the Basingstoke area, where our best evidence for the Neolithic tends to be flint scatter. All in all, an important addition to the Basingstoke archaeology map. Apologies to all Society members who did not hear about this visit, arranged very much at the last minute, and our thanks to David Hopkins.

Reflections on 'THE AMESBURY ARCHER'

Peter Stone

Introduction

In the spring and early summer of 2002 an advance excavation of a building site for a new school unexpectedly brought about the discovery of Bronze Age inhumations of two high status individuals. Radio-carbon dating placed the lifetime of the individuals to the period 2400-2200 cal. BC in the early Bronze Age. One of these inhumations, that of a male aged about 35-45, was remarkable for the unusual quantity and range of goods found, which included two sandstone wrist-guards and barbed arrowheads. That there was no trace of a bow was not considered significant, as any such would probably been made of wood and would have decomposed. The burial therefore came to be known as that of the 'Amesbury Archer'. The other burial, that of a male aged about 20-25, was less well-furnished and may have been of slightly later date.

The presence of rare articulation of some bones near the top of the insteps of both individuals suggests that they were very probably closely related. An examination of the

Archer's skeleton revealed that he had been disabled for much of his life, due to a severe injury to his left knee, so that his left leg became wasted and he would have had a pronounced limp.

However, the Archer burial, reckoned to be the richest Early Bronze Age inhumation yet found in Britain, provided a further surprise when oxygen isotope analysis of the teeth revealed that the Archer had spent his early years somewhere within a broad region of western Europe stretching from the south-western Alps to the German Baltic coast and further north into Scandinavia.

Now there has long been plenty of archaeological evidence to suggest significant social change in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000-1500 BC) where radio-carbon dating of the Archer's body places his lifespan. Within this period there is an acknowledged trend away from collective burial to single inhumations of men and women, very probably belonging to a tribal aristocracy.¹). Interpretation of the Archer's grave from a socio-economic viewpoint, therefore, would seem an appropriate way to explain it and to refute any idea that he became a member of the ruling class by assimilation. It would also clear the ground of the implausible proposition (put forward by a tabloid newspaper) that an individual from outside a tribal aristocracy could ever become a 'King of Stonehenge', even if such a rank ever existed.

Society, the Trade Network and the Location

It has been learned from the discovery of artefacts - for example, jadeite axes of the Earlier Neolithic made from material found in the French and Italian Alps - that exchange of goods in north west Europe, including the British Isles, had most probably evolved from gifts between tribal chiefs, into a wide network of trade by the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

There is no evidence of a clear break between the two periods and it is known that metal objects were being manufactured in Britain and Ireland before 2000 Cal BC (² p 85). At the beginning of the Later Neolithic period comparatively few exotic materials were available, while at its end a range of artefacts made from gold, amber, jet, faience and copper alloys were available for display purposes (¹ p 82). Therefore the time of the Archer, at the beginning of the Bronze Age in Britain, could well have been preceded by a steady increase in metal working, in parallel with declining use of stone tools and weapons, consistent with developments on the Continent, during a lengthy transitional period as the Later Neolithic gave way to the Early Bronze Age proper.

Growth in trade is always associated with increases in prosperity and a rising population, which permits greater specialisation of labour, so by the Early Bronze Age Wessex chieftains would have had sufficient human and material resources at their disposal to create burial monuments and furnish 'rich' grave spaces within them.

Environmental archaeology has provided evidence of a warmer climate prevailing some 3 - 5000 years ago during the Bronze Age. The Later Neolithic coincides with a warmer climatic phase when summer temperatures are reckoned to have been 2- 3° C above those of the present day. Dartmoor was then forested to about 1500 feet above sea level, and settlers were attracted in sufficient numbers to make it one of the most densely populated

areas in Europe, with large areas cleared for grazing and small communities flourishing close by copper mines. (3)

Wessex was also a place of sacred monuments which long pre-dated this period. Although lacking the natural resources that were increasingly in demand across Europe, it was conveniently situated to benefit from the early trade networks which developed. The Thames Valley linked it in the east to the Low Countries and crucially the Rhine delta and from there deep into the area where oxygen isotope analysis indicates the location for the Archer's birthplace. Other links were from the Solent harbours to the Atlantic routes to Armorica (now Brittany) and the south west peninsula of Britain, and to Ireland. The Somerset Avon provided a way to the Severn estuary and to Wales and the Ridgeway to the north of Britain. (1 p.125).

There is also plenty of evidence to show that the ancient exchange network was sufficiently widespread to include the eastern Mediterranean and the Aegean, from where, it is thought, metal working was first introduced to mainland Europe and thence, along with the skills associated with Beaker pottery, it spread to Britain and Ireland as a consequence of a widening search for ores..

As trade in commodities such as gold from Ireland and metal ores from western and south-western Britain continued to grow, Wessex chieftains could have soon perceived themselves to be in an excellent position to increase their wealth by operating part of the supply chain and taking their reward in the form of a levy on each consignment in transit through their tribal areas. Thus enriched, a chieftain and other select members of his family could then afford to show off their status by display so as to overawe the tribe and to impress neighbouring chiefs. That may well have set off a competition with the neighbours, leading to the building of many Bronze Age monuments in the region.

However, as Wessex lacked ore deposits, it would have had no indigenous metal workers and its chieftains would have been dependent on any metal goods they needed for display, or other purposes being made elsewhere along the trade route - that is to say, eastwards along the distribution chain and therefore towards Central Europe.

Human nature being what it is, a Wessex chieftain would not take long to conclude that he could use his position astride the trade routes and at the centre of a sacred area to acquire a metal worker of his own. That would both reduce his dependency for metal work on a far off place and enhance his prestige among other chieftains involved in the commodity trade - therefore it seems fair to suggest that the 'Archer' was not an Archer at all but a metal worker whose settlement the local tribal chief had negotiated by granting some favour for economic reasons - possibly in this case continued uninterrupted passage of commodities and a freeze on the levy.

The Archer's Trade and Burial

There are other good grounds for believing that the Archer was a metal worker (or smith). The assemblage which accompanied his inhumation, though surprisingly rich in quantity of goods, including a 'cushion' stone, beakers, spatulae, flint knives and a nodule of iron from a strike-a-light, is not unique in content: cushion stones found more than thirty years

ago at Upton Lovell and Winterbourne Stoke have since been interpreted as part of a metal worker's kit (¹ p.123). Interestingly, studies of tool-marks indicate that the same smith made a number of artefacts found in Wiltshire, including a gold-covered shale button from Upton Lovell (³).

A comparison of the range of objects in the Archer's grave with those of a burial found at West Overton (⁴) is also instructive: that consisted of a late-phase beaker, a bronze awl, two shale plaques, an antler spatula, a flint knife, a flint strike-a-light and a ball of naturally occurring iron ore. Although this has been interpreted as the tool set of a leather worker, it does support the view that those in specialist trades were of sufficient social standing to merit high status burial, as do less rich but similar assemblages discovered elsewhere.

The Archer's physical disability would have made him an unlikely hunter. Given the importance of the bow for hunting and for defence, it therefore seems plausible to suggest that he was awarded, as a final tribute to his skills, the highest honour that an outsider could expect to receive, namely the status reserved for an archery elite. That being so, it then seems logical to interpret the deposition of finished arrowheads, arrowhead blanks and 'wrist-guards' of stone or possibly shale, which may have originally been accompanied by a bow and quiver, as ceremonial adornment. Other flint tools, such as flint knives and scrapers, some of which were in very good condition, might possibly have been provided for him to continue his trade in the afterlife in the service of the gods.

The Archer's Status

Those who became skilled in the new trade of metal working came to be looked upon with awe by their communities. At a time when the properties of natural occurring substances were not understood, anyone able to exercise the power to transform metallic ores would have his skills perceived as 'magical'. However, it does seem doubtful that any reward would go so high as to include a chieftainship, which, apart from conflicting with the hereditary principle, which may possibly have been part of tribal law, would require personal qualities of an entirely different order. Nevertheless, for reasons of prestige and reflected glory, a chieftain may have striven to obtain the services of someone possessing great 'magical' skills and granted that person higher than usual social standing within the tribal community in return for loyal service.

The Myth of Hephaestus

References to the trade of smith and metallurgy found in Greek mythology provide further support to the view of the 'magician-smith' status of the Archer. The earliest myths are believed to date to about 4000 years ago and to a time when 'the whole of Neolithic Europe, to judge from surviving artefacts and myths, had a remarkably homogenous system of religious ideas, based on worship of the ... Mother-goddess ... [also] known in Syria and Libya ... and who tended a hearth in a hut or cave' [⁵].

Among the early myths is one relating to the Cyclopes, which addresses the mysteries of fire and the magic of the bronze smith. Cyclops means 'ring-eyed' and it is believed that early bronze smiths would have been tattooed with concentric rings in honour of the sun, which was considered to be the source of their furnace fires. Concentric circles were part

of the mystery of smith-craft and are believed to have been useful in the production of helmets, bows and other objects. The Cyclopes used patches to shade one eye against flying sparks - hence they became 'one-eyed' as well - and the same mythological tradition holds that smiths were ugly in appearance ⁽⁵⁾.

The myth of Hephaestus, the smith-god, is of particular interest because it seems directly relevant to the Archer's physical condition: 'for much of his life... [the "Amesbury Archer"] had been disabled as a result of a traumatic injury to his left knee and would have walked with a pronounced limp. He carried his weight on his right leg, causing the left leg to become wasted.' (*The Amesbury Archer* A P Fitzpatrick *Current Archaeology* Feb 2003). Hephaestus, whose name is thought to derive from the Greek *hemero-phaistos* 'he who shines by day' (the Sun-god), shared temples at Athens with Athene, 'she who shines by night' (the moon-goddess) and, significantly, Athene was patroness of smithcraft and all mechanical arts. Furthermore '...every Bronze Age tool, weapon or utensil had magical properties and ... the smith was something of a sorcerer. That the smith-god hobbles, as in the myth of Hephaestus, is a tradition found in regions as far apart as West Africa and [crucially] Scandinavia; in primitive times a smith may have been purposely lamed to prevent him from running off and joining an enemy tribe' (5).

It is interesting to observe that, although its date is still uncertain, the Boscombe Down 'Sacred Circle' found within a few hundred metres of the 'Archer' burial and described by A. P. Fitzpatrick (*Current Archaeology* Dec 2004/Jan 2005) may belong to a religious tradition centred on the sun and the moon whose shapes were reflected in such pit circles.

In summary, it seems that long-established knowledge of early trade networks, evidence from the grave, myths from prehistoric Europe and recent discoveries in the vicinity of the burial are all consistent with the 'Amesbury Archer' having been neither Archer nor 'King of Stonehenge' but a metal worker. His presence on Salisbury plain can be explained from our knowledge of the trade in commodities and the development of metal-working. His status among an indigenous people far from his native land can be attributed to the 'magical' powers believed to be possessed by metal workers and quite possibly other tradesmen, as archaeological evidence from the period shows. Ancient myths describing the mysteries of nature and evidencing the spread of a broadly uniform religious belief system across Europe help to explain both his disability and, perhaps, other monuments found in the vicinity of his grave.

[1] *Wessex to AD 1000* Cunliffe, Longman Publishing NY 1993

[2] *Atlas of Prehistoric Britain* Manley, Guild Publishing 1989

[3] www.ex.ac.uk/ccvc/cases6 Williams & Brayshay, Dept of Geographical Sciences, University of Plymouth

[4] *Excavation of a Round Barrow at Overton Hill, North Wilts, Smith & Simpson 1966, Proc. Prehistoric Society* 32, pp 122-55.

[5] *The Greek Myths* - Robert Graves, Penguin 1960

Footnote: I have drawn on material contained in the works referenced above and in reports by A. P. Fitzpatrick of Wessex Archaeology which have appeared in *Current Archaeology*. I am grateful to Andrew Fitzpatrick and Mary Oliver for comments on a draft of this article. However, the interpretation of the Amesbury Archer burial is entirely my own and is in no way attributable to any other person. In the event of publication all brickbats or any compliments (I am ever an optimist) should be directed at me.



BOOKS BY SOCIETY MEMBERS

Review by Bob Applin

EDGEHILL, The Battle Reinterpreted

This new study re-examines the battlefield at Edgehill where the Royalists and the Parliamentarians confronted each other in a bloody, indecisive contest in October 1642. The book combines the work of three military historians, each an expert in military operations. The cover claims "Powerful new analysis – Innovative approach to understanding the battle and battlefield – Explodes myths about Edgehill and warfare of the period."

As a non-expert, "interested layman", I found the book well written and the narrative easy to follow, although it is necessarily detailed in places. Whether it lives up to its claims, I am in no position to judge. It is well illustrated and includes several of Alan Turton's excellent drawings.

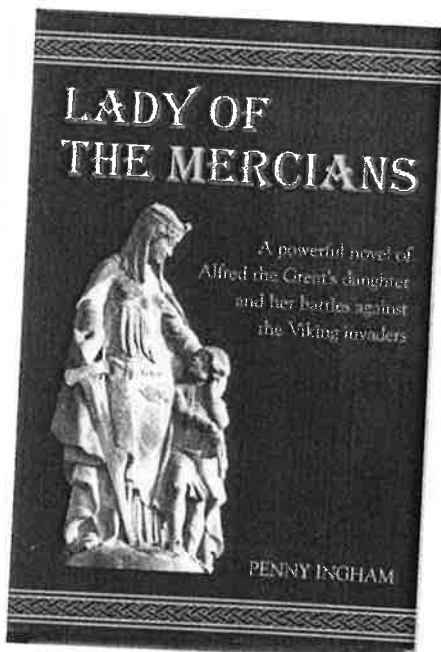
For anyone interested in the Civil War or military operations in general, this book should be on their reading list.



*Christopher L Scott, Alan Turton,
Dr Eric Gruber von Arni*

*Published by Pen and Sword
Military £16.99*

ISBN 1-84415-254-5



LADY OF THE MERCIANS

Penny Ingham has taken some of the known facts of King Alfred's and his son Edward's reign, the Viking raids and the Danelaw and woven an imaginative story of the part Alfred's eldest daughter Elflaede could have played in the eventual defeat of the Vikings and dominance of Wessex in a united England. It is a love story that is vividly, and in places bloodily, told. It is a good read.

Penny Ingham

WritersPrintshop

*£9.99 (£7.99 to BAHS members, of which £1 goes to
the Society)*

ISBN 1904623190

CALENDAR

Thurs 17 Feb	PADDLE STEAMERS ON THE SWISS LAKES Ashley Gill	FWM
Tues 1 March	ANNUAL DINNER (see page 2)	BAHS
Thurs 3 March	WILLIAM COBBETT Chris Hillier	FBH
Sun 13 Feb	STORES SUNDAY at Chilcomb House (page 2)	BAHS
Thurs 10 March	RECONSTRUCTING THE FERRIBY BOAT Dr Edwin Gifford	BAHS
Sun 13 March	STORES SUNDAY at Chilcomb House (page2)	BAHS
Thurs 17 March	LOOKING AT OUR COUNTRYSIDE FROM ABOVE David Graham	FWM
25, 27, 28 March	Basing House opens: Guided Tour at 3 pm from Kiork	FBH
Thurs 14 April	INDIANA JONES AND THE DIPOLE OF DOOM: GEO-PHYSICAL PROSPECTION FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS Dr Neil Linford	BAHS
Sat/Sun 7/8 May	Flint-knapping courses at Basing House	FBH
Thurs 12 May	THE SWING RIOTS IN HAMPSHIRE Jane Harris	BAHS
16 May – 6 June	EXCAVATIONS AT OLD BASING (page2)	BAHS
Thurs 19 May	AN INSIGHT INTO ASPECTS OF THE COUNTY RECORD OFFICE Suzanne Foster	FWM
Thurs 9 June	AGM and UPDATE ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF THE DUKE OF BOLTON'S HOUSE, OLD BASING David Allen	BAHS
25 June	WINCHESTER WALK (page 2)	
Thurs 4 Aug	VISIT TO SILCHESTER (page 2)	

* *See also further Lectures, Visits and Conferences on pages 4-5*

BAHS	Our Society; lectures 7.30 pm at Church Cottage
FBH	Friends of Basing House, 7.30 pm, Basing House Tea Room
FWM	Friends of the Willis Museum, 7.30 at the museum
HFC	Hampshire Field Club; we can send one representative
HRO	Hampshire Record Office Last Thursday Lecture, 1.15-1.45 pm, in HRO cinema (Sussex Street, Winchester)

Secretary: Margaret Porter 01256 356012

<http://www.bahsoc.org.uk>