

Matthews Applin

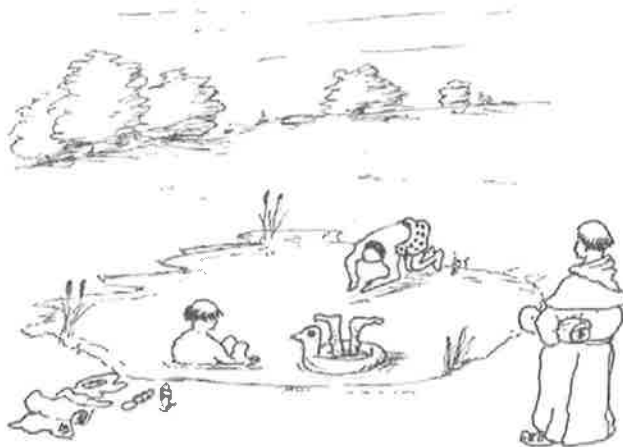
# BASINGSTOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



## NEWSLETTER 174 February 2006

### CONTENTS

Page 2	Fieldwork Report Message from David Hopkins
Page 3	“Forward into Unity” Winklebury Ring Project
Page 4	Basingstoke Talking History Report Hatch Warren Farmhouse Ghosts, Ghouls & Swimming Pools
Page 6	Hampshire Studies The Raising of (a bit more of) the <i>Mary Rose</i>
Page 8	Rethinking the Avebury Monuments
Page 10	The Brighton Hill Roundabout
Page 12	CALENDAR



What do you think Scott Childs has to tell us this time??

Illustration by Alan Turton

### APOLOGY

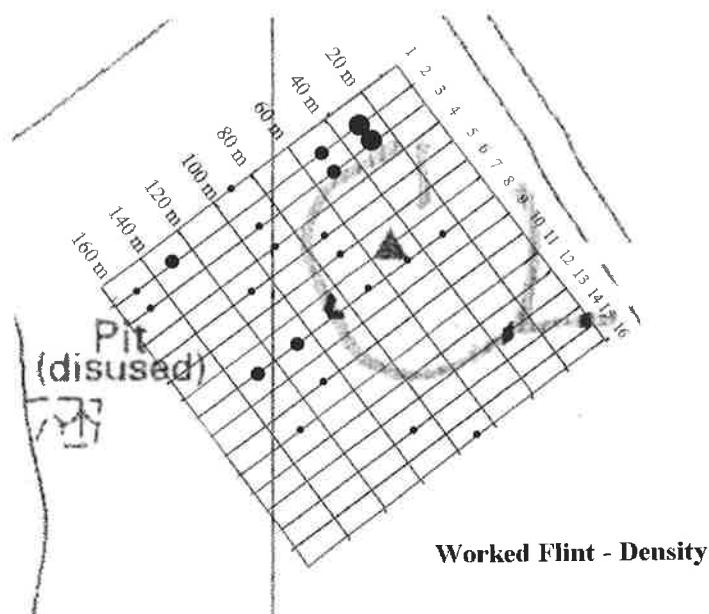
*To anyone who had to pay extra to receive the last Newsletter - and, indeed, collect it. I had very carefully weighed 16 pages and an envelope to ensure that it was all within the right postage rate - but didn't realise the printer was using a better quality paper so it came heavier!*

## Fieldwork Report – BAHS Newsletter, February 2006

Mark Peryer ([mperyer@f2s.com](mailto:mperyer@f2s.com)).

At the end of November we carried out another field walk, this time at Farleigh Wallop. The weather in the preceding week had been extremely cold and the expectation was that the field would be frozen, but in the event the day itself was mild and the ground was firm to easy going. This time the field walk was restricted to an area around the crop mark plotted on the map, and was completed by just after lunch time. There were some finds – the archaeological ones being a small number of burnt and worked flints. There were one or two impressive iron nodules picked up, including one that looked as if it could have been something man-made and military. Thank you to everyone that took part.

A preliminary report has been written and the plot of worked flint density vs the observed crop marks appears below:



Our next field walk, which will be at Dummer, has been organised for Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> February, with Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> February as a reserve in case of bad weather. I will send out location details to those on the fieldworker email list. I am grateful to Ginny Pringle for taking on the task of getting permission and arranging permission for these fieldwalks.

**The other major piece of news is that Dave Allen has confirmed that he will be running another dig at Basing this year. The provisional dates are two weeks starting on the 15<sup>th</sup> May – please make a note in your diaries.**

If you are new to the society and would like to participate in the fieldwalk at Dummer or the dig at Basing House, please contact me on 01256 780502 or send me an email.

### *Message from David Hopkins*

For the GIS atlas of Hampshire AHBR records search for 'Hantsphere' on google, then on the Hantsphere home page select 'themes'. Scroll to the bottom of the first ten themes, select 'next ten themes' and it should pop up in that batch.



## "Forward into Unity"

*Barbara Applin*

An exhibition of the Co-op Women's Guild from the early 1900s to date and its impact on social change. At the Allen Gallery, Church Street, Alton from 16<sup>th</sup> February 2006

This exhibition by the Hampshire Museums & Archives Service was shown at Christchurch last year and is now moving to Alton. The main feature of the exhibition is the wonderful collection of banners of the Co-op Woman's Guilds which show the pride the members had for their different Guilds and the creativity and dexterity with which they designed and made their banners. There are also some items of clothing, badges etc and many (but not too many, and not too long!) explanatory panels.

The Basingstoke banner, of 1899, is the oldest on display and the list in the Family Pack describes it as "hand embroidered on corded cotton, featuring the WCG logo, the white rose of SE England, and the ears of wheat".

You really need to come to the exhibition to see the full effect! Some of the banners are very colourful, with a variety of motifs, from clasped hands of unity to "the woman with the basket".



The Family Pack (which I was drafted in to help put together) lists and illustrates all the banners and has activities for children, some of the explanatory material and excerpts from a CD which is played as one walks round the exhibition. I had an enjoyable time in the studio at BCOT recording the interviews for the CD – especially as I knew my questions were going to be edited out. Vera Hughes (a National President), Vera Kerridge (who had just come from the Annual Congress) and Hilda Stone told of their experiences in different Guilds, while Keith May described his first job as a truck boy, his apprenticeship during World War 2 and the changes that have taken place in the Co-op since then. They are pictured here with the Worshipful the Mayor of Christchurch.

A further exhibition is planned for later this year, and will come to Basingstoke. It will focus more on items sold, packaging etc – and I have already earmarked some interesting items from our Basingstoke Talking History tapes which might be used.

### **Winklebury Ring Project**

Members may have seen notices in the press about this initiative launched by Fort Hill Community School at a meeting on Monday 23 January. The aim is to increase awareness and appreciation of this, the best preserved prehistoric earthwork in Basingstoke, within the whole community as well as the school, by means of history signboards, nature trails, history workshops for families etc. The Society welcomes the project, and will be represented on the Steering Committee to set it up. Progress reports in due course!

## **BASINGSTOKE TALKING HISTORY REPORT**

*Barbara Applin, 01256 465439 e-mail 106441.3542@compuserve.com*

“Taking the Pulse of Basingstoke” is still selling well, with good sales reported from Ottakars. It has been suggested that any members who are taking part in appropriate events might like to take a small box of books published by our Society and attempt to sell them. Please ring me if you can offer to do this.

The BBC have a website, “The People’s War” for stories about World War 2, and we have submitted 15 stories from our transcripts (after getting permission from the speakers). No more contributions will be accepted after the end of January, but the site can be accessed easily: [www.bbc.co.uk/dna/ww2](http://www.bbc.co.uk/dna/ww2).

We continue to answer queries from the Basingstoke Gazette, and we have more people to interview. If you want to join us to do interviews, transcriptions or research, please ring me.

### **HATCH WARREN FARMHOUSE – Request for information**

We have had an enquiry from Richard Eckersley, an architect doing research on Hatch Warren farmhouse on the north side of the M3. He has been to the Records Office and has looked at everything they have there but he wondered if anyone locally knew anything about the building. It appears to be of early 19th century date but he has found earlier references and wonders if there might be an earlier building within it or perhaps it was rebuilt. If you know anything, please e-mail or ring Margaret Porter (01256 356012, e-mail [margaretporter333@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:margaretporter333@yahoo.co.uk))

## **GHOSTS, GHOULS & SWIMMING POOLS**

*Scott Childs*

There are two questions that regularly crop up in conversation when you come across visitors wandering around the Manydown estate. The adults often ask “Where can we find Manydown House?” Whilst the kids, who tend to have a more imaginative mind, ask “Have you got any ghosts around here?”

I will write in more detail about the house at a later date, but the two questions can result in people being sent to the same part of the estate. That is the swimming pool! Now the swimming pool can be found by wandering up Manydown Drive, from the Lodge at Newfound. The entrance to where the House was is half a mile up the drive, on your left, through the Laurel trees. However if you carry straight on you will come to three houses (Manydown Cottages). Just before you get to the first house there is a shed on your left, and if you dive into the bushes by the shed you will find a large hole in the ground! (Note to editor: Please advise visitors to cough loudly before diving through the hedge as on more than one occasion I have disturbed young couples partaking in the ancient craft of naked birdwatching – well, that’s what they said they were doing!)

However on closer inspection of this large hole you will find it is exactly 15m square, is 1.2 metres in depth at the shallow end and 1.8 metres in depth at the deep end. Under

the generous layer of leaf mould is a lovely light green swimming pool with hardly a brick, tile or pipe out of place. The only problem with the pool is finding where the plug is because somebody has taken it out and the pool never fills with water. This is one of the many features that still lurk in the undergrowth around Manydown House, defying Mother Nature, and reminding us of a time when the landscape around here was very different. The shed, which has been renovated, is situated where the pump house was for the pool. But this swimming pool is very modern compared to what was there previously. We know from early records that at various stages in its history (13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Century) Manydown was owned and run by The Priory and Convent of St Swithun and that the Benedictine monks were residing at Manydown. It is local folklore that at this time there was a pond (described as a pool) in this area and that the monks used it for bathing in. This is perfectly feasible as even today water naturally collects in this area; however, modern drainage carries most of it away.

It is told that one day whilst the monks were bathing, a thick fog descended. During this fog one of the monks got into difficulties and drowned in the pool. And it is said that to this day if you go by the swimming pool when the mist is down you can still hear the monks chanting for their lost brother. There are still people around who have said they have experienced this, and will avoid the Drive on a foggy day.

I have to be honest, I don't believe in ghosts. I have also spent 30 odd years wandering up & down Manydown Drive, at all times of the day and night, and in all weathers. Sober, and sometimes not so sober! I have also spent many hours in the undergrowth around the swimming pool (No! Not birdwatching as detailed above!) And whilst I have heard many strange noises and seen many strange sights I haven't heard the monks. However two things do happen here that does make the hairs on the back of your neck stand up. The first thing is that it is always several degrees cooler in this area, and you can physically feel the drop in temperature as you enter the area around the swimming pool. The other thing is that if it is going to be misty or foggy you can guarantee that it will gather around the swimming pool before anywhere else on the estate and it will also be thicker here. Now it could be that this is down to the geography and topography of this area, or it could be that there is fact in the old folklore.

Another more recent sighting of a ghost was on the occasion of the burial of Louisa Winter from Whitedown. Louisa died on the 27<sup>th</sup> December 1939 in what was then described as 'suspicious' circumstances and was taken to Basingstoke for an autopsy. When she was buried a couple of weeks later she was taken by hearse along the Newbury road and buried at Wolverton Church. Two of her children were not allowed to attend the funeral and had to stay at Whitedown with neighbours. But later in the day, when the family had returned from the ceremony, the children confided in their elder sister that they had been naughty and looked when the hearse had brought their Mother through the village. Knowing that the hearse had not come through the village their sister told them to stop telling lies, but the children then proceeded to describe in detail the hearse, the horses and the gentlemen that had accompanied their Mother. No one else in the village saw the hearse, and even to this day the two children are adamant that they did see the hearse, and a chill goes up their spine when walking past the spot where they saw it.

I know as historians and archaeologists we should always try and deal with hard facts, but sometimes the folklore makes more interesting reading and can sometimes hold clues to what really did happen. In these cases I don't know what it does tell us, but it does make interesting conversation on a cold, dark, misty Winter night!

# HAMPSHIRE STUDIES

*Mary Oliver*

The latest edition of **HAMPSHIRE STUDIES**, the *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, has just been received by the Society, and among many interesting articles, contains a couple of Basingstoke items.

The first is the report on the excavations at an Iron Age site before the building of St Mark's Primary School, Danebury Road, Hatch Warren. The site had previously been examined by Wessex Archaeology in 1985, and some members of the Society will remember taking part in or visiting the dig. These results mostly reinforce the earlier ones, and the finds will be familiar to anyone who has worked on one of the many Iron Age sites in Basingstoke.

The next article records a much rarer site in our area – a Roman villa. The site, at Monk Sherborne, was also one which involved many of our members in its excavation prior to chalk quarrying. Not too much of the villa remained, but what was recovered is of great interest, especially the exciting discovery at the top of pit F117 – 2 pieces of rare Anglo-Saxon metalwork of high quality. It is good to see this important find written up at last.

I recommend both these articles, and indeed the whole volume, which can be borrowed from Margaret Porter by any Society member.

## **The Raising of (a bit more of) the *Mary-Rose***

*Nicola Turton* with thanks to the web site: [www.maryrose.org](http://www.maryrose.org)

It was a dirty day last October. The forecast was for sun, so it rained, but there we were, cameras and raincoats to the fore, hanging over the side of the *Mary-Rose* Trust boat, witnessing the raising of the anchor and stem timber of the *Mary-Rose*. Our American friends were with us and only too glad to have a break from my relentless timetable of touring England. We'd persuaded them that they didn't really want to visit Stratford-Upon-Avon that day! As soon as we got on board, I cracked out the chocolate rations and paid for it with a green face for the rest of the trip, but no, I wasn't *actually* sick.

Once at the wreck site, we tried to stay by the side of the dive ship, the *Terschelling*, but the wind and tide continually pushed us away, so we had to keep circling to come back in line. Then all at once, there was great excitement on the port side of our boat. Everyone rushed over and watched as the straps of the hoist slowly lifted the anchor into the modern world. Always one for anthropomorphising things, I wondered if the anchor would miss the dark and silent place where it had lain for so long. Just as the anchor swung into view amidst the click and whir of cameras, the press boat shot in front of us and blocked our view. There was a great deal of booing and shouting from our boat, and I said to Alan that perhaps it was Sky News, and they'd outbid us!

After a brief sail down to Southsea Castle, from where King Henry VIII had watched the tragedy of his favourite ship sinking, we returned to the dive site and before long, the winch was working and the bubbles rose as the bow piece broke the surface.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> July 1545 the *Mary-Rose* was a seasoned war ship of 35 years. As part of the English fleet of 80 ships, she was on her way to engage the enormous French fleet, which was some 230 ships strong (bigger than the Spanish Armada). The two sides

were just engaging when the *Mary-Rose* heeled over and sank, losing all but 25 or 30 of the 500 men aboard.

Sir Peter Carew, brother of Sir George Carew, newly appointed Vice Admiral in the *Mary Rose*, gave his biographer, John Hooker, an eyewitness account. He states that the *Mary Rose* began to heel as soon as the sails were raised. When their uncle, Sir Gawain Carew, sailed past and asked Sir George what the problem was, he answered that "he had the sort of knaves whom he could not rule." Hooker further tells us that "this gentleman...had in his ship a hundred mariners, the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship in the realm; and these so maligned and disdained one another, that refusing to do that which they should do, were careless to do that which was most needful and necessary, and so contending in envy, perished in forwardness."

Many have tried to account for the loss of the *Mary-Rose*, including suggestions that the gunports were too close to the water line. The archaeological evidence actually suggests that the gunports had close to the four feet clearance recommended. Perhaps the most likely reason for the loss of the *Mary Rose* is the most mundane, a simple handling error in the heat of the skirmish with the galleys. Any such problem may have been compounded by confusion or a lack of discipline amongst the crew. The excavation of the ship also revealed that the ballast had shifted to the starboard side, although whether this was a cause or as a result of the ship sinking is uncertain. Once the angle of heel was sufficient for water to enter the gunports, the fate of the ship was sealed.

After the battle, several attempts were made to raise the *Mary Rose*, but fortunately for us, they failed, and she was more or less forgotten until 1836 when a local fisherman snagged a net. By chance, John Deane was diving on the wreck of the *Royal George* nearby, and the fishermen asked him to free their gear in return for a half share of whatever it was caught on. (John Deane and his brother invented the first practical diving helmet, an invention usually ascribed to their collaborator, Siebe). Using this primitive apparatus, John Deane dived down to the place where the fishermen's gear was caught and found it snagged on a timber protruding slightly from the sea bed. Exploring further, he found several other timbers and then a bronze gun. The *Mary Rose* had been rediscovered.

Diving continued sporadically on the site until 1840, recovering four bronze and a number of iron guns as well as two bows, various timbers, including part of a pump, and some small finds. The *Mary Rose* faded into obscurity again and there it may have languished, but for the dedication of one man, Alexander McKee. But you probably know the rest...



The pictures above are the anchor (L) and the 10 metre long stem timber (R).

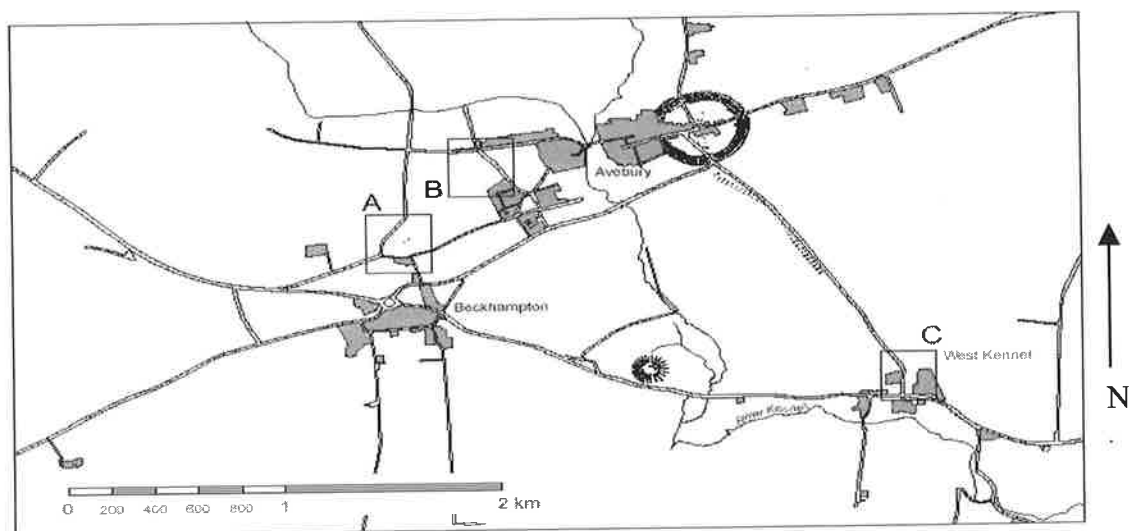
This excavation has come about because the MOD wished to develop a new channel for the next generation of aircraft carriers, and the new route would have touched the edge of the wreck site. The jolly old MOD have now decided to develop the existing channel, but money was still made available to the Trust to sponsor the current work.

What is left on the sea bed of the *Mary-Rose* will now be covered and preserved for the future, and the Trust will concentrate on raising funds for the new museum to house the ship when she finishes her conservation programme. There are some 4-5 years remaining of the polyethylene glycol (PEG) spraying. The fragile cells of the wood are full of water and if the wood was allowed to dry out, the cells would collapse, causing the wood to distort and even crumble. The PEG therefore replaces the water with a waxy substance. After this part is complete, the ship will be gently dried out for about 5 years. It is hoped that the new museum will open in 2011, which will be the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the maiden voyage of the *Mary-Rose*.

And of course for Alan and me, the most personal link is that the loss of the *Mary Rose* was witnessed by our very own, William, Marquis of Winchester. It seems apt therefore that the latest occupants of Basing House should be there to see a bit more of her brought back to life.

## RETHINKING THE AVEBURY MONUMENTS

Notes from a Lecture by Dr Josh Pollard 16 June 2005  
*Nicola Turton*

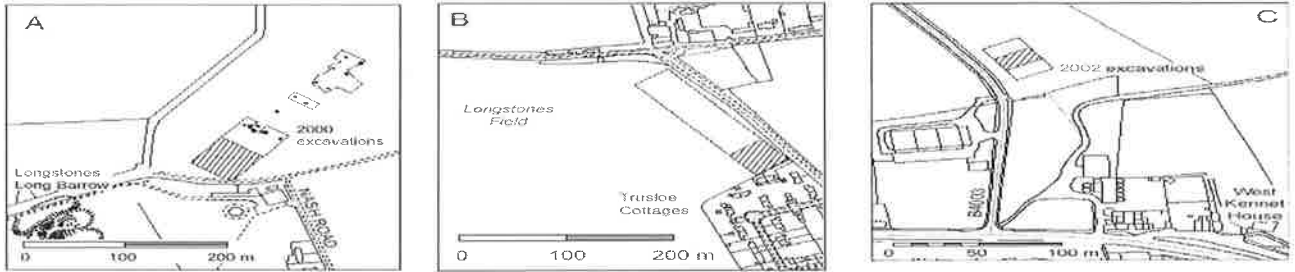


On 16<sup>th</sup> June, I attended a lecture at Winchester University about the Avebury Longstones Project. The aims of the Project are to determine the context and chronology of Late Neolithic development in the area and:

- seek confirmation of the termination of the Beckhampton Avenue at Longstones Cove
- determine the precise course of the Beckhampton Avenue through the area of Avebury Trusloe (i.e. the course of its middle section)
- to complete the area excavation of the West Kennet Avenue begun during summer 2002
- extend the area of the existing geophysical survey at the Falkner's Circle

Interestingly, under the Long Barrow near the 'Adam and Eve' Longstones, was found what has turned out to be among the earliest traces of ard-ploughing in Europe.



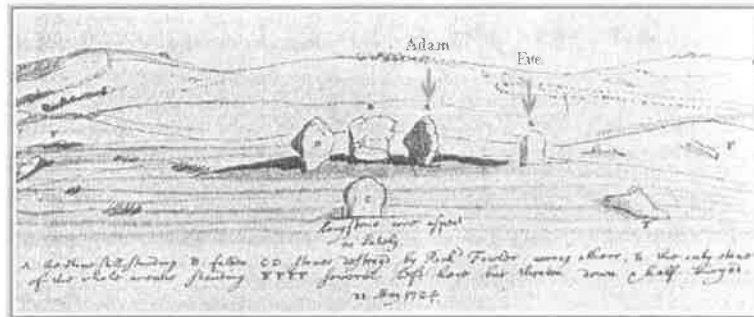


These plans are details of the points A, B and C on the main plan and show areas of excavation.

It has been suggested that the Enclosure at Avebury, (2,900-2,700 BC) is reminiscent of causewayed enclosures and the early sequences of Stonehenge, with broken banks and ditches, seemingly ritual deposits, and backfill. Dr Pollard proposed that the monument is maintaining ties to the past by being old-fashioned.

Beckhampton Avenue links the Enclosure to Avebury Henge. Not much of the Avenue remains, but archaeological traces can still be found in the presence of stone-sockets and broken or buried stones. There is very little or no associated organic debris, which prevents use of dating methods such as carbon <sup>14</sup>. It would appear that the site was carefully cleaned after construction, so that no bones, ropes, or antler picks are to be found. Interestingly, there are often deposits of worked flint debitage in the stone sockets. These deposits of debris are found right across the landscape.

The antiquarian William Stukeley (whom we must blame for modern druids who claim these places as their own) made drawings of the site based on a mixture of observation and reconstruction. His picture of the Longstones Cove shows an arrangement of upright sarson stones, which are similar to the arrangement of stones in megalithic tombs. Again, this could suggest links to older styles of monument building.



The course of Beckhampton Avenue has now been confirmed as running from the western entrance of the Avebury Henge along the High Street and as far as Truslow Manor Farm. In addition, excavation in Longstones Field during 1999 and 2000 established the course of the Avenue here over a 160m stretch as it approached Longstones Cove. However, the precise line of the Avenue between these two points – a distance of c.700m – remains unclear. The stones having been removed prior to 1719, Stukeley's records provide little reliable detail relating to this stretch. It is not even certain if the Avenue is continuous.

The Project undertook fieldwalking, geophysics and excavation along the “missing” part of West Kennet Avenue, but failed to find any evidence for the continuation of the Avenue. Stukeley suggested the Avenue continued in this south-west direction, but it would appear that he may have misinterpreted the presence of naturally occurring stones (this area is rich in Sarson stones deposits). Dr Pollard suggested that the Avenue in

fact simply incorporated existing stones, which may have had just as much meaning for people as stones which were purposely sited. For example, the nearby Falkeners Circle incorporates naturally placed stones.

Much of the packing material in the stone-sockets appears to have been transported from nearby Calne (Alan likes to think of his ancestors trudging along with daily deliveries!). Optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) suggests a date of 3000BC.

At this point of the lecture, Dr Pollard became a post-processualist. This basically means that an archaeologist looks at ethnological examples (such as Aboriginal Dream Time, or Mayan Sacrifices) in order to draw parallels with one's own site. This approach then allows meanings to be given to otherwise unexplained aspects of a site. I strongly dislike this style of archaeology, and prefer the more scientific and measurable processual method, and things that can be proved! So poor Dr Pollard was subjected to my eyebrows climbing higher and higher as he explained about the relationship people had with the stones and The Ancestors and why the site was where it was. Dr Pollard felt that the chalk held an attraction for people, and bore a history of occupation, which helped as people tried to remember and emulate the past. He also suggested that the stones had 'history'...

*Anyway*, the Centre for Wessex History and Archaeology is one year old, and has a very promising programme for 2006 (admission to lectures is free, and there is a small fee for day conferences). Talks range from The Bishop of Winchester's Estate 1290-1350, to the Stone Age, and Lost Houses of Hampshire. To get on the mailing list, contact Professor Michael Hicks, at Winchester University, or e-mail him on [Michael.Hicks@winchester.ac.uk](mailto:Michael.Hicks@winchester.ac.uk) Let me know if you plan to attend and need directions; it's a big campus and not well signed!

## THE BRIGHTON HILL ROUNDABOUT

### *Peter Stone*

The continuing road-works at the Brighton Hill roundabout have resulted in attention being drawn again to the history of the site and in particular its possible connection with the Claudian conquest of southern Britain by the legions of *Titus Flavius Vespasianus*, later to become better known as the emperor Vespasian.

Recent finds, yet to be formally dated, include what appears to be part of a spade or *pala*, of a type believed to have been used in antiquity by slaves employed on public works schemes, along with several pieces of low grade pottery in poor condition considered most likely to be fragments of drinking vessels.

The shape and inclination of the Brighton Hill roundabout has of course been the subject of local speculation for many years. But now the contents of a lost paper referred to in a recent biography of the distinguished early 20<sup>th</sup> century German scholar and archaeologist Dr Hans Fodion, who studied the civil engineering achievements of antiquity, may help to throw light on the mystery.

The paper, it appears, quoted 'Roman sources' and shows that the empire had been well aware of transport difficulties in Britain many years before it invaded. It was therefore decided that any force sent to the island must include civil engineers who would be charged with the immediate task of improving communications.

By 54 AD imperial expansion was stretching the availability of skilled civil engineering personnel to the limit. It was therefore decided to appoint an exiled Celtic chieftain, referred to by his Roman name *Hebescio Maximus*, to Vespasian's staff as a works supervisor (*operum curator*). Although it was accepted that his knowledge of road building techniques was limited, it was felt that any such deficiency would be compensated for by his knowledge of the topography of southern Britain. It seems that Fodion and his contemporaries spent some time trying to identify this man and eventually came to the conclusion that he may well have been of Irish Celtic rather than British Celtic origin, largely on the basis of the phonetics of his name.

Professor Fodion attached great importance to Roman influence on public works, undertaken in newly subject territories with the collaboration of local chieftains who quickly wanted to Romanise, and its long term effect on communication systems. The lost paper apparently presented as a case study an instance in the career of *Hebescio Maximus*, who had become so enthusiastically pro-Roman that, when supervising work close to the line of what is now the A30 near present-day Basingstoke, he persuaded the work force of soldiers and slaves under his direction to build a track or *circus* on which chariot races could be arranged. This he believed would keep them all amused in their spare time and boost legionary morale far from home in a distinctly un-Mediterranean climate. (cf "The Circus Comes to Britannia" *Current Archaeology* 201, Jan/Feb 2006.)

It was *Hebescio's* misfortune that Vespasian was in a hurry to get the conquest over quickly. As soon as word reached his headquarters that imperial resources were being misapplied, he ordered *Hebescio* to get back to work on the road. To his credit *Hebescio* did manage to complete a rough circuit but due to the pressures upon him – Vespasian was not a man to be argued with - did not have sufficient time to level the ground first.

Corroboration of the story is difficult. The 'Roman sources' which Fodion used for his paper cannot now be traced while *Tacitus* and *Suetonius* make no mention of *Hebescio*. Caesar's *Gallic Wars* do not refer to a similar incident so duplication of, or confusion with, a prior event seems unlikely.

Almost two millennia were to pass before workers on the Basingstoke town development scheme in the late 1960s uncovered an irregularly shaped track, which could not be described as being either elliptical or circular, laid out on an incline and not far from the A30. At the time not much attention was paid to it as there was not then a great deal of interest in archaeology among the general public; so it never became classified as an ancient monument.

However, it is now believed that an unnamed amateur antiquarian among the surveyors recognised its significance and was so concerned that it would be lost to future generations that he was able to ensure its conservation by secretly changing the road plan so that the present day Brighton Hill roundabout would preserve it in outline. His employers at the Basingstoke Development Group, whose attention to detail was less focused than that of Vespasian centuries ago, failed to notice what had happened as they were at the time deeply involved in demolishing old Basingstoke and building a uniquely ugly new town centre, now happily of increasingly distant memory.

So the work of *Hebescio* has lived on much in line with the theories propounded by Professor Fodion and, although perhaps not quite serving the same function as originally intended, is now part of our heritage. Further discoveries to add to the supposed *pala* and pottery fragments may yet be revealed by present-day road-works and road-works yet to come. Whether a formal dig will be organised is, however, doubtful and field walking on the site would appear to be ruled out on practical grounds.

## CALENDAR

Wed 15 Feb	<b>Occupied Jersey 1940-45</b> Patricia Foster	TADS
Thurs 16 Feb	<b>The Newbury Coat</b> Mrs Jan Blight	FWM
Thurs 2 Mar	<b>The Tichbourne Claimant</b> Alastair Penfold (tbc)	FBH
<b>Thurs 9 Mar</b>	<b>LIFE AND DEATH ABOARD THE MARY ROSE</b> Julie Gardiner	<b>BAHS</b>
Thurs 16 Mar	<b>The Work of the Lord Mayor Treloar Trust</b> Jon Colville	FWM
Wed 22 Mar	<b>Dipoles and Ditches: geophysical survey for Archaeology at Abbots Ann villa and beyond</b> Neil Linford (OGS Crawford Memorial Lecture)	HFC
Thurs 1 April	Basing House opens for the summer season	
<b>Thurs 13 Ap</b>	<b>RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT KINGSCLERE</b> Prof David Hinton and Kris Strutt	<b>BAHS</b>
Thurs 20 Apr	<b>The Ancient Sacred Sites of Wessex</b> Peter Knight	FWM
Sat 22 Apr	<b>Spring Symposium: Hampshire and the English Civil Wars</b> 9.30 – 5, Hampshire Record Office, Sussex St, Winchester: £12 (£10 HFC members)	HFC
<b>Thurs 11 May</b>	<b>TERRY HUNT'S BASINGSTOKE</b> Bruce Howard	<b>BAHS</b>
Thurs 18 May	<b>The Cockleshell Heroes – training in Southsea</b> Madeline Selby	FWM

<b>BAHS</b>	<b>Our Society; lectures 7.30 pm at Church Cottage</b>
FBH	Friends of Basing House, 7.30 pm, Basing House new tea room
FWM	Friends of the Willis Museum, 7.30 pm at the museum
HFC	Hampshire Field Club; Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College, Winchester. We can send one representative; details from our Secretary
TADS	Tadley & District History Society, 8 pm St Paul's Church Hall, The Green, Tadley

**Secretary: Margaret Porter 01256 356012**

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

**Items for Newsletter to Barbara Applin; e-mail [106441.3542@compuserve.com](mailto:106441.3542@compuserve.com)**