

BASINGSTOKE ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



N E W S L E T T E R

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CALENDAR

- * Thursday, 8th Sept CLARENDON: THE RUINS OF A ROYAL MEDIAEVAL
PALACE by Tom James, Chute House, 7.30 pm
- Thursday, 15th Sept 'Basingstoke Today - A Critical Look' by
Derek Wren (Friends of the Willis Museum)
Willis Museum, 7.30 pm
- Sunday, 18th Sept 'Historic Wall Paintings in Hampshire'
Hampshire Field Club field trip (Historic
Buildings Section) Cost £1
- Sat 24th/Sun 25th Exhibitions of photographs at Droxford
- Saturday, 1st Oct AGM and Day Conference of Hampshire Field
Club Local History Section
- * Thursday, 6th Oct EXCAVATIONS AT MADDLE FARM by Martin Tingle
Chute House, 7.30 pm
- Thursday, 20th Oct AGM of Friends of Willis Museum & 'Pottery
Imported into Hampshire in the Middle Ages'
by Robert G. Thompson, Willis Museum, 7.30
- * Thursday, 3rd Nov THE BLACK DEATH & CLEOPATRA'S NOSE by George
Watts, Chute House, 7.30 pm

See also details inside of day schools and conferences

COMMITTEE 1983-4

At the Annual General Meeting on 7th July the following were elected:

Chairman: Betty Waters
 Secretary: Sue Headley
 Treasurer: Sarah Duckworth
 Committee: Barbara Applin, Andrew Duckworth, Peter Heath, Barbara Lovell, Joy Needham, Mary Oliver

CLARENDON: THE RUINS OF A ROYAL MEDIAEVAL PALACE

Our first lecture of the 1983-4 season will be on Thursday, 8th September at 7.30 at Chute House. (Don't be misled by 1st September being the first Thursday of the month!) Tom James (of King Alfred College, and History editor of the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club) will be talking about what he calls the 'royal holiday home' of kings from William the Conqueror to the Tudors. Tom is overseeing a project to publish at last the results of excavations carried on there, with interruptions, from the 1930s to 1964, supported by a great deal of documentary evidence. And what secrets have been uncovered at Clarendon about the Black Prince and Henry VI!

EXCAVATIONS AT MADDLE FARM

At 7.30 on Thursday, 6th October at Chute House, Martin Tingle is our speaker. For over two years he has been conducting the Maddle Farm Project, which he describes as 'a multi-period landscape survey' on the Berkshire Downs near the White Horse. This is a good example of the modern archaeological practice of investigating related sites and their environment (in September 1981 Julian Richards gave us an account of such a survey in the Stonehenge area). By the time of the lecture there will have been four excavations in the Maddle Farm area: a villa, two associated 'villages' and a prehistoric site including barrows. And an area of 2000 hectares has been field-walked in 14 months by 2-5 people - in itself a notable task, as Peter Heath and Eric Robinson will agree!

NEWS OF 'VOICES...'

Sales are going very well, with bookshops re-ordering (we even have copies in Heffers of Cambridge!) and Anne's model 'house of Thomas Lane the mercer' has become a magnet for children and parents at fetes and carnivals. We promise a full showing of the house for members. Please keep me informed of any people/societies who might be interested to have our information sheet or posters. Volunteers to make further posters or displays, man stalls or help with publicity in any way will be very welcome.

BARBARA APPLIN

"WALLIS & STEEVENS - A HISTORY" (A review)

The publication of Basingstoke's history is certainly looking up - two scholarly, readable books in a few months, although on different periods and subjects. Now that the local firm of Wallis & Steevens has ceased production, it is very opportune to have such a well-researched account of its history.

R. A. Whitehead, the author of this book, is an engineer and steam engine enthusiast; the publisher of the book is the Road Locomotive Society and therefore, as expected, the book contains a lot of technical information of the development of the firm's steam engines and road rollers. It was for the manufacture of rollers that the name of Wallis & Steevens became well-known not only in this country but in many parts of the world.

The Company originated when Richard Wallis moved to Basingstoke and set up as a corn merchant sometime in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Richard's great-grandsons took over Caston's foundry in the Market Square about 1840 and traded as ironmongers, ironfounders and agricultural implement makers. About 1856 the North Hants Ironworks was opened on Station Hill as a partnership between Arthur Wallis and C. R. Haslam; later Charles J Steevens joined the firm. The name of the Company changed from Wallis & Haslam eventually to Wallis and Steevens. Trade at first was in making agricultural equipment and in selling portable engines made by other manufacturers, but by about 1866 the partners seem to have decided that they should manufacture and sell their own engines. Certainly in 1867 they exhibited at Bury St Edmunds portable engines described as being of their own manufacture.

Over the following years, the Company developed and improved the steam traction engines, increasing sales throughout the world. Nowadays most people think of road rollers when they think of Wallis & Steevens - the first of these was made in July 1890; this was a dual purpose machine as it was supplied with replacement rear wheels, so that it could also be used as a traction engine.

This book will appeal not only to the steam engine enthusiast but to those people interested in the local history of Basingstoke. Both groups will enjoy the very many photographs; the background to the traction engines and rollers gives a fascinating record of Basingstoke over the last hundred years.

(Obtainable from the publishers,
9 Vine Lane, Boundstone,
Farnham, Surrey
£8.00 + £1 p/p

. JOHN OLIVER

VISIT TO SILCHESTER

About 70 people visited the excavations at Silchester on 28th July, a combination of our own members and Friends of the Willis Museum. From this fine summer evening we shall remember not only Mike Fulford's vivid and clear account of the season's work, but the unique atmosphere of the site itself, both amphitheatre and forum basilica, with swallows flying above and an almost symbolic white horse in the field against a gentle sunset. Our warmest thanks to Mike Fulford for a memorable evening.

BARBARA APPLIN

'OPERATION BASING'

The folder of notes passed round the coach on our outing to Westbury, Bratton Castle and Wells on 25th June contained accounts of parts of Alfred's campaigns against the Danes leading to the Battle of Ethandun near Bratton Castle. For those whose appetite was whetted, our member F. B. Mayo has written this account of earlier events, with particular reference to the fighting around Basing.

THE ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE ANNAL FOR AD 871

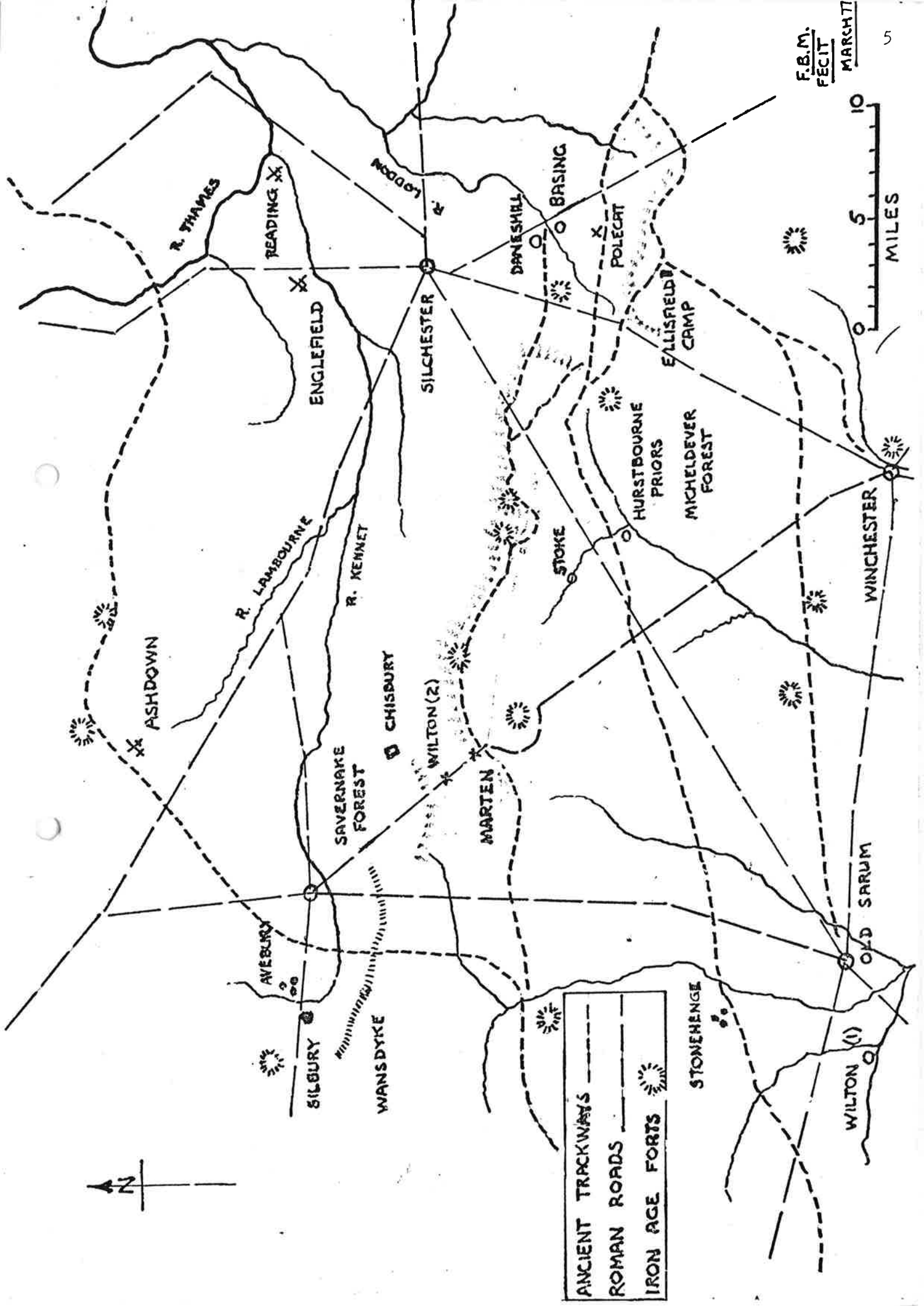
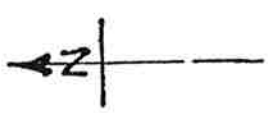
This annal is a record of a rapid sequence of events important for Wessex and, ultimately, for England. They occurred within roughly 25 miles of Basingstoke and may therefore be of interest to this Society. The precision of the Chronicle narrative is remarkable, though it was written years after the events but probably within the memory of men still living who had taken part. An understanding of the events requires an appreciation of the military situation and the geography of the area. In this consideration of the annal a basic knowledge of the historical background is assumed. The Wessex forces will usually be called "Saxons" and the invading enemy "Danes", though in the summary the enemy is called "the host".

The military situation

The Danes, having subdued East Anglia and Mercia and occupied London, aimed to capture Winchester and so reach the Channel. Thence the whole of Southern England could be subdued and settled. This object depended on rapid east-west communication along the Thames, at least as far as Reading. There was an urgency to succeed by blitzkrieg tactics, guile or both. Previous set-piece battles, eg Hingston Down 838, Wiceganbeorg and Sandwich 851, Acleah in 853 and Winchester in 860 had all been defeats for the Danes. The countryside north of the Thames which they had already devastated gave small prospect of re-supply and offered no firm base. The plan of campaign was therefore limited; in effect the only course open was to "press on regardless".

The objects of the Saxons were simple and related. They were to keep themselves informed on Danish movements; to keep their own communications rapid and effective and to maintain the life of the community, especially ploughing, sowing and harvesting. Life was tough, almost beyond belief, but so long as it led to Danes being killed it was to be worth all sacrifices.

The terrain favoured successful defensive action. The steep, roughly east-west scarp of the chalk offers a formidable natural barrier south of the mainly forested clay and gravel lands of the Thames valley. The Silchester-Chichester Roman road passes across difficult fighting country south and east of Basing. The Silchester-Winchester road reaches the chalk near Worting; from here on to Kempshott Hill the chalk is near the surface and trees would be stunted and patchy for lack of roots. In short, a good "killing ground", all on the direct route to Winchester. Further west is the gap between Ladle Hill and Beacon Hill. Westwards again is the gap between Chisbury and Marten/Wilton. Still further west is the Kennet valley (see map).



ANCIENT TRACKWAYS - - -
ROMAN ROADS ———
IRON AGE FORTS ☼

STONEHENGE

WILTON (1)
OLD SARUM

WINCHESTER

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS
MICHELDEVER FOREST

ELLISFIELD CAMP

POLECAT

BASING

DANESHILL

SILCHESTER

READING

ENGLEFIELD

R. THAMES

R. LAMBOURNE
R. KENNET

SAVERNAKE FOREST

CHISBURY

WILTON (2)

MARTEN

STOKE

ASHDOWN

AVEBURY

SILBURY

WANSDYKE

WILTON (1)

OLD SARUM

WINCHESTER

HURSTBOURNE PRIORS

MICHELDEVER FOREST

ELLISFIELD CAMP

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WILTON (1)

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HURSTBOURNE PRIORS

MICHELDEVER FOREST

ELLISFIELD CAMP

POLECAT

BASING

DANESHILL

There were, and are old fortifications covering these routes, namely: at Winklebury, Ladle Hill, Beacon Hill, Walbury, Fosbury and Chisbury (the last was later to become one of the named "burhs" of Alfred). The origins of the east-west tracks along the Ridgeway from Basing to Walbury and of the Harrow Way are historically remote and obscure. They probably existed and were in general use at this time; the Ridgeway in particular has many good viewpoints from which the north and west can be kept in view. Firm forward bases existed at Basing (Cowdery's Down?) and in the Hurstbourne-Priors and Stoke areas which were directly held royal land (Finberg).

The defensive plan must be to deny the enemy a direct thrust to Winchester and to bring him to battle on ground favourable to defence and preferably with superior forces. More than this could not be foreseen.

The events

These are tabulated from the Chronicle and will be remarked upon in turn.

King Ethelred and Alfred his brother had gained first-hand information about the Danes when they led Wessex forces as far north as Nottingham (annal of 868). There was no serious engagement and they retreated south. They may have had prior warning of the Danish approach to Reading. Certainly the Englefield battle and then the full-scale Saxon attack on Reading followed swiftly. The Englefield affair clearly suggests a preliminary Danish move westwards; possibly plunder and bases at Wantage and Chippenham were baits.

The Saxon defeat at Reading against a fortified position must have been a bitter lesson. The effectiveness of the defended rampart was certainly not lost on Alfred, as the later "burh" system was to show. Both the Plummer version of the Chronicle and the Whitelock translation mention the Danish fortification of Reading. The Plummer version adds a very relevant note about the aftermath of the Saxon defeat at Reading "according to Gaimar, Ethelred and Alfred were driven to Wiscelet (Whistley Green, south of Twyford) and the English escaped by the ford over the Loddon at Twyford which the Danes had not known of". He adds "this sounds perfectly genuine:"

The Danish follow-up to Reading was to return to their westward thrust. We know that Ethelred and Alfred with their senior commanders were at Reading and four nights later at Ashdown. What we do not know is how many of their war-band were at both fights. If Gaimar is correct and the defeated Saxon fyrd escaped from Reading in an easterly and south-easterly direction, probably only their commanders with a minimum number of troops would be able to move westwards sufficiently rapidly. However, the fyrd system would be flexible enough to allow reinforcements of fresh troops from the south and west to meet the Danes at Ashdown. Prompt decisions and rapid communications would ensure a successful rendezvous. In the outcome, the fyrd, however constituted, gave the Danes such a very severe mauling that their eastward thrust had to be abandoned and the Saxons gained an invaluable ten or perhaps twelve days.

Danish re-thinking produced the next move; fourteen nights after Ashdown the host appeared at Basing. Williams-Freeman

Tabular sequence of main events of Chronicle annal for AD 871

| | | | | |
|----|--|------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Danish host occupies Reading | | and builds a rampart between rivers Thames and Kennet (Asser) | 0 |
| 2 | Battle of Englefield | 3 nights | Saxon victory | 3 nights |
| 3 | Attack on Reading by King Ethelred and Alfred | 4 nights | Danish victory | 7 nights |
| 4 | The King and Alfred fought against the entire host at Ashdown | 4 nights | Saxon victory | 11 nights |
| 5 | The King and Alfred fought against the host at Basing | 14 nights | Danish victory | 25 nights |
| 6 | The King and Alfred fought against the host at Mereton | 2 months | At first Saxons victorious but "the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter" | 2 months and 25 nights |
| 7 | Danish reinforcements arrive at Reading | not stated | | |
| 8 | Easter | ditto | 15th April | more than 2 months and 25 nights |
| 9 | King Ethelred died | ditto | | |
| 10 | Alfred became King | | | |
| 11 | King Alfred with a small force fought the whole host at Wilton | 1 month | The Saxons at first put the Danes to flight, but "the Danes had possession of the place of slaughter" | more than 3 months and 25 nights |
| 12 | The West Saxons made peace with the host | not stated | | |
| 13 | The host went from Reading to London | ditto | | ditto |

suggests an easterly route from Reading on higher ground passing through Shinfield, Swallowfield, Heckfield, Rotherwick and Newnham and he accepts the traditional site for the battle.

The Chronicle report after Ashdown is brief: "A fortnight later King Ethelred and Alfred his brother fought against the host at Basing and there the Danes won the victory. And two months later King Ethelred and Alfred his brother fought against the host at Mereton.." (which latter site is generally accepted as many miles west of Basing. A clue that something elsewhere unrecorded might have happened at Basing is given in the F Lat manuscript written after the Conquest: "ad Basingas dimicat, set peccatis exigentibus Dani campum ceperunt". The curious things about this comment are, first that it exists, and second that it is included as an untranslated note both in the Plummer version and the Garmonsway version of the Chronicle. A better scholar than the present writer may indicate its true meaning and importance. On the face of it one can only remark that unavoidable faults, errors. (military) circumstances (or however the phrase ought to be translated) have frequently given victory and defeat in battle.

A visit to and study of the battle area, still largely unbulit over, together with a careful scrutiny of old large scale maps, is revealing. Taking the Chronicle use of the name Basing literally, the odd thing about the area is that it does not, militarily speaking, offer immediately offensive opportunities such as the Danes had hitherto exploited so successfully. It is almost as though they took the wrong direction somewhere near Silchester - perhaps the Roman road to Chichester - that led them too far eastwards for a direct thrust at Winchester to be most effective. Again taking the Chronicle literally, the Danes won at Basing but apparently retreated and waited two months before the next battle, miles to the west.

Hitherto, in Northumbria and Mercia, the Danes had shown themselves much better than the Saxons in exploiting victory and indeed had rarely failed to do so. The obvious conclusion is that "Basing" was a tactical victory from which the Danes had no advantage while the Saxons gained more valuable time. We shall never know what really happened, but surely the inherent military probability is that the Basing area was not the scene of a single decisive battle which the Danes won but inexplicably failed to exploit. Rather therē would be a series of encounters, each one fierce and extremely bloody, with the Danes trying desperately to force their southward drive, and the Saxons, operating from a strategically superior and interior position, equally desperately containing enemy thrusts. The first such encounter may well have been the traditional site, from which the Danes achieved nothing and drew back to dig in temporarily. Daneshill is an attractive site to suggest, but not only has it yielded no finds linking it with the Danes, but its name is, so far as the writer can trace, a bare century old. The Tithe Map of 1841 does not use the name, though "Lychpit", half way between Daneshill and Basing, seems to be much older.

Williams-Freeman hints at something like this "containing operation" idea, but is not very explicit. He takes up the Chronicle account which says "And in the course of the year nine general engagements were fought against the host in the kingdom

(*probably he fought at Basing but by unavoidable errors the Danes took possession of the field')

south of the Thames, besides those innumerable forays which Alfred the King's brother and ealdormen and King's thanes rode on which were never counted" (Laud Chronicle, Garmonsway translation; the Parker Chronicle is almost identical).

From considerations of terrain and of time, "Operation Basing" seems specially suited to have included some, at any rate, of the unnamed "general engagements" and "innumerable forays". The whole affair could well have lasted a week or two or even more, and the Danes won in the sense that, although they did not break through, they were able to pull out, mauled but reasonably "in being" and the Saxons were too exhausted or wise, or both, to follow immediately. The F Lat manuscript note could then have been written from oral tradition or a lost source to record something unusual in the sense suggested.

So the evidence may be explained rationally. Going beyond the evidence, the battle area covered may well have extended from Polecat Corner to Rooksdown and Battledown; and the ravens could indeed have taken their fill at what has been known as Kite Hill long beyond living memory.

There were to be two more desperate battles at Mereton and Wilton before the campaign ended and in the interval between them the Danes received reinforcements, King Ethelred died and Alfred became King. The site of Mereton is disputed and Wilton is generally assumed to be near Salisbury. However, in the Plummer edition of the Chronicle Vol II at page 88 we read "Ethelwerd seems (for he is very confused) to place this contest also in the neighbourhood of Reading". The present writer is of the opinion that military necessity would place the sites of both these battles much nearer to Reading than is generally accepted. They may well have been attempts to continue the attack towards Winchester by outflanking the Basing-Inkpen scarp, and if this is so, Marten and Wilton 2 on the Roman road near Chisbury (see map) may have been the sites of these battles. Old local inhabitants in that area speak of a tradition of ancient battles there. Ekwall (14) adds his authority to Wilton near Salisbury as being that mentioned in the Chronicle and gives a different derivation to Wilton 2. Mereton is more obscure but Williams-Freeman does say a word for Marten.

Conclusion

It is possible to doubt the accuracy of the timing record of the 871 annal. The speed is indeed breathtaking, but it is fascinatingly persuasive. Anyone who can, will recollect the deadly seriousness of the Local Defence Volunteers of the summer of 1940. The Saxons of 871 must have had just such a "sense of urgency". Though tactically indecisive, that year of 871 was perhaps as fateful for England as 1066 or the summer and autumn of 1940.

The Danes were great war-men; the Saxon command can only be described as brilliant. It won battles, but in defeat it remained unshaken and ultimately wrested strategic success out of tactical failure.

The events of 871 were a prelude to seven dark years but in 878 came the decisive victories by Alfred and his Saxons at Ethandun and (by inference) Chippenham. Thereafter the main Danish/Viking effort was directed against mainland Western Europe, though Alfred had more fighting to do.

References:

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

- (a) Translated by Whitelock, Douglas and Tucker (Eyre & Spottiswood 1961)
- (b) Translated by G.N. Garmonsway (Dent 1953, 1972)
- Two of the Saxon Chronicles Parallel by C Plummer (Oxford 1892, revised Whitelock 1952)
- The Topography of Alfred's Wars in Wessex BY J P Williams-Freeman, Proc. Hampshire Field Club Vol XVIII Part II, p 103
- The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names Eilert Ekwall, 4th ed, 1960
- 'The Burghal Hidage: the Establishment of a Text' by David Hill, Mediaeval Archaeology 13, 1969, pp 84-92
- The Formation of England 550-1042 by H P R Finberg (Paladin 1976)
- The Vikings by Rudolf Poertner, trans. Sophie Wilkins (St Martin's Press 1971-5)

DAY SCHOOLS AND CONFERENCES

We have received details of the following organised by Southampton University (mainly in Southampton; details available from the Library):

The Romans at Work (D Johnston) Saturday 15th October
 Mediaeval Art in London (Dr Claire Baker) - meet at the
 Victoria & Albert Museum, London) Saturday 29th October
 The Romans at Play (D Johnston) Saturday 5th November
 Exploring the Middle Ages: a Mediaeval Mystery Tour, Saturday
 5th November

and the following by University of Oxford Dept of Extra-Mural Studies

Day schools: Micro-computers & Archaeology, 22nd October
 Historical Photography, 5th November
 Mediaeval Government Records, 3rd and 7th December

Conferences: The Britons under Roms, 1-2 October
 The Agricultural Revolution, 21-23 October
 The Archaeologist & the Laboratory, 18-20 November
 Greece in the Dark Ages, 16-18 December

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

The next issue of the Proceedings in their new format, with more illustrations and more local history, will be sent out to members of the Field Club soon. the Local History Section will be holding their AGM and day conference on Saturday, 1st October and the Archaeology Section will be holding a one-day conference on 'Cemeteries & Society in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight' on 19th November

THE GRANGE, NORTHINGTON

Those of you who would like to see this house, mentioned in Newsletter 77 for March/April, may now do so without fear of trespass or charge. There is a sign on the B3046 at Northington, SU 562 362. This is the road to Alresford, but do keep on the main road through the Candovers and do not take the turning just through Preston Candover which is signposted Alresford.

JOHN OLIVER

A VIEW OF OVERTON

Richard Oram was one of our most active members in the days of our Ructstalls Hill excavations. Now he is Chairman of the Overton Historical Society and is working on the history of the Overton area, so he has contributed this account to our Newsletter.

Overton is an ancient town on the River Test; the early village was situated on the north bank of the river, close to the church of St Mary. St Mary's outwardly is 19C; however, there are 12C features inside. Domesday Book records that before and after the conquest the manor was held by the Bishop of Winchester. It was assessed at 41 hides and had a population of 94. There is also mention of four mills in the manor of Overton. In the early 13C Bishop de Lucy of Winchester planned a new town on the south side of the River Test. The streets were laid out in a grid pattern, the principal market street was Winchester Street. This is basically the Overton of today.

In bygone years, Overton returned two members of Parliament and had a weekly market and four annual fairs. All these have long ceased, but the great sheep fair on July 18th continued until the early 1930s. About 90,000 sheep and lambs were formerly offered for sale. On fair day many of the local children would rise around 3 am to help bring in the sheep. My grandfather, George Oram, would run about two miles down the Andover road to help any shepherds looking for help with their flock. After the flock had reached the Fairclose safely, he would run back down the road to help with another flock. If a good job was done he could earn 2d or 3d a time, but beware - if the sheep got out of control, it was a clip round the ear or a shepherd's crook across your back. Later that day the hard-earned cash would be spent at the large funfair in Winchester Street. All the school children had a day's holiday on a fair day.

Another link with the past is the Overton Mummers; the troupe, usually six in number, would tour the village at Christmas time, performing an ancient play which has a continuous history of at least eight centuries. The troupe, in costumes of long strips of coloured paper which covered the face, would be Father Christmas, King George, Bold Glasher, Turkish Knight, Twing Twang and Quack Doctor. The Mummers are still to be seen in the village around Christmas time.

Many of the local trades have disappeared over the years. The two brickyards have long ceased production, the corn mills are now private residences of great charm. Many of the watercress beds are silted up and nature has taken over; only those in

Southington Lane are in a usable condition. The Silk Mill was demolished in the late 1950s; it was built in 1769 and in its day employed people from as far as Tadley. The Town Mill was rebuilt in 1900 on the site of the Domesday mill.

There are many farmhouses in the area dating from the 16C. Parsonage is a fine Tudor farmhouse; Quidhampton and Polhampton have strong ecclesiastical connections. Court Farmhouse was used as the Courthouse for the manor of Overton. Sapley Farmhouse contains building material from the old Overton Market House.

Overton, I feel, still retains much of the past worth keeping; it is a place well worth leaving the car and walking many of the country lanes or footpaths, where the chalk downs reach 150m (400 ft) and have many good view points.

RICHARD R. ORAM
Chairman, Overton Historical Society

CITIES IN THE SAND

The WEA are about to circulate details of their 1983/4 courses and would like to remind those looking for an archaeology course that David Johnstone's Cities in the Sand will be on Mondays. Details will be posted in the Library. **STOP PRESS:** Starting 3rd October, Basingstoke Library

LONDON: THE FIRST 2000 YEARS

A day course ranging from London Before the Romans through to the development of Greater London will be held in the Lecture Theatre, Museum of London on Saturday 8th October 1983, starting at 10 am, with a summing up at 5.40. All speakers are either past or present staff of the Museum of London (Gustav Milne and Ralph Merrifield have given excellent lectures to our own Society) and this promises to be an excellent day. It is organised by Citisights with the City of London Archaeological Trust, and tickets at £5.00 each (including coffee and tea) can be obtained from: P Herbert, Citisights of London, 87A Thurleigh Rd, London SW 12.

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS AT DROXFORD

A programme at 50p covers entrance and re-entry to two unusual photographic exhibitions arranged by Kenneth Ward of Meonstoke:

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM WICKHAM (1849-1929) at St Mary
& All Saints Church
DROXFORD PAST at Droxford Community Hall

Saturday, Sept 24th 10 am to 6 pm; Sunday Sept 25th 2 - 6 pm.
In aid of church restoration.