

The Newsletter of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Autumn 2018



The
Taplow
Hand
Axe



The
Dorney
Ard



Humphry Repton



Violet Bland



Coprolite Mining



The Badger in Bucks

walthere's people
A MID ANGL0-SAXON CEMETERY AT WOLVERTON, MILTON KEYNES

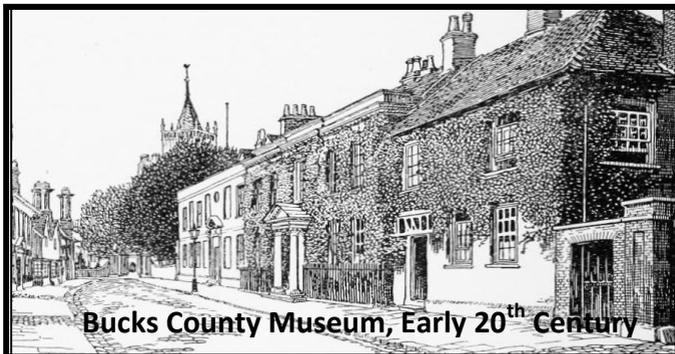


A J HANCOCK & R J ZEEPVAT



Church and Castle
Buckingham

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Are you interested in archaeology or local history? Do you value the ancient landscape, natural history, and historic buildings of Buckinghamshire? Perhaps you are concerned for the defence and protection of the county's historic landscape, and hope to see some mitigation of the effects of housing developments and rail and road schemes such as HS2 or the proposed Oxford – Cambridge Expressway. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society (BAS) could be the place for you. We are based in the County Museum in Aylesbury, and organise talks, and run outings to places of historic interest. There is an Active Archaeology Group in which members can get hands-on experience of archaeological work. The Society has a comprehensive library, and encourages research. BAS could be the place for you.

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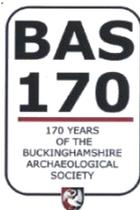
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membership@bucksas.org.uk

**Buckinghamshire
Archaeological
Society**



**Autumn
Newsletter
2018**

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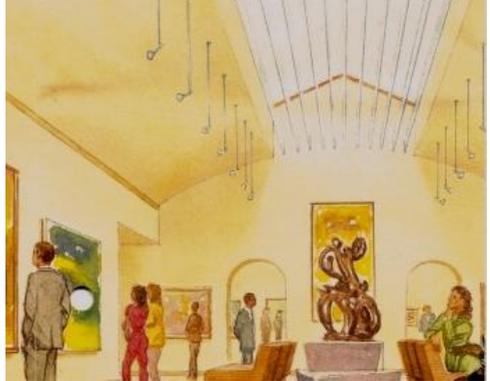
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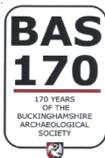
Lord Carrington: An Appreciation

By Sarah Grey and Michael Farley



Society members were saddened to learn of the death of Lord Carrington KCMG of Bledlow Manor in July 2018. He was one of the society's four holding trustees and was a distinguished member and respected adviser to the society for many years. He gave important support to the Society and the development of the Museum in the early 1990s with the Society's Church Street buildings in a perilous state, and collections and staff crammed into every available space. A full repairing lease to the County Council was due for renewal in 1995. Funds were needed to add a fine new Art Gallery infilling the central yard of the former Grammar School buildings. Lord Carrington, as President of the Art Gallery Appeal, headed up the £500,000 appeal with diligent concern to ensure its success. The target was achieved in time to re-open the whole complex in 1995. He regularly opened his magnificent sculpture garden at Bledlow to raise funds, and subsequently he and Lady Carrington attended most Museum private views well into this century. He was a distinguished and honourable man who, having held high office in successive governments, yet remained accessible, ever charming, and unassuming.

Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, 6th Baron Carrington, 1919 – 2018



170 YEARS – AN ANNIVERSARY WORTH CELEBRATING

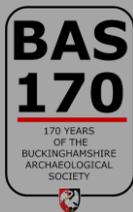
So far we have held two successful public lectures, the first at High Wycombe, in conjunction with the High Wycombe Society where Lesley Webster's talk on the 'Taplow burial' attracted over 120 people; the second in Great Missenden themed on the recently published abbey excavations which included both talk and walks. Both our experimental 'Muddled Museum' stalls in High Wycombe market and in the huge Middleton Hall, Central Milton Keynes, received a continuous flow of visitors (many of them children which was great).



BAS STALL AT MILTON KEYNES

Two more stalls are coming up soon at Chesham and Aylesbury, and then follow our HS2 conference, a stall at Buckingham market, and the final lecture also in Buckingham. Members have contributed substantially to the success of these events which apart from book sales, have produced a significant number of new members.

Michael Farley



A HISTORY OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE IN TWELVE OBJECTS

This series marks the 170th anniversary of the founding of the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society in 1857. Most of the objects discussed are held by Bucks County Museum.

Articles published so far have been:

1 The Watermead Pliosaur - Spring 2018

2 The Taplow Hand Axe - Autumn 2018

3 The Dorney Ar - Autumn 2018

Object 2 The Taplow Hand Axe

The Taplow hand axes date from the Early Stone Age. These Palaeolithic hand axes are easily the oldest man-made objects in this series. Made from a beautiful, hard, honey-coloured flint, they sit comfortably in the hand, their surface smoothed by millennia of water erosion as they tumbled along the bed of the ancient river which we know today as the Thames. Hundreds of such axes have been recovered from channels of the ancient river bed now left perched as terraces on the upper slopes of the Thames Valley around Taplow, Burnham and Iver in south Bucks. Others have been found in the north of the county near Bletchley, Stantonbury and Newport Pagnell. Many such axes were found in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century as gravel pits were quarried for use in building the expanding urban areas of the home counties. Quarrymen working in the pits were paid by a small band of collectors to report their discoveries. Some of these axes are as sharp and fresh as the day they were made; others have been smoothed by the action of the river. The hand axe is the most recognisable artefact of early human presence in Buckinghamshire. Frequently referred to as the 'Swiss Army Knife of flint tools', it was usually handheld and used for multiple purposes – hunting, butchery and food

Object 3 The Dorney Ard



The Bronze Age 'ard' was found at Dorney, beside the River Thames, before Eton Rowing Lake was constructed. The measuring pole is 1 metre long.

THE WOODEN 'ARD' OR PLOUGHSHARE that is the third object in our series is a remarkable survival that symbolises a fundamental change in the relationship between our ancestors and the landscape around them. The ard is the simplest form of plough. It required two oxen dragging a shaped wooden blade or ploughshare through the ground to lift and break the earth before seed was sown. Our example was found in the 1990s during the construction of Eton College's Rowing Lake at Dorney beside the river Thames in south Buckinghamshire.

Before the lake was constructed, Oxford Archaeology dug trenches across an abandoned channel of the Thames. They discovered a series of timber bridges

dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages (2500 BCE to 100 AD) alongside which were deposited animal and human bones, pottery, charred cereal grains and the ard ploughshare. On dry land all the wooden objects would have decayed away long ago but in the muddy airless channel they survived in pristine condition.

The ard-head and stilt is formed from a half split log of Field Maple. The head is arrow-shaped and 33 cm long. The lower surface of the head has been shaped to be slightly convex and rises towards the tip. This surface carries evidence of faint toolmarks. The tip may have been broken in antiquity as it is very blunt.



Ploughing with two oxen and the primitive wooden plough

Most prehistoric families would have owned and relied upon an ard so that they could grow cereals to make their daily bread. Ards were sometimes tipped with stone or metal but only a handful of wooden ard shares have been discovered in Britain, and this may be the oldest. Radio-carbon dating suggests it was made between 940 and 500 BC.

By this time, towards the end of the Bronze Age, the rich soils of the Thames Valley had seen increasingly widespread and systematic cultivation for more than 1,000 years. The landscape had been transformed by competing local

communities dividing it up into ditched and hedged fields and building forts at commanding points along the river, notably at Taplow and near Marlow. With a growing population much more effort was put into using the land productively by managing herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and ploughing larger areas to grow wheat and barley.

Ards would have been used across the whole county: contemporary settlements with tools and weapons made of bronze have been found around Aylesbury and on Ivinghoe Beacon.

In Milton Keynes a remarkable hoard of gold neck rings was found a few years ago buried in a clay pot. This rising population and a new emphasis on personal status and military prowess is characteristic of the time and could ultimately be sustained only by more productive agriculture. Although the ard was a utilitarian object, its end was more connected with the realm of ritual and spirituality. For more than 200 years people have been making unusual prehistoric discoveries along the Thames, often brought to light by dredging or building work. Most dramatic are Celtic shields and helmets; more common are swords and spearheads and human skulls. It has long been supposed that these are votive deposits, perhaps offerings to the god of the river.

The excavations at Dorney Rowing Lake revealed for the first time how some artefacts were deposited into the river from bridges, and that ordinary objects such as pottery and grain could get similar treatment to fine metalwork and human remains. We will never know who placed our ard ploughshare in the river, nor precisely why they did so, but it was most likely an offering. Perhaps it was old, had been replaced and was offered in thanks with other gifts in the hope that the river god would bless the next plough to be as fruitful as the last?

For us today the Dorney ard is a memory of the ordinary farmers of prehistoric Buckinghamshire. It reminds us of the innumerable common folk who tilled the land, herded animals, and lived in thatched wattle huts.

ARTICLE BY SANDY KIDD.

The Dorney Ard is Object 3 in the series 'A History of Buckinghamshire in Twelve Objects'.

HS2 ARCHAEOLOGY

The Positives and the Negatives

As members will know, your officers and others have held several meetings with HS2 staff or their representatives with the object of exploring 'community engagement' in whatever form, including possible involvement of BAS members in the process of research and/or investigation in the field.

First the positives.:There has already been some information flow about intended work at the Stoke Mandeville church site via local meetings, and on Sunday 9th September, there will be further local talks and access to the church site (where some may remember we held a public open-day).

See the following:

<https://www.heritageopendays.org.uk/visiting/event/exploring-st-marys-medieval-church-site-unearting-history-and-discovering->

Secondly we can look forward to the BLHN/HS2 conference in Aylesbury on 29th September where HS2 archaeologists will be the key speakers.

Thirdly, AAG were pleased to have the opportunity to fieldwalk a site at Stoke Mandeville identified by HS2 geophysical survey.

However - the negatives - ... although hundreds of trial trenches have now been dug across the county, the results of this work are not generally available, nor is there any transparency on decisions about future work at these sites. So far as site visits are concerned, only five members of the society have penetrated the ubiquitous security fencing to view work at two locations (photographs can't be promulgated). Site access is strictly controlled by Health and Safety requirements designed for major construction sites, not archaeological investigations. As this is the case, it seems unlikely that there will be opportunities for members to assist on site. Since HS2 are said to be having difficulties in recruiting enough archaeologists for the work, this seems self-defeating. One might have thought, that training courses could have been provided locally for potential volunteers to get over the Health and Safety hurdle. Instead, there will be the occasional set-piece open days for the public once large-scale investigations commence.

The society had pressed for retention of the human remains from the Stoke Mandeville church and cemetery site to be accessible above ground in order to provide opportunities in the long-term future for potential research. These human remains would have provided a unique opportunity for potential future study of the population of an entire parish dating back to the twelfth century or earlier (Instead we understand that the remains will be re-interred in a cemetery in the parish.No decision has been reached about display or storage of architectural remains and tombstones from the old church site.

Michael Farlev

1 December 2018 at 2.30 pm
A Talk by Professor Ian Beckett

THE END OF THE WAR TO END ALL WARS

The County Museum
Aylesbury Bucks
With refreshments to follow

WINTER PROGRAMME OF TALKS **ACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP**

Our Winter 2017/2018 programme of talks finished in May, and the 2018/2019 season will start in September. We meet on the 3rd Tuesday of every month from September to May, at 7.30pm in the County Museum – entrance in the evening is via the side door from the path by the church. We charge £1 for tea/coffee and biscuits, but the meetings are otherwise free and open to non-members as well as members.

The programme is as follows:-

Tues 18th Sept - Gary Marshall – Military Heritage

Tues 16th Oct – Sandy Kidd – Researching village origins using archaeology and maps. This is a practical session.

Tues 20th Nov – Stuart King – 4000 years of Lathe Turning in Archaeology

Tues 18th Dec – Christmas Social and Round-up of Projects. Bring a plate with something edible on it!

Tues 15th Jan – Doug Stuckey – Archaeology North of the Cairngorms

Tues 19th Feb – Jennifer Foster - Experimental Archaeology. This may include a chance to look at some of the products of her experiments

Tues 19th March – Jill Eyers – Pottering about with the Romans. Identifying, dating and possibly drawing Roman pottery

Tues 16th April - Trevor Ottlewski – Archaeology of timber framed buildings.

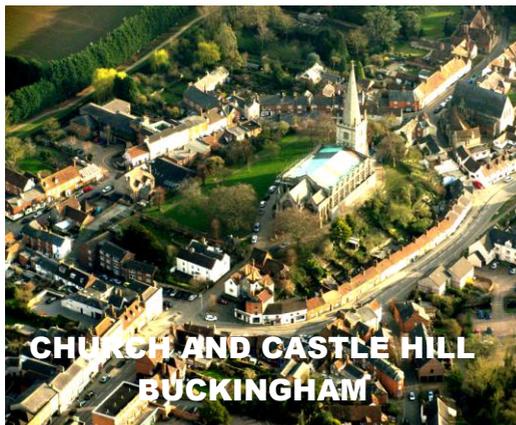
Trevor will bring examples of timber joints that can be taken apart and reassembled

Tues 14th May – TBA

The AAG blogspot is <http://basaag.blogspot.co.uk> . This will usually include information on our projects, and lots of our photographs.

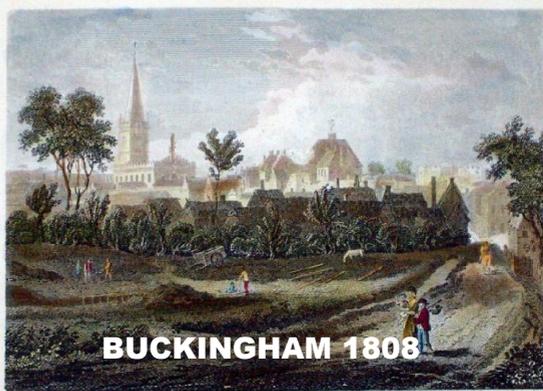


THE EVOLUTION OF BUCKINGHAM AD 911 TO 2018 FROM THE SAXONS TO TODAY



**BUCKINGHAM: Saturday 3rd
November 2018 at 2.30pm.
Admission free**
Speaker: David Green, former
archaeologist with
Buckinghamshire County Council
**At the Radcliffe Centre,
Church Street,
Buckingham MK18 1BY.**
**Parking available in the University
car park in Hunter Street.**

Our understanding of the history and development of Buckingham is constantly evolving. David Green, a specialist in the county's landscape and towns, will trace changes in Buckingham from its Anglo-Saxon foundation to the present day.



ACTIVE ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP REPORT 2017 - 2018

Since the Spring Newsletter, we have had relatively few active projects, but have been investigating a number of possibilities, some of which may still come to fruition.

Three Locks. After a period of absence we returned to this site. The nettles had taken over and the first session was to clear them.



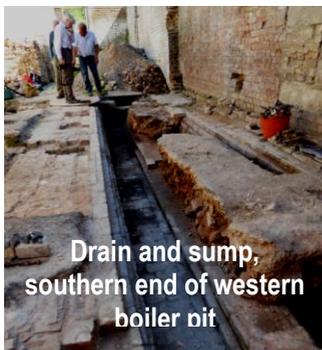
Choked by Nettles



Nettles Cleared

As Three Locks is considered to be the best preserved of the Northern Group of engines, the Canal and River Trust (CRT) asked us to fully excavate one of the two boiler pits, and record it in detail. This involved moving some of the large stacks of bricks created when an unstable wall was taken down, as well as most of our own spoil heaps, in order to access the area. We chose to excavate the western boiler pit, partly because it was better preserved, and partly because it involved less movement of spoil and bricks. The CRT did move one stack of bricks and much of our spoil without being asked and in our absence.

We already knew that the northern wall was not original, and seemed to cut across where we thought the chimney was. We excavated the space between the northern wall and the north end of the western boiler pit, and essentially found nothing other than a bedspring embedded in cement. We excavated most of the western boiler pit revealing that it was around 2 ft deep from the current floor level, with a central ridge that must have helped support the boiler. The southern end appeared to be the stoking area, and there was also a possible drain at this end, which connected with a similar feature from the eastern pit, and then to the outside.



**Drain and sump,
southern end of western
boiler pit**

There appeared to be a walkway between the two boiler pits. In the course of excavating this, we found that the floor was in several layers, two of them very black and sooty, and another which was mostly soft pinkish mortar. Since both boiler pits were filled with rubble (mostly broken bricks) we considered that these layers represented the various uses that the building had been put to after the boilers went out of use. It was at one time used as stabling for the barge horses, and this was apparently when the northern wall was built to allow access –

presumably after the chimney was demolished. There were several large lumps of concrete with rectangular depressions in their upper surfaces, looking as if something like railway sleepers had been placed on end in them. They were in a line, and could possibly represent the stall divisions for the horses – but could equally well be something else.

The western boiler pit was constructed mostly of engineering bricks, many of which bore the name of manufacturers in Stourbridge and Swadlincote. The brickwork of the pit was of a high standard, but the infill between the two pits was significantly inferior, and was built of softer non-engineering brick.

We did not fully excavate the eastern boiler pit, but did look at both ends and a part of the middle. It was of similar construction to the western pit, but not identical. The brickwork was not as well done as that of its western companion, and there was more of the poorer infill brickwork (the work of apprentices?). The bricks in the eastern boiler pit were mostly from works in Church Cressley, which only opened in 1830. This tends to confirm our impression that the western boiler pit was constructed first, and the eastern one later, possibly with the western one already running. Apart from large quantities of bricks, mostly broken, we found many of bits of ironwork, much of it difficult to identify but including some huge handmade nails. We also found another less decorated clay pipe.



Ironwork Items from Three Locks



Jeffs Clay Pipe

We have no more work planned apart from doing some of the backfilling before the CRT takes over, We understand they will rebuild the western wall and complete them infilling with gravbel, a membrane, and concrete floor. We will be returning to the Wendover Arm to try to locate the pivot point of the swing bridge near Whitehouses.

Stoke Mandeville. We are aiming to work with HS2 on the evaluation and excavation of this site where geophysics had earlier shown an enclosure and some probable ditches. The old Stoke Mandeville church stands here, so in April, after some very wet weather, we carried out a fieldwalk across the adjacent field. This is outside the area that will be used for HS2 but it was hoped we might be able to help date the site and inform the further investigations on the main site. The field had been ploughed but not harrowed, and the soil was very sticky. We found less than we expected and could not definitely date the site, though most of what we found was Roman, as well as some medieval pottery.

Work has now begun on excavating the area that HS2 will go through, and we were invited to meet with the professionals working on the site for a tour and explanation of what is currently happening, which we did on 31st July. So far, a number of ditches have been found, some of which may throw some light on the watercourses in the area, which have been modified over a long period. Work has not yet reached the church. We were pleasantly surprised by how enthusiastic the professionals seemed to be about the prospect of working with us, and the number of ideas they had as to what we might be able to do. Currently we cannot say more.

Aston Clinton A larger group of us were able to take up an invitation to visit an extensive building site near the Holiday Inn close to Aston Clinton. Some of the trenches had already been backfilled for safety reasons, so the tour did involve a certain amount of imagination. However, we were also shown some of the finds, which include a very fine almost complete medieval floor tile, and a number of large sherds of medieval pottery – including some Brill ware.



During our work we were entertained by a pair of grey wagtails who had a nest in a hole in the west wall of the building. We think there were three chicks, and the parents were very devotedly feeding them. They had fledged by our last day

Indoor Activities

The CBA South Midlands Spring Conference in Winslow on 15th April was well attended and well supported by AAG members – Doug Stuckey was one of the speakers, three AAG members were responsible for the teas and coffees, and AAG put on a large display, while the group members were responsible for the teas and coffees..

The next conference will be in October, provisionally 21st, and will be held in Bedfordshire, the theme to be buildings.

The Roman pottery identification day held by CBA SM in Milton Keynes on 2nd June was very interesting, but less well attended than had been hoped.

We have had displays at the BAS 170 events that have taken place so far, at High Wycombe and at Missenden Abbey, with quite a lot of interest expressed in our group.

We will also put on a display at the BLHN conference in Aylesbury on 29th Sept.

Pauline Hay



UNDER THE GROUND

Uncovering the buried past beneath the HS2 line

The BLHN Conference

First-hand accounts from the archaeologists excavating ahead of the construction of the HS2 railway line through Buckinghamshire.

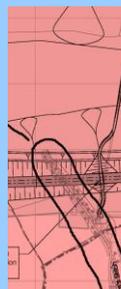
**Saturday, 29 September, 9am to 4pm at
THE OCULUS, AVDC, GATEHOUSE ROAD,
AYLESBURY**

**£15 attendance at conference, £20 for
attendance and buffet lunch**



Throughout Summer 2018 archaeologists commissioned by HS2 will be excavating historic sites along the route of the high-speed rail line ahead of its construction.

And in September they will converge on the BLHN conference in Aylesbury to tell us what they have discovered.



**Please send your cheque for the full amount payable to
Bucks Archaeological Society, to BAS Library, County
Museum,
Church Street, Aylesbury, HP22 6QH**

The Badger in Buckinghamshire



You will almost certainly have seen a badger, but quite likely it was dead, a sad bulky pile of mangled flesh and silver grey fur by the roadside. On a drive from Wycombe to Buckingham recently, I counted five unfortunate victims of roadkill. They are nocturnal creatures, rarely around in daylight hours, but at night time, frequently sighted, caught in the headlight, their broad stocky bodies bustling to safety across a carriageway; unfortunately, with their size and slowness, all too often they are struck by motorists who have not had time to take avoiding action. Even in times before the advent of motor traffic, badgers were at risk from human activity. George Gilbert Scott, writing of his early life at Gawcott in North Bucks, tells of a group of village men digging up the highway in an effort to bring death to a hapless creature. Badger baiting was an ancient pastime that was pursued into the twentieth century, and indeed may still be practiced – illegally - for they are a protected species.

My impression is that, though there is a high mortality rate from road traffic,, the population of badgers in Bucks remains high. What effect on numbers the fearsome summer drought of 2018 will have may be a matter of concern. A major source of food are earthworms, of which they may eat several hundred a night, but during this summer, there will be fewer worms, and they will have burrowed deep into the dry soil. Badgers also feed on other invertebrates, nuts, fruit, small vertebrates, bulbs and cereals, but most of these have become scarcer in the parching heat. With their their thick skin and long claws, they can kill and eat hedgehogs, but these have declined drastically in numbers over recent years.

What is also resulting in a high badger mortality is the government policy of

authorising culls. Badgers are carriers of Bovine Tuberculosis (bTB) - a disease that can be transmitted to cattle, and which therefore has a high economic impact on the farming industry. A means of controlling the disease must be found, so in 2013 the Government published its draft consultation document to eradicate bovine TB in England by authorising shooting and poisoning in the worst affected areas. This policy was strongly supported in the farming community. However, the **Bucks, Berks & Oxon Wildlife Trust** (BBOWT) opposes these badger culls as an impractical method of disease control that deals with only a small part of the bovine TB problem. BBOWT understands the fears of and sympathises with the farmers whose livelihoods may be affected by the spread of bTB, and agree that a means of controlling the disease must be found. However, the Trust, argues that the scientific evidence available does not support a cull, for that would not decrease incidences of bTB transmission from badgers to cattle, and would simply disperse badger populations to the detriment of the neighbouring areas where the disease may not currently be present. In April 2014 BBOWT set up a Mammal Project to vaccinate badgers on key BBOWT nature reserves. It argues that the scientific evidence is that vaccination is a more effective and a more humane way of controlling the disease.

No culls have yet been carried out in Bucks. The Government consultation document divided England into high and low risk areas, with an edge area between them. There have been culls within the past ten years in high risk areas in Wales and the south west of England where cattle rearing is especially significant to the rural economy. Buckinghamshire is fortunately a low risk area, so that there is unlikely to be any cull proposed at present. However, Western Oxfordshire, beyond Witney and Blenheim, no more than thirty kilometres from the Bucks border is a higher risk area where there is an incidence of bTB in cattle. Clearly, then, there is the possibility of the spread of the disease into our county, and the consequent threat of a cull being authorised in the future. For further information and facts about the science behind the badger culls, visit **The Wildlife Trusts** website, www.wildlifetrusts.org and the **Bucks Berks and Oxon Wildlife Trust** website, www.bbowl.org.uk .

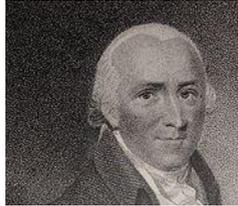
Michael Ghirelli



Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust

*To record and conserve the gardens and parks of historic Buckinghamshire
To aid in the creation and restoration of gardens, parks and green spaces within the historic county*

Humfry Repton



1752 - 1818



Repton's business card (Shardeletes red book)



Stoke Park by Farrington 1790's

2018 marks 200 years since the death of our greatest landscape designers, Humphry Repton. This milestone prompted Bucks Gardens Trust to research this enigmatic but prolific designer to try and work out just what he did for us in the historic county. The book comprises seven essays examining his work in the county and his links further afield, as far as Germany. These are informed and supported by a detailed gazetteer based on the research by our volunteers, with analysis for the 15 sites which have previously been associated with Repton in Bucks (including Milton Keynes and Slough districts).

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust was formed in 1997 'To aid in the creation and restoration of gardens, parks and green spaces for the people of the historic county'. During the last five years, with financial assistance from a number of charitable trusts and the Heritage Lottery Fund, we have concentrated our efforts on our Research and Recording project. In 2017 we took the decision to spend twelve months researching Humphry Repton and this book is the end result.

Professional historians, Jonathan Lovie and Sir Roderick Floud have offered their expertise and contributed essays on the financial and political climate during Repton's lifetime. *What did Repton do for us in Bucks* would not have been possible without the expertise and doggedness of our dedicated volunteers. However, it is our Chairperson, Dr Sarah Rutherford who has collated the research and filled in the background which has resulted in a tastefully edited landscape publication. The book includes the volunteer's beautiful photographs, beguiling images from the 'red books', Peacocks images (many of which have not been published before) and much much more, perfect to sit on any coffee table in Buckinghamshire.



Flower Garden, Humfrey Repton, Ashridge red Book, 1813
(The J Paul Getty Trust)

The book will be on sale in August. Please contact us if you would like to order a copy in advance. However we shall be selling them at the BLHN Fair on 29 September, Price £20. info@bucks gardenstrust.org.uk

Claire de Carle July 2018

Buckinghamshire Coprolites: A Palaeoscatological Geology

This is a story of science, mining, farming, and toponymy in Victorian England. Let's start with the picture shown below. It is what geologists call a *coprolite*, and it truly is what it actually looks like - a piece of dung - though it is not dung as we usually know it, for it is an ancient animal dropping deposited by some now extinct creature that roamed the earth millions of years ago in a distant geological era, and it has, by complex geochemical processes, become petrified and turned to stone. It is, in short, fossilised poo.



Now you may feel that this is an unsavoury subject not suitable for inclusion in the refined pages of the BAS Newsletter, where more elevated matters should surely be discussed, but you should understand that palaeoscatology, the study of fossilised faeces, is an established and legitimate area of study in geological science.

Furthermore, coprolites were greatly valued as an important resource that was mined in the nineteenth century, winning fortunes and briefly transforming the landscape of a group of villages of Buckinghamshire south of Leighton Buzzard.

Coprolites, like fresh animal dung, can be used as manure. In the nineteenth century a method was developed of producing phosphate fertiliser from coprolites, and soon enterprising individuals were investing in land and hiring labour to dig extractive open pits into the coprolite bearing cretaceous beds known as Gault Clay and Upper Greensand. There was a ready market for the crushed and processed nodules; indeed, there was gold to be got from the petrified poo: soon, after the first pit opened in Cambridgeshire in 1842, there was a coprolite rush contemporary with the wild Gold Rush in California. Scores of open pits were dug into the landscape employing great numbers of labourers who flooded into the quiet villages of Cambs, Beds, and Bucks, men and women - and even children, with pick and shovel and bulky wooden barrows

toiled in muddy pits like the one shown below - an early photograph from the County Museum Collection at Aylesbury



Coprolite mining at Brickhill

The zone of coprolite mining extended initially from Cambridgeshire into Bedfordshire, and then into our county of Bucks. It was not until 1869 that Mr Henry Wilkerson made the investment of digging a new pit at Slapton just south of Leighton Buzzard. Soon, more workings were dug at Cheddington, Puttenham, Ivinhoe Aston and Brickhill.

The coprolite pits are now long gone – cheaper phosphates from North America meant that by the end of the nineteenth century, mining coprolites in Britain ceased to be worthwhile, and the coprolite boom had ended as quickly as it began.

The Bucks coprolite pits had been confined to a fairly small area south of Leighton Buzzard and Linslade; however, the biggest pit was in a parish in the neighbouring county of Bedfordshire. And here lies a tale. This village is named as *Sethlingdone* in Domesday Book. By the fourteenth century this was variously rendered as *Shutlyngdene*, or *Shetelyngton* and then, well before the development there of coprolite mining four centuries later, regularly in documents, clerks would studiously write out the name as – *Shitlington*. Yes, Shitlington - you are not mistaken - that was the correct spelling, with that first syllable seemingly so appropriate for a village whose major source of employment came to be shovelling - erm - dung. Albeit, fossilised dung.

The village continued to be so aptly named in the census records and other documents through most of the nineteenth century. Then strangely, in the 1881 census, suddenly the village is recorded as Shillington – and so it remains inoffensively to this day. Precisely how it came to be changed is uncertain, but no doubt the villagers themselves felt an understandable embarrassment to be known as Shitlingtonians, and it is said, that census officials felt that so coarse a name could not be put before Queen Victoria's shocked and sensitive eyes were she to make interested enquiries about the rural economy of Beds and

Bucks. Whatever the case, the village now bears an inoffensive name suggestive of a now defunct duodecimal coin of the realm, rather than poo.

Now it is a pity to spoil a good story. However, the fact is that the coprolites mined in Shillington and in Bucks, are now known to be not true coprolites. The evidence is that these faecal-like nodules are not the fossilised droppings of cretaceous animal life. Rather, they have been formed from remains of marine animal bones and shells that accumulated on the seabed, where they were gently agitated back and forth by moving water, while chemical processes bound the fragments together to form nodular concretions of phosphatic material of value to farmers as fertiliser.

An account of coprolite mining can be found in Records of Bucks, volume 32, 1990, by Bernard O'Connor. On Shillington Bedfordshire, visit www.shillington.org.uk. You will also find more about rocks, minerals and fossils in Bucks from the Bucks Geology Group website at www.bucksgeology.org.uk – see below.

Michael Ghirelli



Bucks Geology Group

The Bucks Geology Group consists of people from many backgrounds and many interests. We run lots of events covering a range of activities including talks, workshops, and indoor fun days such as the *Rock and Fossil Roadshow*, guided walks and quarry visits, amongst others. A couple of times a year we will work on one of our special sites (one of the SSSI or LGS sites) and help to conserve the interest and value of the area.

The annual subscription fee to join the group is £7.50. Membership runs from January 1st to December 31st.

Contact:

Chairman: Mike Palmer (for general information, events information):
01296 624519 or e-mail: [Mike Palmer \(mpalmer@buckscountymuseum.org\)](mailto:mpalmer@buckscountymuseum.org)

Membership Secretary: Julia Carey (for joining information): e-mail:
juliacarey@buckscountymuseum.org
13 Pusey Way, Lane End, Bucks, HP14 3LG

CENTRE FOR BUCKINGHAMSHIRE STUDIES

THE HIDDEN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE PROJECT began in April 2018 and will run for two years. The aim is to catalogue over 11,000 items collected by Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society (BAS). Many of these items are deeds to property but there are other things as well – such as D-BAS/22/375/43/2, an affidavit by Henry Langley of Winslow, gentleman.

A CASE OF RIOT AND ASSAULT

Langley had received a rule of the court of the Manor of Winslow with Members given to Robert Messenger, Theophilus Fookes the younger, Thomas Hall, John Elmer], Thomas Page the younger, John Brown and John Hale to show cause why an information should not be exhibited against them for riot and assault. Langley states that he had served the ruling on Robert Messenger, Theophilus Fookes and John Elmer on 20th April 1711 personally. He had served the ruling on Francis Tomkins for his servant Thomas Hall and to Thomas Page, father of Thomas Page the younger *"who could not be spoken with and gave this Deponent other unsatisfactory Answers"*. He gave the ruling to John Browne's mistress (his employer) and to John Hale's father *"who at first told this Deponent his said son was within but afterward pretended his said son was gone out"*.

Human nature does not change. Langley was clearly intimidated by some of the people to whom he was charged with giving the ruling and went about with a bodyguard, explaining that he believed those to whom the rule had not been given personally: *"cannot without great Difficulty or Danger be personally served therewith for that had not this Deponent had a Guard with him he had been in great Danger of receiving mischeife from some of the persons personally served with the said rule as this Deponent verily believes because he the said Messenger held up a Hatchet at this Deponent when he served the said rule upon him the said Messenger and required this Deponent not to give him the Cobby thereof and other Brawling Languadge this Deponent had from him"*. It is the reply of Theophilus Fookes which lives longest in the memory: *"he would not have the Cobby of the said rule which this Deponent had Left in his house and bid this Deponent wipe his britch therewith or words to that effect"*.

**Violet Bland
Suffragette**



**Forced Feeding at
Aylesbury Gaol**

“They twisted my neck, jerked my head back, closing my throat, held all the time as in a vice. I gasped for breath, and suffered tortures mentally lest the food which they were trying to pour down my throat should go into my lungs... They expect, and try, to perform the whole operation in two minutes. There were always six or seven to one, so that there was really no possibility of the victim doing much in the way of protesting...therefore no excuse for the brutality shown on several occasions.

They pinched and clutched my nose unmercifully and at the end of the assault, when I did not rise quickly from the chair because of my helpless and breathless condition, they snatched the chair from under me, and flung me on to the floor... There is no doubt whatever about the attacks being made with the object of breaking us down.”

So wrote Violet Bland, describing the savage and brutal business of force feeding inflicted on her when she and her fellow suffragettes instigated a hunger strike in 1912 in Aylesbury Gaol. She had been born in 1863, the oldest of nine children of a poor railway fitter, William Henry Bland and his wife Violet. Though of humble origins, through hard work and intelligence by 1906 she was the proprietor of a fifteen-bedroom parkland mansion hotel in Bristol. She became active in the Women's Social and Political Union, the Suffragette movement, so joining them in campaigning for votes for women. In August 1910 Violet moved to London, where for the next 25 years she ran a guest house and continued to be actively involved in the campaign for women's suffrage. She was arrested during the November 1910 Black Friday Suffragette march on Parliament. At another demonstration in 1912, joining other suffragettes as they stormed through London, she was arrested for throwing a rock through the windows of the Commercial Cable Company in Northumberland Avenue causing £10 worth of damage. In court, she refused to be bound over to keep the peace, objecting that, though

she had paid £1 per week in rates and taxes, yet still she had no right under the law to vote in elections. She was sentenced to four months imprisonment, and because Holloway Women's Prison in London was already full to capacity, she and a group of fellow campaigners were sent to Aylesbury Gaol in Buckinghamshire.

It was there, in Aylesbury, forty miles from her London home, that she and her fellow campaigners began a hunger strike. The prison authorities ordered that the hunger strikers should be force fed using the brutally violent methods described by Violet Bland, who at this stage was 50 years old. The hunger strike in Aylesbury Gaol inspired more suffragettes imprisoned in other gaols to join the protest, and eventually, eighty prisoners were taking part around the country, making this the largest mass hunger strike in the period of suffragette campaigning. Aylesbury became the focus for protests against forcible feeding, and on April 13, 1912, more than a hundred protesters marched on the gaol and gathered at the prison gates while the prisoners waved handkerchiefs from the cell windows to the supporting crowds below.

Violet Bland served her term of imprisonment and was released. Suffragette campaigning continued until the advent of war in 1914 when the suffragette movement in Britain moved away from campaigning for votes for women and focused instead on the war effort. Women eagerly volunteered to take on many traditional male roles – leading to a new view of what women were capable of. It was the readiness of so many women to work so determinedly for the war effort that won public support for the extension of the franchise to women. In 1918, Parliament agreed to extend the vote to over 8 million women over the age of 30.

Aylesbury Gaol today is a historic building, listed as a Grade 2 by Historic England. There has been a prison or gaol of some description in Aylesbury since 1810. The current prison, modelled on Reading County Gaol, is of early Victorian design, being constructed in 1847. In addition to Violet Bland, another woman political activist incarcerated there was Constance Markievicz, the first elected woman MP, an Irish Sinn Féin revolutionary nationalist, and suffragette who was condemned to death in 1916 following the Dublin Easter Rising. The death sentence was commuted, and she was released in 1917. The gaol now functions as a Young Offenders Institution for males.

Michael Ghirelli

A VISIT TO DORTON SPA



In scorching weather, on 4th August this year, 38 members and visitors assembled outside Dorton House (nowadays Ashfold School) near Brill for a walk that we led to see the site of the short-lived chalybeate spa at Dorton. Strategically-placed trees, and the wood which now covers the site of the spa, gave participants reasonable protection from the sun.

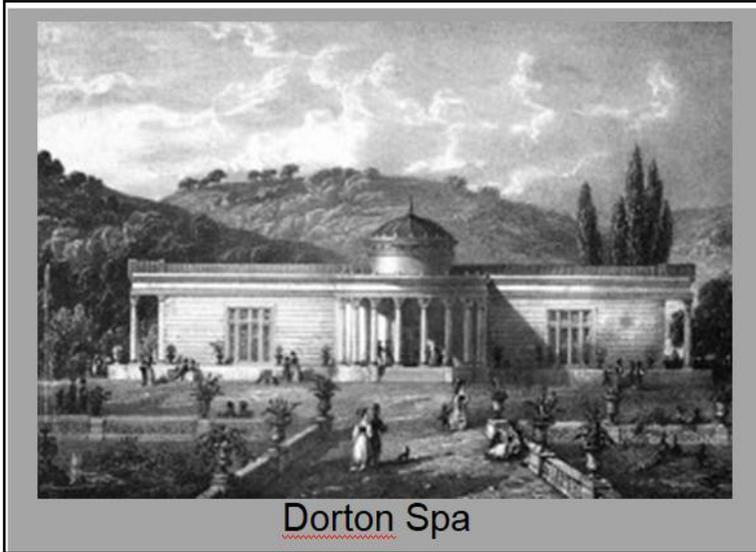
The chalybeate spring at Dorton had long been used, without authority, by local farmers who had discovered its healing properties for various bovine diseases. They had taken to driving their cattle to the spring where health was improved by standing in, or drinking from, its water. This activity attracted the attention of Thomas Knight, a Brill surgeon who sampled the spring water over several years and was surprised to find that it had the highest iron content recorded at any spa in England. In the 1820s he began with some success to prescribe the foul-tasting Dorton water for some of his patients' ailments.

The damage done to the field containing the spring by the cure-seeking cattle had also been noticed by Charles Ricketts, a retired naval officer who had married Elizabeth Aubrey, heiress to the Dorton estate. Despite his apparent lack of land management experience, he appears to have taken over the management of this large estate when his wife inherited it and moved into Dorton House in 1826.

Moving with more speed than caution, Ricketts decided in the late 1820s to make a virtue out of necessity and to develop the trampled area around the spring into a spa, with associated housing. He commissioned a London architect to design a spa house and to lay out the 12-acre field around it as pleasure gardens with a one-acre lake. Construction took place between 1828 and 1834.

Ricketts opened the spa to the public in 1833, when the pleasure gardens still looked like a building site, and this may have done irreparable reputational damage when the hardy few who braved the mud in that year regaled their friends with the story. A publicity campaign in 1834 led to what was probably a peak for visitors (8000 were claimed in that year), but from then on it was largely downhill. An invitation for Queen Victoria to visit Dorton Spa in 1837 was declined, Whatever Dorton Spa looked like, there was no avoiding the fact that access to it

was difficult and that there were no spa-style hotels in the area. The building of a spa hotel in Brill in 1842 was already too late to help and, while it is difficult to chart the spa's decline, it clearly died during the 1850s (if not a little earlier) and most of its buildings were demolished in 1907.



Dorton Spa

The BAS visitors viewed the dried-up bed of the boating lake and its island and pondered whether Ricketts had replaced one large-ish spa building with two smaller ones (tantalisingly the only surviving colonnade columns are on the site of the spa building which the Ordnance Survey did not record). They then moved on to see the brick hut over the dried up chalybeate well, walked the routes of what were once garden paths (during which they got close views of the resident breeding partridges) and peered through undergrowth at the remains of the tea room (or was it a lodge?). The visit ended along the remains of the entrance causeway flanked by what is left of rolled iron fencing. Throughout the walk it was necessary to remind ourselves that what is now a well-established wood (Spa Wood) was, in the 1830s, a vista of lawns, clipped hedges, and flower beds around the spa buildings.

We would like to acknowledge the help of the Dorton Estate for agreeing the principle of the visit, Mr. J.Sprinz of Spa Farm for allowing us to cross his land, and the keeper Chris Humphreys, for allowing access to Spa Wood.

Peter and Diana Gulland.

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S REPORT

Bronwen Lee the Membership Secretary reports: So far in 2018, we've welcomed 40 new members, of which 30 are from within Bucks. .16 of these are from the Aylesbury area,(including 10 from Aylesbury itself) with the rest from Amersham, Aston Clinton, Bledlow, Bletchley, Buckingham, Butlers Cross, Chesham Bois, Gerrards Cross, Great Missenden, Marlow, Newport Pagnell, North Marston, Prestwood, Seer Green, Stoke Mandeville, Watermead, Weedon, Whitchurch & Woburn Sands. Assitionally, 10 new members are from Bedfordshire, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, and Oxfordshire.

So these 40 joining so far this year shows a gratifying increase on the 2017 total of 23 new members. Pleasingly, many people joined having filled in the leaflets issued at BAS70 events.

Of the current total listing of 379 members – Of which 368 are individuals and families or /households, while 11 are local societies - the actual paid-up membership of the society now totals 346, as compared with the 2017 total 339 Hopefully, since we're now only in August, we can gain a few more new members before the end of the year.

There are 32 personal members still unpaid for the year 2018. Of these, 9 had been previously paying by standing order, but nothing has been received this year, and so we can only assume they decided to cancel their membership without informing us. In addition, 5 who joined in 2017 have not renewed, and one local society is still unpaid. Only 2 now are still paying at the old rate, while 2 persons have over-paid using incorrectly filled in standing orders. Our Hon Treasurer has offered to chase all these last ones up! I had to delete many names earlier in the year after there was no response to enquiries made by the treasurer. This means the total figure seems low now, but is assuredly a more accurate.representation of total membership.

Sadly, we have been notified of several deaths in the year so far, including: Mr R A Kidd of Princes Risborough, Miss Evangeline Roads of Canterbury, Mr Michael Malone of Wendover, Mr Dennis Cox of Henley, Mr Bill Crosbie-Hill of Quanton, Miss Adrienne Thirkell of Chesham Bois, Lord Carrington, and Lord Cottesloe.

Bronwen Lee, Hon Membership Secretary

Bucks Book Exchange

Over the years the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society has received bequests and gifts of books which duplicate those held in the Society's Library at the County Museum, Aylesbury. These duplicate books have often been sold to members at regular lecture meetings and the funds thus raised used to further the aims of the Society. The Buckinghamshire Book Exchange aims to offer such books to the wider membership and will, it is hoped, become a regular feature in the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Newsletter. Books are offered to members and their friends at very modest prices and readers are encouraged to offer duplicate or unwanted books to the Society to be offered in the Spring and Autumn issues of the Newsletter.

Members wishing to purchase items from the Buckinghamshire Book Exchange should send their order to:

**The Library Team,
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society,
Buckinghamshire County Museum,
Church Street,
Aylesbury HP20 2QP.**

Please make cheques payable to the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, adding £2.50 postage on each item. Alternatively, members can reserve volumes by telephoning the Library on 01296 397200 and collecting volumes in person. Please note that the Library is open each Wednesday from 10.00am to 4.00pm.

Allen, Denise: *Buckinghamshire Archaeology from the Air*, 1979 £3.50

Amersham Free Church, A Centenary History 1907-2007 £2.00

Ashford, L.J.: *The history of the Borough of High Wycombe from its origins to 1880*, Routledge, Kegan Paul, 1960. £10.00

Avery, B.W. *Soils and Land Use of the District Around Aylesbury and Hemel Hempstead*, 1964 £5.00

Birch, Clive: *Yesterday's Town, Chesham*, 1977 £5.00

Boardman, John & others Ed; *The Oxford History of the Classical World*, 1986 reprint 1991 £10.00

- Branigan, Keith:** *Latimer: Belgic, Roman, Dark Age and Early Modern Farm*, 1971 £5.00
- Brunskill, R.W.:** *Vernacular Architecture an Illustrated Handbook*, 4th Ed. 2000 £5.00
- Buckinghamshire Federation of Women's Institutes:** *A Pattern of Hundreds*, 1975 £3.00
- Bull, Leonard:** *A King's Highway, Some Trackways of the Chilterns*, 1978 £1.00
- Chesham Building Society:** *The First 150 Years*, Baron Birch, 1996
- Clarke, Grahame and Piggott, Stuart:** *Pre-historic Societies*, 1963 £3.00
- Dickson, Annan** *Chiltern Footpaths*, 1946 £1.00
- Draper, Jo:** *Post Medieval Pottery 1650-1800*, 1984 £1.00
- Eeles, F.C. (Ed.):** *Edwardian Inventories for Buckinghamshire*, Longman, Green & Co. 1908£10.00
- Elletson, D.H.:** *Chequers and the Prime Ministers, Robert Hales*, 1970. £5.00
- Ercolani, Lucian R.:** *A furniture maker, his life, his work and his observations*, Ernest Benn, 1975. £7.50
- Eyers, Jill:** *Rocks around Bucks, Rocks, Fossils and Landscapes*, Bucks Earth Heritage Group, 2007 £5.00
- Friends of the Vale of Aylesbury:** *Country Like This*, 1972 £5.00
- Gowing, C.N. & Clarke, G.B.** *Views of Stowe*, Buckinghamshire County Museum, 1983 £3.00
- Grenville, Jane:** *Medieval Housing*, 1997, reprint 1999 £5.00
- Griffith, Valerie Eaton:** *One Hundred Years of Great Missenden*, reprint 2000 £3.00
- Hanley, Hugh & Hunt, Julian** *Aylesbury a Pictorial History*, 1993 £5.00
- Hardy, William Le:** *Bucks Sessions Records 1705-1712*, Aylesbury, 1939 £7.50
- Harman, H.:** *Sketches of the Bucks Countryside*, 1934 £6.00 £1.00
- Hawkes, Jaquetta:** *Guide to the Pre-historic and Roman Monuments of England and Wales*, 1973, reprint 1978 £1.00
- Hopewell, Jeffery:** *Pillow Lace and Bobbins*, Shire Publications, n.d. £1.00
- Hunt, Julian:** *A History of Amersham*, 2001 £10.00

- Hunt, Julian:** *Buckingham a Pictorial history*, Phillimore, 1994. £5.00
- Hunt, Julian:** *Buckinghamshire's Favourite Churches*, 2007 £10.00
- Hunt, Julian & Clarke, John:** *Castle House, Buckingham*, 2007 £5.00
- Jackson, C.C. *Radnage in Honour of Her Majesty's Silver Jubilee*, 1976 £5.00
- Jenkins, J. Gilbert** *Chequers, a History of the Prime Minister's Buckinghamshire Home*, 1967 £5.00
- Kemp, Betty:** *Sir Francis Dashwood, An Eighteenth Century Independent*, Macmillan, 1967 £7.50
- Kessler, David:** *The Rothschilds and Disraeli in Buckinghamshire (Offprint from the Transactions of the Jewish History Society of England, Vol. 29, 1982-6)* £5.00
- Knight, G. Wilson:** *The Dynasty of Stowe*, Fortune Press, 1946. £5.00
- Lister, Norman:** *Building conservation in Milton Keynes, a photographic index*, Milton Keynes Development Corporation, 1971, £7.50
- Markham, Sir Frank:** *History of Milton Keynes Vol 1 to 1830*, White Crescent Press, 1986. £5.00
- Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit:** *A Guide to the Medieval Landscape of Milton Keynes*, [1984] £2.50
- Palmer, Susann:** *Mesolithic Cultures of Britain: 1977* £3.00
- Parrott, Hayward:** *Aylesbury Town Yesterdays*, Kylin Press, 1982 £7.50
- Parrott, Hayward:** *Aylesbury Vale Yesterdays*, Kylin Press, 1981 £7.50
- Pike, L. Edgar:** *The Book of Amersham*, 2nd impression, 1979 £10.00
- Pitstone Local History Society:** *In Pitstone Green there is a Farm*, 1979 £2.50
- Rattue, James:** *High Wycombe Past*, 2002 £6.00
- Read, Susan & Empringham, David:** *Chiltern Images*, 1992 £5.00
- Reed, Michael:** *A History of Buckinghamshire*, 1993 £10.00
- Roscoe, E.S.** *Buckinghamshire Sketches*, 1891 £10.00
- Rose, Walter:** *Good Neighbours*, reprint 1943.
- Sheahan, James Joseph:** *History and Topography of Buckinghamshire*, 1862. Rebound in blue cloth. **A good clean copy. £50.00**
- Slough W.E.A.:** *A Town in the Making, Slough, 1851*, Berkshire County Council, [1974] £5.00

Vaughan, Karl: *Aylesbury Past and Present*, 2001 £5.00

Vaughan, Karl: *Aylesbury Then and Now*, 2012 £5.00

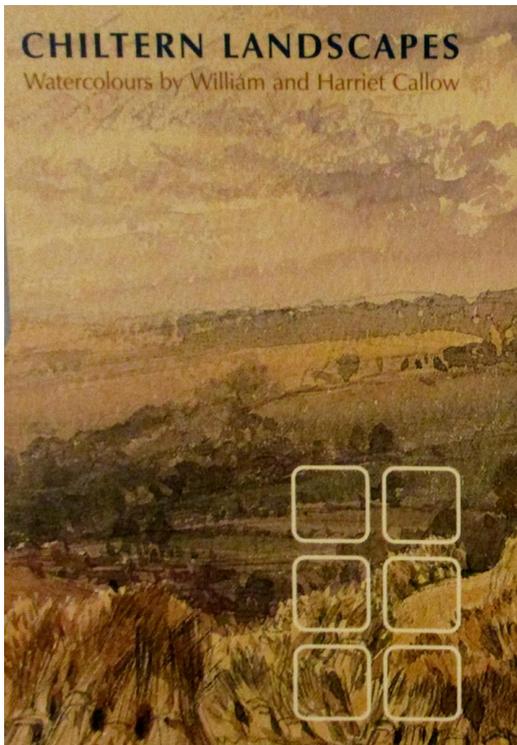
Venner, Andrew: *Wotton Underwood 1881-1990* n.d £2.50

Viney, Elliot & Nightingale, Pamela: *Old Aylesbury*, 1976, reprint 1977
£10.00

Warr, Edith B.: *Early School Days in Beaconsfield, a History of the Church of England Schools, 1854-1914*, 1968 £5.00

West, Joan: *A Chiltern Village School* [Lacey Green], 2000 £5.00

Wymer, J.J. Ed., *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, C.B.A., 1977

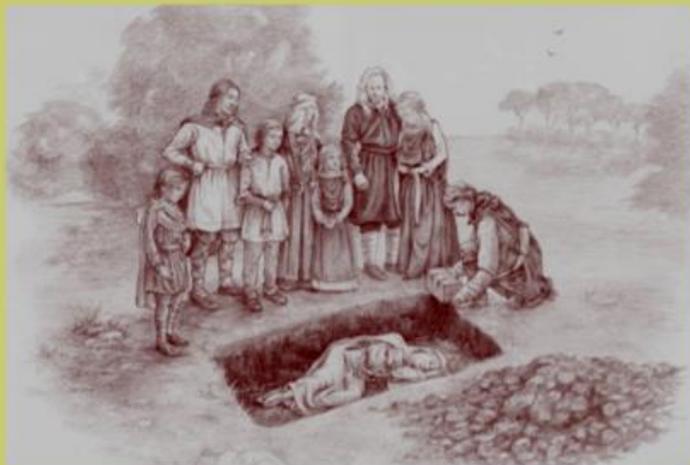


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containing 5
postcards of
watercolours
from the album
by William and
Harriet Callow
and a short
account of
their work**

Price £5.00, if purchased direct from the BAS Library, County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP20 2QP, or send cheque for £6.00 payable to Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society

wulfhere's people

A MID ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY AT WOLVERTON, MILTON KEYNES



A J HANCOCK & R J ZEEPVAT

In 2008, excavation was completed of a mid-Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Radcliffe School, Wolverton. The site contained eighty-one inhumation burials and two cremations, accompanied by a wide range of grave goods. This cemetery, the largest of its type found in Buckinghamshire to date, is probably linked with the nearby Saxon settlement at Wolverton Mill, predecessor of the modern Wolverton (in Saxon, *Wulfheres Tûn* - 'Wulfhere's estate').

The excavation report is due to be published in November 2018, in the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society's monograph series. It describes the results of the excavation in detail and provides insights into the lives of Wolverton's earliest inhabitants.

To register your interest in obtaining a copy of this report at a discounted pre-publication price of £14, please email your contact details to the Society at help@bucksas.org.uk, heading your email 'Saxons', or by post to:

BAS (Saxons), County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury HP20 2QP

A4 Paperback, 155 pages approx., 120 illustrations. Price £18 + £4 p&p.



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION – BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BRANCH

Meetings are held on Wednesdays at **8.00 pm** in the **Friends' Meeting House, Rickfords Hill, Aylesbury HP20 2RT** (except where stated otherwise).

<http://buckshistoricalassociation.org.uk/>

2018

17 Gordon Rogers, independent researcher and speaker

OCT *Winston Churchill's Toyshop*

(Preceded by the Annual General Meeting at 7.30)

21 Prof Giuliana Pieri, Royal Holloway, University of London

NOV *Portraits of Mussolini: Italian Art and Propaganda under Fascism*

19 Ian Rutland Boughton, baritone and Rutland Boughton Music Trust

DEC *Beyond 'The Immortal Hour': the life and music of Rutland Boughton*

(Preceded by the Christmas social at 7.15)

2019

16 Dr Sarah Jane Boss, Centre for Marian Studies, University of Roehampton

JAN *The Virgin Mary in British Tradition (to be confirmed)*

20 Rev Douglas Dales, Parish Priest, Diocese of Oxford

FEB *'Pastor Pastorum': the papacy of St Gregory the Great*

20 Tom Shannon, Oxford Metrics plc and Soldiers of Oxfordshire Museum

MAR *The Lawrence Brothers and the Indian Mutiny*

17 Prof Kathleen Burk, University College London

APR *Anglo-American marital relations from the 19th century to the GI war brides*

15 Dr Will Wootton, Senior Lecturer in Roman Art, King's College London

MAY *The making of Roman mosaics: Britain and beyond*

22 SUMMER Afternoon Event: West Wycombe village

JUN *(2-5 Further details will be forthcoming in the year)*

Visitors (all ages) and Students WELCOME: ADMISSION £2

Associate membership of the Branch is £10 for the year from October 2017.

Please pay by standing order, cash or cheque, payable to Historical Association-Bucks Branch, by post, (include s.a.e. if you want a receipt). **To:** Terry Bloxham (Hon Secretary, Historical Association, Bucks Branch), 138 High Street, Aylesbury, HP20 1RB

Tel: 01296 708926 E-mail: t.bloxham@vam.ac.uk (give name, address, email), Or you can download a form from the website.