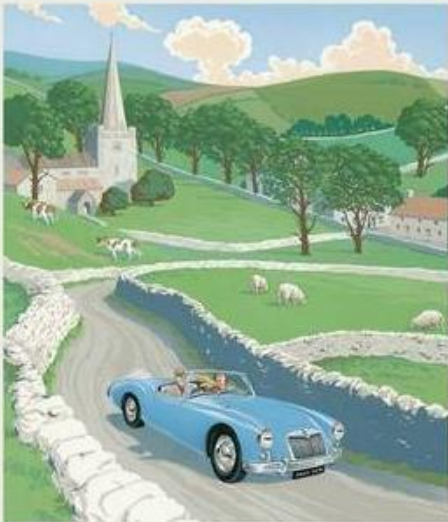


The Oldest Road

2

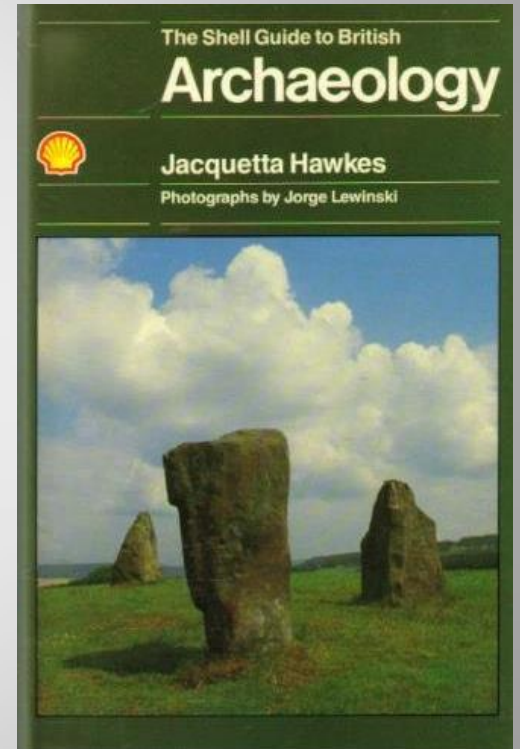
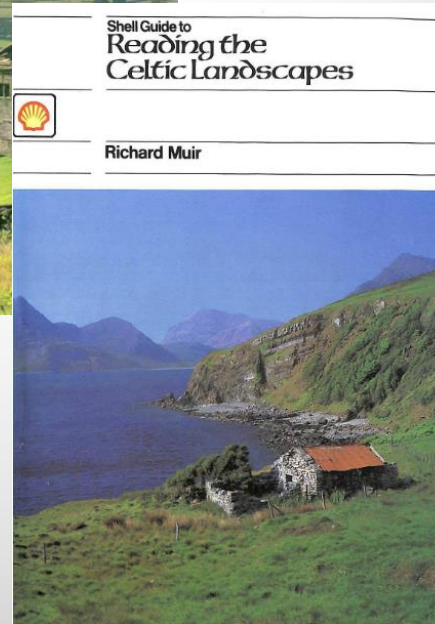
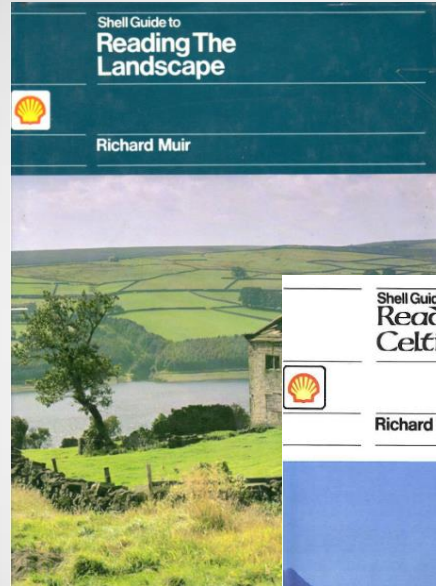
Why Shell?

GEOFFREY GRIGSON



THE SHELL
COUNTRY ALPHABET

'Grigson was a man full of curious knowledge, and a beautiful writer'
JAMES FENTON

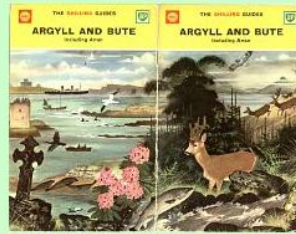


SHELL Shell and BP Shilling Guides to the counties of Britain

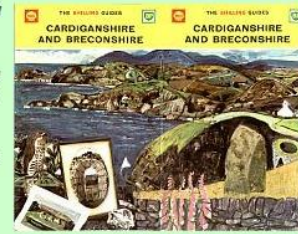


In the 1930s Shell gained a good reputation for its artwork, especially for the small posters pasted to the side of its delivery lorries and tankers. Many of these were commissioned from leading British artists including E McKnight Kauffer, Paul Nash and Graham Sutherland. Shell also started a series of county guides, which continued after the War under the editorial control of John Betjeman (later the poet laureate) and John Piper. As these cost 15/- each, ShellMex & BP Ltd wanted something cheaper that could be sold in service stations. Rather than going the French & Italian route of *cartoguides*, in 1963-4 they commissioned 48 small booklets, each of 20 pages with a full colour card cover. The centre spread was a two colour map of the area, preceded by an essay on the history and landscape, and followed by a short gazetteer of main towns and tourist attractions.

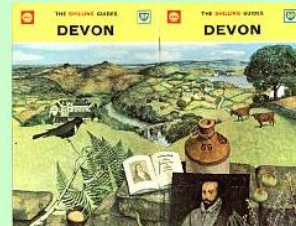
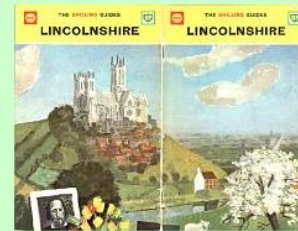
These were sold for 1/-, so soon became known as the *Shilling Guides*. The cover art was once again of a high standard, with leading commercial artists producing scenes representing highlights of the county covered. These paintings were also used in the Shell County Guides series of advertisements, placed in the new colour supplements to weekend newspapers. Part of each illustration and the entire text was used again for the Shell and BP Guide to Britain, although that had different (four colour) maps. (This guide was sold in the USA under the name *The Shell Guide to Britain* as it was before BP's first entry into the US petrol market.)



The Scottish and Welsh Shilling Guides were produced in 1963. Argyll and Bute was drawn by Maurice Wilson and Cardiganshire and Breconshire by Keith Grant.



Central England was completed in 1964. Derbyshire and Staffordshire was drawn by Julian Trevelyan and Lincolnshire by Kenneth Rowntree.



The South Coast was completed in 1963. Devon was drawn by Thomas Swimmer and Hampshire and the Isle of Wight by Keith Shackleton. Jarrold of Norwich printed all the guides.



THE IRON AGE

c.800BC to AD43

Fortifications are the greatest legacy of this period throughout Britain. Impressive hilltop defensive works of stone or earth, featuring one or more lines of concentric ditches and banks, were originally reinforced with timber lacing or palisading, of which neither survives. There is a wide range in the scale of defences and in the size of areas enclosed from hilltop towns, for example, at Tre'r Ceiri on the Lleyn Peninsula, to single homesteads. Many of the forts that were built at the beginning of the Iron Age, or perhaps in the late Bronze Age, appear to have gone out of use long before the end of the period, with only the more important, such as Maiden Castle in Dorset, remaining as tribal centres.



★ Maiden Castle (English Heritage)

An Iron Age multiphase fort also; Neolithic causewayed camp and bank barrow and Romano-Celtic temple. This is the finest and largest Iron Age fort in Europe. When the site was excavated in the 1930s, notably by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, and 1980s, it provided important information about the life and death in Iron Age societies – including dramatic insight into the native resistance to the Roman invasion in AD 43.

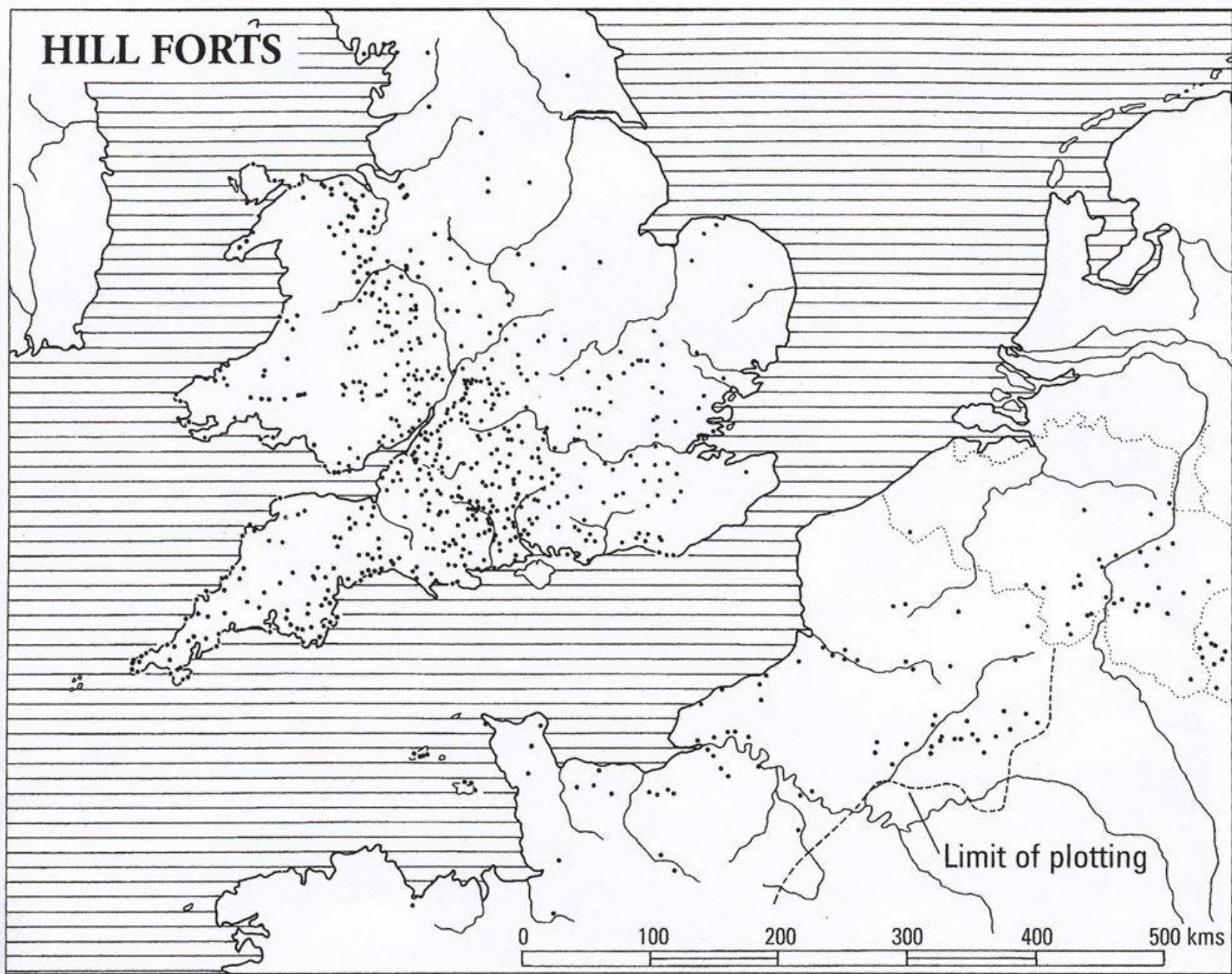
© Crown copyright. English Heritage NSMR



Maiden Castle profile



HILL FORTS



SYMBOL STONE
A sacred bull is inscribed on this stone from Burghead, Scotland; fifth century A.D.

IRELAND
Spared invasion by Roman troops, Ireland was able to preserve a healthy Celtic culture through the Middle Ages. Perhaps the richest account of Celtic life-styles can be found in the ancient oral sagas of Ireland, of which the most notable example is the Táin Bó Cúáinge, Cattle Raid of Cooley. The Gaelic language of these tales is still used in parts of western Ireland.

BRITAIN
Celtic traders, soldiers, and craftsmen crossed from the Continent into Britain, bringing with them new tools, art fashions, and metalworking techniques. Celtic practices in Britain often outlasted their continental counterparts. In A.D. 43 British Celts battled the Roman invaders in two-wheeled war chariots, a mode of warfare outdated on the Continent. The most innovative Celts to settle in Britain were the Belgae from northern Gaul. They ushered in the concept of towns and the art of enameling.

models. The simplified some mode clined on th but reache the advent the Celtic; present day



**NORTH
SEA**



CELTIC WOMEN
Described as equal in stature and courage to men, Celtic women often entered battles as zealous warriors. Boudicca, queen of the Iceni in Britain, burned Roman London in A.D. 60.

PETRIE "CROWN"
Uncovered in Ireland, this first-century A.D. bronze ornament reflects a distinctive art style of the British Isles.

BATTERSEA SHIELD
This bronze from the Thames at Battersea was perhaps an offering to a river deity around the time of Christ.



BRONZE WINE FLAGON
Basse Yutz, France, provided this fourth-century B.C. serving vessel.

HELMET
Bronze helmet from the River Seine at Amfreville, France, distinguished a Celtic warrior of the fourth century B.C.

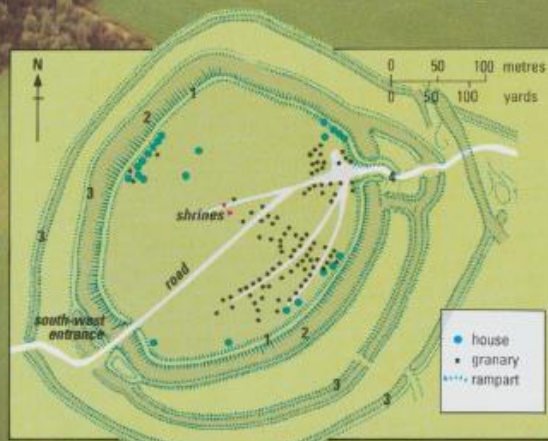


GAUL
Center of late Celtic culture in Europe, Gaul, by the second century B.C., was home to 60 major tribes. Some of the inhabitants lived in fortified settlements—a break from the rural character of archaic Celtic society. In the first century B.C. Roman troops from the south and Germanic people from the north caught Gaul in a fatal vise. Caesar climaxed his conquest of Gaul in 52 B.C. at Alesia, when he vanquished the Celtic forces led by Vercingetorix.

The Gallic Lugos, a Celt on this cent Tommerby from 200.

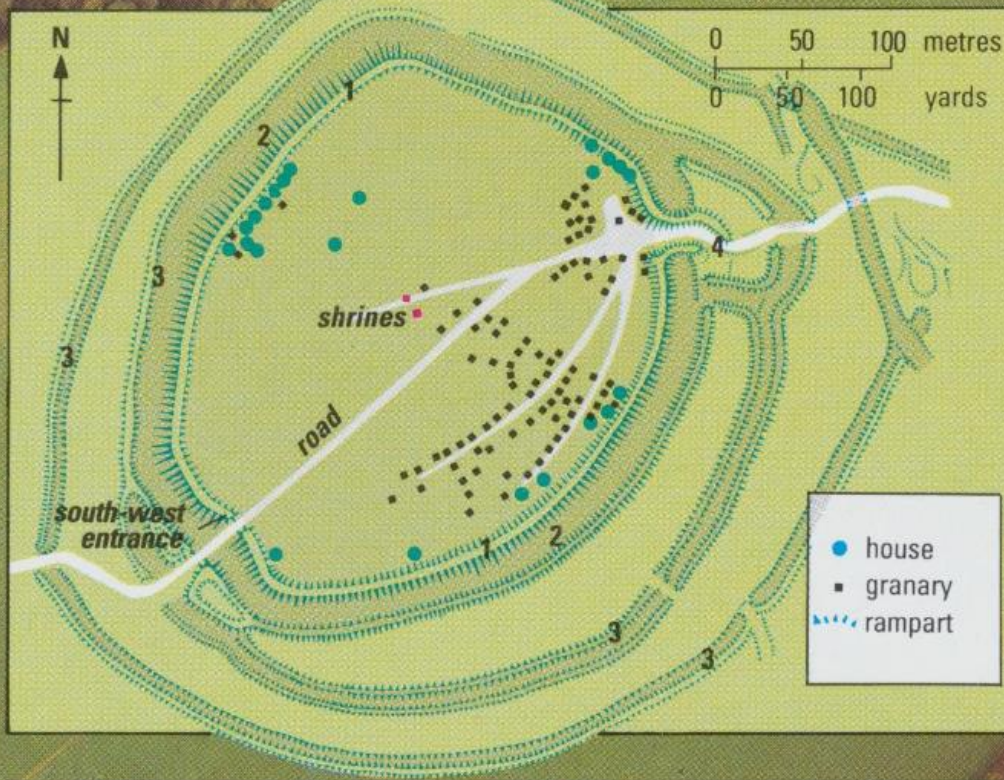
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Klein Asp
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The Heur



2 DANEbury: A CELTIC HILLFORT
 In southern Britain several hillforts were constructed on the South Downs in the 6th century bc (map below). Gradually power became centralised and fewer hillforts continued in occupation, though those that did, such as Danebury (above), were more heavily fortified. Within its ramparts was an area for livestock grazing, houses with thatched conical roofs and raised timber granaries. Around 100ac the occupation of Danebury came to a sudden end, probably as a result of hostilities; bodies were thrown into charnel pits and the east gate burned down.

1 Timber-framed rampart, c.550ac, fronted by a flat-bottomed ditch (2). **3 Middle and outer earthworks** (2nd century bc), enclosing 5.3 hectares. **4 East entrance**, probably with a timber platform or tower above. Slingstones were found along the entrance passage and over 1000 were stored in a pit nearby.

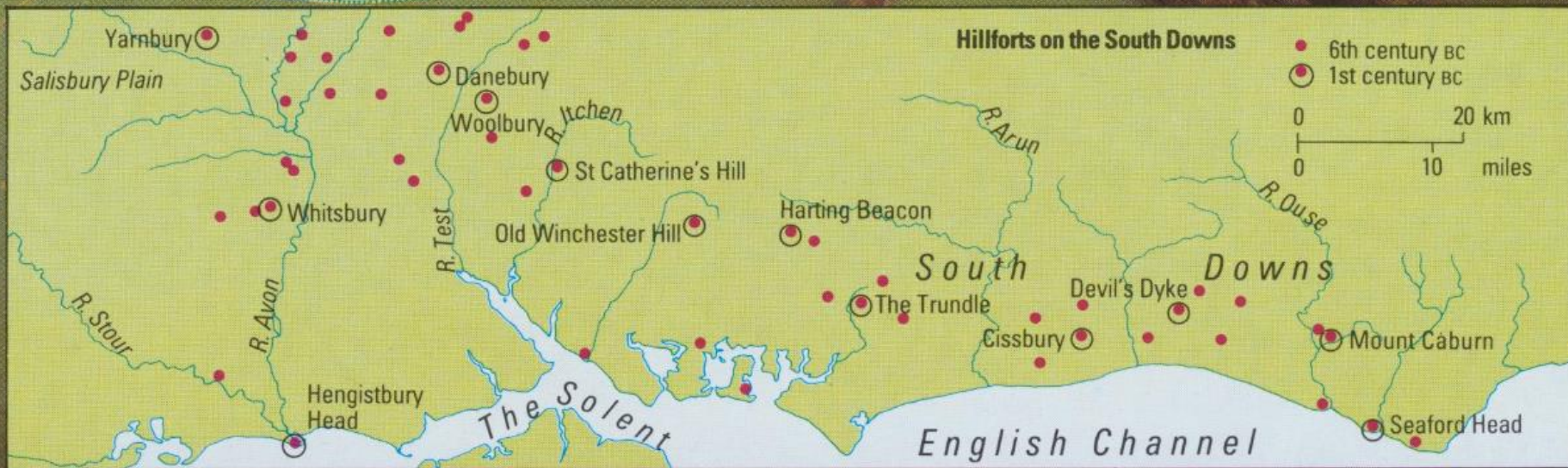


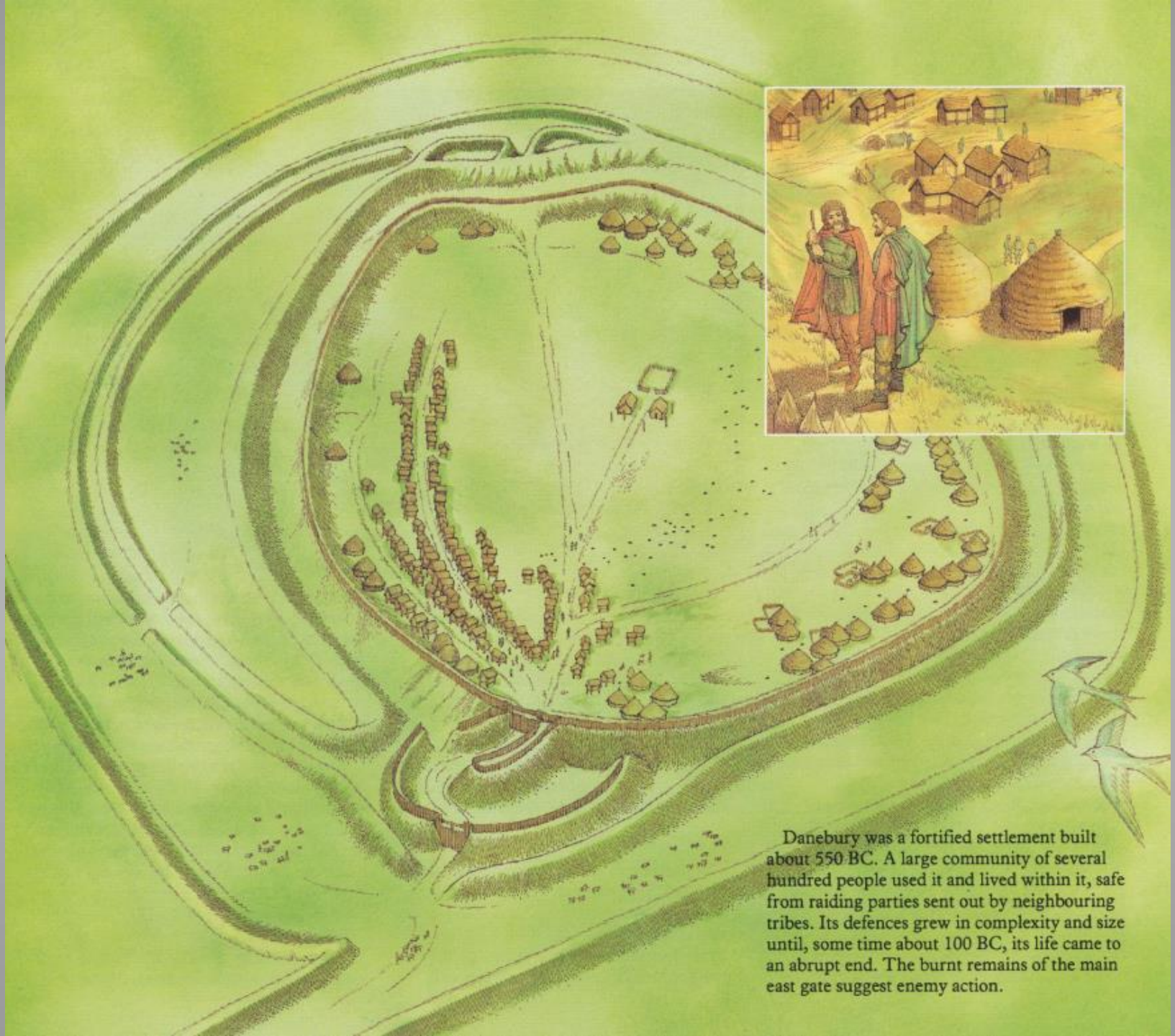
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- house
- granary
- ▬ rampart

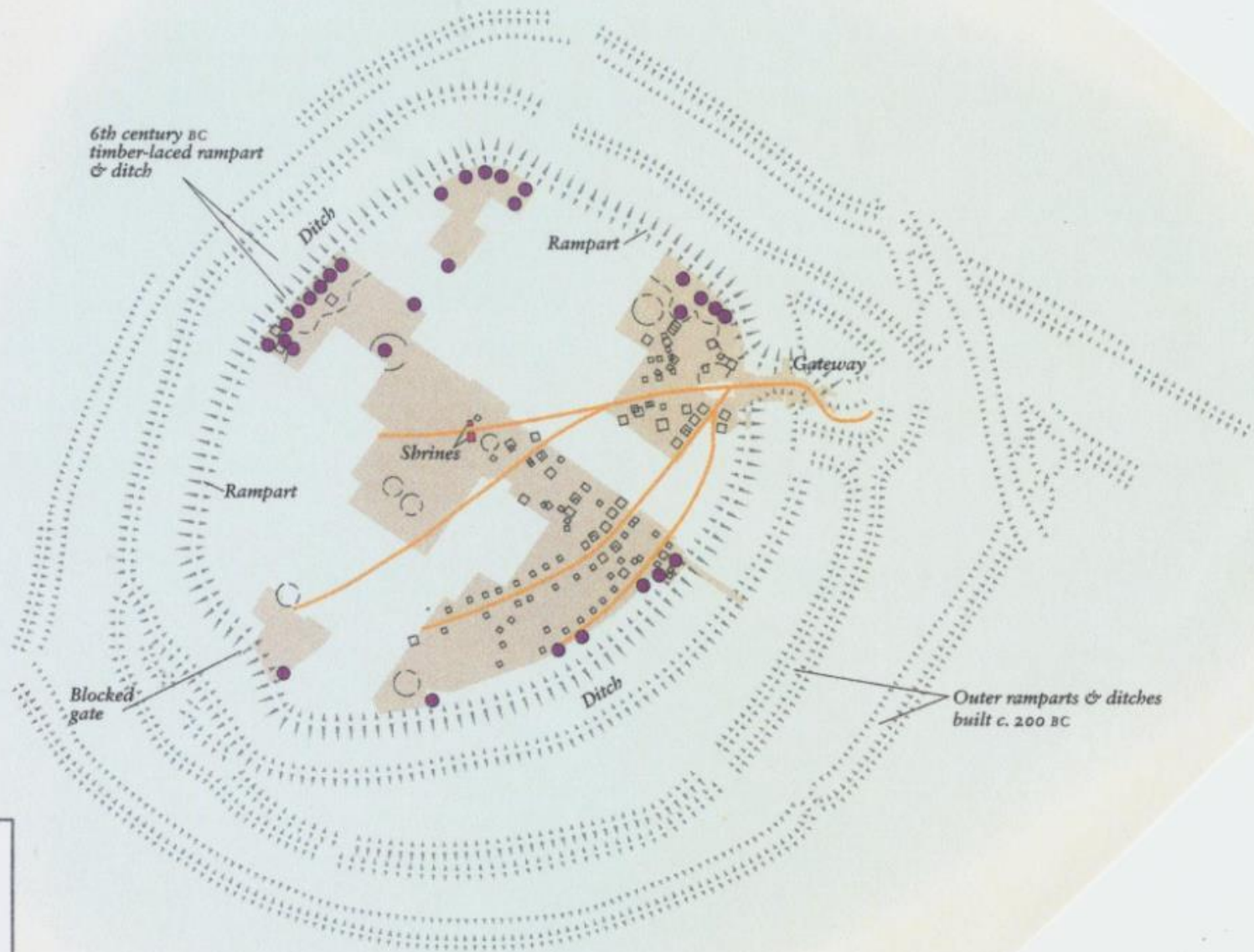




Danebury was a fortified settlement built about 550 BC. A large community of several hundred people used it and lived within it, safe from raiding parties sent out by neighbouring tribes. Its defences grew in complexity and size until, some time about 100 BC, its life came to an abrupt end. The burnt remains of the main east gate suggest enemy action.

Danebury excavations

The inhabitants of the fort lived in circular huts, built close to the ramparts for shelter. The inner zone was occupied by granaries and storage pits and at the centre of the fort were four square structures identified as shrines.



6th century BC
timber-laced rampart
& ditch

Ditch

Rampart

Gateway

Shrines

Rampart

Blocked
gate

Ditch

Outer ramparts & ditches
built c. 200 BC

Excavated area

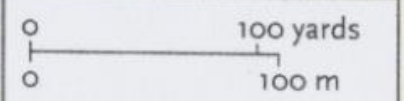
Road

Granary

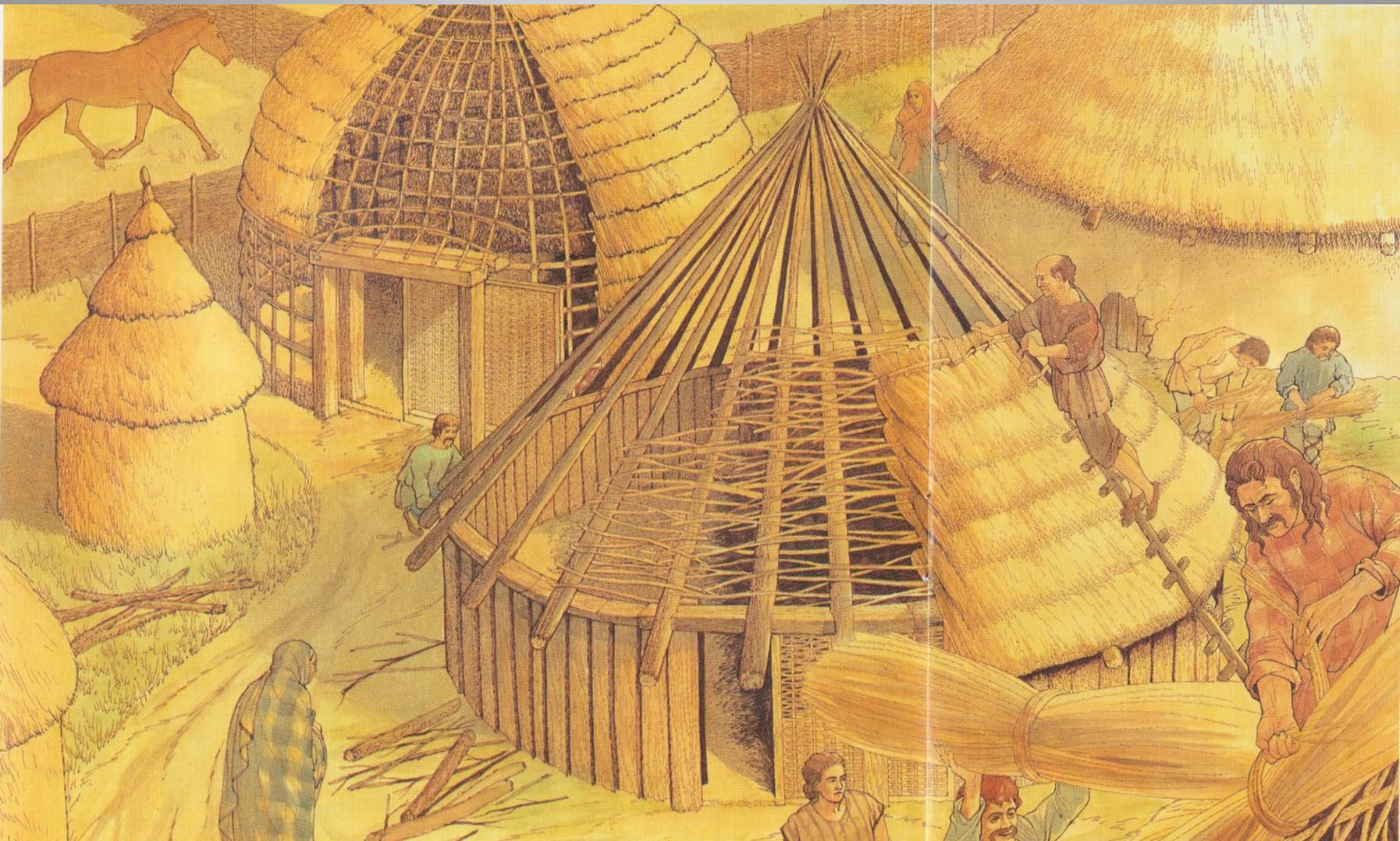
House

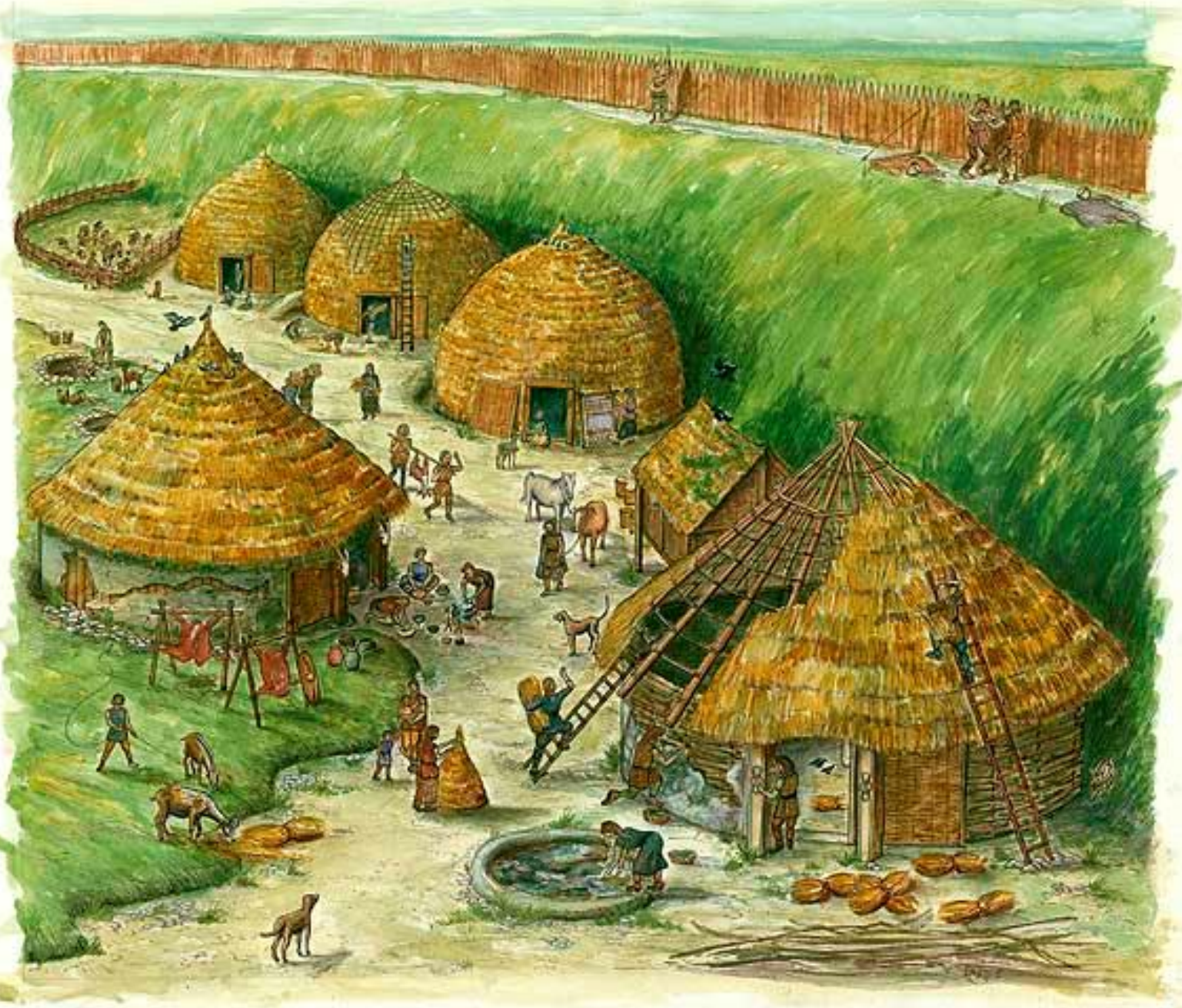
Gully

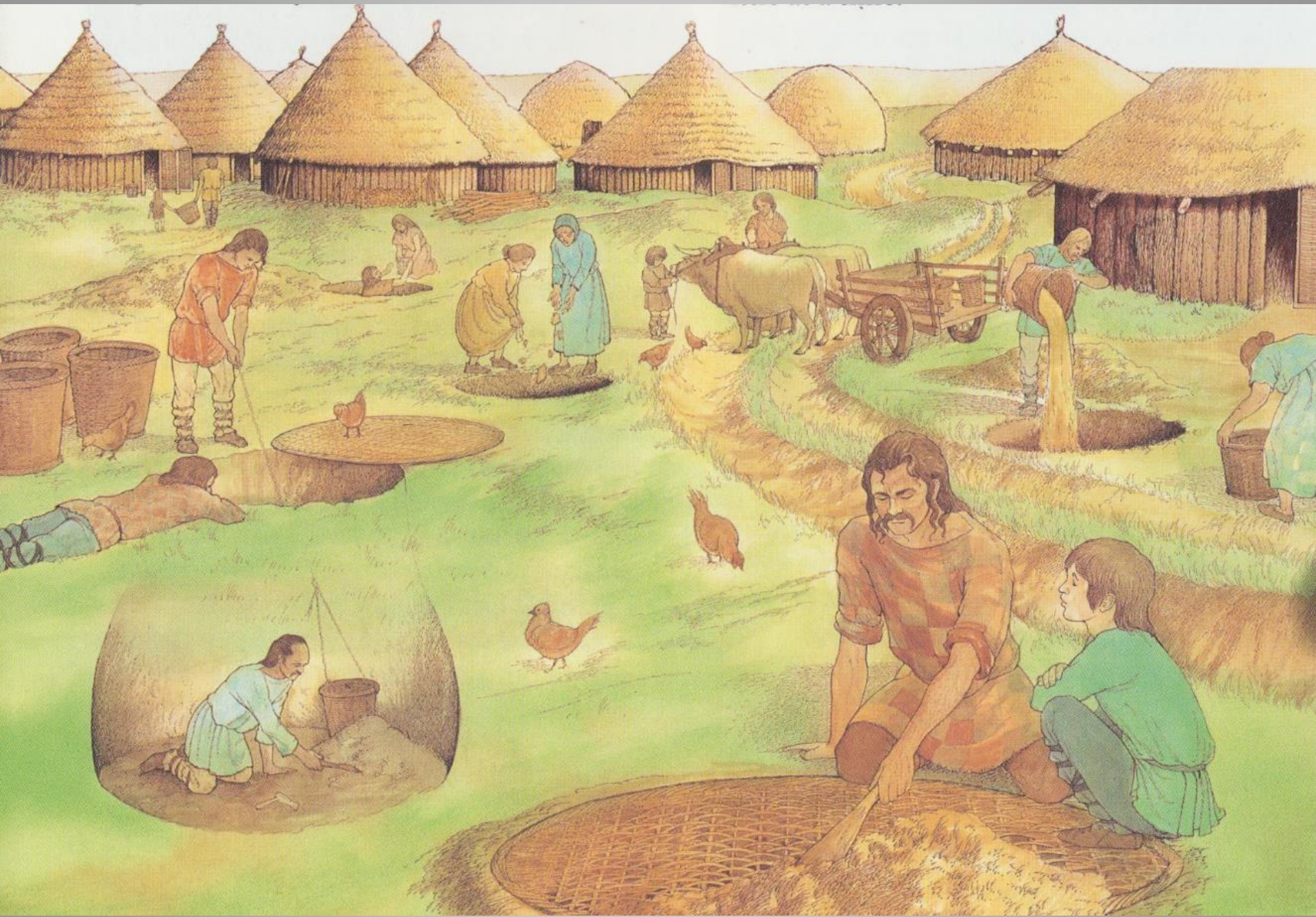
Edge of quarry

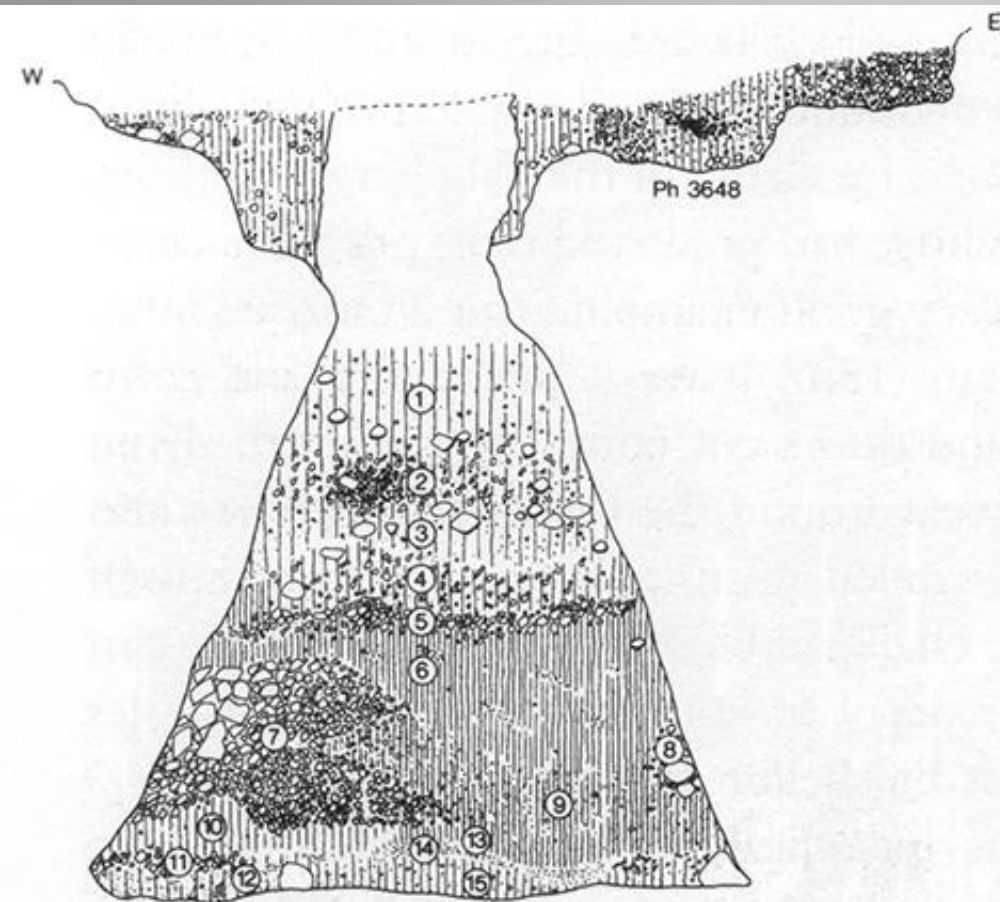




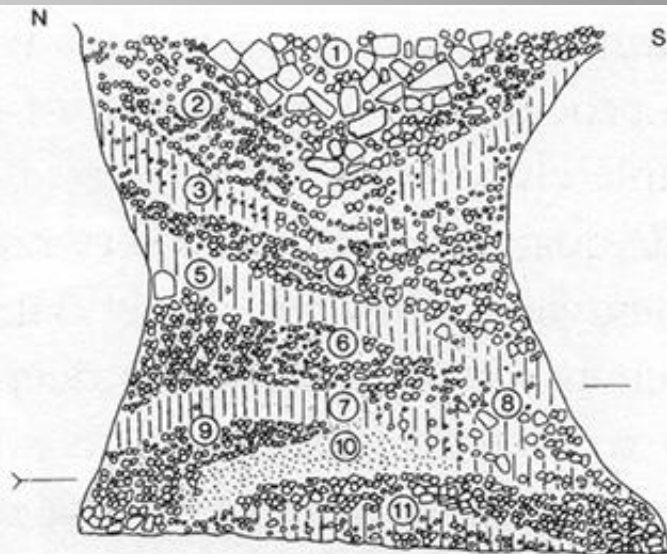




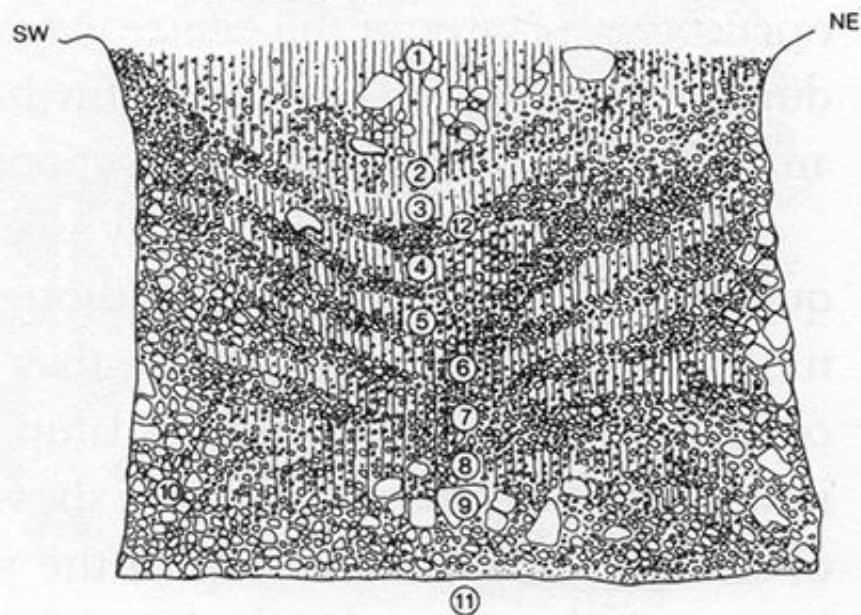




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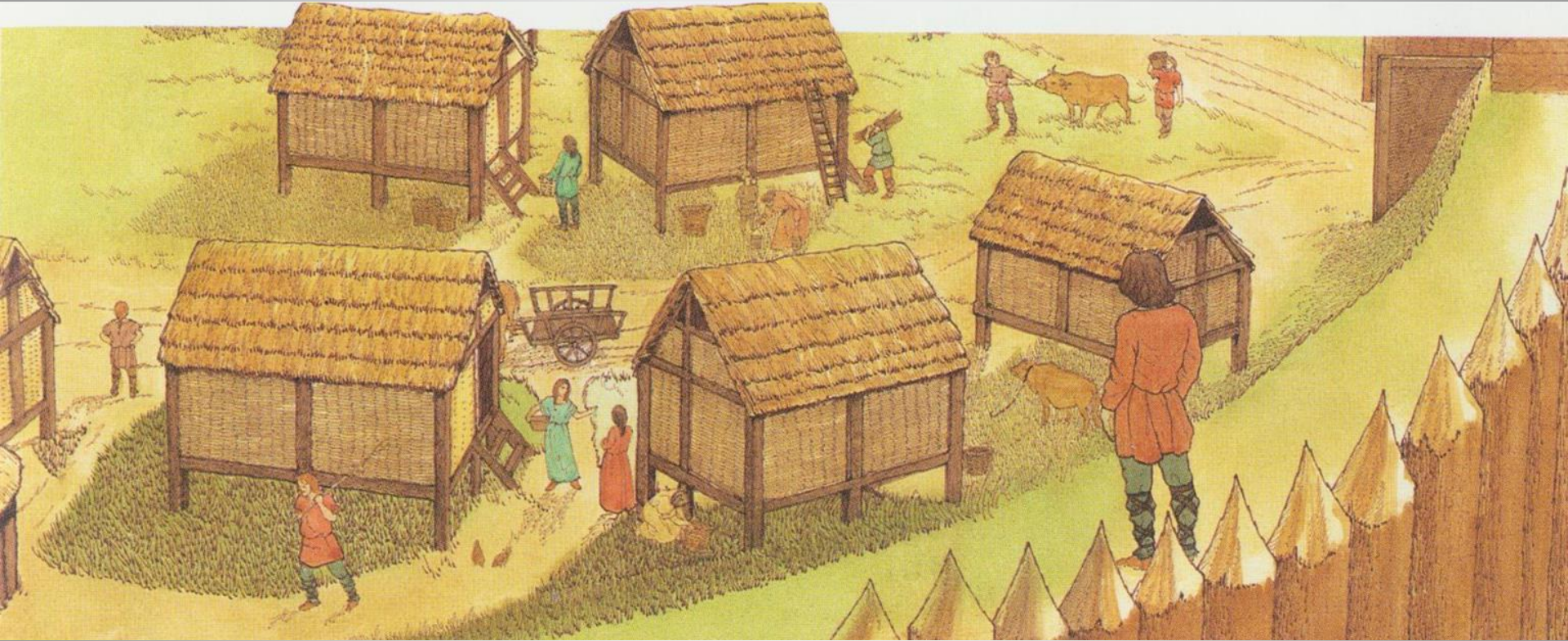
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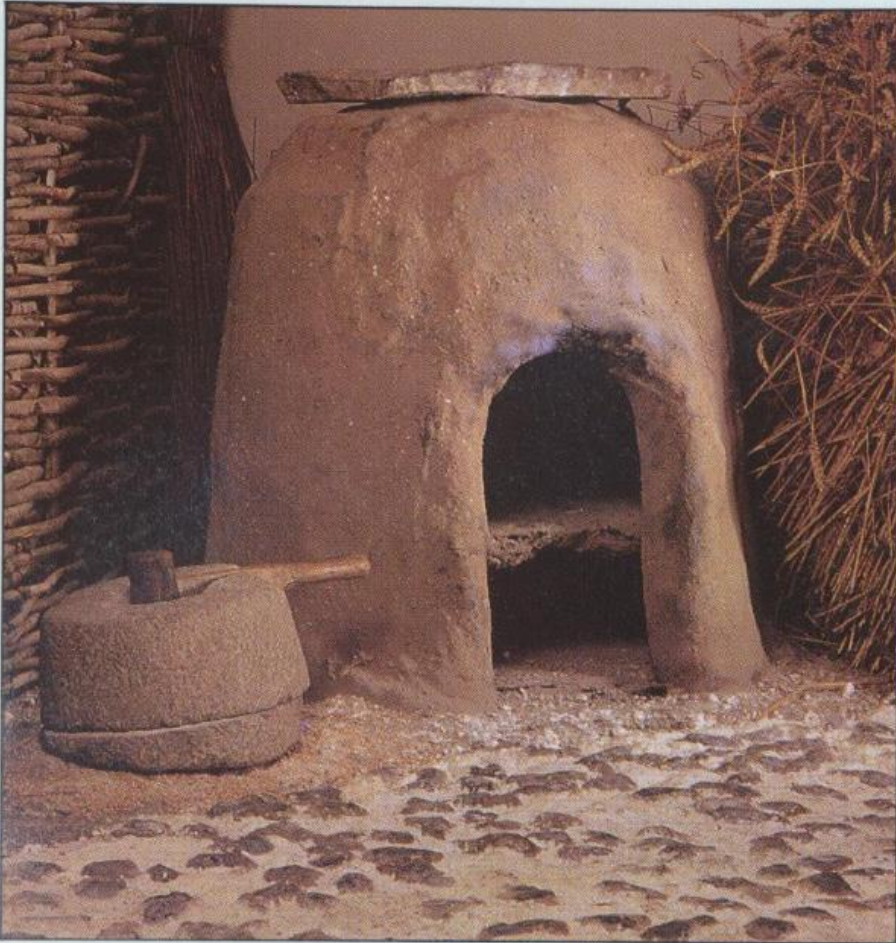


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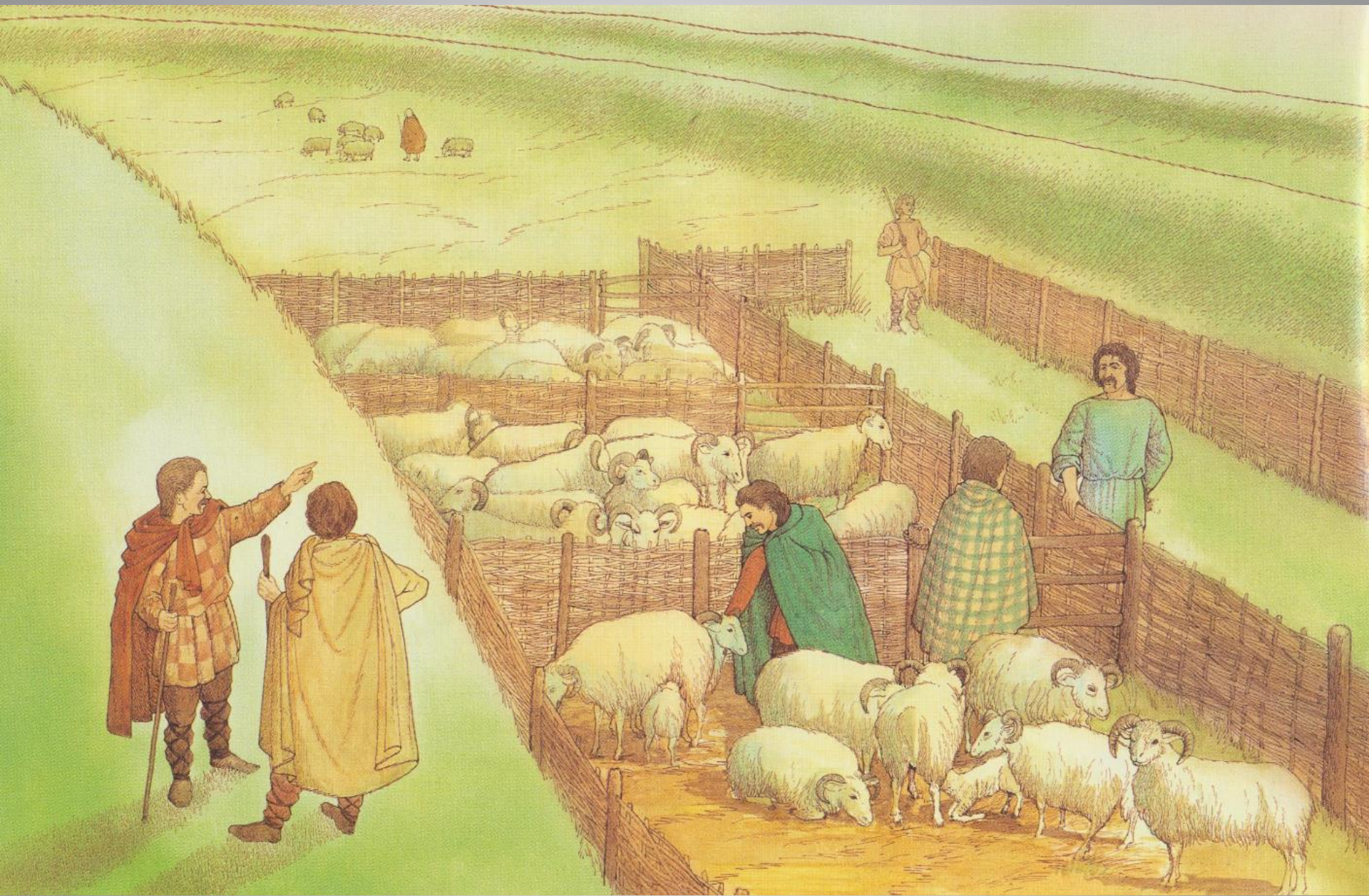




Daily Bread

Although, as we shall see, a range of farmyard animals was kept in the Iron Age, and feasting on meat is often referred to in contemporary writings about the Celts, the bulk of the everyday diet was based on the two staple cereals wheat and barley.

Every day a quantity would be taken from store and ground to flour on hand mills (querns). Large numbers of these, mostly broken or worn examples, have been found in the excavation. Bread was baked in permanent clay-built ovens either inside the houses or in working areas outside. These thick-walled ovens retained their heat and were very efficient for cooking a variety of food.



THE DEFENCES

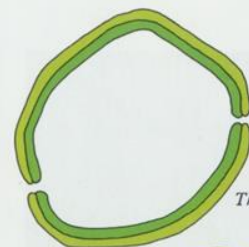
The earthworks

The most impressive aspect of Danebury now is its massive earthwork defences built to keep the community safe. Even in their eroded and tree-covered state these banks and ditches are very difficult to scale. Imagine them fresher and steeper lined with defenders hurling missiles – the fort must have been virtually impregnable.

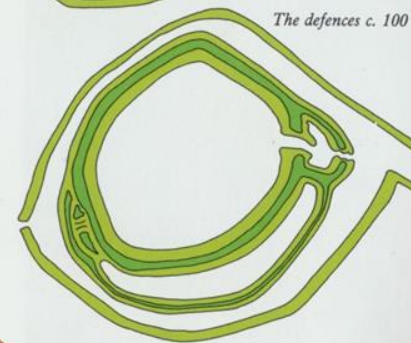
Our cutting through the main rampart and ditch, in 1969, exposed the sequence of defences. To begin with the rampart was built of box-like timber-work packed with chalk rubble and backed by a rampart of chalk and soil. There was a berm to keep the front posts steady and a ditch. This system did not last for very long. The vertical timbers would have rotted at the base and in places the revetment must have given away. Eventually, about 400 BC, in a period of major reorganization the system was reconstructed.

The ditch was dug to a deep V-shape, the rampart was heightened and its front cut to a sloping face continuing that of the ditch. On the crest a breast-work in the form of a flint wall was built. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the rampart was a steep slope of about 17 m – taller than the average modern house!

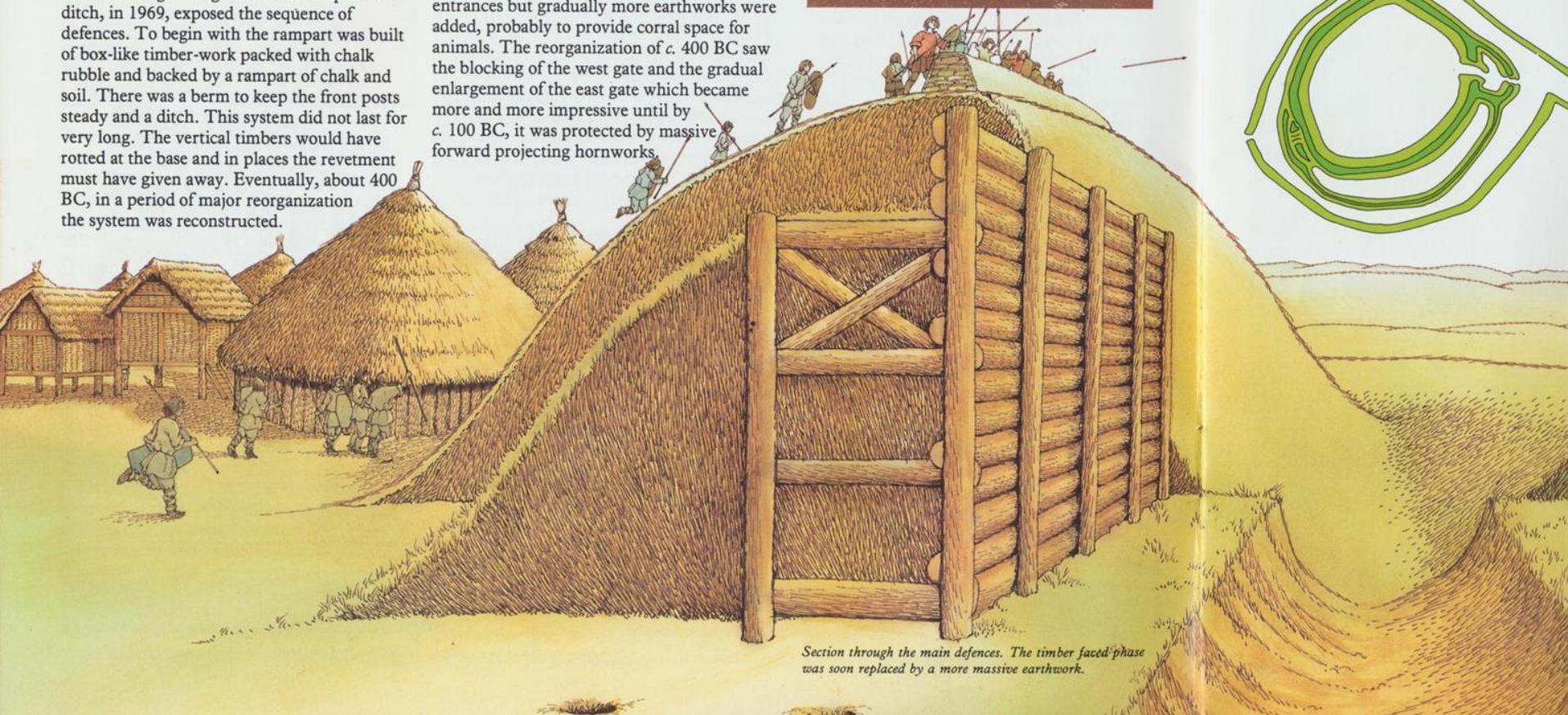
The early fort (with the timber-faced rampart) was roughly circular in plan with two entrances but gradually more earthworks were added, probably to provide corral space for animals. The reorganization of c. 400 BC saw the blocking of the west gate and the gradual enlargement of the east gate which became more and more impressive until by c. 100 BC, it was protected by massive forward projecting hornworks.



The defences c. 550 BC



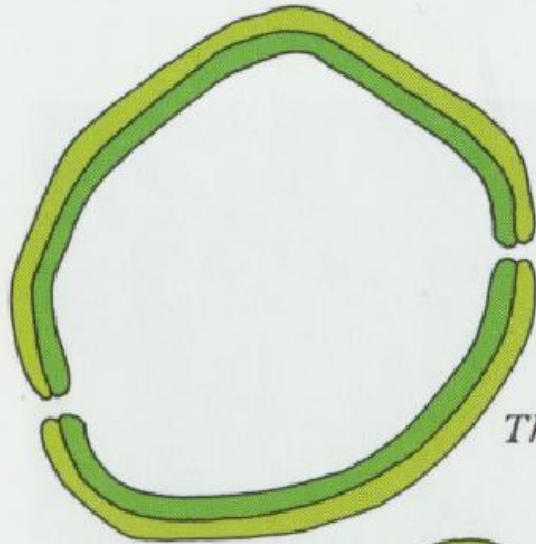
The defences c. 100 BC



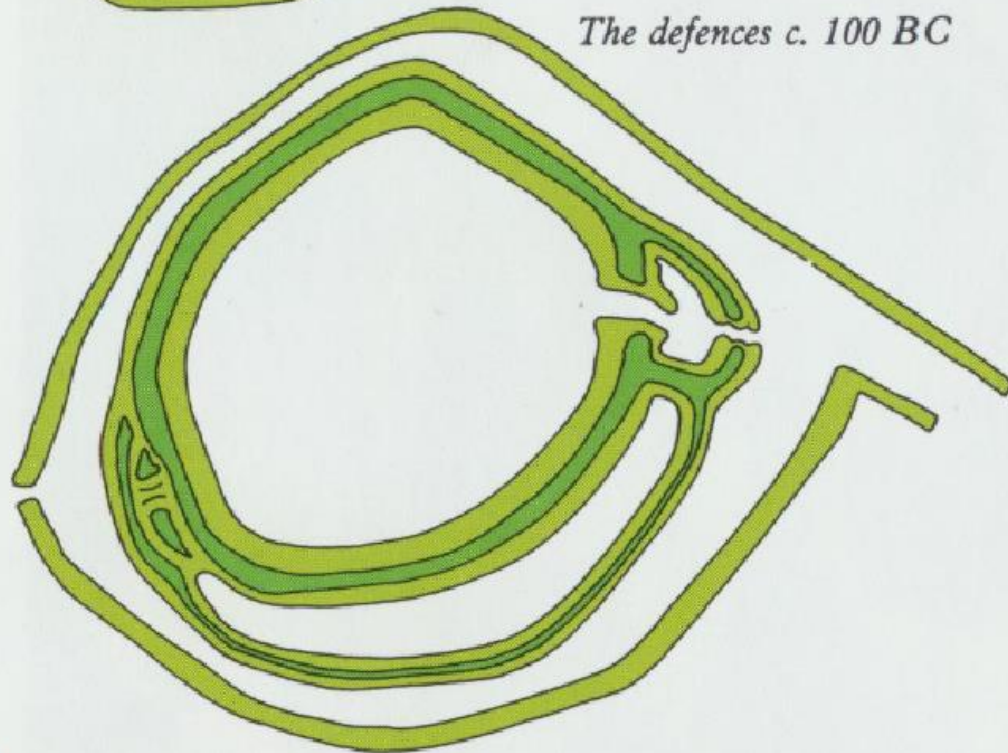
Section through the main defences. The timber faced phase was soon replaced by a more massive earthwork.

The main weapon of defence was the sling. A sling could be quickly and cheaply made from leather and the ammunition, rounded pebbles 3–4 cm in diameter, could be found in quantity in the valleys nearby. In the hands of a skilled man a sling could be deadly and the rain of missiles created by a group of slingers would have been a major deterrent to would-be attackers. Thousands of sling stones were found during the excavation particularly near the entrance. In one pit an ammunition dump of 11,000 sling stones was uncovered.

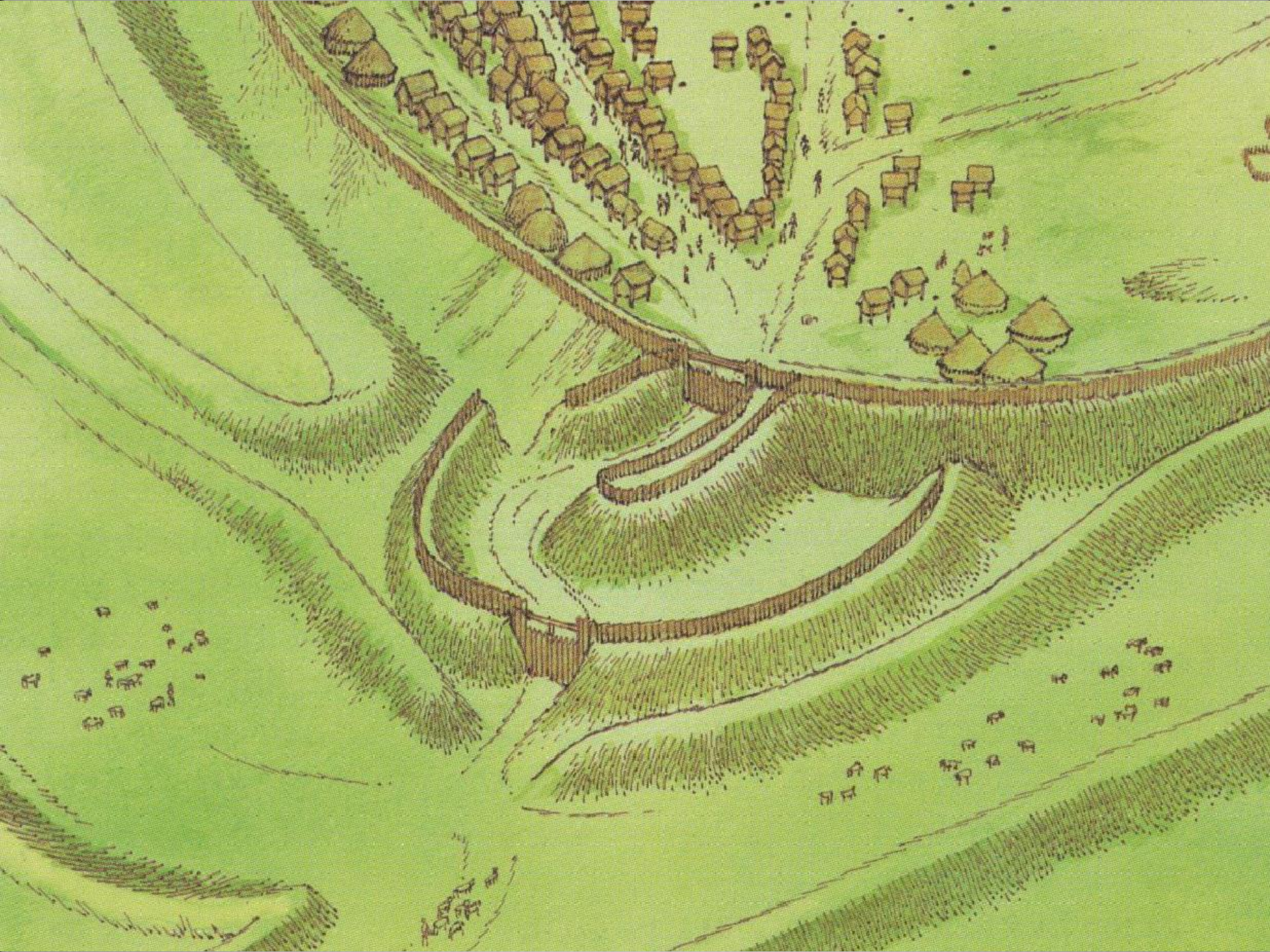


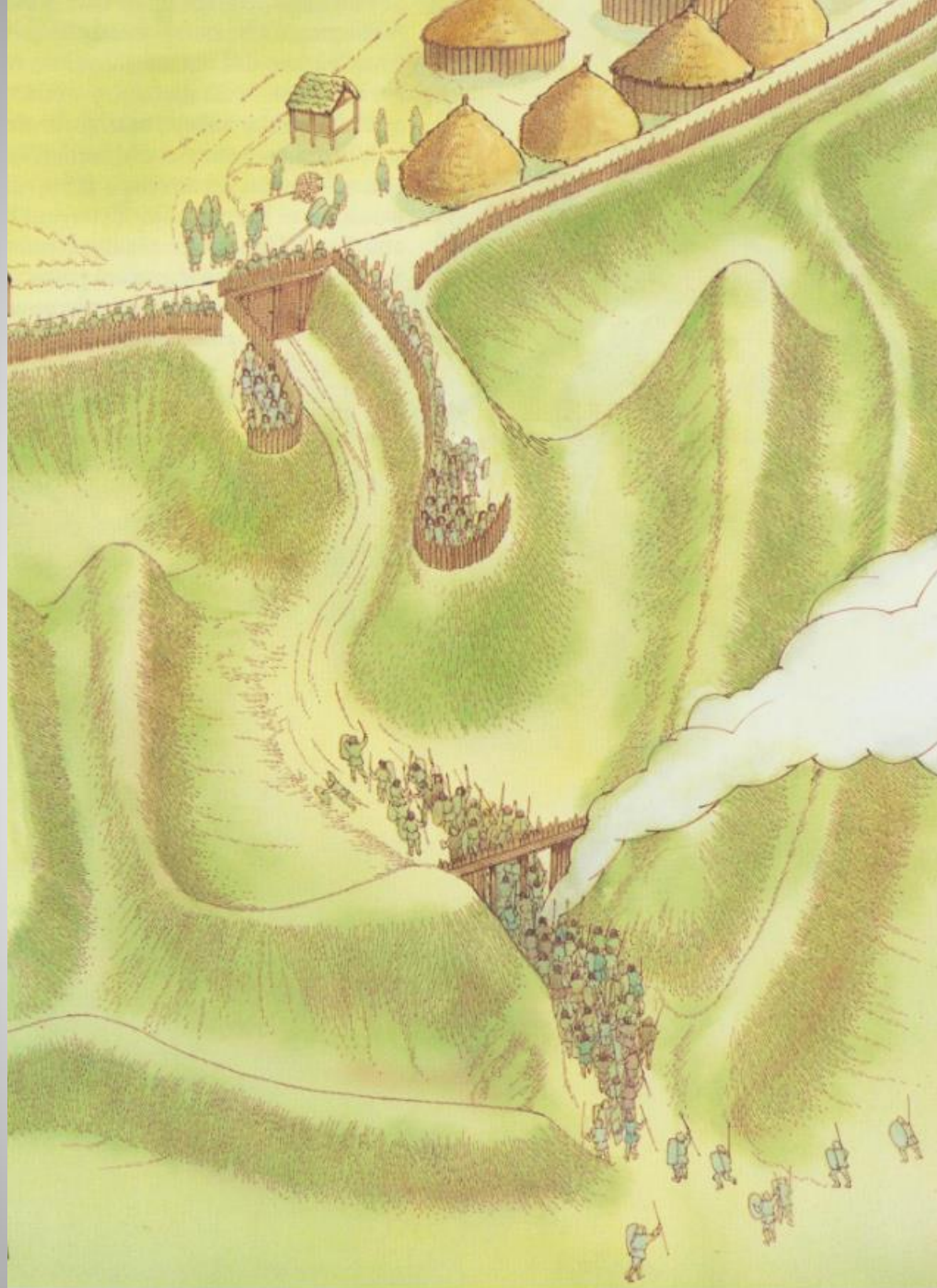


The defences c. 550 BC

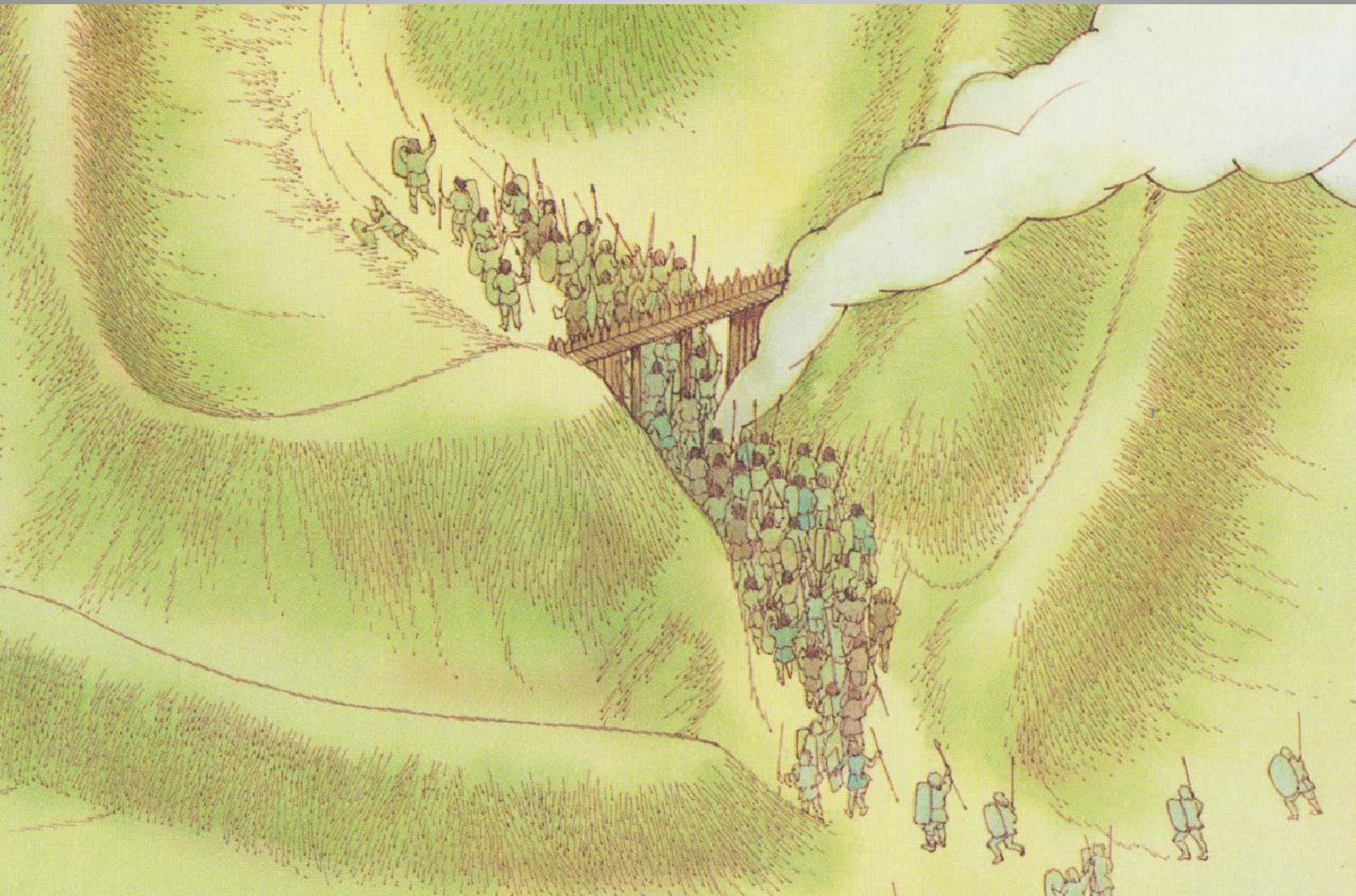


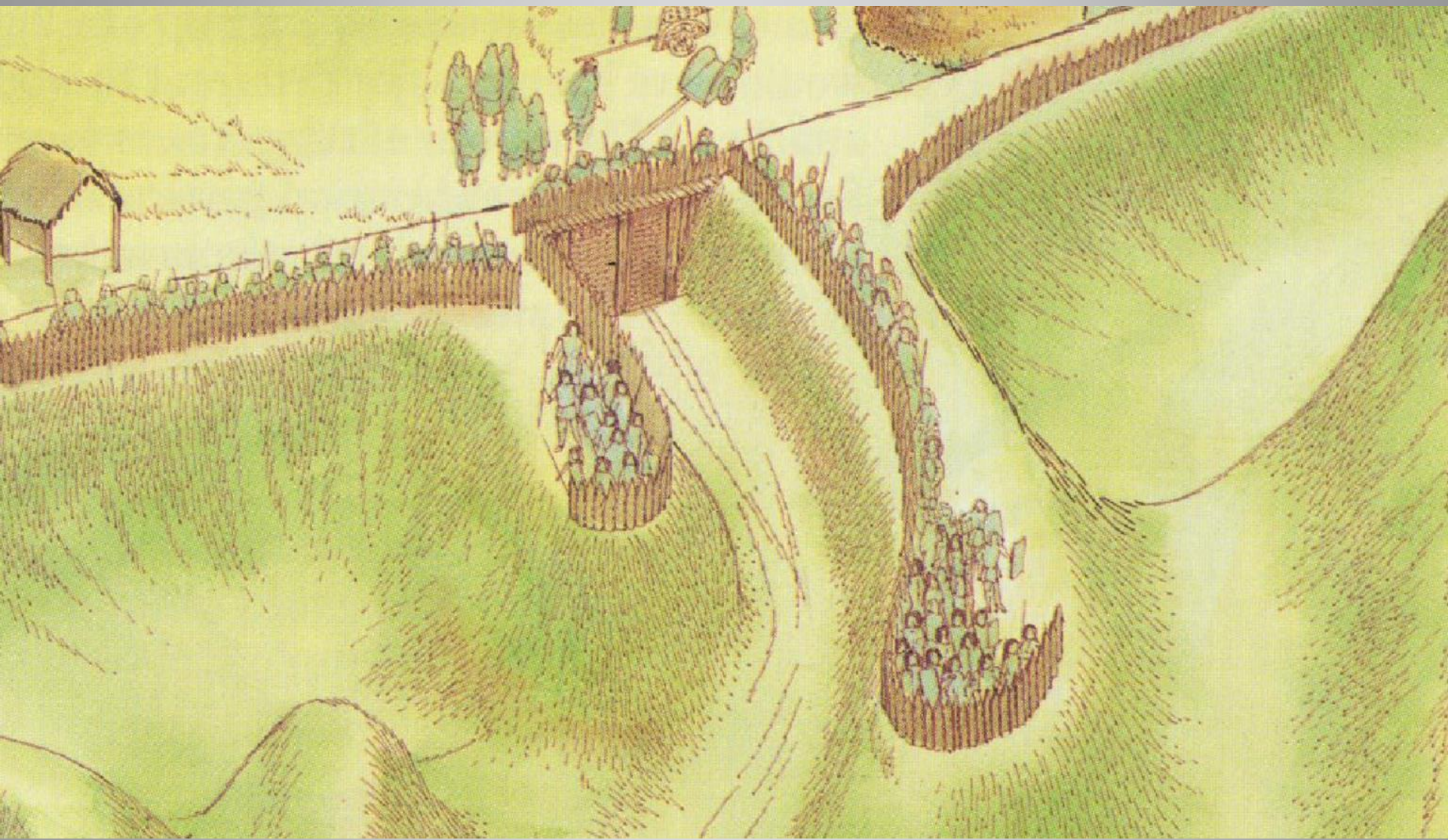
The defences c. 100 BC





East Gate c. 100 BC









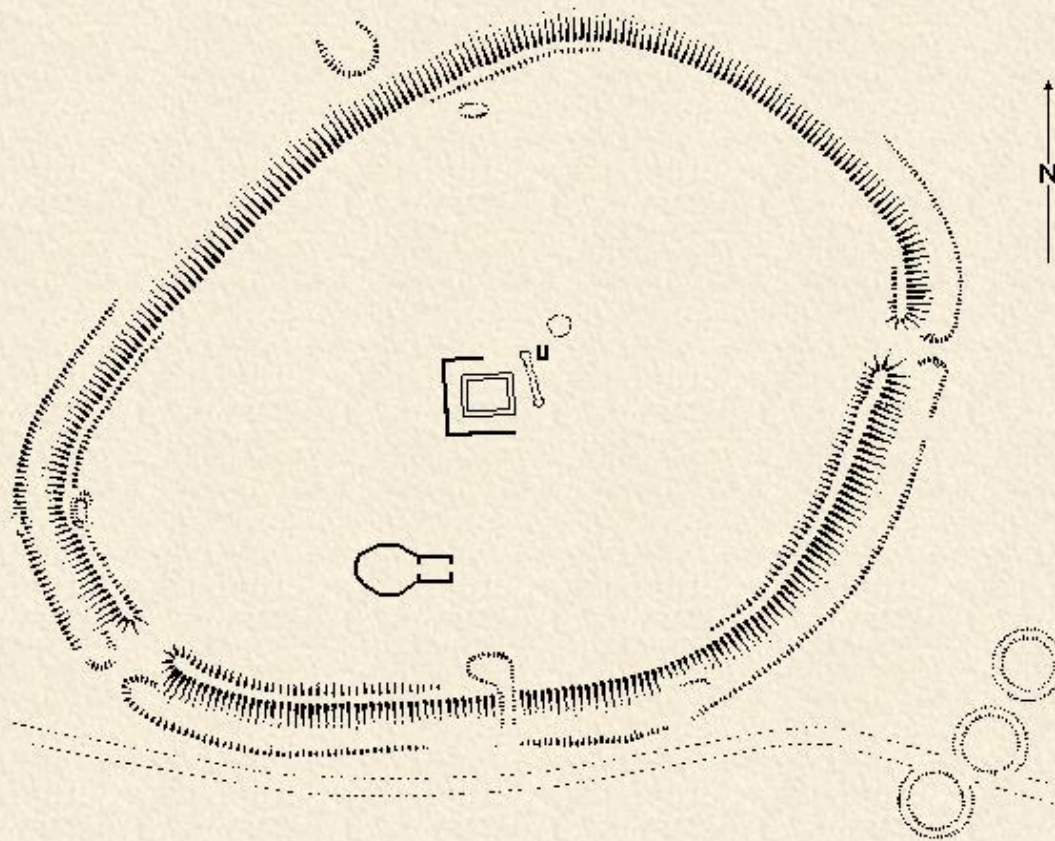
Chanctonbury

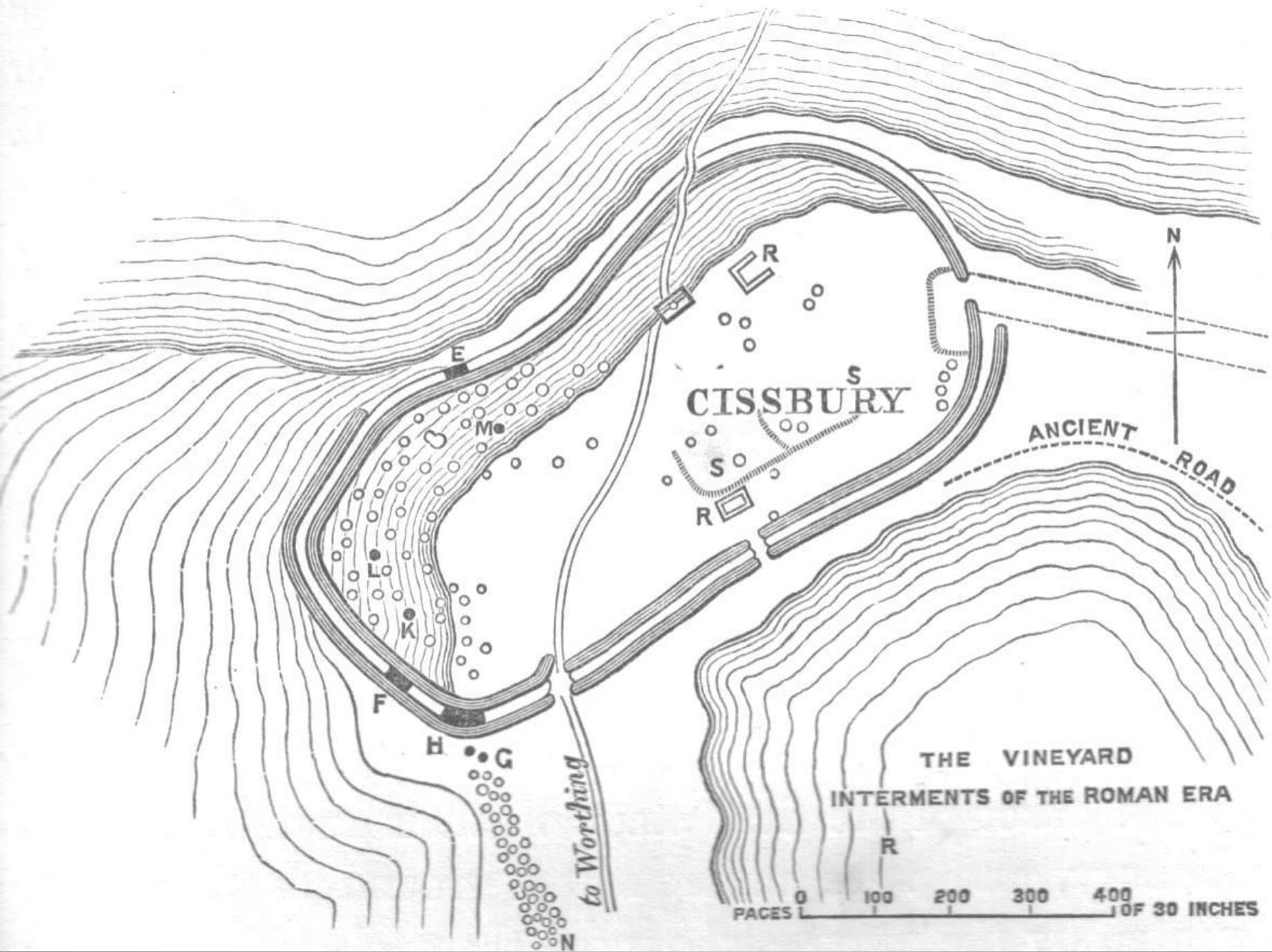
Car Park and Picnic Site



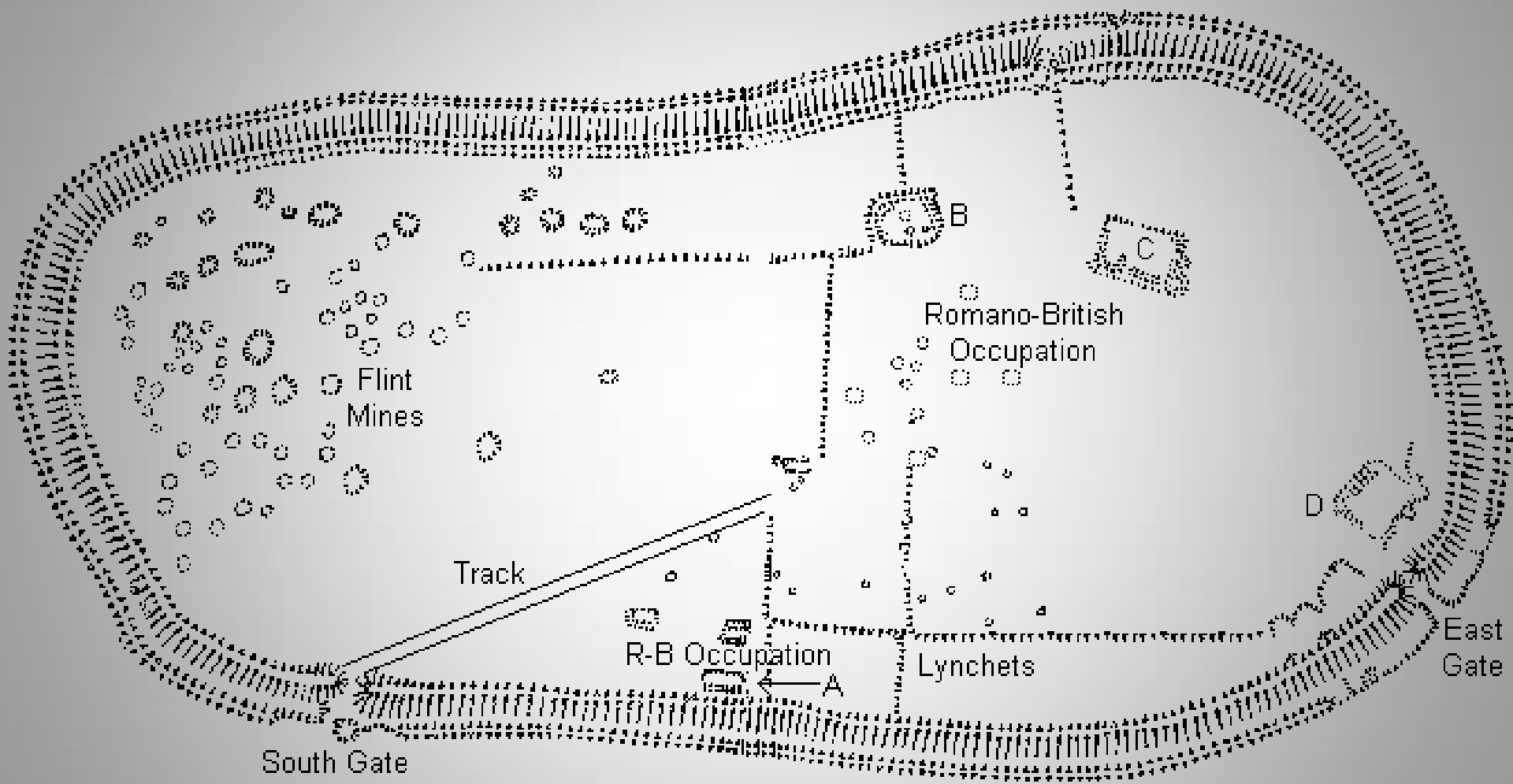
Chanctonbury Ring Hill Fort

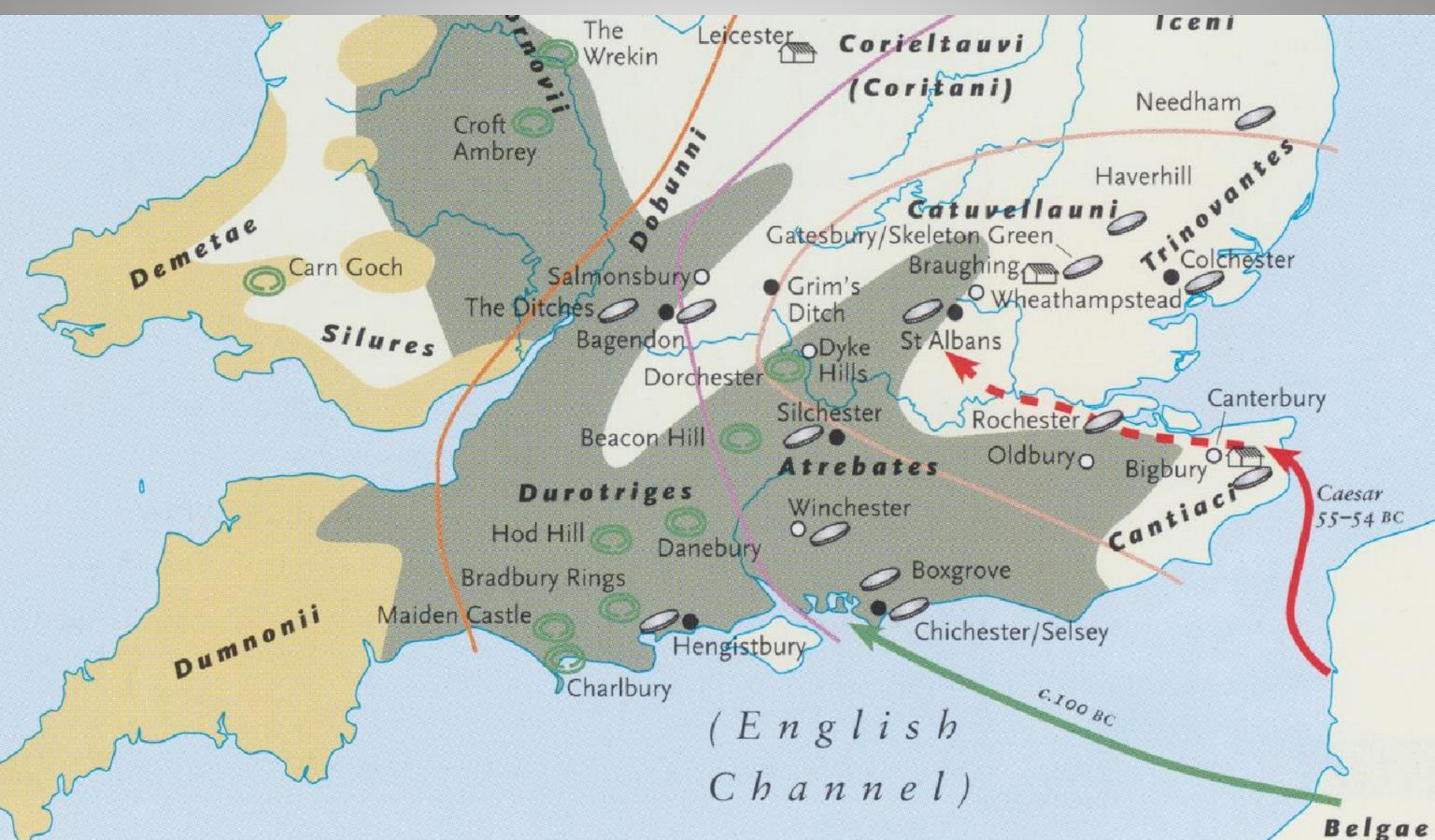
The outer Ring of the fort itself is roughly oval, measures roughly 550ft by 400ft and has a two entrances, in the south-west and east. Pottery found and carbon dating on an animal bone suggests the fort was built in the early Iron-Age, in the 6th to 5th centuries BC. Since this time, the Ring has suffered many times, perhaps the greatest disturbance being by tree roots, though in the Second World War, dugouts were cut into the Ring in the "L.D.V pattern". Several Roman coins have been found within the Ring, dating from the time of the emperor Nero (54-68 AD) to Gratian (375-383 AD), though many have been lost to treasure hunters, one labourer boasted of selling a single coin to a gentleman for about a years wages. The only other interesting find apart from the building detailed below was a bronze Fibula (brooch).











**Maiden Castle,
near Dorchester**





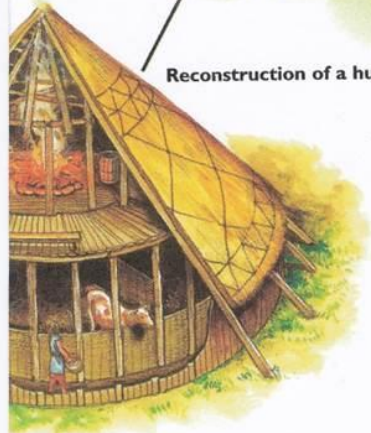
An earlier form of the eastern gateway



Roundhouses

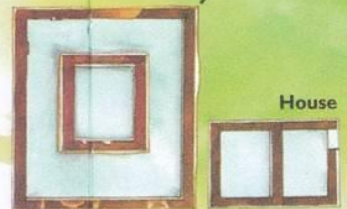
Timber 'sentry' platforms

Reconstruction of a hut interior



Temple

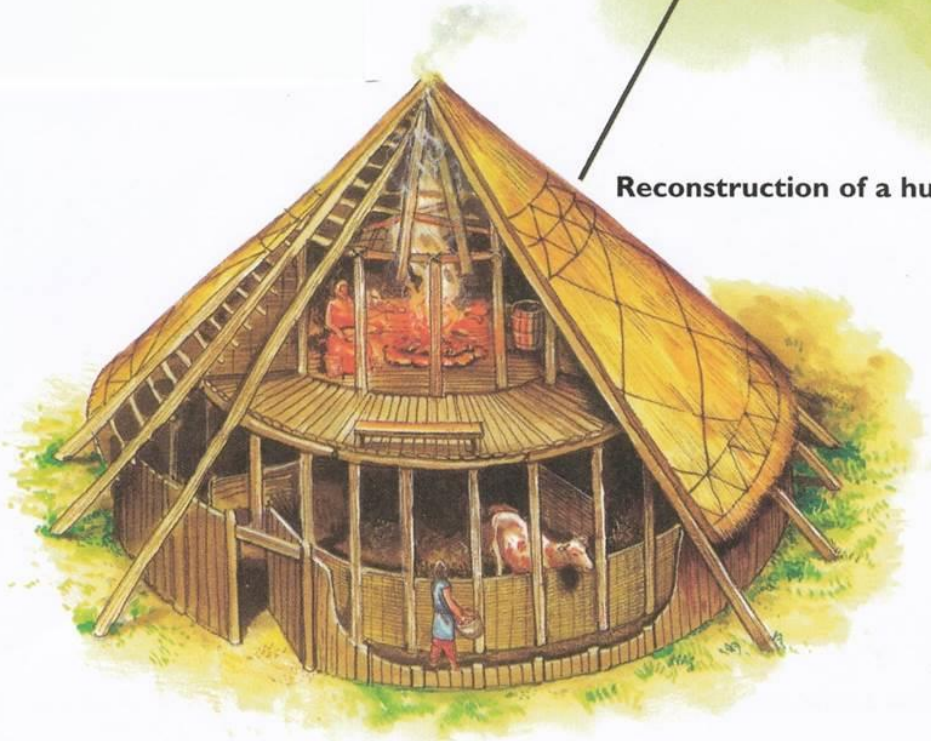
House

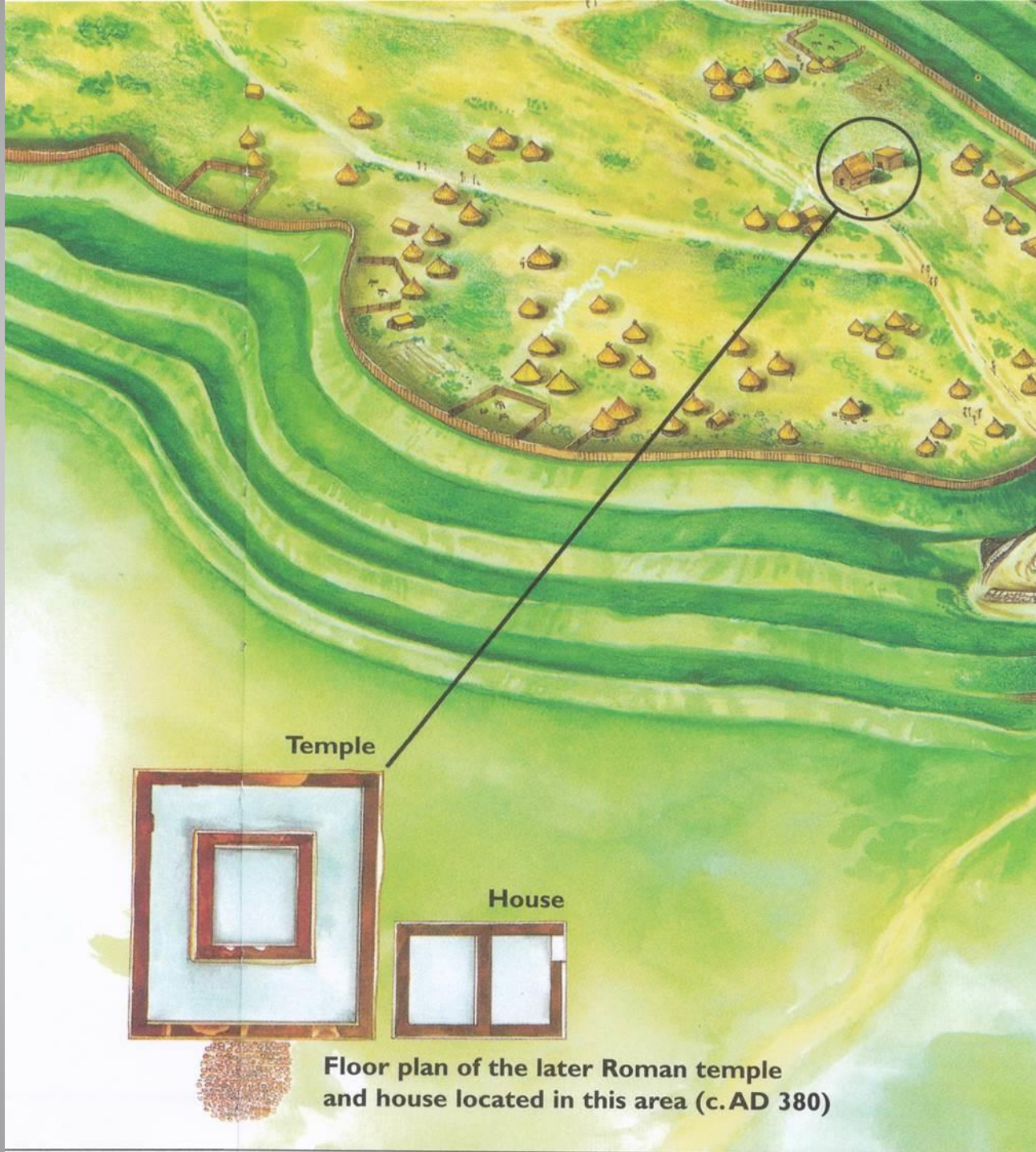


Floor plan of the later Roman temple and house located in this area (c. AD 380)



Reconstruction of a hut interior





Temple

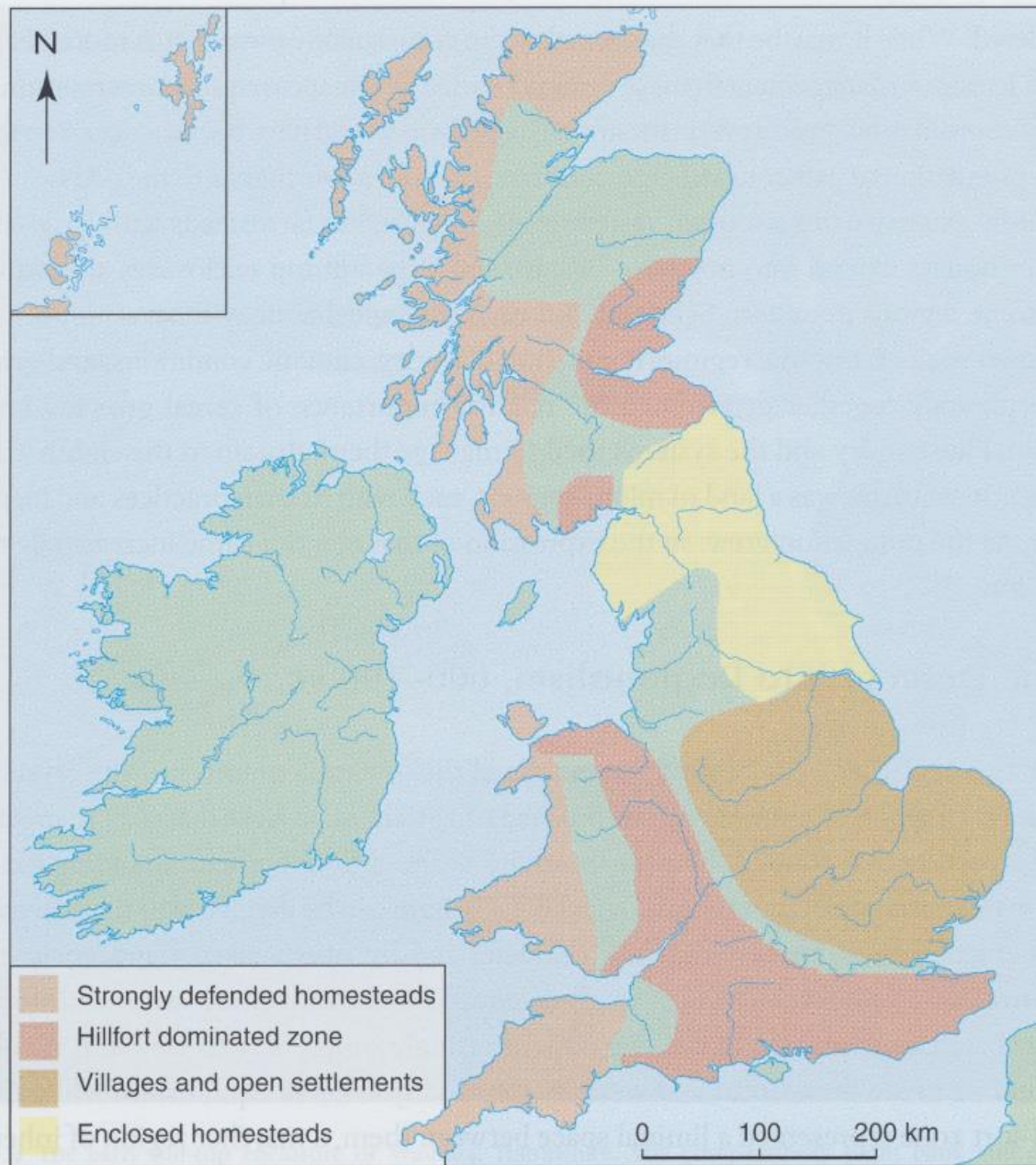
House

Floor plan of the later Roman temple and house located in this area (c. AD 380)



9.22 The massive defensive earthworks of one of the gates of the hill-fort of Maiden Castle, Dorset. Anyone approaching the fort had to weave their way between the ramparts uncertain of their reception from the defenders who commanded the ramparts





9.10 In Britain in the second half of the first millennium BC it is possible to trace different types of settlement pattern, suggesting broad zones in which the socio-economic systems were much the same. There is a marked contrast between the west of the country and the east



Gold Coins

The Oldest Road

2

Avebury to Ogbourne St George











From at least the 1500s to the 1970s this was a working farmyard.

Old Farmyard

Museum gateway to Avebury World Heritage Site



Look up and you'll see the circular walls of the dovecote. Probably, dating from the 1500s, it is the oldest of the surviving farmyard buildings. It once contained over 100 nesting pigeons which would have ensured a supply of fresh meat for the manor in winter.

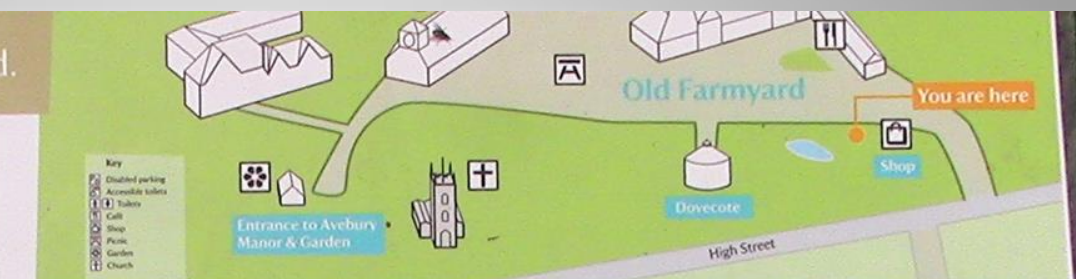
In the late seventeenth century the threshing barn and the stables block for the manor were added. Today these form the two halves of the museum.

The National Trust shop occupies a former granary built when the farmyard was extended in the nineteenth century. Our café forms part of another farm building rebuilt at the same time. Earlier buildings, including a small barn that burnt down in 1943, have long since vanished.

Church of St James

This was originally a Saxon building. Inside you can still see several round windows dating to this time and if you look carefully you'll find fragments of Saxon architecture in the porch and the exterior north-west wall of the nave. The church was remodelled in the twelfth century and the tower, built in Perpendicular style, added some three hundred years later.

Can you spot the Norman bishop on the front?



- Key
- Disabled parking
 - Accessible toilets
 - Café
 - Shop
 - Picnic
 - Garden
 - Church



Avebury Manor and Garden

From the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries a Benedictine priory occupied the site where Avebury Manor now stands. The earliest parts of the building you see today date from the mid-sixteenth century. Substantial alterations were made in the eighteenth century and Colonel and Mrs Jenner renovated both the house and gardens in the Edwardian period.

The National Trust bought the manor and gardens in 1991 so you can now relax among the ancient walls and box hedges of its flower and topiary gardens. Thanks to a partnership project with the BBC in 2011 you can also explore the Manor's refurbished interiors and restored kitchen garden.

Alexander Keiller Museum

Alexander Keiller set up the museum in the manor stables in 1938. He sold the building and much of the rest of his Avebury estate to the National Trust in 1943. His widow, Mrs Gabrielle Keiller, gave the museum collections to the nation in 1966. You can discover finds from Avebury's ancient landscape in



the Stables and explore its story and the people who unearthed it with the help of the interactive exhibition in the Barn. The museum is cared for by the National Trust in co-operation with English Heritage.



For more information you can contact us on 01672 539250 or log onto www.nationaltrust.org.uk/avebury

Discover and explore other National Trust places nearby at Stonehenge Landscape, Lacock Abbey, The Courts Garden and Dyrham Park.

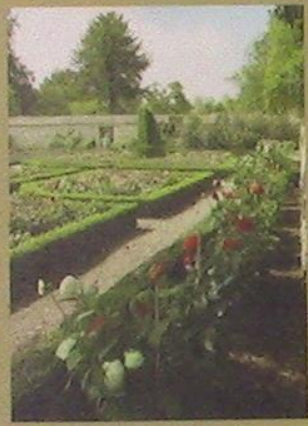
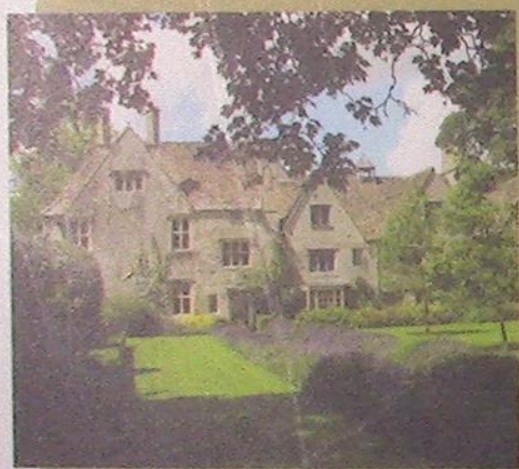
The National Trust is a registered charity, number 203846
Interpretation by www.buffalodesign.co.uk Photographs © NTP / David Nason / Karen McCarthy / Andrea Jones
© National Trust 2011

-  Disabled parking
-  Accessible toilets
-  Toilets
-  Cafe
-  Shop
-  Picnic
-  Garden
-  Church

Entrance to Avebury Manor & Garden

Dovecote

High Street



Avebury Manor and Garden

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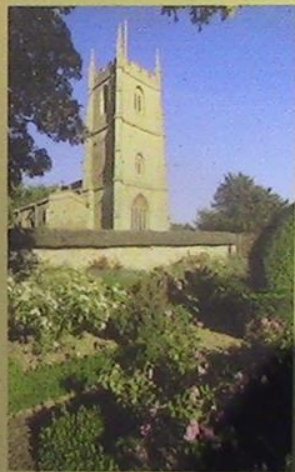
the Stables and explore its story and the people who unearthed it



forms part of another farm building rebuilt at the same time. Earlier buildings, including a small barn that burnt down in 1945, have long since vanished.

Church of St James

This was originally a Saxon building. Inside you can still see several round windows dating to this time and if you look carefully you'll find fragments of Saxon architecture in the porch and the exterior north-west wall of the nave. The church was remodelled in the twelfth century and the tower, built in Perpendicular style, added some three hundred years later. Can you spot the Norman bishop on the font?



Alexander Keiller Museum

Alexander Keiller set up the museum in the manor house in 1938. He sold the building and much of the rest of his estate to the National Trust in 1943. His widow, Mrs Keiller, gave the museum's collections to the nation.

You can discover finds from Avebury's ancient landscape.

the same time.
ent down in



Alexander Keiller Museum

Alexander Keiller set up the museum in the manor stables in 1938. He sold the building and much of the rest of his Avebury estate to the National Trust in 1943. His widow, Mrs Gabrielle Keiller, gave the museum collections to the nation in 1966. You can discover finds from Avebury's ancient landscape in



the Stables and explore its story and the people who unearthed it with the help of the interactive exhibition in the Barn. The museum is cared for by the National Trust in co-operation with English Heritage.

gardens. Thanks to a partnership project
explore the Manor's refurbished interior



For more information you can
or log onto www.nationaltrust.org.uk

Discover and explore other National Trust sites including Avebury
Landscape, Lacock Abbey, The C

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Interpretation by www.buffalodesign.co.uk Photographs by
© National Trust 2011

Open

AVEBURY

6000 years of mystery



Alexander Keiller Museum

Operating times:
Summer 10am-5pm
Winter 10am-4pm
Open every day except 24, 25 & 26 December

One ticket for entry into Museum, Stables and Ban
National Trust and English Heritage members fee

Gift Aid Admission	
Adult	£4.90
Child	£2.45
Family	£12.25
Standard Admission	
Adult	£4.40
Child	£2.20
Family	£11.00





Museum
your g
to Av
Heri





MEETING
TRADING
CELEBRATING

MAKING
THEIR MARK

6000 years ago

New ways of living were
part of a world which
produced the history
moments – over the
next 3000 years.

It has not to like to be
alive in that world?

1000

REMEMBERING
THE DEAD



FORMING THE LAND



The natural rhythms and forms of the countryside have greatly influenced the generations who have lived and worked on the land around Avebury over the last 6000 years.

Classic Wiltshire
downland, west
of Avebury.

The forces of Nature
But what has made this

Three round

Classic Wiltshire
downland, west
of Avebury.

The forces of Nature

But what has made this
landscape the way it is now?

To start with, forces of nature formed
the land. Fierce streams carved out
the coombes of typical Wiltshire
downland at a time when frozen
subsoil stopped the chalk
absorbing water.

locally
materials
al wall –
and brick.



Using the land

There are both hard and soft rocks available for building in the Avebury area. Flint and sarsen are very hard and are difficult to work.

Chalk, which is a form of limestone, is much softer and easily cut to shape.



Sarsen stones lying naturally in a valley near Avebury.

Downland is a product of grazing. Without it these grassy, flowery slopes would become wooded.



A stylized map on a dark brown background with vertical lines. A blue line represents the River Kennet, flowing from the top right towards the center. A green circle marks the location of Avebury. An orange line represents a path or road, winding from the top left towards the bottom right. A circular inset on the left shows a close-up of a stone wall.

Avebury

River Kennet

Chalk

Chalk was formed
underwater from millions
of tiny sea creatures, compressed
on the seabed over many years.
This chalk rock was pushed and
eroded into the landscape
we see now.



... about their
dogs

Dog excrement can
survive for thousands
of years, in the right
conditions, as here.



finding out... about their weapons

We know that they used flint tips to their arrows as many arrowheads have been found on Windmill Hill and elsewhere. These could kill people as well as animals.

... about
Some pottery and stone
from a distance - even
away as Cornwall. Contact
between distant groups
have been common



**MEETING,
TRADING,
CELEBRATING**

Lost in the distant past, it is hard to imagine what life was like for the people living around here in the New Stone Age. But at Windmill Hill, near Avebury, there are traces of a thriving community and an ordered way of life.

Windmill Hill

People lived in very small groups and needed places to

Windmill Hill

People lived in very small groups and needed places to meet. Windmill Hill was one of these places and three rings of ditches were dug to mark out the site.

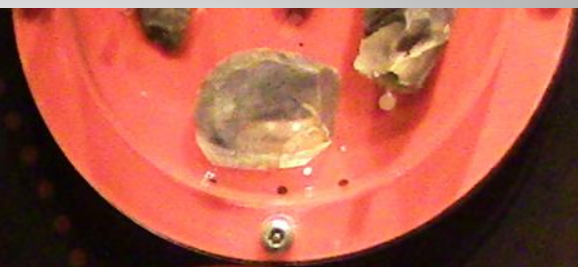
Here people exchanged animals and goods, perhaps celebrated marriages, the passing seasons and other events. Death is represented too, as human bones are found in the ditches.

Changing Avebury

5000 years ago, a transformation began to take place at Avebury. Parts of the gentle countryside were chosen for newer, stranger purposes.

CHANGING AVEBURY

scattered over
around Avebury. The
everyday tools of
people who lived



Over several centuries –
perhaps 40 generations – the
land was marked out with soil,
chalk, stone and wood as Avebury's
great monuments were created.

By 4000 years ago a group of
massive monuments had been
constructed within 4kms
of each other:

the largest stone circle
in the British Isles
– Avebury

another double stone circle
– The Sanctuary

two avenues of huge stones
– West Kennet and Beckhampton

the largest prehistoric
mound in Europe
– Silbury Hill

two enormous enclosures
surrounded by fences
– West Kennet palisaded enclosure

We can see
at the site

Using only simple picks like this, made from a deer antler, they dug massive ditches 9m deep in the chalk subsoil.



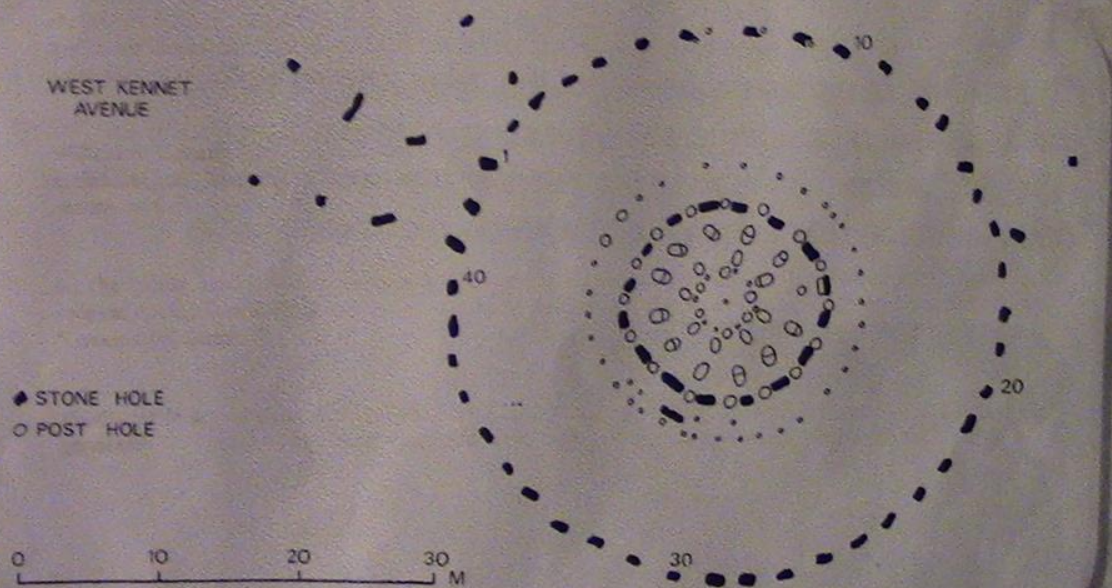
EARTH, WOOD AND STANDING STONE – SACRED SPACES

Using only chalk
and soil, trees from
the plentiful woodlands
and local stone, the people
of Avebury
made a radical
alteration to their
landscape.

As we look for answers, we discover
one feature that all the monuments
share: they all mark off parts of
the landscape from the outside.



Today The Sanctuary is marked by a series of concrete plinths and posts, representing the various phases of construction.



The concentric circles of wood and stone of The Sanctuary are now only visible as concrete plinths.

The second phase, a double sarsen stone circle, dates to around the same time as the West Kennet Avenue, as the distance between the last pair of stones narrows and they are incorporated into the Sanctuary structure. This phase was in use until around 4000 years ago, identified by the burial of a young man with a Beaker pot.

The destruction of The Sanctuary began in the 18th century and was recorded by the antiquary William Stukeley, who also produced sketches of the monuments during that time

Important changes were taking place both at Avebury and in the wider world.

4000 years ago

- Metalworking was becoming common
- New types of pottery were being made
- The old monuments were abandoned
- New types of monument – often round mounds – were built
- The dead were often given 'grave goods' to take with them into the afterlife

Anglo-Saxons and Romans
STRUGGLES AND SETTLEMENTS

As the great monuments faded from use, around 4000 years ago, the Avebury landscape took on a new look.

New places became important as, time after time, people came here to bury their dead under round barrows.

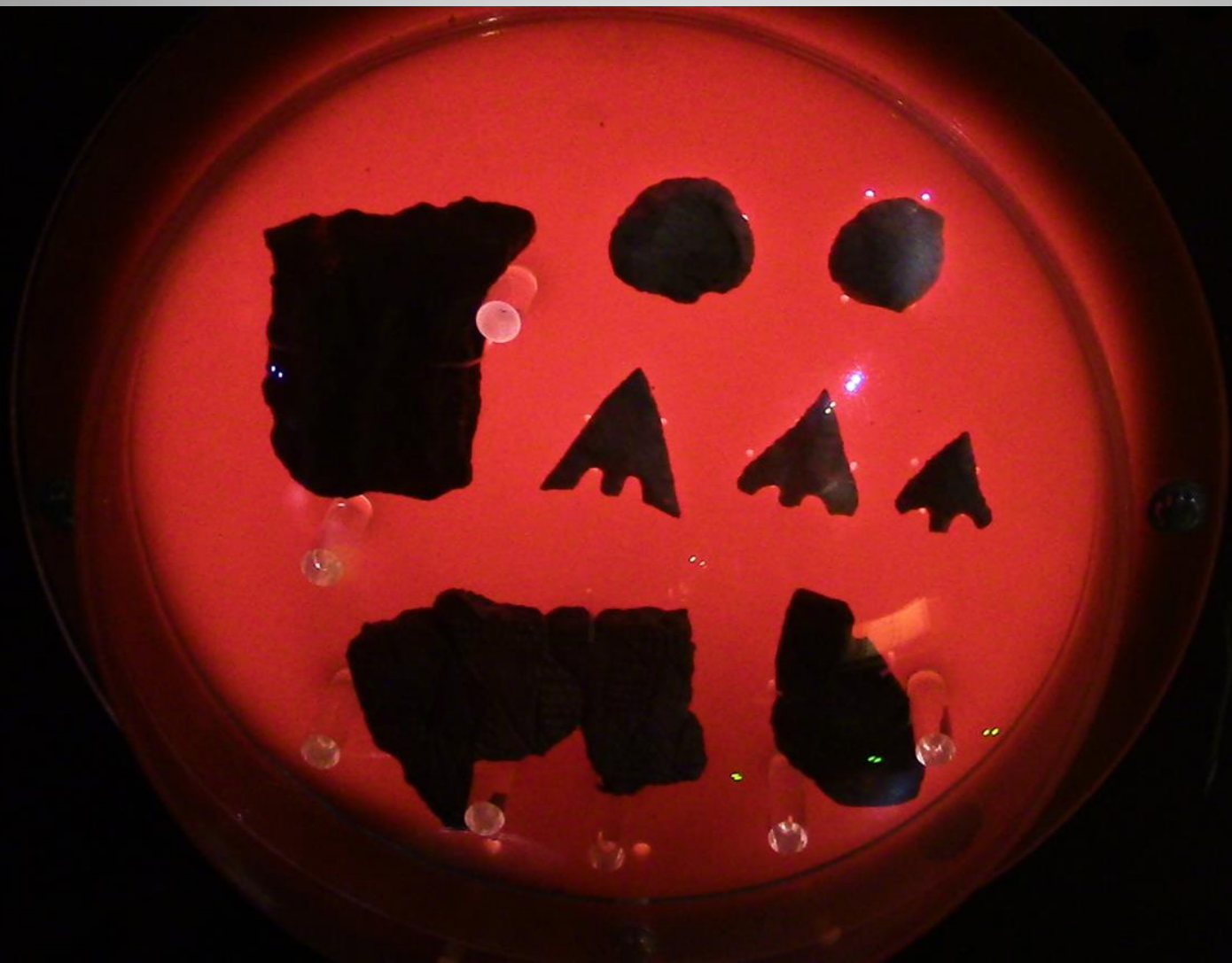


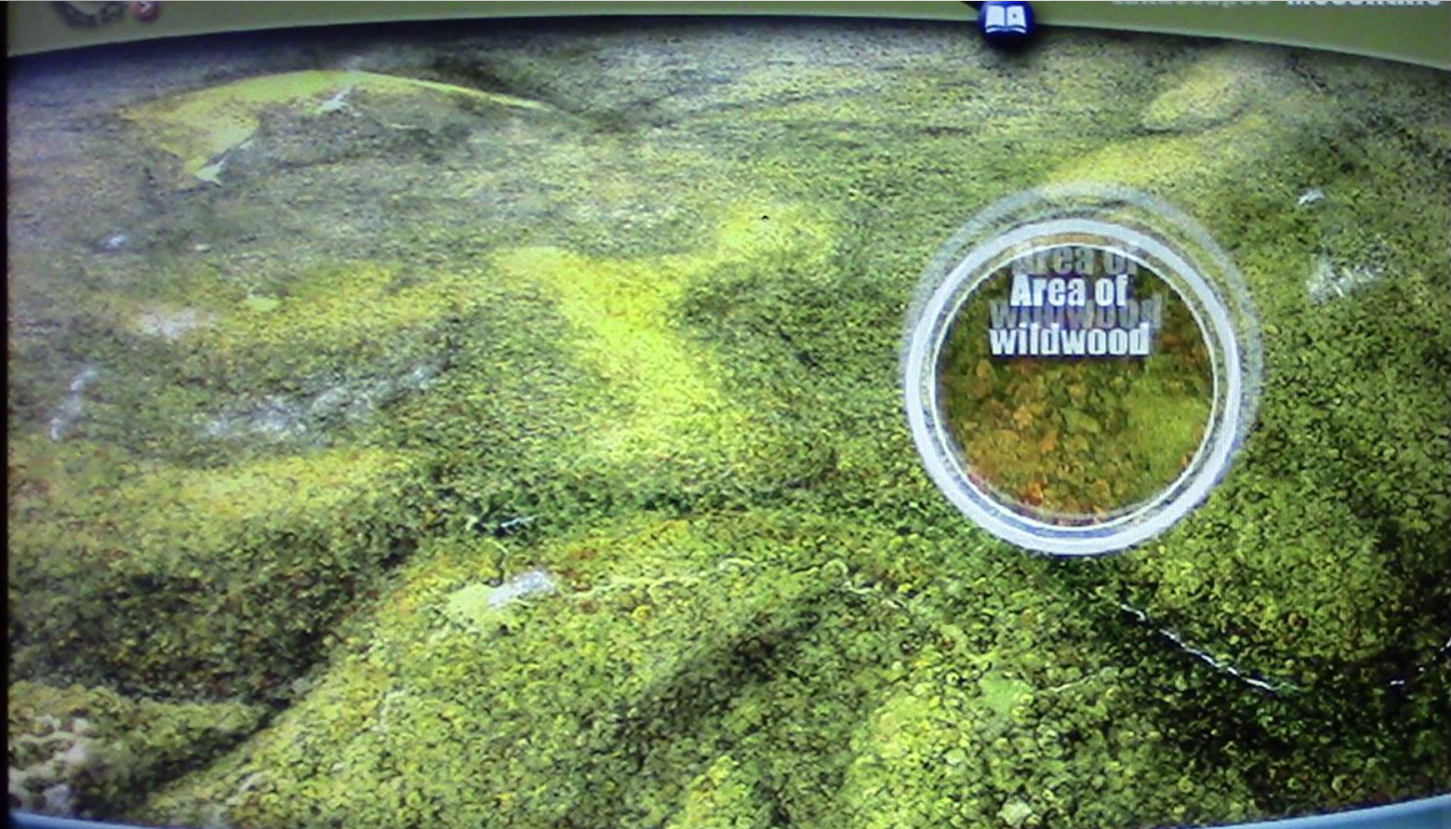
Real people, real lives
It is easy to think of death when
looking at Bronze Age burials.

Early Bronze Age **BARROWS AND BURIALS**

Round barrows everywhere
Barrows were built in different shapes and sizes. Though some have been destroyed over time, an impressive number of these burial mounds dot the landscape around Avebury, many of them now under tree clumps.

finding
out





Area of
wildwood

7000 years ago

10,000 BC 5000 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC



People



Puzzle

Use the arrow buttons to see different



South Street
clearing

7000 years ago

10,000 BC 5000 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC



People



Puzzle

Use the arrow buttons to see different



**West Kennet
Long Barrow**

Touch for more info

5400 years ago

BC 5000 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800



People



Puzzle

Use the arrow buttons to see different



Windmill Hill

Touch for more info

5400 years ago

10000 BC 5000 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC



Puzzle



4200 years ago



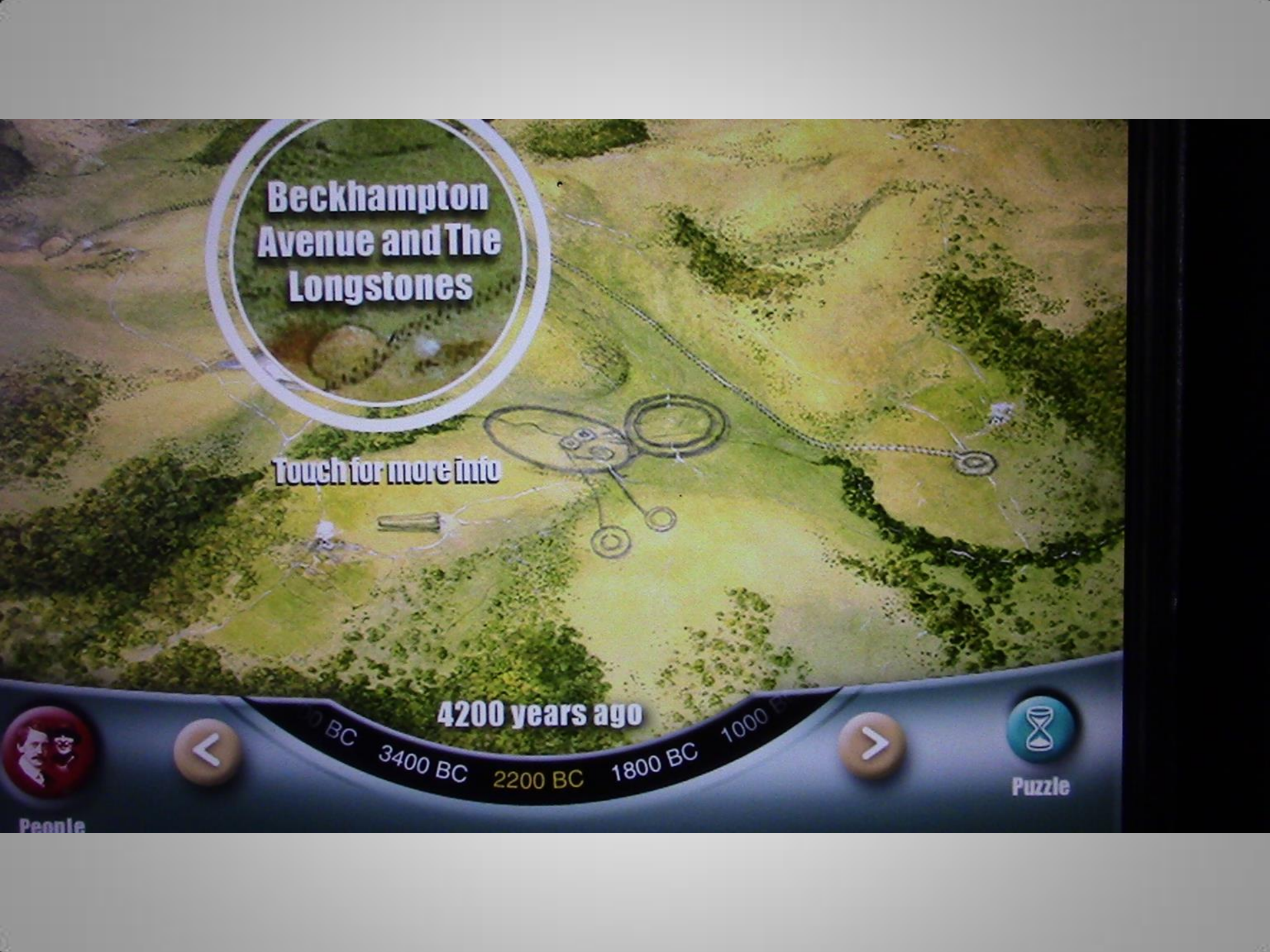
People



4000 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC



Puzzle



**Beckhampton
Avenue and The
Longstones**

Touch for more info

4200 years ago

BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC



People



Puzzle



Silbury Hill

Touch for more info

4200 years ago



People



4200 BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC



Puzzle



**The
Henge**

Touch for more info

4200 years ago

BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC



Puzzle

An aerial view of a prehistoric landscape. A path of small circular structures leads from the top left towards the center. In the center, there are several larger circular structures, some with smaller ones inside them. A larger circular structure is highlighted with a white double-line border. The terrain is green and brown, with some water features.

**West Kennet
Avenue**

Touch for more info

4200 years ago

BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000



The Sanctuary

Touch for more info

4200 years ago

BC 3400 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC



Puzzle



3800 years ago



BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC AD 300



Puzzle



3800 years ago



BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC AD 30



Puzzle



3800 years ago

3800 BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC AD 300



Puzzle

Overton Hill Barrows

Touch for more info

3800 years ago



BC 2200 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC AD 300



Puzzle

An interactive digital map of the Stonehenge and Avebury megalithic sites. The map shows the landscape with various stone structures, including the circular Stonehenge and the larger Avebury complex. A white double-lined circle highlights the Stonehenge area. The text 'The Henge & Avenues' is centered within this circle. Below the circle, the text 'Touch for more info' is displayed. At the bottom of the screen, there is a navigation bar with a red circular icon on the left, a white arrow icon, a timeline with '3800 years ago' and '2200 BC' visible, and a blue circular icon on the right.


The Henge & Avenues

Touch for more info

3800 years ago

2200 BC

AD 30



**Windmill Hill
Beaker Settlement
& Wessex Grave**

3800 years ago



People



1 BC

2200 BC

1800 BC

1000 BC

AD 300



Puzzle



3000 years ago



People



3000 BC 1800 BC 1000 BC AD 300 AD 1200



Puzzle

to the map
back

Field Systems

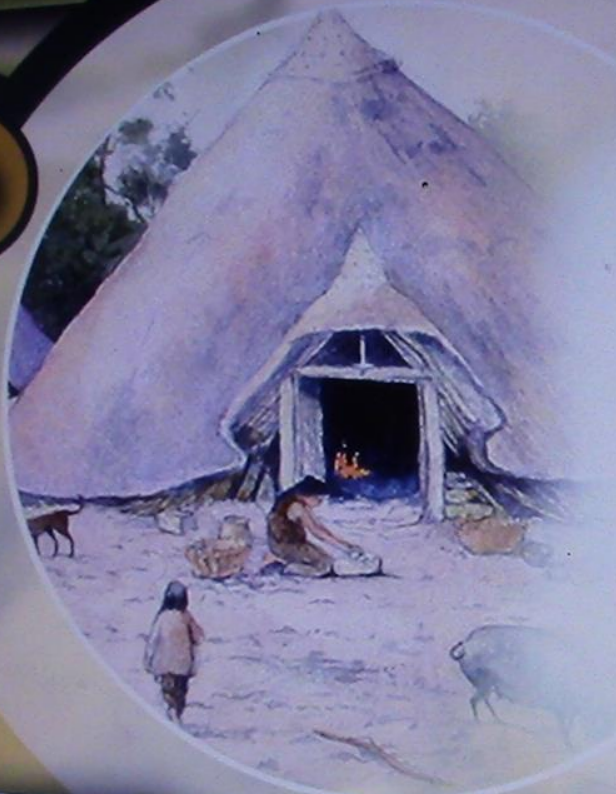
By 3000 years ago the Avebury landscape had changed dramatically, with the development of a pattern of fields and farms

GO!
to this subject



1800 BC 1000 BC AD 300 AD 1200

to the map
back



To the east, south and west of Avebury there are traces of fields and small farms. In contrast, the area close to the monuments may have been deliberately avoided - there is little evidence of settled farming here...



People

more

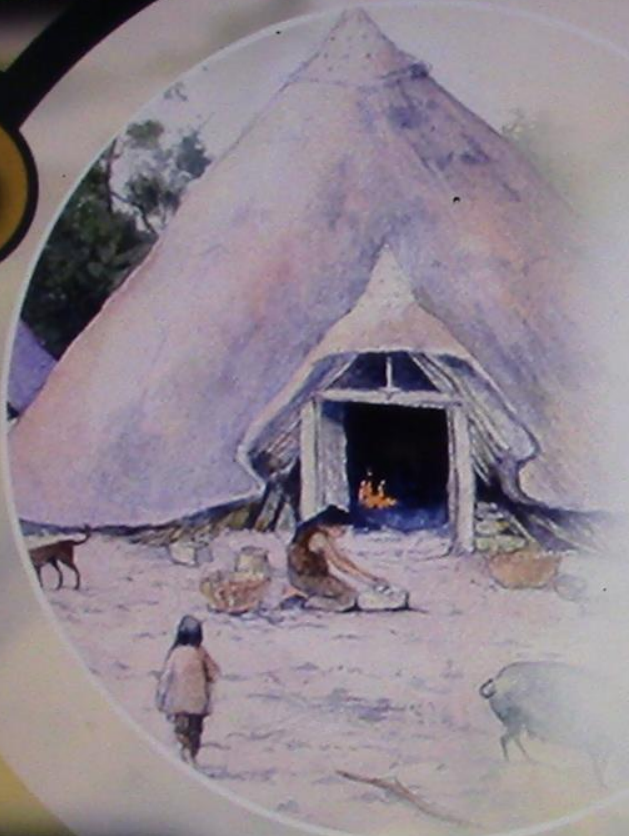


Puzzle

Use the 'back' and 'more' buttons for

1000 BC

to the map
back



No farms have been excavated close to Avebury, but by using sites on the nearby Marlborough Downs for comparison it is possible to build up a picture. Each farm probably had only a few buildings, enclosed by fences or ditches. Farmers kept cattle and sheep, and grew



People

back



Puzzle

Use the 'back' and 'more' buttons for



The Red Lion

The Red Lion
Open 4 P.M. to 11 P.M.
WELCOME YOU
to the Red Lion
PUB & RESTAURANT



Avebury World Heritage Site

A complex of outstanding prehistoric monuments



The major monuments of the Avebury World Heritage Site are jointly managed by the National Trust and English Heritage. They offer a fascinating insight into Neolithic and Bronze Age life. Each site has its own story to tell about how the area has been used and who has lived here. The monuments are all within easy walking distance of each other so why not take time to explore this beautiful prehistoric landscape?

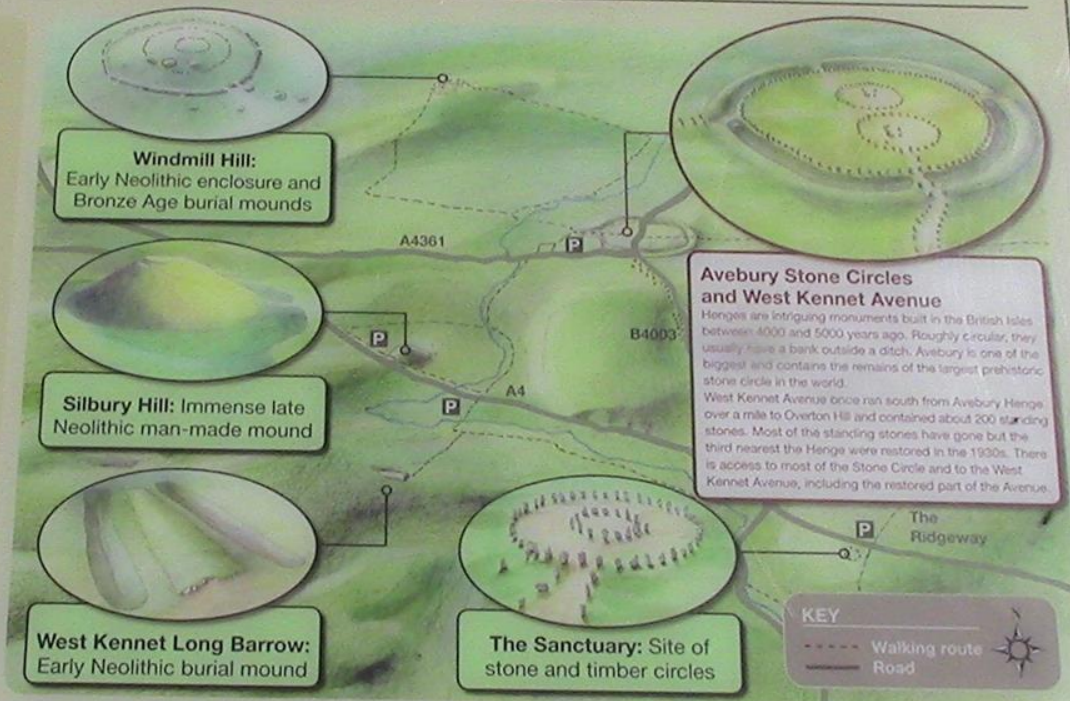
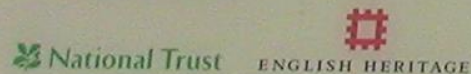
A guidebook is available from the Alexander Kellner Museum in the centre of Avebury where you can also learn more about these sites.

Most of Avebury Henge and its Stone Circles, and part of the West Kennet Avenue is owned by the National Trust and is in the guardianship of English Heritage. They are managed by the National Trust on behalf of English Heritage. The two organisations share the cost of managing and maintaining the property.

For more information about the organisations that manage these sites visit:

National Trust www.nationaltrust.org.uk
English Heritage www.english-heritage.org.uk

For more information about the World Heritage Site visit www.wiltshire.gov.uk



Walking time from Avebury Stone Circles

Silbury Hill 25mins | West Kennet LB 35mins | The Sanctuary 45mins | Windmill Hill 40mins | Scale 1:50000





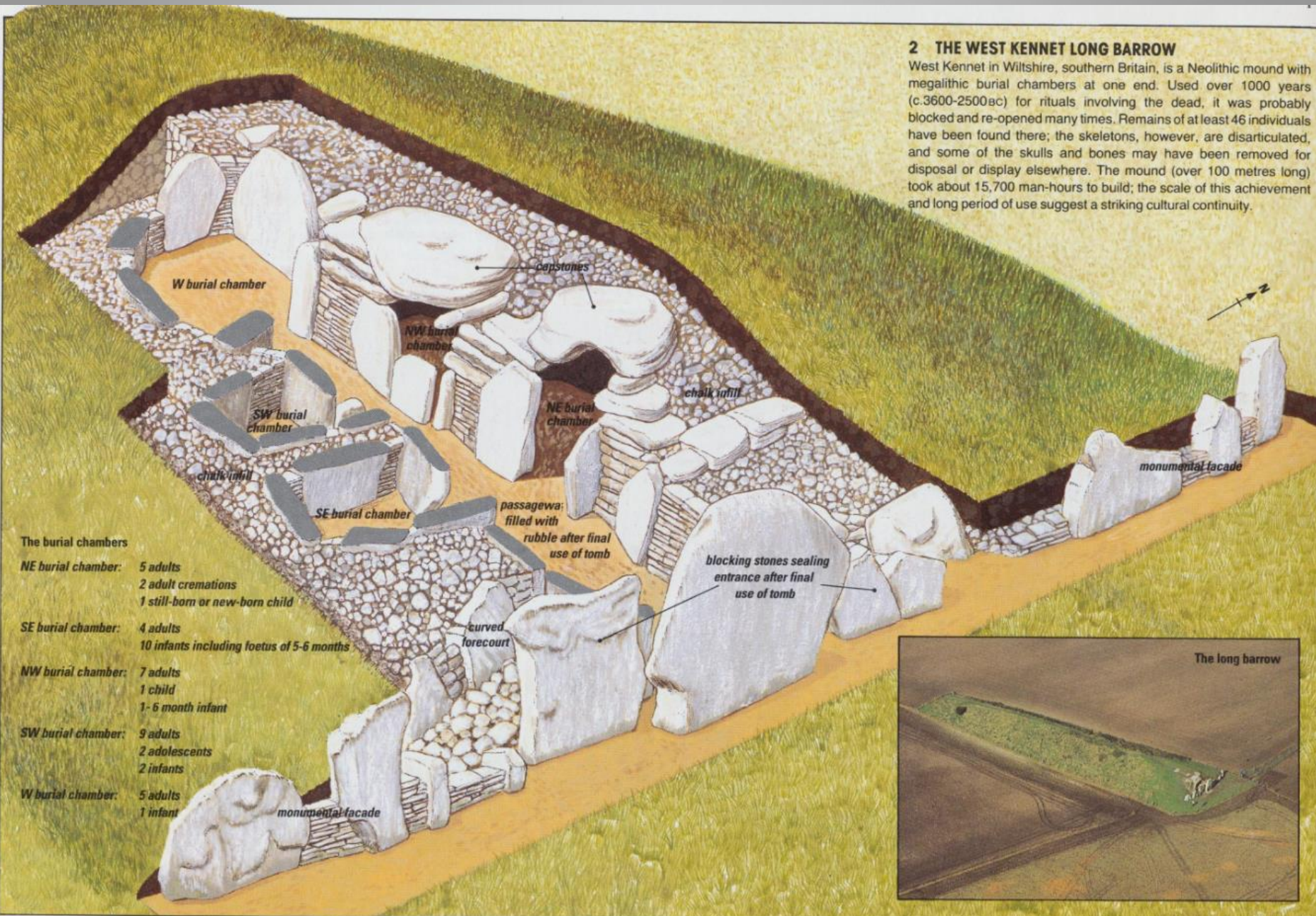






2 THE WEST KENNET LONG BARROW

West Kennet in Wiltshire, southern Britain, is a Neolithic mound with megalithic burial chambers at one end. Used over 1000 years (c.3600-2500ac) for rituals involving the dead, it was probably blocked and re-opened many times. Remains of at least 46 individuals have been found there; the skeletons, however, are disarticulated, and some of the skulls and bones may have been removed for disposal or display elsewhere. The mound (over 100 metres long) took about 15,700 man-hours to build; the scale of this achievement and long period of use suggest a striking cultural continuity.

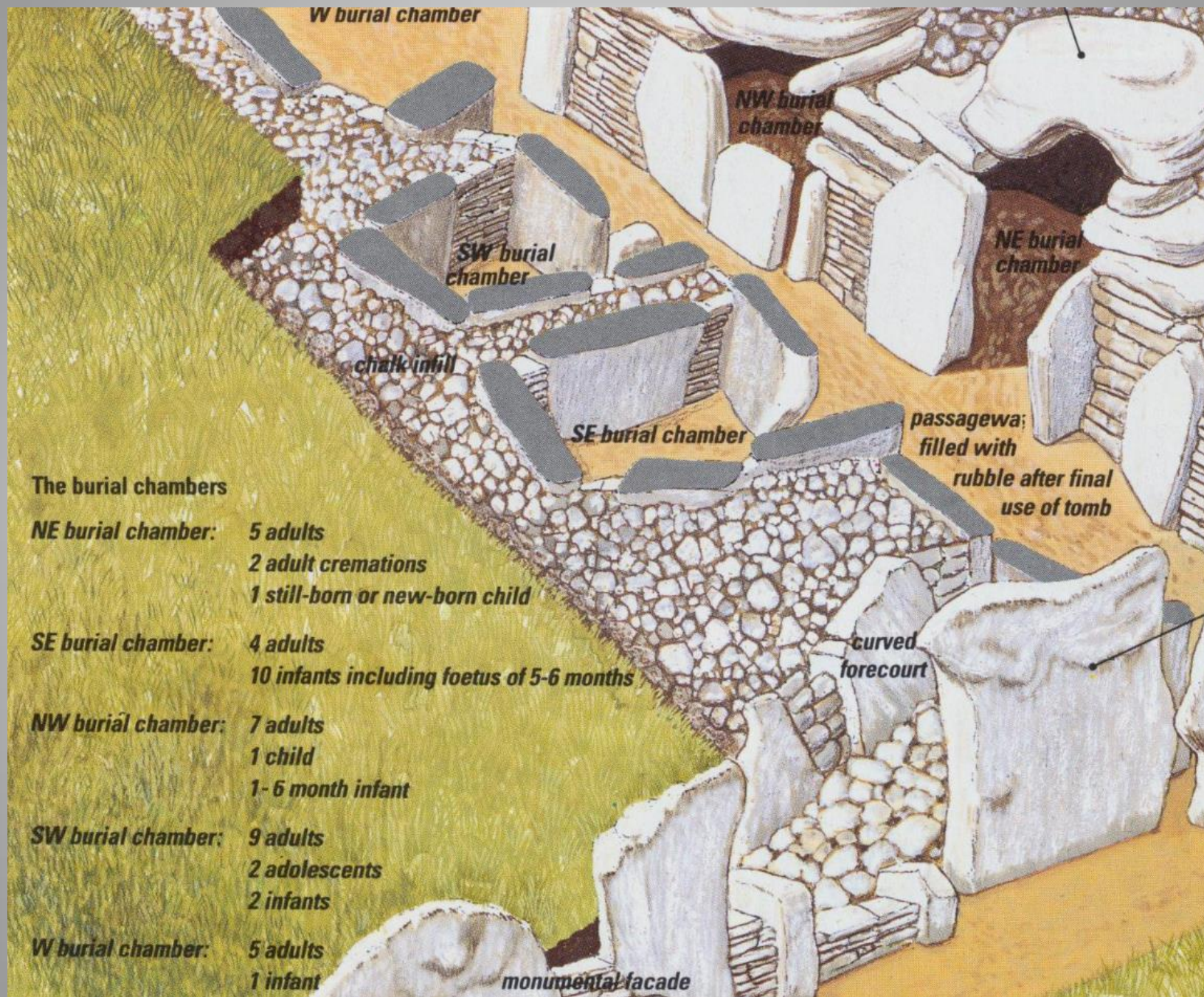


The burial chambers

- NE burial chamber:** 5 adults
2 adult cremations
1 still-born or new-born child
- SE burial chamber:** 4 adults
10 infants including foetus of 5-6 months
- NW burial chamber:** 7 adults
1 child
1-6 month infant
- SW burial chamber:** 9 adults
2 adolescents
2 infants
- W burial chamber:** 5 adults
1 infant



The long barrow



The burial chambers

- NE burial chamber:** 5 adults
2 adult cremations
1 still-born or new-born child
- SE burial chamber:** 4 adults
10 infants including foetus of 5-6 months
- NW burial chamber:** 7 adults
1 child
1- 6 month infant
- SW burial chamber:** 9 adults
2 adolescents
2 infants
- W burial chamber:** 5 adults
1 infant

NW burial chamber

NE burial chamber

SW burial chamber

SE burial chamber

passageway;
filled with
rubble after final
use of tomb

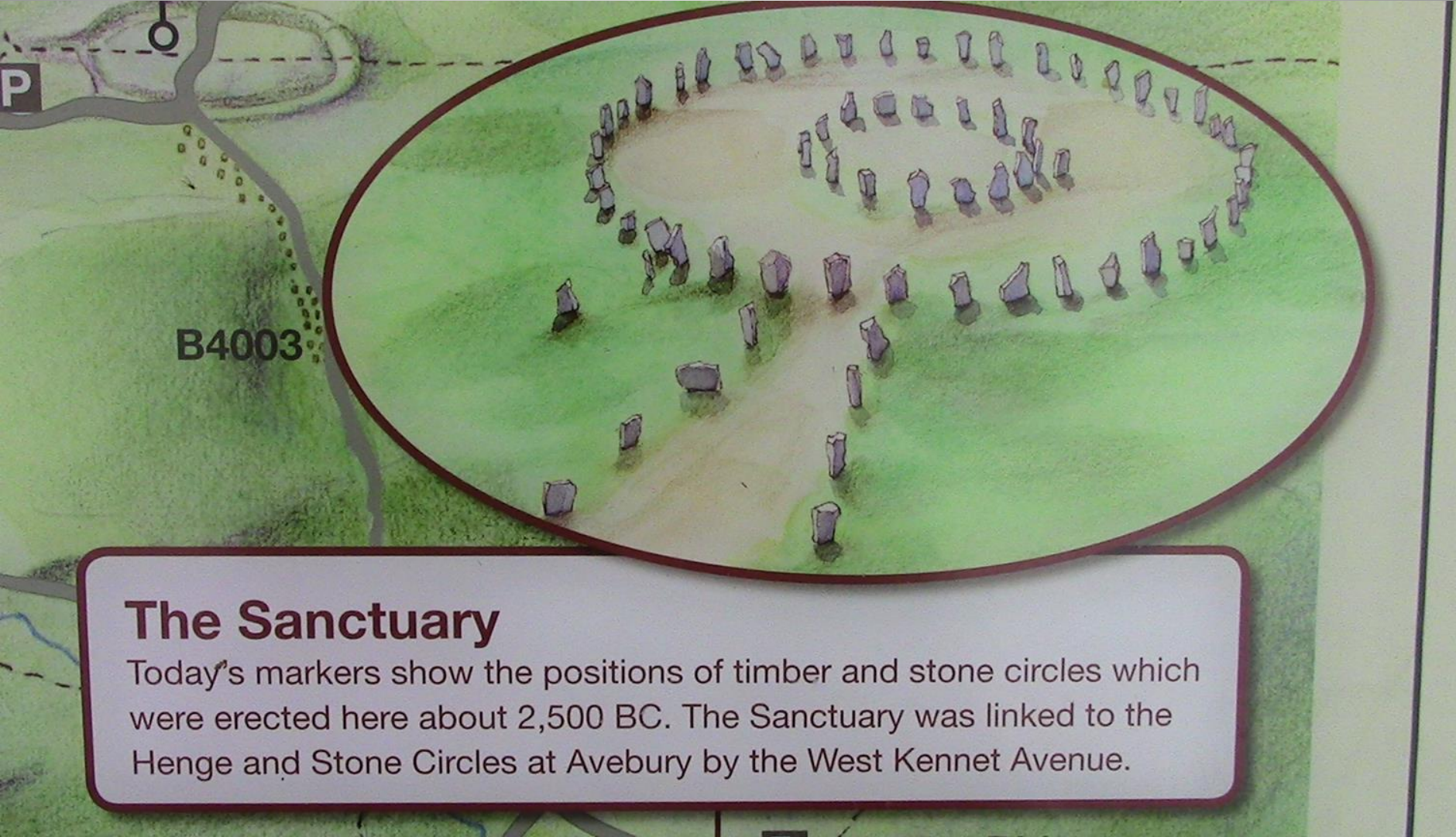
curved
forecourt

monumental facade

chalk infill

W burial chamber





The Sanctuary

Today's markers show the positions of timber and stone circles which were erected here about 2,500 BC. The Sanctuary was linked to the Henge and Stone Circles at Avebury by the West Kennet Avenue.

Avebury World Heritage Site

Complex of outstanding prehistoric monuments



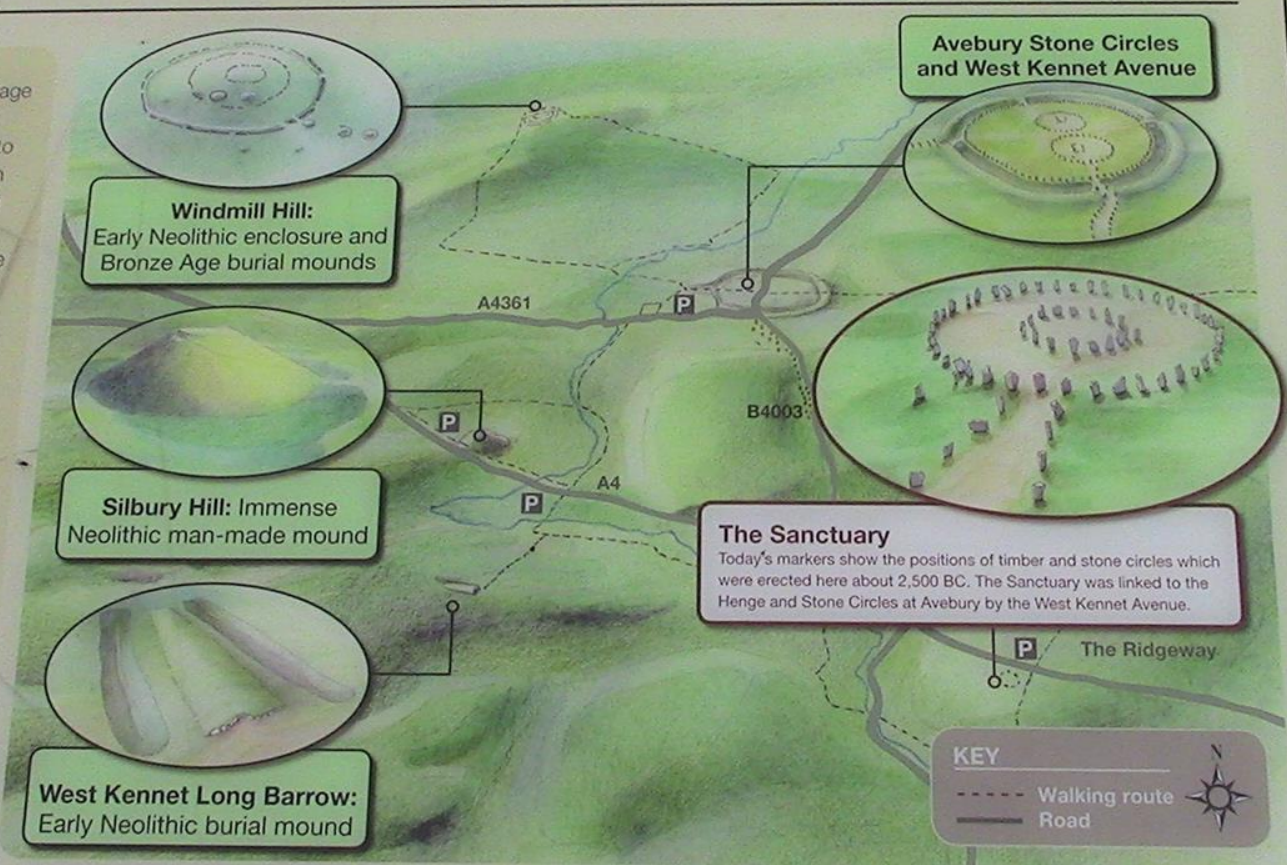
...s of the Avebury World Heritage
...ed by the National Trust and
...offer a fascinating insight into
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...the area has been used and
...monuments are all within
...each other so why not take
...tiful prehistoric landscape?

...from the Alexander Keiller
...Avebury where
...out these sites.

...ardianship of
...ed by the National Trust
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...e organisations that

...onaltrust.org.uk
...ish-heritage.org.uk
...World Heritage Site



Avebury World Heritage Site



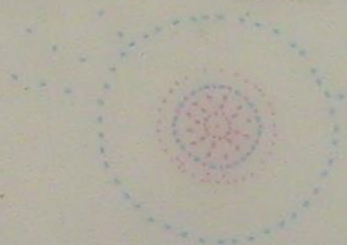
THE SANCTUARY

The Sanctuary was probably built 4,500 years ago as a ceremonial site. The concrete marker posts in front of you show the position of the original stone and wooden posts. It is thought that the wooden posts formed the original monument, but were later replaced by the stones.

A ceremonial site

The Sanctuary is thought to have been used as a ceremonial site. It was connected to the Avebury stone circle by the West Kennet Avenue, a processional way. The monument was probably in use for about 500 years.

The plan view (above right) shows the post holes as recorded by Cunnington in 1930. Red indicates holes of wooden posts and blue, the position of stones.



Discovering the Sanctuary

The Sanctuary was first noted by 17th and 18th century antiquarians, including John Aubrey and William Stukeley, and the famous diarist Samuel Pepys. The origin of its name is unknown.

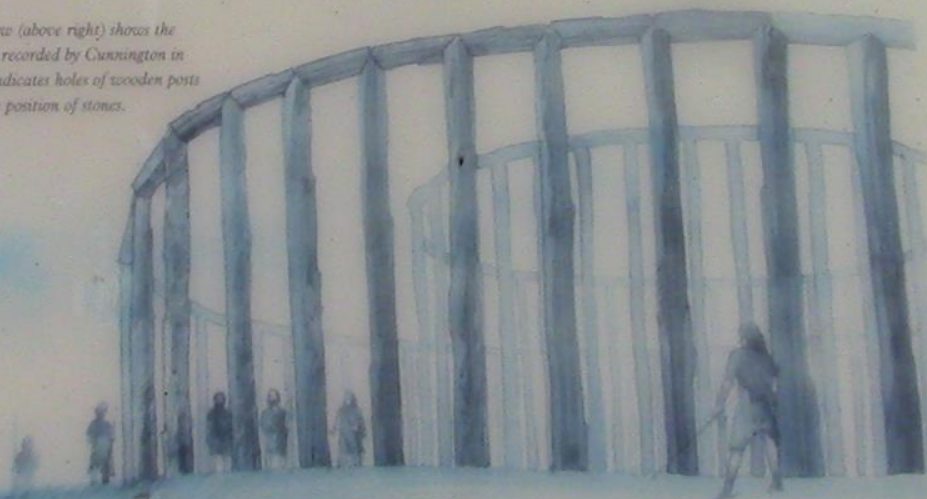


Excavation during 1930 showed in the post holes which would have held timber posts up to six metres high.

In 1930, the location was re-discovered from Stukeley's illustrations and the site was excavated. Further excavation, carried out in 1999, revealed a more complex sequence of construction and use than previously thought.



The Sanctuary as depicted by William Stukeley.








RIDGEWAY
BYWAY

IVINGHOE
BEACON
139KM 87MILES

HACKPEN HILL
7KM 4 4MILES

Who can use The Ridgeway



 Road section of The Ridgeway

*Summers only - subject to change, check signs on Ridgeway



SWINDON



You are here



Welcome to

Fyfield Down

National Nature Reserve

NATURAL
ENGLAND

This is one of the most important geological sites in Britain. Natural events have created dry valleys with spectacular quantities of sarsen stones. These now support rare and unusual lichens.

The remains of settlements, field systems, burial mounds, ancient tracks and the widespread working of sarsen stones show that people have lived and worked in this downland landscape for over 7,000 years. The reserve is part of the Avebury World Heritage Site.

Please help us look after the Reserve by:

- Keeping dogs under proper control
- not disturbing wildlife or damaging the sarsen stones

We hope that you enjoy your visit.

Please see the back of this sign for further important information, or call Natural England on 0300 060 6000.



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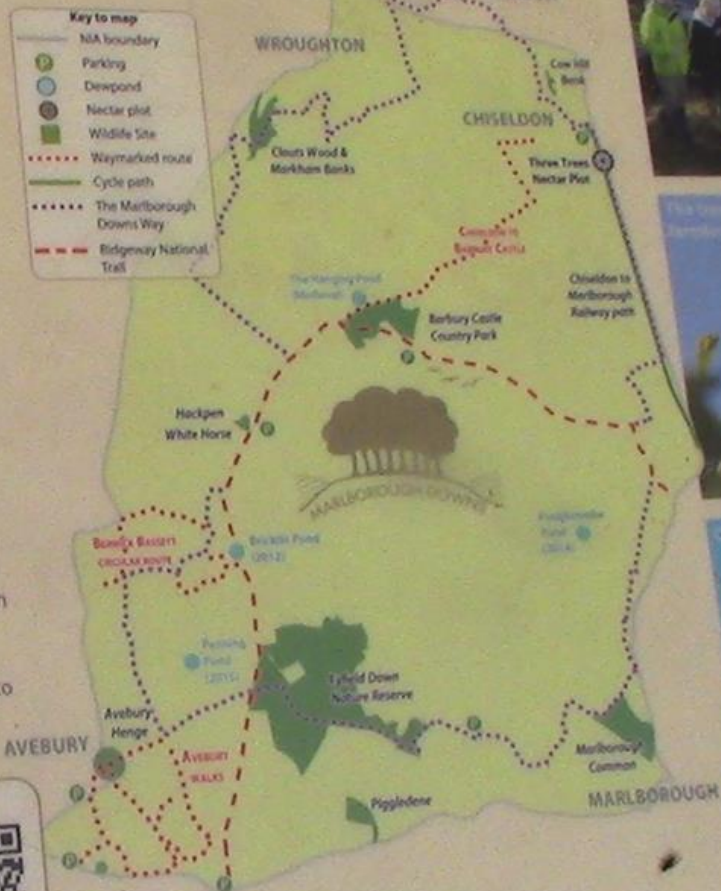


Up on the Downs

In 2012 the Marlborough Downs farmers formed a unique partnership and began to work together to make space for nature on their farms. Originally funded through the Government's Nature Improvement Area initiative, the partnership involves over **30 farms** covering **25,000 acres** of Wiltshire countryside.

The Marlborough Downs farmers are enthusiastic in their efforts to increase biodiversity. Our aims are to create joined-up habitats, develop practices that will boost wildlife, and offer local communities plenty of opportunities to get involved. Supported by **Wiltshire Council** and the **Game & Wildlife Conservation Trust**, we have initiated projects to conserve and extend flower-rich chalk grassland; protect and manage designated Wildlife Sites; provide new habitat for insect pollinators and farmland birds; and create a necklace of ponds strung across the downland landscape.

And we want to share all this with **you**, so we've also worked hard to improve access to the Downs for everyone, as well as holding lots of open events and activities on our farms. We've got to know local specialists and volunteers and a wide range of surveys and habitat management has been carried out with the help of these new friends. The whole project is underpinned by a detailed monitoring programme that will help to measure and record the environmental benefits of our unique approach to **landscape scale conservation**.



Improving access with local volunteers



This tree sprouting over flowering farmland birds



Get in touch

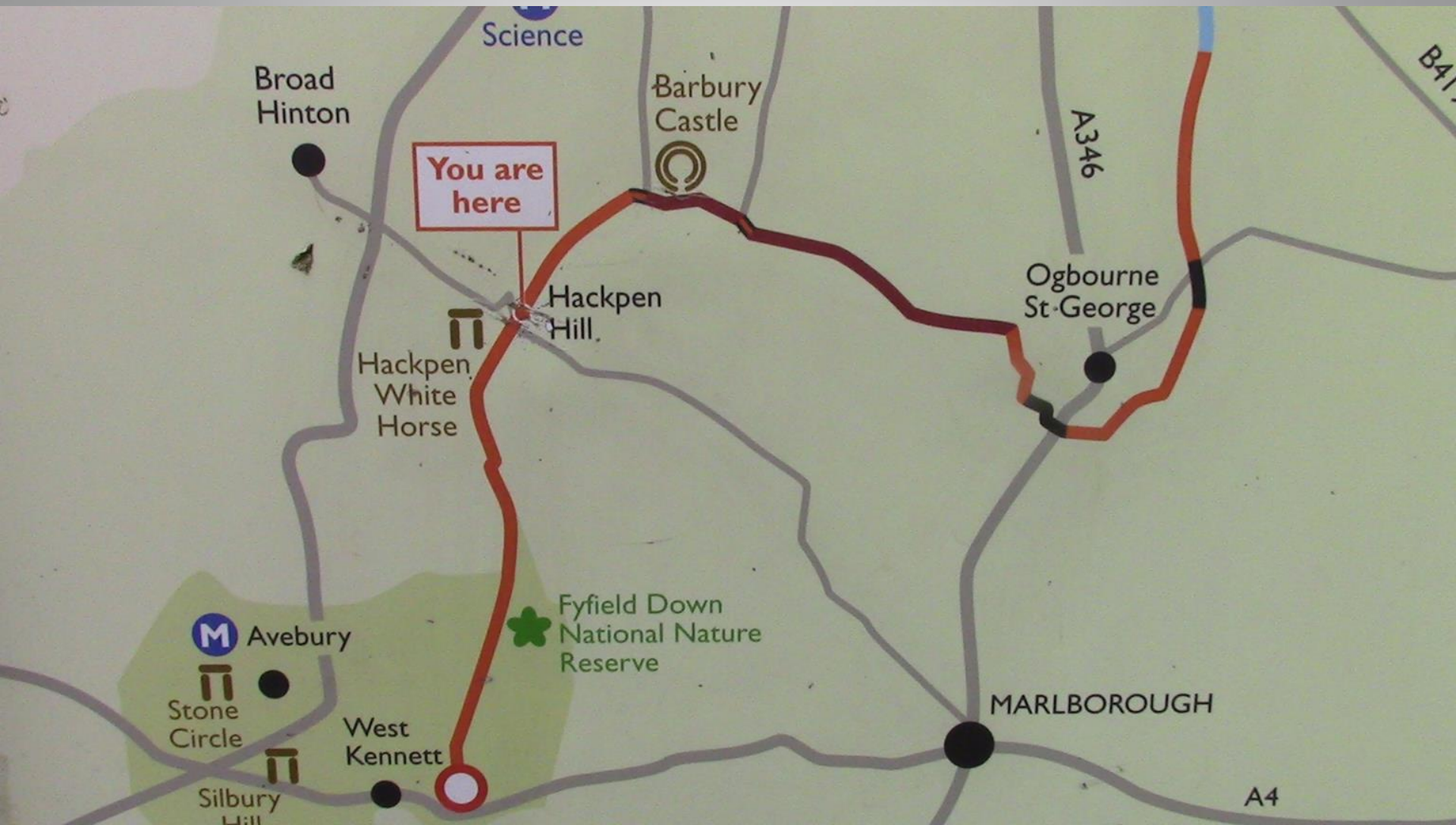
Tel 01380 871012

Email info@mdnia.org.uk

Web www.mdnia.org.uk

The project is managed by Black Sheep Countryside Management.





Broad Hinton

Science

Barbury Castle

You are here

A346

Ogbourne St-George

Hackpen Hill

Hackpen White Horse

Fyfield Down National Nature Reserve

M Avebury

Stone Circle

Silbury Hill

West Kennett

MARLBOROUGH

A4



BARBURY CASTLE COUNTRY PARK



Welcome to Barbury Castle Country Park. The site is dominated by the Iron Age hillfort and was acquired by Wiltshire County Council in 1962.

Barbury lies near the junction of several prehistoric paths, the most famous of which is the Ancient Ridgeway. You can still walk on most of this ancient track by following the Ridgeway National Trail (opened in 1973), which runs from near Avebury in Wiltshire to Donkeyhide Beacon in Buckinghamshire, a distance of some 50 miles.

Sometimes the National Trail deviates from the Ancient Ridgeway. This happens at Barbury where the modern Trail takes you through the hillfort onto another trackway called 'Sincathe's Ridge'. The Ancient Ridgeway passes below the hillfort on your left.

Between May and November, sheep graze the hillfort keeping the grass short and helping to maintain its special plant and animal communities.



Help conserve the countryside
 You can help to keep the country park as a special place for everyone to enjoy by:

- taking rubbish home (please don't throw anything away)
- leaving nothing but footprints
- staying on the paths
- staying on the paths

We hope you enjoy your visit.











**Welcome to
Herdswick
Farm**

**No
Vehicles
or
Motorcycles**

Keep dogs on lead

Be Aware.

**Cattle, Sheep
Wildlife**

**DO NOT TRESPASS
ONTO
ADJOINING LAND
PLEASE KEEP TO
THE RIDGEWAY**







Broad Hinton

Barbury Castle

A346

Ogbourne St George

Hackpen Hill

Hackpen White Horse

You are here

Fyfield Down National Nature Reserve

MARLBOROUGH

M Avebury

Stone Circle

West Kennett



Hinton

Castle

A346

Ogbourne
St George

Hackpen
Hill

Hackpen
White
Horse

You are
here

M Avebury

Fyfield Down
National Nature
Reserve

MARLBOROUGH

Stone
Circle

West
Kennett

Silbury
Hill

Overton
Hill

A4



Overton Hill to Sparsholt Firs

The Ridgeway is one of 15 National Trails in the country. These long distance routes pass through the most stunning landscapes providing the best walking, and in some cases cycling and horse riding, opportunities in Britain.

Prehistory: People were already settled

Th

The F
a sho
or rid
routes
of its f
about

Landse
in the A
much o
Ridgewa
high gro
This sec

Wildlife: There are pockets of unimproved chalk grassland found along The Ridgeway, usually on steep scarp slopes, including at Fyfield Down, Barbury Castle, White Horse Hill and the Devil's Punchbowl. Traditionally grazed by sheep and rabbits, these areas are home to a wide array of wild flowers including several species of orchids, rare butterflies and many farmland birds such as skylark, corn bunting and yellow hammer.

*Common
spotted
orchid*



... and yellow hammer.

Common
spotted
orchid



RIDGEWAY
BYWAY

RIDGEWAY

LIDDINGTON
CASTLE
9.7KM 6.1MILES

OGBOURNE
ST GEORGE



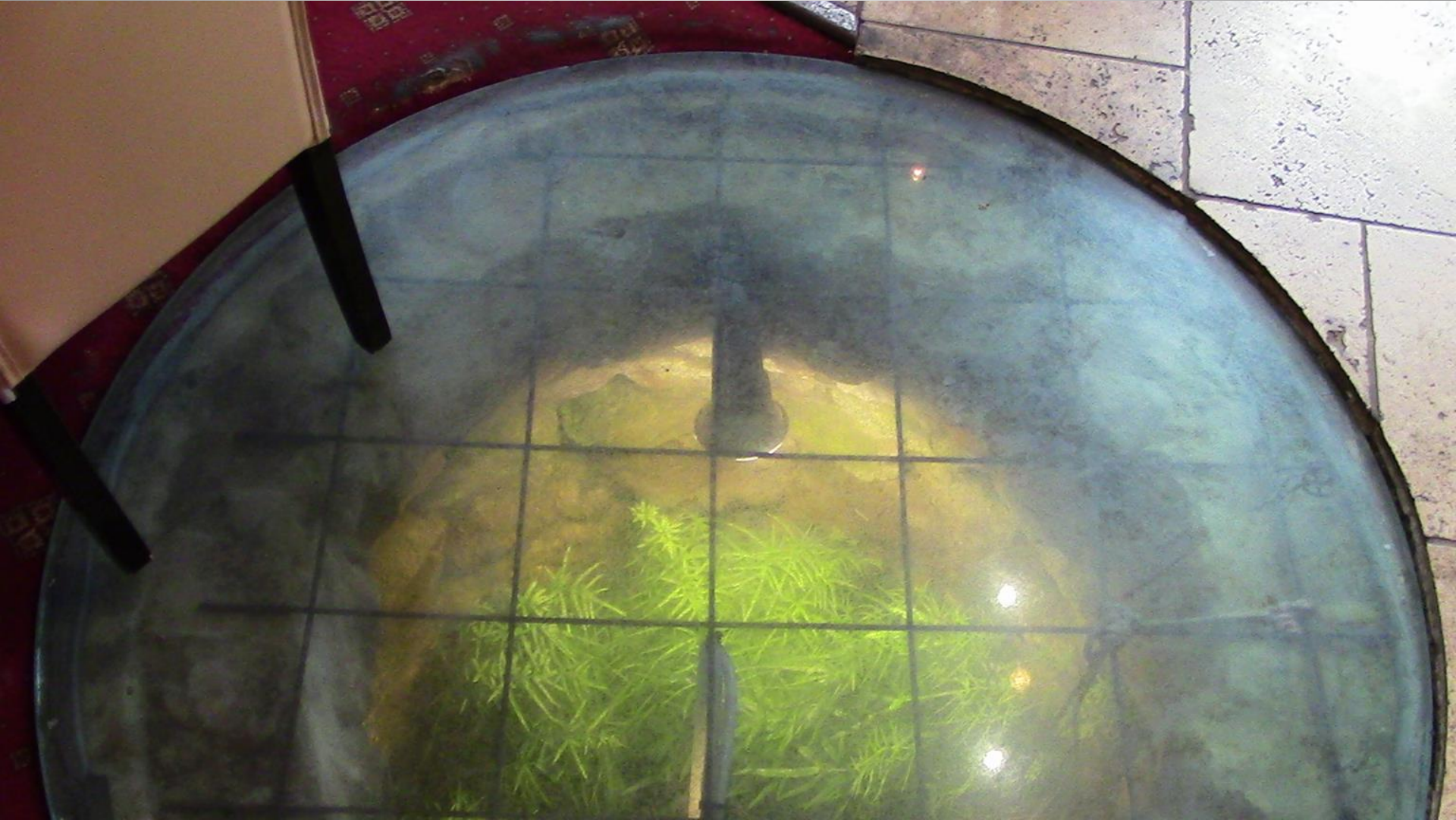


The Inn with the White Hart
Fulfilling Food - Boisterous Beers - Relaxing
Telephone: 01672 - 841445

WHITE HART
LARGE 411

SMOKEFREE

THE INN WITH THE WHITE HART





The Oldest Road

2

Ogbourne St George to Ashbury



RIDGWAY

RIDGWAY
BYWAY

BARBURY CASTLE

LITTLEINGTON CASTLE
3.4KM 5.2MILES



THE RIDGEWAY

The Ridgeway NATIONAL TRAIL

Who can use The Ridgeway

- Blue line: Pedestrians, Horses, Bicycles
- Red line: Pedestrians, Horses, Bicycles, Motorcycles
- Dark red line: Pedestrians, Horses, Bicycles, Motorcycles, Scooters
- Black line: Road section of The Ridgeway

*Summers only - subject to change, check signs on Ridgeway

The map shows the Ridgeway National Trail routes around Swindon and Marlborough. Key locations include Swindon, Marlborough, Wroughton, Chiseldon, Liddington Castle, Fox Hill, Aldbourne, and Overton. Landmarks like Avebury, Stonehenge, and various castles are marked. A pink box labeled 'You are here' is located near Ogbourne St George's. The map includes a scale bar (0-5 miles/km) and a north arrow.

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Rest Awhile In Memory Of
PAUL PARKER
Aged 33 Years
Who loved Wiltshire and the Ridgeway











RIDGEWAY
BRIDLEWAY

RIDGEWAY
BRIDLEWAY

PERMISSIVE
FOOTPATH TO
LIDDINGTON CASTLE











LIDDINGTON PARISH COUNCIL 2000

N
SALISBURY
LONDON
MARLBOROUGH
AVEBURY
BARBURY CASTLE
WILSDON

AD



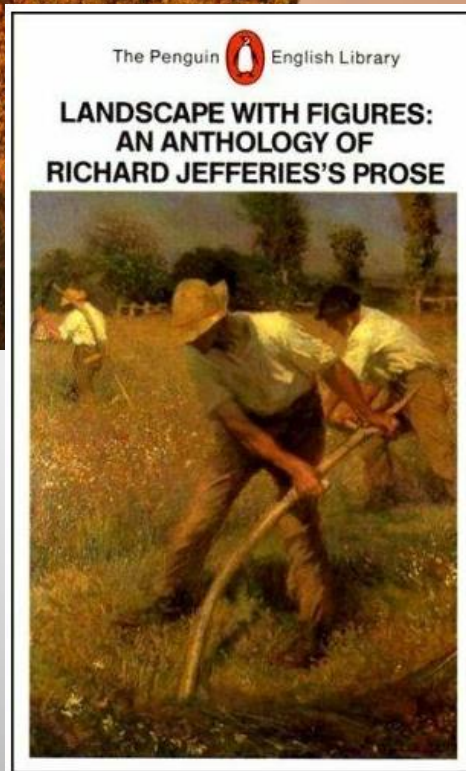
2000

~ LIDDINGTON PARISH COUNCIL ~

THIS VIEWING TABLE COMMEMORATES THE
START OF THE NEW MILLENNIUM. IT WAS
ERECTED BY THE PARISH COUNCIL WITH THE
SUPPORT AND HELP OF THE STAFF AND PUPILS
OF THE RIDGEWAY SCHOOL, WROUGHTON, THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY AND ENGLISH HERITAGE

RICHARD JEFFERIES

VISIONARY AUTHOR AND
NATURALIST (1848-1887)



JEFFERIES, Richard (1848–87), Wiltshire writer about nature and countrymen, son of a farmer at Coate (Jefferies Museum) outside Swindon. The best of his copious writings are *The Gamekeeper at Home* (1878), *Wild Life in a Southern County* (1879), *The Amateur Poacher* (1879), *Hodge and his Masters* (1880) – about the Wiltshire farm labourer – and his two children’s books *Wood Magic* (1881) and *Bevis, The Story of a Boy* (1882). But he had little gift of extracting and intensifying essences. A perch Jefferies much loved was the Iron Age hill-fort of Liddington Castle, which now looks down at night on the violet street lights of an industrial Swindon more than double the size of the little railway and market town he knew.



“It is eternity now. I am in the midst of it. It is about me in the sunshine; I am in it as the butterfly in the light-laden air. Nothing has to come; it is now. Now is eternity; now is the immortal life.”

– Richard Jefferies, *Story of My Heart: My Autobiography*

tags: eternity, life

“Oak follows oak, and elm ranks with elm, however many times reduplicated, their beauty only increases. So, too, the summer days; the sun rises on the same grasses and green hedges, there is the same blue sky, but did we ever have enough of them? No, not in a hundred years!”

– Richard Jefferies, *The Life Of The Fields*

“The exceeding beauty of the earth, in her splendour of life, yields a new thought with every petal. The hours when the mind is absorbed by beauty are the only hours when we really live...”

– Richard Jefferies, *The Life Of The Fields*







VEGETARIAN STARTERS

Onion Bhaji	£4.25
Onion and potato, deep fried with gram flour until golden brown.	
Corn & Potato Cake (Wheat)	£4.25
potato and corn mash, mixed with light spice, then deep fried until golden brown.	
Chilli (Dairy) (Soya)	£5.95
Indian style cheese tossed with fresh garlic, ginger, bell pepper with onion, green chilli, spring onion, soya and sweet chilli sauce.	
Onion & Spinach Samosa (Dairy) (Wheat)	£4.95
Traditional approach to the samosa.	
Spring Roll (Wheat) (Soya)	£4.95
mixed vegetables with sesame oil, soya sauce, rolled in a delicate pastry dough.	

NON VEGETARIAN STARTERS

Lollypop (Egg) (Wheat)	£6.25
Meatballs marinated with fresh ginger, garlic, coriander, seasoned then mixed with corn flour and deep fried until golden.	
or Lamb Tikka (Dairy)	£5.50
Malai Tikka (Dairy) (Egg) (Nuts)	£5.95
Delicious delicacy, this chicken barbecue evokes images of the dunes roaring camp fires and lifting folk music. These chicken tikkas are mildly flavoured with cheddar cheese.	
Chicken (Dairy)	£7.45
Chicken chop marinated in a blend of yoghurt, herbs and spices to marinate for 24 hours before cooking in the tandoori.	
Sheek Kebab (Egg)	£4.95
Chicken blended with medium spices and garlic, then deep cooked in the tandoori clay oven.	
Chicken (Dairy) (Egg)	£6.50
Portion of tender lamb tikka, Lucknow style and a piece of chicken tikka.	
Chicken (Dairy)	£6.95
Portion of leg or breast.	
Chana Puree (Wheat)	£5.95
Chickpeas with chana dal, red chillies and whole spices, deep fried.	
Chicken (Egg) (Wheat)	£6.45
Chicken with chana dal, red chillies and whole spices, deep fried.	

SEAFOOD STARTERS

Salmon (Nuts) (Fish)	£8.50
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TANDOORI DISHES (TRADITIONAL)

Chicken Tikka (Dairy)	£9.95
Lamb Tikka (Dairy)	£10.95
Tandoori Chicken (Dairy)	£12.45
On the bone, 3 pieces of chicken that includes leg of chicken and breast.	
Chicken Malai Tikka (Nuts) (Dairy)	£10.95
Mixed Chicken Tikka (Egg) (Dairy)	£10.95
Lucknow Sheek Kebab (Egg)	£9.95
Shashlick (Chicken or Lamb) (Dairy)	£11.95
King Prawn Shashlick (Fish) (Dairy)	£14.95
Tandoori King Prawn (Fish) (Dairy)	£13.95
Salmon Tikka (Fish)	£14.45
Salmon fish marinated in yogurt, garlic and ginger paste with a mix of Indian spice, cooked in Tandoori Clay oven.	
Tandoori Mixed Grill (Fish) (Dairy) (Egg)	£15.95
Very popular dish. A selection of Tandoori king prawn, Tandoori chicken, lamb chops, sheek kebab and Reshmi kebab served with a special garnish.	

THE BURJ HOUSE SPECIALITIES

Duck Duplaza (Dairy)	£13.95
Roasted duck breast, sliced onion, bell pepper, cooked in bhuna style with light spice and tomato sauce.	
Duck Lemon Grass (Nuts) (Dairy)	£15.45
Breast of duck cooked in tangy sweet and sour curry, flavoured with fresh lemongrass. Of Thai origin given an Indian twist, garnished with fresh coriander and lemon grass.	
Roasted Lamb and Duck Special (Dairy) (Celery)	£13.95
Chef's special recipe. Please tell the waiting staff if you would like it mild, medium, or hot.	
Burj Special Chicken (Nuts) (Dairy)	£11.95
Roasted chicken tikka cut in julienne pieces, prepared with cream, cashew nut, tomato, mushroom, and saffron with a touch of grand marnier.	
Chicken or Lamb Kalimiri Chettinad (Nuts) ♣♣	£12.45
A classic peri-peri chicken flavour with crushed black pepper, chilli, and tamarind extract. Well balanced and an equally hot companion.	
Chicken or Lamb Handi Adraki (Dairy) ♣♣	£12.45
Central Indian style of cooking. Spring chicken or lamb with onion, tomato, ginger and coarsely ground spices, finished with fresh fenugreek.	
Kolapuri Chicken or Lamb (Dairy) ♣♣	£12.95
A famous dish made during the Moghul era using black onion seed, chunks of mustard lamb/chicken infused with garam masala and	

CHEF'S SPECIAL CHOICE

Our chef is quite happy to select food for you. Please tell our waiting staff how you would like the food, i.e. mild, medium, or hot and whether you prefer your food creamy or with a specific flavour i.e. coconut etc.

Prices start from	£10.95
Vegetarian / Chicken / Lamb / King Prawn / Mixed Seafood (i.e. tiger prawns, scallop, fish, squid, mussels)	

VEGETARIAN DISHES

All vegetarian dishes are served as a main course or as a side portion.

Side £4.50 Main £7.50

Methi Mattar Malai (Nuts) (Dairy)	
Roasted fenugreek leaves, spinach, and peas in a light spicy creamy sauce.	
Mushroom Mattar (Nuts) (Dairy)	
Mushroom and peas in a tomato and yogurt creamy sauce.	
Mixed Vegetable Curry	
Fresh seasonal vegetables cooked in light spices and an onion and tomato gravy.	
Palak (Spinach) (Dairy)	
Red kidney beans cooked with spinach, fenugreek leaves and light spices in a creamy sauce.	
Bombay Aloo	
Baby potato gently spiced and cooked with tomatoes and chopped onions.	
Chanaa Masala	
Chickpeas cooked with onions, tomato, garlic, ginger, fenugreek leaves and light spicy sauce.	
Rajma Masala	
Red kidney beans cooked with spinach, fenugreek leaves and light spice and creamy sauce.	
Begun Massala	
Whole baby aubergines cooked with cumin seeds, curry leaves, onion and tomato gravy.	
Tarka Dall (Dairy)	
Red and yellow lentils cooked with butter, onion, tomato, ginger, garlic and cumin/mustard seeds.	
Dall Palak Mushroom (Dairy)	
Cooked mixed lentils with spinach and mushroom, coriander and tomato.	
Aloo Gobi	
Baby potato and cauliflower cooked with cumin seeds, curry leaves, onion, tomato, and spicy Bhuna style sauce.	
Aloo Begun	
Baby potato and whole baby aubergines cooked with cumin seeds, curry leaves, onion, tomato, and spicy Bhuna style sauce.	

A combination of tender lamb tikka, succulent sheek kebab and a piece of chicken tikka.

Tandoori Chicken (Dairy) <i>On the bone, piece of leg or breast.</i>	£6.95
Chicken Chaat Puree (Wheat)	£5.95
Shami Kebab (Egg) (Wheat) <i>Lamb mince with chana dal, red chillies and whole spices, deep fried.</i>	£6.45

SEAFOOD STARTERS

Kalnoji Jinga (Nuts) (Fish) <i>Jumbo king prawns marinated with roasted gram flour, cashew nuts, yogurt, cream, roasted kalonji and cooked in the tandoori clay oven.</i>	£8.50
Garlic King Prawn (Dairy) (Fish) <i>Jumbo king prawns marinated in fresh garlic, coriander and mozzarella cheese.</i>	£8.95
Prawn Kaliwad (Fish) <i>Tiger prawns marinated in garlic, ginger, seasoned with salt & pepper, lemon juice, dipped in gram flour and deep fried.</i>	£5.95
Garlic Chilli Squid (Fish) (Soya) <i>Squid tossed with garlic, chilli, soya and bell pepper.</i>	£5.95
Grilled Atlantic Scallop (Fish) <i>Scallops marinated with olive oil, dill leaves, seasoning, and light spices, cooked in a pan grill served with tomato chutney.</i>	£7.25
Salmon Tikka (Dairy) (Fish) <i>Salmon fish marinated in yogurt, garlic and ginger paste and mix of Indian spice, cooked in Tandoori Clay oven.</i>	£6.95

POPULAR STARTERS

Burj Signature Platter (Egg) (Dairy) (Fish) <i>A selection of jumbo king prawns, lamb chop, Salmon tikka and a chicken lollypop.</i>	£10.95
Mixed Vegetable Platter (Wheat) (Dairy) <i>Three types of vegetable starters selected by our chef.</i>	£6.25
Burj Seafood Platter (Fish) (Dairy) <i>Three types of seafood starters selected by our chef.</i>	£8.95

TRADITIONAL CURRIES

A sauce based on a traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

Chicken or Lamb	£9.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£10.50
Tiger Prawn	£11.50
King Prawn	£11.50
Vegetarian	£12.50

Roasted chicken tikka cut in julienne pieces, prepared with cream, cashew nut, tomato, mushroom, and saffron with a touch of grand marnier.

Chicken or Lamb Kalimiri Chettinad (Nuts) ♣♣ <i>A classic peri-peri chicken flavour with crushed black pepper, chilli, and tamarind extract. Well balanced and an equally hot companion.</i>	£12.45
Chicken or Lamb Handi Adraki (Dairy) ♣♣ <i>Central Indian style of cooking. Spring chicken or lamb with onion, tomato, ginger and coarsely ground spices, finished with fresh fenugreek.</i>	£12.45
Kolapuri Chicken or Lamb (Dairy) ♣♣ <i>A famous dish made during the Moghul era using black onion seed, chunks of mustard lamb/chicken infused with garam massala and crushed ginger in a light sauce.</i>	£12.95
Mother Chicken (Wheat) (Celery) (Egg) (Mustard) ♣♣ <i>A favourite in South India. Stir fried breast chicken cooked with diced onion, tomato, mustard seed, Kashmiri chilli, black pepper and fresh coriander.</i>	£11.95
Banjara Chicken (Egg) (Wheat) ♣♣ <i>Stir fried chicken breast cooked with green and red pepper strips in a juicy North Indian sauce.</i>	£11.95
Dal Gosht (Mustard) ♣ <i>Tender lamb marinated in mixed spice and yogurt for at least 24 hours and served with yellow (chana) lentils, red onion, and green chillies.</i>	£11.95
Murgh Lababder (Nuts) (Egg) <i>Tender pieces of succulent chicken with Rajastani spices and an age old cooking technique. (Served with eggs)</i>	£12.95
Lamb Shank Rogan ♣ <i>A king of curries. A classic Kashmiri dish cooked with whole lamb shanks in a rich onion and fresh tomato puree.</i>	£14.95
Lamb Rara ♣ <i>A North Indian dish. Tender pieces of lamb and lamb mince cooked with onion, tomato, garlic, and ginger; a secret recipe of our award winning chef.</i>	£12.50
Lamb Rack <i>Tender pieces of finished rack of lamb marinated with special herbs, seasoning, yogurt, a touch of mint 24 hours before preparing. Served with sautéed vegetables.</i>	£14.50
Lamb Chop Masala (Dairy) <i>Lamb chop cooked with black pepper, mixed spices and gravy</i>	£14.50
Goan Chicken Curry (Mustard) ♣ <i>Chicken prepared with goan spices, coconut milk, curry leaves, and mustard seeds, served with seasoning / gram massala.</i>	£11.50 tomato
Garlic Chilli Chicken or Lamb (Celery) (Yogurt) ♣ <i>Chicken or Lamb cooked with fresh garlic chilli, onion and pepper served with a separate accompaniment of a spicy, tangy sauce.</i>	£12.95
Butter Chicken (Dairy) (Nuts) <i>Chicken breast cooked in a Tandoori clay oven, mixed with cashew nuts,</i>	£11.95

Larka Dahi (Dairy)

Red and yellow lentils cooked with butter, garlic and cumin / mustard seeds.

Dall Palak Mushroom (Dairy)

Cooked mixed lentils with spinach and mushroom.

Aloo Gobi

Baby potato and cauliflower cooked with onion, tomato, and spicy Bhuna style sauce.

Aloo Begun

Baby potato and whole baby aubergines cooked with onion, tomato, and spicy.

Aloo Palak (Dairy)

Baby potato and sautéed spinach cooked with onion, tomato, and spicy.

Palak Paneer (Nuts) (Dairy)

Homemade Indian style cheese cooked with onion, tomato, and spicy.

Paneer Butter Masala (Nuts) (Dairy)

Homemade Indian style cheese cooked with onion, tomato, and spicy.

Dal Makhani (Dairy)

Red kidney beans, black whole urid and yellow lentils, cooked with onion, tomato, garlic, ginger, butter and fresh cream.

Rajma Chanaa Massala

Red kidney beans and chick peas cooked with onion, tomato, garlic, finer, fenugreek leaves, mixed spices and fresh cream.

Vindi Bhaji (okra)

Stir fried okra gently prepared in dry spices.

Khatte baingan (baby aubergine) (Mustard)

Baby aubergine cooked in a liquor made from onion, tomato, and coriander seeds.

RICE

Steam Basmati Rice

Basmati Pilau Rice (Dairy)

Burj Special Rice (v) (Dairy)

Egg Fried Rice with Peas (Egg) (Dairy)

Mushroom Fried Rice (Dairy)

Jeera Rice (Dairy)

Lemon Rice (Dairy) (mustard)

Prawn Rice (Dairy)

Coconut Rice (Dairy)

Vegetable Platter (Egg) (Dairy) (Fish) of jumbo king prawns, lamb chop, and a chicken lollypop.	£10.95
Vegetable Platter (Wheat) (Dairy) of vegetable starters selected by our chef.	£6.25
Seafood Platter (Fish) (Dairy) of seafood starters selected by our chef.	£8.95

TRADITIONAL CURRIES

based on a traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

Chicken or Lamb	£9.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£10.50
Chicken or Lamb	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£7.95

Chicken or Lamb	£9.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£10.50
Chicken or Lamb	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£7.95
Chicken or Lamb	£9.50
Chicken or Lamb	£10.50
Chicken or Lamb	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£7.95
Chicken or Lamb	£9.50
Chicken or Lamb	£10.50
Chicken or Lamb	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£7.95

CLASSIC DISHES

based on a traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

Chicken or Lamb	£10.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£13.50
Chicken or Lamb	£8.95

based on a traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

Chicken or Lamb	£10.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£13.50
Chicken or Lamb	£8.95

based on a traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

Chicken or Lamb	£10.50
Chicken Tikka or Lamb Tikka	£11.50
Chicken or Lamb	£12.50
Chicken or Lamb	£13.50
Chicken or Lamb	£8.95

onion, tomato, garlic, and ginger; a secret recipe of our award winning chef.

Lamb Rack Tender pieces of finished rack of lamb marinated with special herbs, seasoning, yogurt, a touch of mint 24 hours before preparing. Served with sautéed vegetables.	£14.50
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Lamb Chop Masala (Dairy) Lamb chop cooked with black pepper, mixed spices and gravy	£14.50
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Goan Chicken Curry (Mustard) † Chicken prepared with goan spices, coconut milk, curry leaves, and mustard seeds, served with seasoning / gram massala.	£11.50 tomato
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Garlic Chilli Chicken or Lamb (Celery) (Yogurt) † Chicken or Lamb cooked with fresh garlic chilli, onion and pepper pepper with a separate accompaniment of a spicy, tangy sauce.	£12.95
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Butter Chicken (Dairy) (Nuts) Chicken breast cooked in a Tandoori clay oven, mixed with cashew nuts, tomato, butter, fresh cream. A mild curry with sweet and sour flavours.	£11.95
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Chicken or Lamb Spinach Balti	£11.95
Lamb Navarin	£11.95

A ragout of lamb and potatoes. Named after the navet (turnip),
originally the main accompanying vegetable. This dish has been
given an Indian twist with baby potatoes.

Chicken or Lamb Gunpowder (Dairy) Apart from pickles, spicy gun powders are another form of spicing up many dishes and are the mother of all powders. Very popular in South India.	£11.95
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Stir Fried Chilli Chicken or Lamb (Egg) (Wheat)	£12.95
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Battered chicken cooked in a smoking wok with peppers, red onions,
spring onions. A marriage of Indian and Chinese spices.

SEAFOOD DISHES

Kerala Fish Curry (Fish) (Mustard) † † Fillet of sea bass cooked South Indian style, mustard seeds, fresh curry leaves, onion, tomato, coconut milk and a touch of tamarind.	£13.95
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Goan Fish Curry (Fish) (Mustard) † Salmon fish cooked with Goan spices, coconut milk, curry leaves, tomato and mustard seeds, served with seasoning / garam massala.	£13.95
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Fish Rara (Fish) (Mustard) † Stir fried white boneless fish tossed with onion, garlic, pepper and coriander, cooked North Indian style.	£12.95
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Tamarind King Prawn (Mustard) † Fresh water jumbo king prawns cooked with tamarind sauce and a touch of mango, delicately cooked with light spice and coconut milk.	£12.95
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King Prawn Malai Curry (Mustard) † Fresh water king prawn cooked with various spices, coconut milk, cream, and a touch of Dijon mustard.	£13.95
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Garlic Chilli Squid (Fish) (Soya)	£12.50
--	--------

Baby aubergine cooked in a liquor made from onions, red chillies and
coriander seeds

RICE

Steam Basmati Rice
Basmati Pilau Rice (Dairy)
Burj Special Rice (v) (Dairy)
Egg Fried Rice with Peas (Egg) (Dairy)
Mushroom Fried Rice (Dairy)
Jeera Rice (Dairy)
Lemon Rice (Dairy) (mustard)
Prawn Rice (Dairy)
Coconut Rice (Mustard) (Nuts)

BREAD

Plain Naan (Wheat)
Butter Naan (Dairy) (Wheat)
Garlic Naan (Wheat)
Peshwari Naan (Nuts) (Wheat)
Keema Naan (Wheat)
Kulcha Naan (Wheat)
Paratha (Wheat)
Stuffed Paratha (Wheat)
Tandoori Roti (Wheat)
Chapatti (Wheat)

ACCOMPANIMENTS

Mixed Raita	£2.
Chips	£3.
Green Salad	£2.
Plain Papadum	80p
Spicy Papadum	80p
Mint and Coriander Sauce (Dairy)	70p
Mango Chutney	70p
Chutney Tray per person (Dairy)	70p
Onion Salad	70p
Mixed Pickle (Mustard)	70p
Tamarind Sauce	70p

is no introduction.

(Dairy) - Very mild dish cooked with nuts and butter.

Well cooked, medium hot with different spices, onion, pile of fresh tomato in a thick sauce.

Dishes are medium to hot, well spiced and cooked in butter, fried tomatoes on top.

(Dairy) - A mild curry with tropical fruits and chili sauce.

Sweet, sour, hot and saucy.

CLASSIC DISHES

Traditional range of Indian spices, giving a rich flavour.

- Chicken Tikka £10.50
- Chicken or Lamb Tikka £11.50
- Chicken £12.50
- Chicken £13.50
- Chicken £8.95

(V) - Hot favourite. Food cooked with onions, green pepper and chillies. Garnishes with coriander and ginger.

(V) - A very popular dish that does not need any introduction.

(V) - Massala, Bhuna style. Fresh green chillies give a lovely taste.

(V) - A very popular dish in the British curry industry.

(V) - Sweet and sour, cooked with lentils.

(V) - (Dairy) - Briskly fried chopped onions, herbs and spices cooked in a thick onion gravy.

(V) - Medium dish, well spiced, cooked with fresh spinach.

(V) - Medium dish cooked with fenugreek leaves in a thick sauce.

BIRYANI DISHES

- All will be cooked by our chef in Hyderabadi style that is most popular. All biryani is served with mixed vegetable curry.
- Chicken Biryani (Dairy) (Egg) £12.95
- Chicken Biryani (Dairy) (Egg) £13.50
- Chicken Biryani (Dairy) (Egg) £13.95
- Chicken Biryani (Dairy) (Egg) £14.95
- Chicken Biryani (Dairy) (Egg) £11.95

Spices and herbs are another form of spicing up many dishes and are the mother of all powders. Very popular in South India.

Stir Fried Chilli Chicken or Lamb (Egg) (Wheat) £12.95
Battered chicken cooked in a smoking wok with peppers, red onions, spring onions. A marriage of Indian and Chinese spices.

SEAFOOD DISHES

Kerala Fish Curry (Fish) (Mustard) ♣ ♣ £13.95
Fillet of sea bass cooked South Indian style, mustard seeds, fresh curry leaves, onion, tomato, coconut milk and a touch of tamarind.

Goan Fish Curry (Fish) (Mustard) ♣ £13.95
Salmon fish cooked with Goan spices, coconut milk, curry leaves, tomato and mustard seeds, served with seasoning / garam massala.

Fish Rara (Fish) (Mustard) ♣ £12.95
Stir fried white boneless fish tossed with onion, garlic, pepper and coriander, cooked North Indian style.

Tamarind King Prawn (Mustard) ♣ £12.95
Fresh water jumbo king prawns cooked with tamarind sauce and a touch of mango, delicately cooked with light spice and coconut milk.

King Prawn Malal Curry (Mustard) ♣ £13.95
Fresh water king prawn cooked with various spices, coconut milk, cream, and a touch of Dijon mustard.

Garlic Chilli Squid (Fish) (Soya) £12.50
Squid tossed with garlic, chilli, soya and bell pepper.

Galda Chingri Massala (Mustard) ♣ £15.95
A Persian / West Indian dish cooked with jumbo king prawns (in the shell) using mixed spices, onion, tomato, mustard sauce and mixed with curry leaves to make the dish really rich.

Vasha Chingri (Mustard) £15.95
Very popular in West Bengal in India and Bangladesh. Jumbo king prawns (in the shell) cooked with saffron, spices from Bengal, with fresh tossed spinach.

Garlic Chilli King Prawn (Celery) ♣ £13.95
King prawn cooked with fresh garlic chilli, onion, and pepper, served with a separate accompanying spicy tangy sauce.

King Prawn Nagoori (Dairy) £14.95
Saffron and garlic flavoured king prawns cooked in the Tandoor. Served with spiced sauteed mushrooms.

(?) Allergen warning Medium ♣ Hot ♣♣ Very Hot ♣♣♣

- Peshwari Naan (Nuts) (Wheat) £3.95
- Keema Naan (Wheat) £3.45
- Kulcha Naan (Wheat) £3.45
- Paratha (Wheat) £3.45
- Stuffed Paratha (Wheat) £3.95
- Tandoori Roti (Wheat) £2.95
- Chapatti (Wheat) £1.95

ACCOMPANIMENTS

- Mixed Raita £2.95
- Chips £3.95
- Green Salad £2.95
- Plain Papadum 80p
- Spicy Papadum 80p
- Mint and Coriander Sauce (Dairy) 70p
- Mango Chutney 70p
- Chutney Tray per person (Dairy) 70p
- Onion Salad 70p
- Mixed Pickle (Mustard) 70p
- Tamarind Sauce 70p

SET MENUS

We can only cater for tables of four and above.

Burj Special Set Meal £22.50pp
A selection of the finest dishes from our main chef's own collection, prepared as a feast fit for emperors.

Papadum with selection of chutney • Mixed Kebab • Chef special lamb

• Goan Chicken Curry • Mixed vegetable curry • Tarka dall

• Selection of rice and breads

• Gulub jam (Indian sweets) or any other desserts.

The Royal Family Meal £25.00pp
Papadum with selection of chutneys • Burj signature platter

• Chef special lamb • Chicken gunpowder • Mixed vegetables

• Methi motor malai • Selection of rice and breads

• Gulub jam (Indian sweets) or any other desserts.



RIDGEWAY
BYWAY

RIDGEWAY
BYWAY

Bishopstone
1.6 km 1 mile
Bridleway



WARNING
PREGNANT
SHEEP
KEEP DOGS
ON LEADS

WARNING
Grazing!
Keep dogs on leads!







Restricted
Byway
only
except for
access

STONE
Restricted
Byway

DRINKING
WATER





TROUGH WATER
FOR ANIMALS
NO WASHING



30

ASHBURY

Wantage
B4507

Rise & Crown A



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ARKELL'S ALP
WWW.ROSEANDCROWNINN.COM

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Tuesday - 12:00 - 10:00
Wednesday - 12:00 - 10:00
Thursday - 12:00 - 10:00
Friday - 12:00 - 10:00
Saturday - 12:00 - 10:00
Sunday - 12:00 - 10:00

10% DISCOUNT
AT PARKS
WITH
THIS CARD
IN THE HAND
THE KING IS
THE BEST

Rose-Crown
Breakfast
every Saturday
9-11

Rite

5 DEADLY TERMS USED BY A WOMAN

1- FINE

This is the word women use to end an argument when she knows she is right and you need to shut up

2- NOTHING

Means "Something" and you need to be worried

3- GO AHEAD

This is a dare, not permission, don't do it

4- WHATEVER

A woman's way of saying screw you

5-IT'S OK

She is thinking long and hard on how and when you will pay for your mistake.

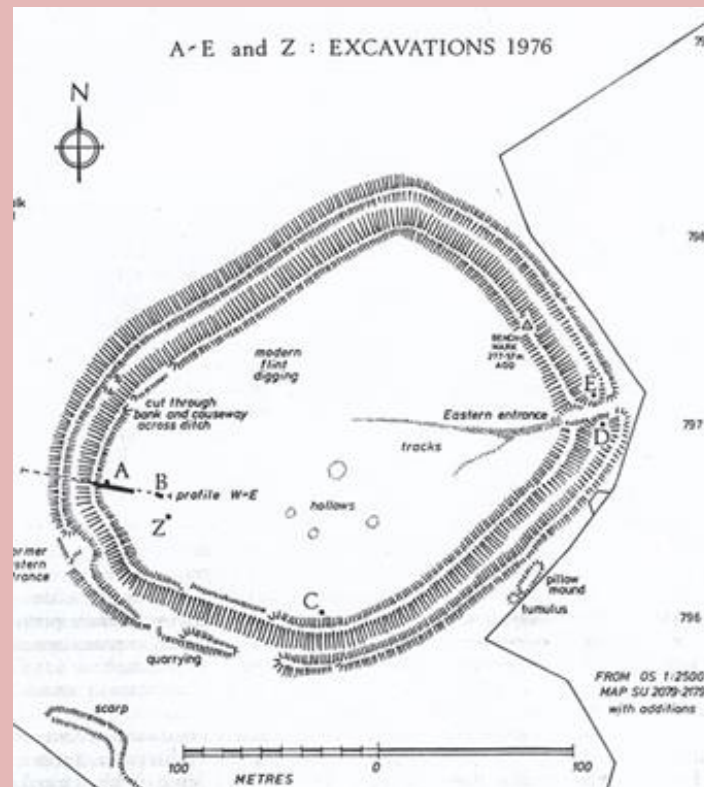
Liddington Castle—

—possible location of a battle which

probably occurred, led by a famous commander who

probably did not exist.....

“King Arthur”



“We come, last in the fifth century and first in the sixth, to Arthur....I think we can dispose of him quite briefly. He owes his place in our history books to a ‘no smoke without fire’ school of thought....The fact of the matter is that there is no historical evidence about Arthur; we must reject him from our histories and, above all, from the titles of our books.”

—David Dumville, “Sub-Roman Britain: History and Legend,” in History 62(205), July 1977

“No survey of warlords in post-Roman Britain would be complete without at least a small section on Arthur. Having said that, it is hard to know if Arthur belongs anywhere near a history book. With some of the previous characters we have looked at, question marks have been raised over their authenticity as genuinely historical figures. However, nowhere do these question marks loom larger than with Arthur.”

—Stuart Laycock, Warlords: the Struggle for Power in Post-Roman Britain (2009)

Two essays for you (email attachments, .pdf files)

-RONALD HUTTON,
WITCHES, DRUIDS, AND KING ARTHUR (2003)

2

Arthur and the Academics

Many people have studied, and continue to study, the impact of the Arthurian legend upon the imagination of poets, novelists and artists. Less frequently discussed is the impact of that legend upon the minds of modern historians and archaeologists.¹ The reason is obvious enough: that in the later two-thirds of this century these professional scholars are generally supposed to have been immune to the lure of romance, confining themselves to the pragmatic evaluation of objective data. Such a view tends to be associated with a concept of the academy as essentially a sealed community, immune to influence from enthusiasts outside it and having in turn a minimal effect upon the creative imagination of the wider society; it is supposed to educate with fact, not to inspire with myth. This, at least, is the ideal to which it aspires. Had that ideal been even remotely attainable then the story of modern scholarly attitudes to the historical Arthur would be infinitely less engrossing, less endearing, and less sad.

It must be admitted at once that Arthur has always caused problems to historians, for ever since his legend became internationally renowned, over eight hundred years ago, there have been writers to cast doubt on his very existence. The list of such sceptics stretches from William of Newburgh in the twelfth century, through Sir Walter Raleigh in the sixteenth and John Milton in the seventeenth, to a clutch of respected authors around 1900. What rescued him from them in earlier periods was mostly blind faith, but for the next hundred years he has depended almost wholly upon two

Antaeol. J. 153 (1996), 1-59

Liddington Castle and the Battle of Badon: Excavations and Research 1976

By SUSAN HIRST and PHILIP RAHTZ

with contributions by EMMA ASHTON, RICHARD BRADLEY, HUGH CARTER,
J. D. R. DAVIES, JULIE GARDINER, JENNY STEVENS, and ROBIN TAYLOR

Small-scale excavations in 1976 demonstrated that the hillfort of Liddington Castle was first defended in the Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age, though there had been earlier use of the hilltop. The initial defences were of timber and turf, later enlarged to a more massive dump rampart; there was evidence of at least two or three phases in these works. In the interior of the fort, a shaft of uncertain date was located, and a small pit or emplacement of the Early or Middle Iron Age. Test pits in the entrance area suggested a possible refurbishment. Finds include a useful group of pottery of the seventh-fifth centuries B.C., a group of probably associated flints, iron and copper alloy objects, human and animal bone, and mollusca. There were also a few Roman and later sherds; the discovery of the former was germane to the principal aim of the excavation, to test the hypothesis that the site might be identified as that of the Battle of Mount Badon. In pursuance of this aim, the report includes an extensive discussion of the hill and its area, the debate on the nature and location of Badon, and a theoretical account of the extent to which archaeology can be expected to throw light on the dark age 'history' of Liddington.

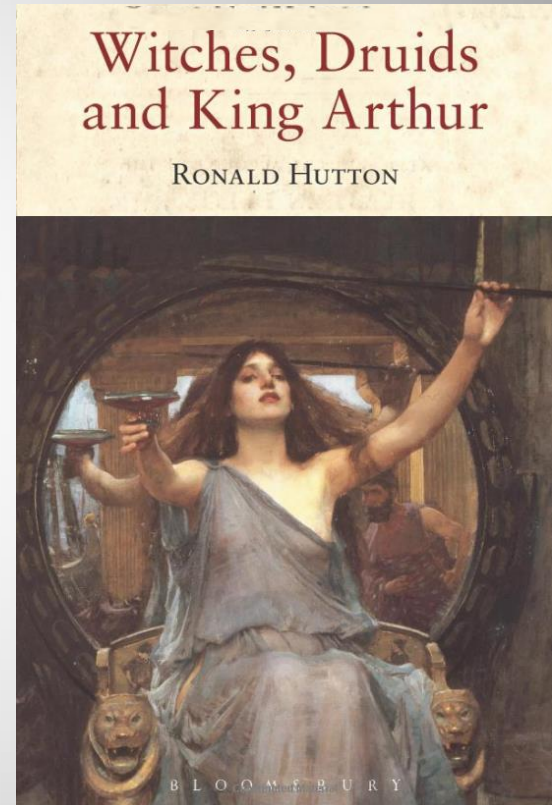
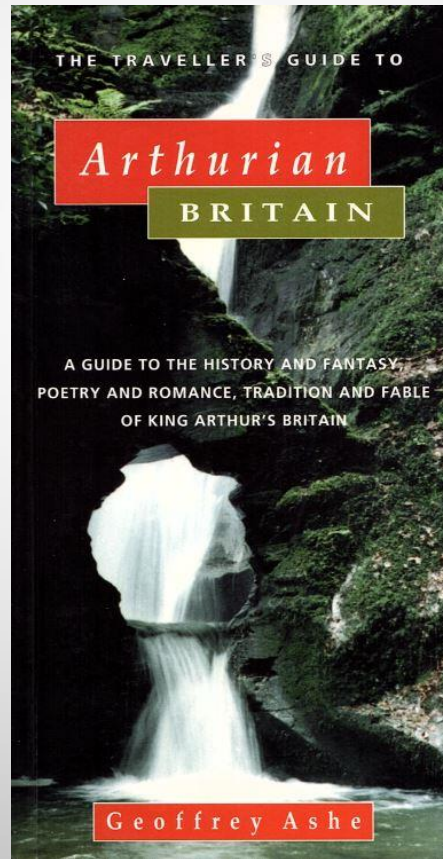
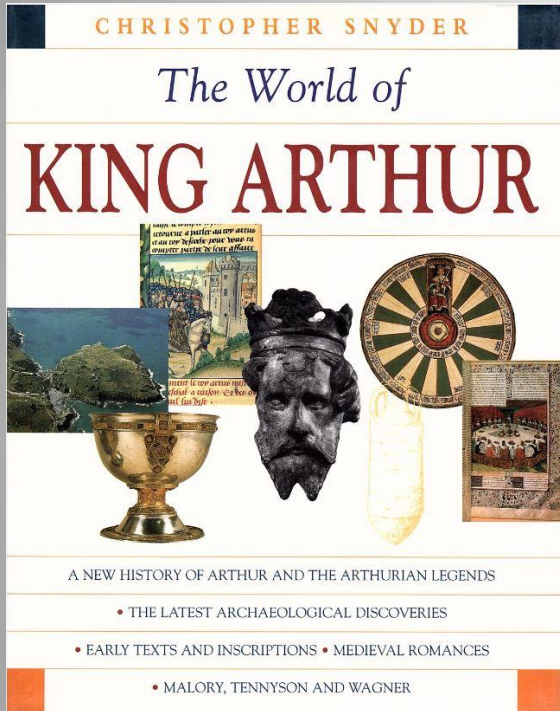
INTRODUCTION

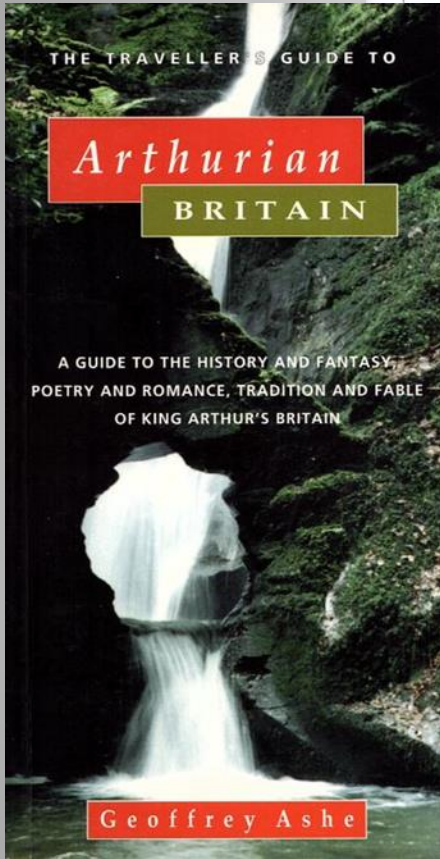
In 1975, Mrs Betty Buchanan, of Texas, offered to sponsor an excavation at Liddington Castle. Her studies at the University of Lamar had suggested to her that the hillfort was a strong candidate for the battle or siege of Mount Badon. While it was realized that this question was one which could not be positively answered by archaeology, it was felt that it might be possible at least to show if there was any evidence for occupation or re-fortification of the site in Roman or later centuries: a topic with

If you would like to receive essays as email
attachments, let me know—

fchriste@illinois.edu

Recommended—





A comprehensive list of all sites in Britain connected in any way with King Arthur.

Britain, c. 540 in the time of Gildas

Based on *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*
and Lloyd's *History of Wales, Vol. I*

ANGLES IRISH origins PICTS
BRYTHONS JUTES SAXONS



- 1: Romano-British militiaman, 6th C
2: North British cavalryman, 6th C
3: Welsh tribal warrior, 5th-6th C

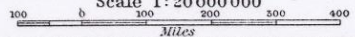




The Germanic Kingdoms and the East Roman Empire in 486.

The Germanic kingdoms are given a surface coloring. The original seats of Germanic peoples who had migrated are shown by this kind of type. Burgundians, West Goths DOM. - Dominion, EMP. - Emperor, K. King, - Kingdom.

Scale 1:20 000 000

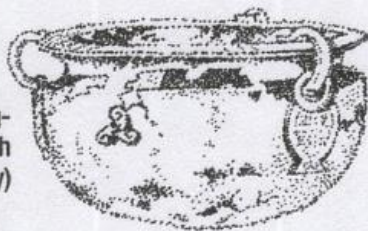


Kingdom of Hermanarich to 375

Celtic torc, gold, (1st century AD)



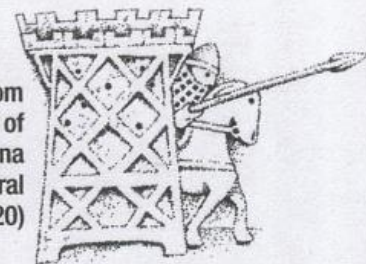
Bronze hanging-bowl (5th or 6th century)



Pictish warrior gravestone inscription (8th century)



Detail from archivolt of Modena Cathedral (c.1120)



BRITAIN AND IRELAND

- Claudius invades Britain (43)
- Revolt of Boudica (60/61)
- Construction of Hadrian's Wall begins (122)
- Lucius Artorius Castus commanded Sarmatian cavalry in Britain (175)
- Picts, Saxons, Scots and Atacotti harass Britain (364)
- Magnus Maximus declared emperor (383)
- Stilicho withdraws troops from Britain (401 or 402)
- Election of usurpers Marcus, Gratian and Constantine III (406–7)
- Britain devastated by Saxon incursions (408 or 410)
- Britons revolt from Roman Empire (409)
- St Germanus of Auxerre sent to Britain (429)
- Britons ask Agitius for aid against barbarians
- Patrick's mission in Ireland
- *Superbus tyrannus* invites Saxon mercenaries to Britain
- Ambrosius Aurelianus leads British forces against the Saxons
- Battle of Mount Badon and birth of Gildas (c.485)
 - Entry for Battle of Badon in *Annales Cambriae* (518)
 - Gildas's *De Excidio Britanniae* (c.529)
 - Entry for the Battle of Camlann in *Annales Cambriae* (539)
 - Battle of Arderydd, in which Myrddin goes mad (c.573)
 - Battle of Dyrham (577)
 - Battle of Catraeth (c.590)
 - St Augustine arrives at Canterbury and the death of St Columba at Iona (597)
 - Aneirin composes *Y Gododdin*
 - St Kentigern's mission in Strathclyde
 - Kingdom of the Gododdin destroyed (638)
 - Bede completes his *Ecclesiastical History* (731)
- Harleian manuscript produced, containing *Historia Brittonum* and *Annales Cambriae*
- *Culhwch ac Olwen* is written down
- Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* (c.1136–38)
- Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Life of Merlin* (c.1150)

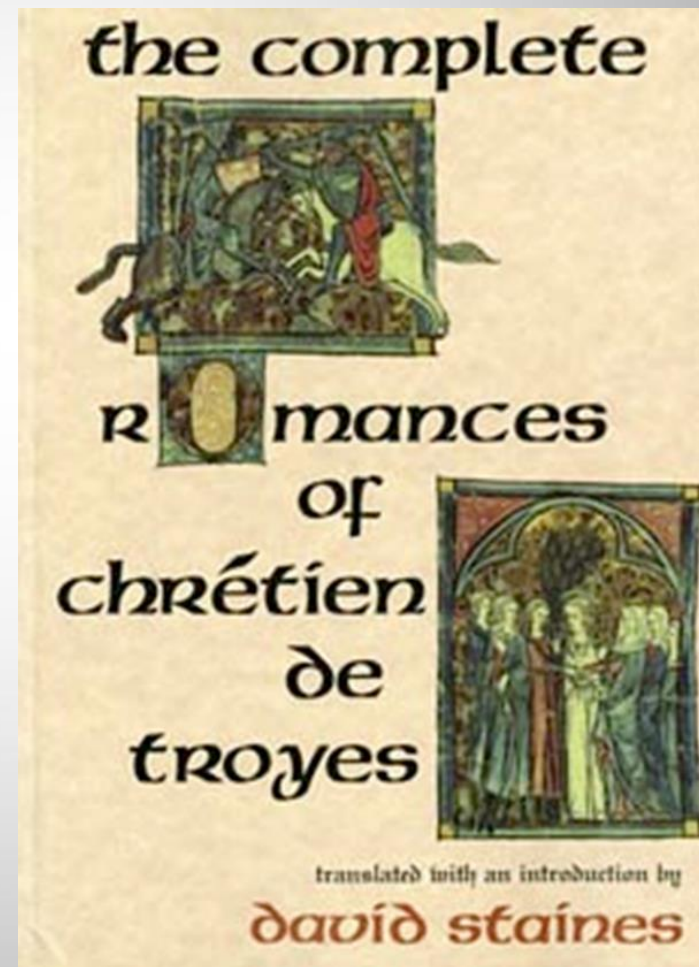
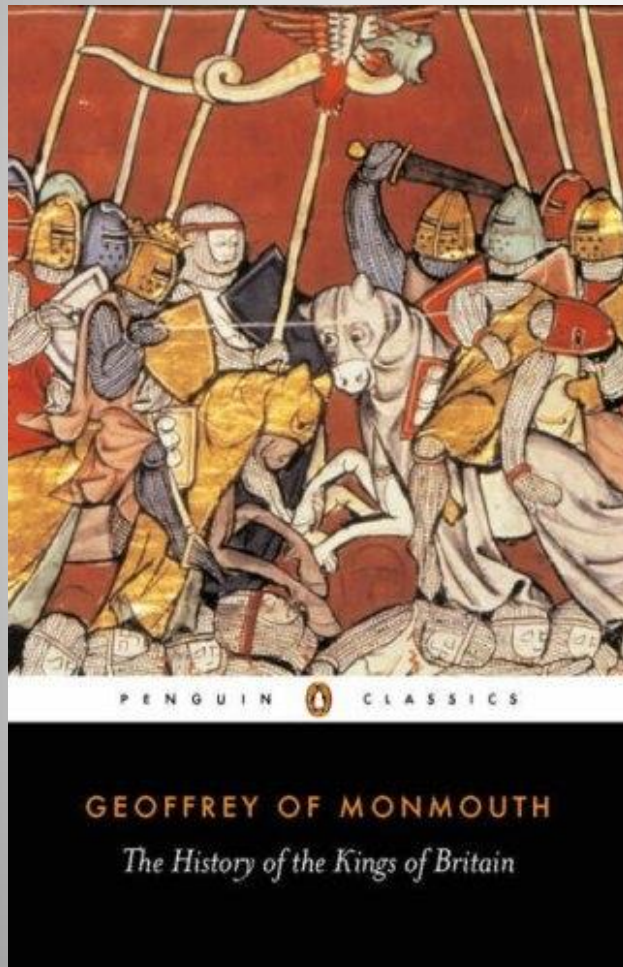
EUROPE

• Witnesses in Gaul observe that

• Wace's *Roman de Brut* (c.1155)

• Chrétien de Troves

Six hundred years after he (supposedly) lived, Arthur became a hugely popular figure in medieval romances and pseudo-history.....





The Sword in the Stone, from a medieval manuscript illumination

Guinevere, detail from a stained glass window designed by William Morris (19th century)



Prince Valiant, created by Hal Foster in 1937

• Layamon's *Brut*

• *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*

• Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur* (1470)

• Edmund Spenser writes *The Faerie Queene* (1590–96)

• Alfred Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*

• T.H. White's *The Sword in the Stone* (1938)

• Rosemary Sutcliff's *Sword at Sunset* (1963)

• Leslie Alcock's excavations at Cadbury 'Camelot' (1966–70)

• *Monty Python and the Holy Grail* (1975)

• John Boorman's *Excalibur* (1981)

• Geoffrey Ashe's *Discovery of King Arthur* (1985)

• Robert de Boron's *Merlin*
• The anonymous *Perlesvaus*

• French Vulgate cycle (1215–35)

• Post-Vulgate cycle (1230–40)

• Joseph Bédier's *Le Roman de Tristan et Iseut* (1900)

• Founding of the International Arthurian Society (1949)

• Hartmann von Aue's *Erec and Iwein*
• Ulrich von Zatzikhoven's *Lanzelet*

• Wolfram von Eschenbach's *Parzifal* (1210)

• Gottfried von Strassburg's *Tristan* (1210)

• Richard Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde* (1865)

• Richard Wagner's *Parsifal* (1882)

• Hal Foster's *Prince Valiant* appears in American newspapers

• *Camelot* opens on Broadway (1960)

• Marion Zimmer Bradley's *The Mists of Avalon* (1982)

• The NBC-TV mini-series *Merlin* (1998)

• Dante's *Inferno* (c.1310)

• Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* (1516)

• Mark Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* (1889)

• Old Norse *Tristrams Saga*

The Penguin  English Library

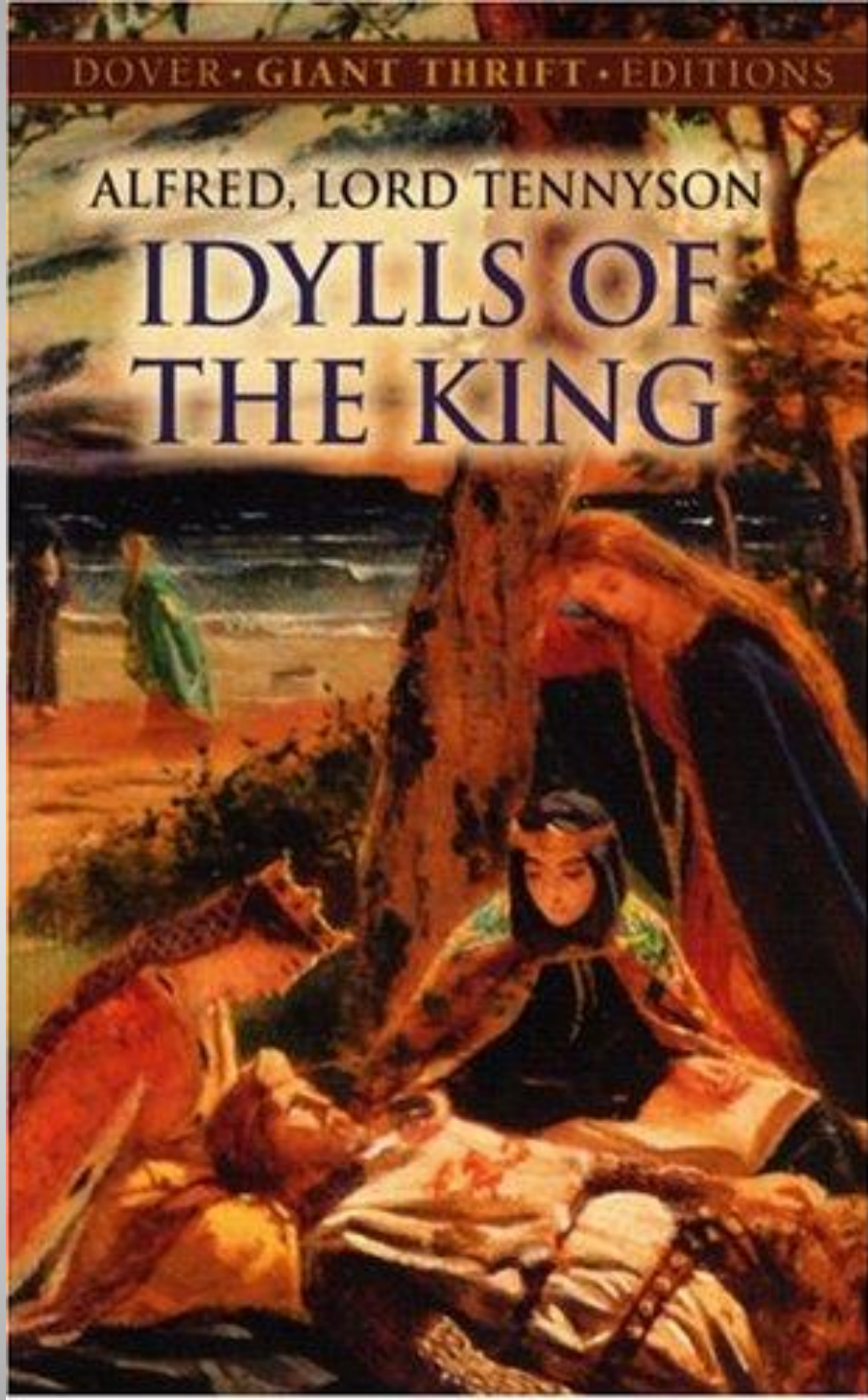
SIR THOMAS MALORY
LE MORTE D'ARTHUR
VOLUME 1



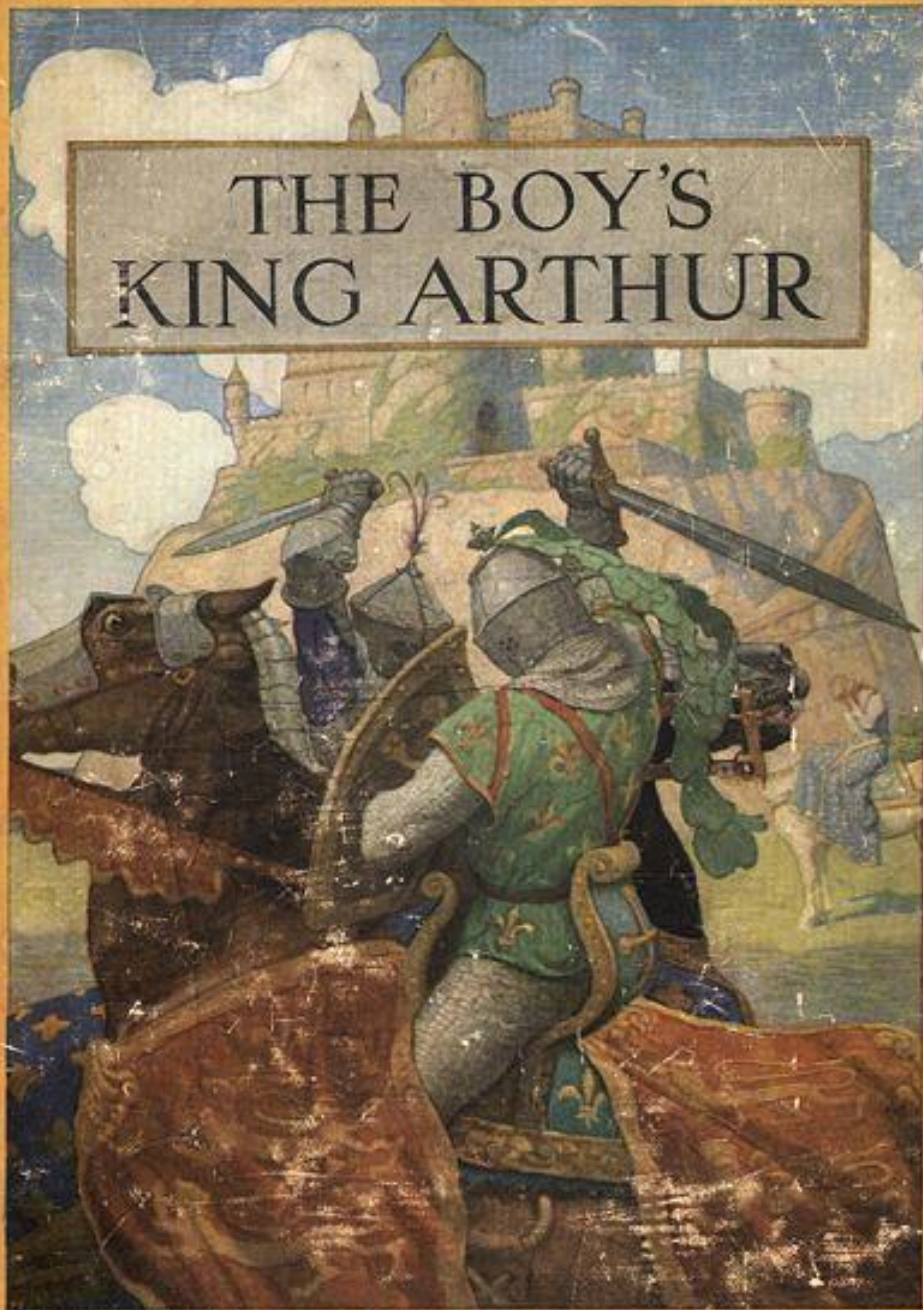
DOVER • GIANT THRIFT • EDITIONS

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON

IDYLLS OF THE KING



THE BOY'S KING ARTHUR









Copyright by Charles Scribner's Sons

And when they came to the sword that the hand held, King Arthur took it up





W. TURNER
1811

















Prince Valiant—weekly, 1937 to today.



Prince Valiant - Comics Kingdom

1,298 Archived Comics. HOME > PRINCE VALIANT > ARCHIVE. Year, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 ...



NEW

ARCHIVE

ABOUT

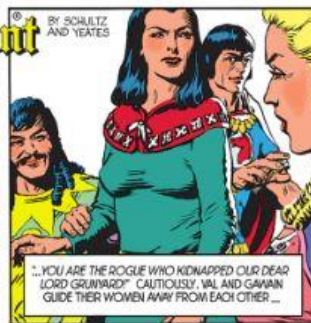
SHOP

HOME > PRINCE VALIANT > SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2020

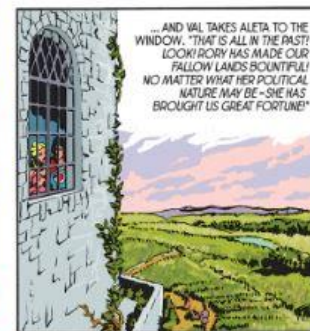
Sunday, October 18, 2020



ALETA ARRIVES AS VAL'S ACCOUNTANT SINGS. RORY RED HOOD'S MANAGERIAL PRAISES. 'SO! THIS GIRL PRESUMES TO CONTROL MY FAMILY'S FORTUNES! REMEMBER YOU ...'



'... YOU ARE THE ROGUE WHO KIDNAPPED OUR DEAR LORD GRINWARD?' 'CAUTIOUSLY, VAL AND GAVRAN GUIDE THEIR WOMEN AWAY FROM EACH OTHER ...'



'... AND VAL TAKES ALETA TO THE WINDOW. "THAT IS ALL IN THE PAST! LOOK! RORY HAS MADE OUR FALLOW LANDS BOUNTIFUL! NO MATTER WHAT HER POLITICAL NATURE MAY BE - SHE HAS BROUGHT US GREAT FORTUNE!"



ALETA HAS ALWAYS BEEN A PRACTICAL SORT. "I SEE. HMMM-BETWEEN VANN'S NOSE FOR BUSINESS AND THIS, OUR FAMILY MIGHT FINALLY SUPPORT ITSELF. BUT, WHAT IS RORY'S CRIME THAT GAVRAN HATES HER HERE?" VAL REPLIES: "SHE PROMOTES THE IDEA OF SELF-RULE BY THE COMMONERS ..."



ALETA BRIGHTENS. "OH! DEMOKRATIA! THE MISTY ISLES' NEIGHBORS TRIED THAT CENTURIES AGO! IT WORKED WELL FOR A TIME ..."



"DEMOKRATIA IS NOT SO BIG A PROBLEM, AND I THINK I LIKE THIS RORY. LET ME TALK WITH MAEVE." NEXT: Two hantresses

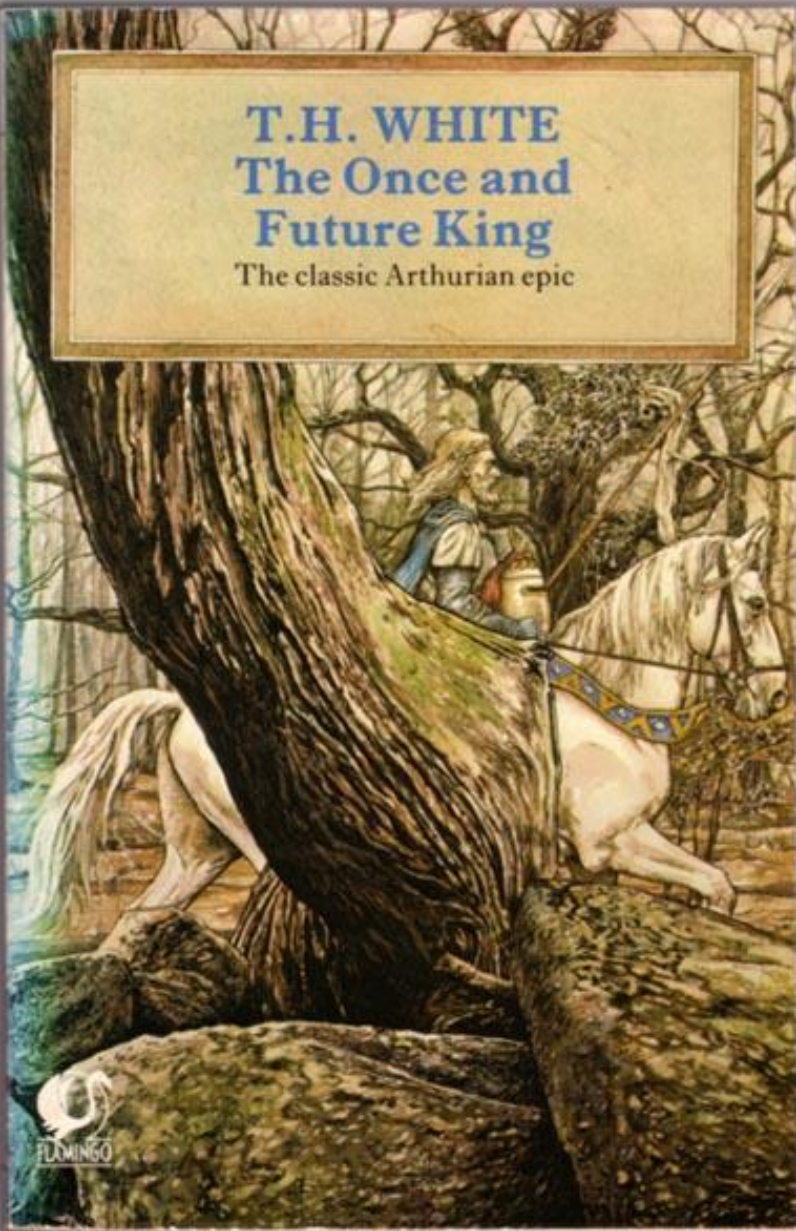
106 COMMENTS

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**The Once and
Future King**

The classic Arthurian epic



The **SWORD** *in*
the **STONE**

T. H. WHITE's
Magical Story of Young King Arthur



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Music by
FREDERICK LOEWE

Production Staged by
MOSS HART

containing
RODDY McDOWALL

and
ROBERT COOTE

and
ROBERT GOULET

with
M'EL DOWD

Choreography and
Musical Numbers by
HANYA HOLM

Musical Director
FRANZ ALLERS

Scenic Production by
OLIVER SMITH

Costumes Designed by
ADRIAN and Tony DUQUETTE

Lighting by
FEDER

Directed by
ROBERT RUSSELL BENNETT

Based on *The Once and Future King* by T. H. White
Produced by the Messrs. LERNER - LOEWE - HART

Music Arrangements by
PHILIP J. LANG

Stage and
Dance Arrangements by
TRISH SUTTMAN

Music Score by
ERNEST AHLER

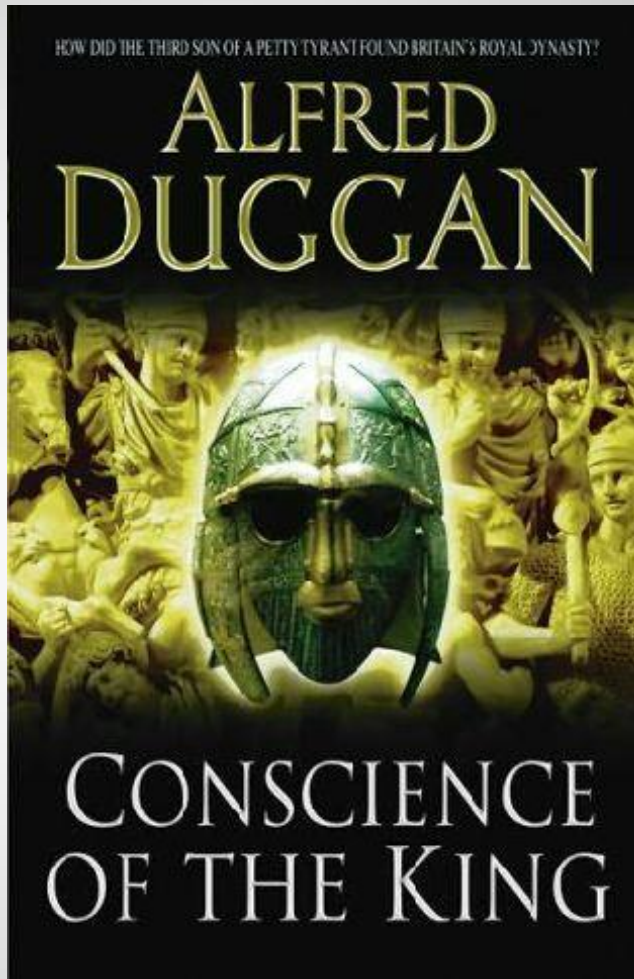
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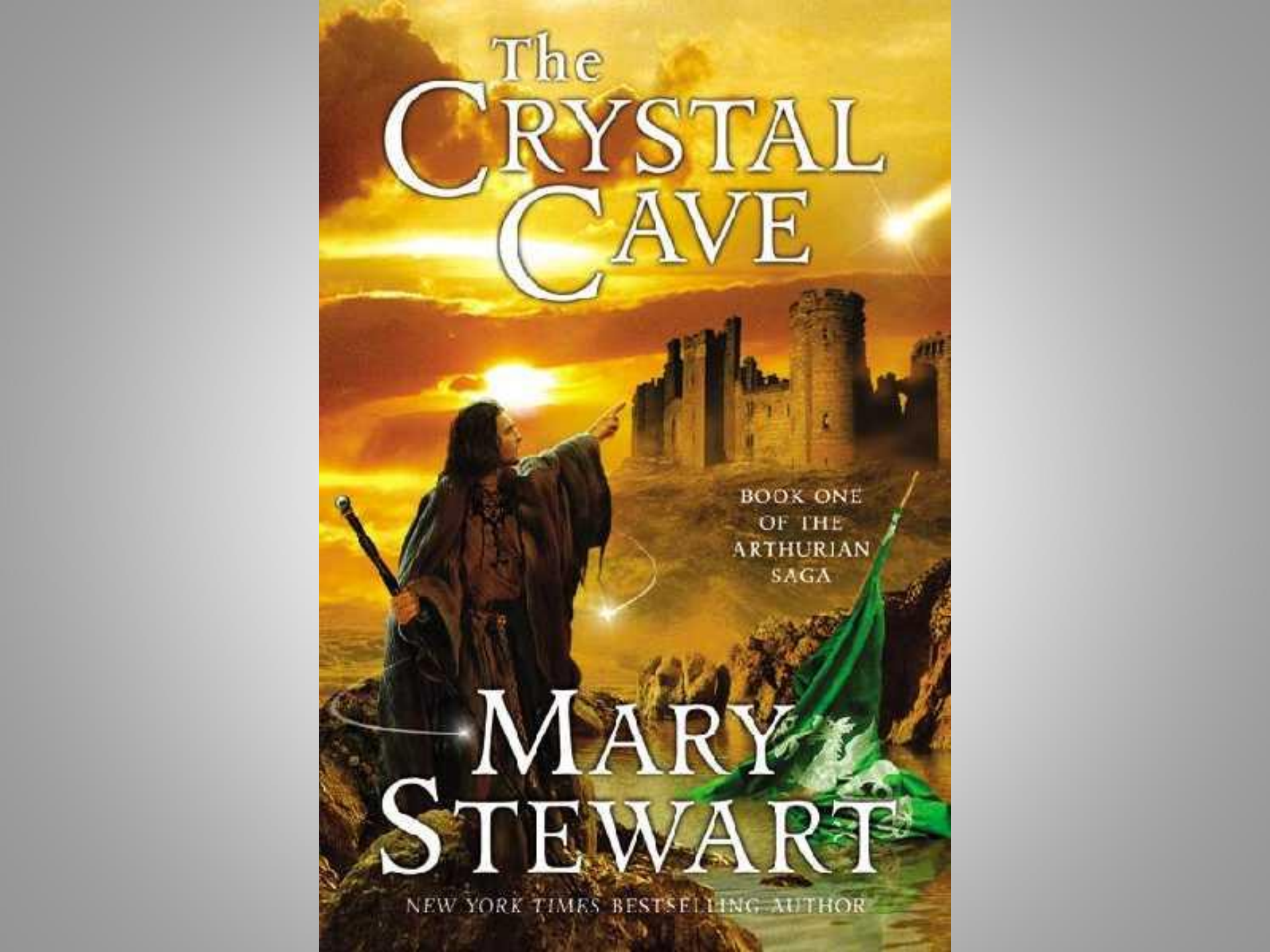
SWORD AT SUNSET

"[In this novel, King Arthur] is a living presence who moves in a brilliantly lit and fantastic landscape. . . . Rosemary Sutcliff is a spellbinder." —*New York Times Book Review*

ROSEMARY SUTCLIFF

FOREWORD BY JACK WHYTE





The CRYSTAL CAVE

BOOK ONE
OF THE
ARTHURIAN
SAGA

MARY STEWART

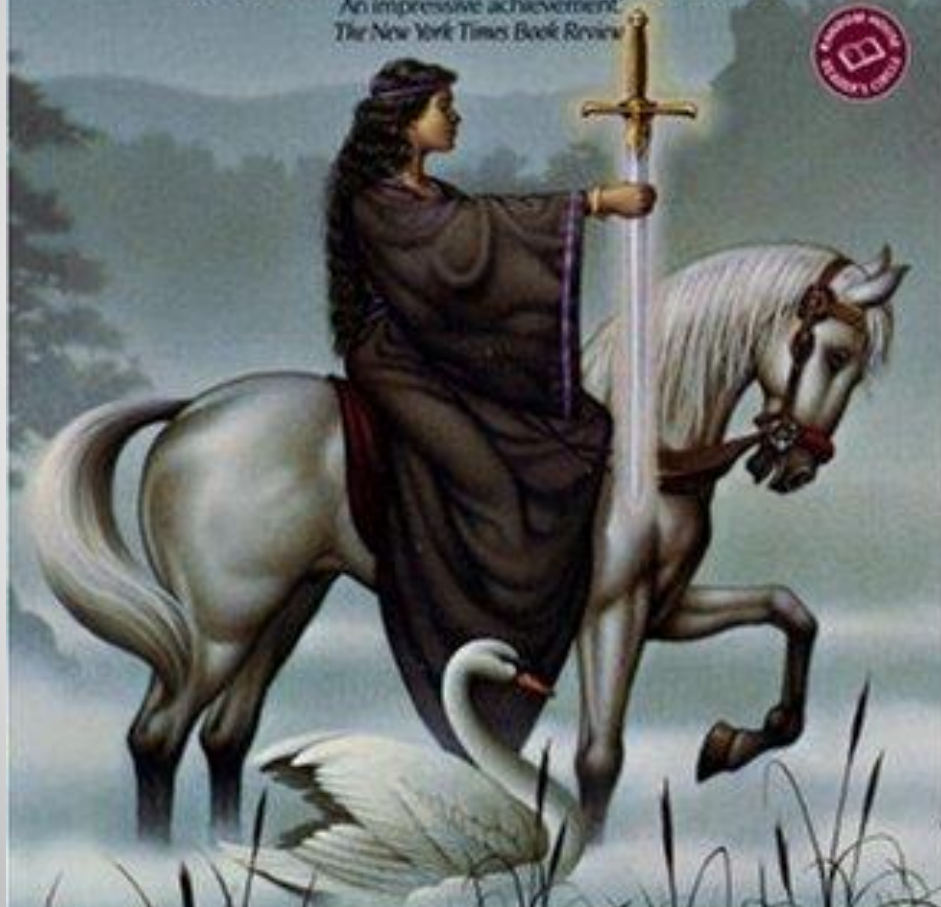
NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR

The magical saga of the women behind King Arthur's throne...

THE MISTS OF AVALON

A monumental reimagining of the Arthurian legends...
reading it is a deeply moving and at times uncanny experience...

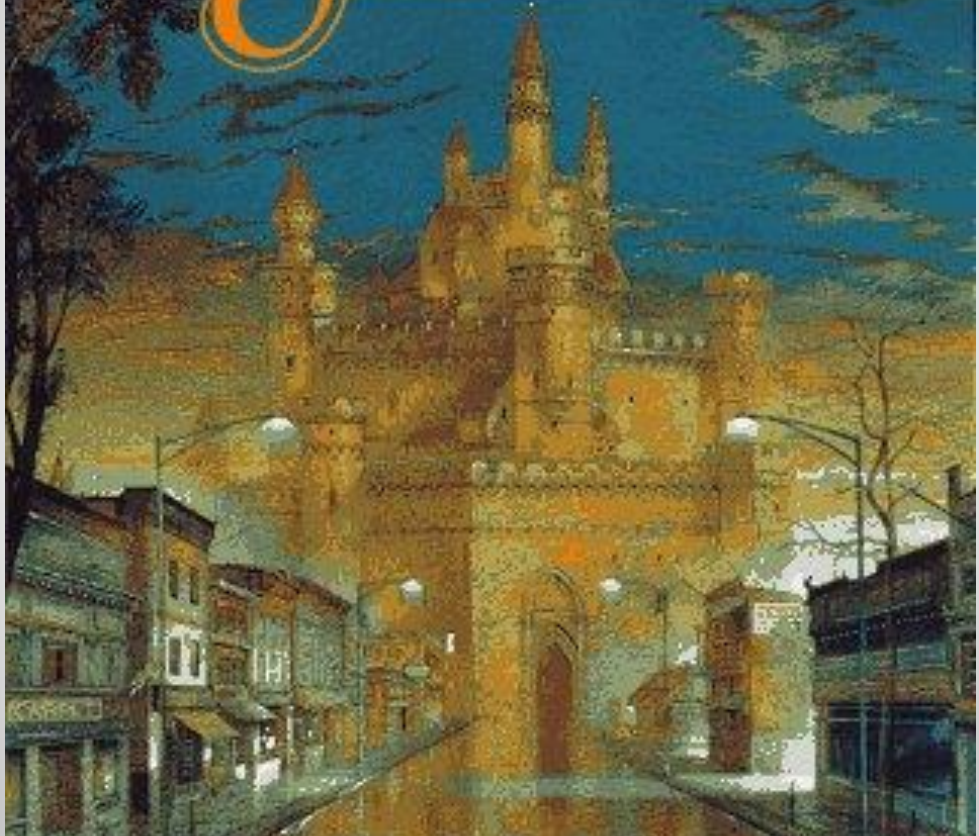
An impressive achievement.
The New York Times Book Review



MARION ZIMMER BRADLEY

"Like all of Wolfe's work, *Castleview* is a game and an act of reverence—a fine dream of superb gallantry."
—*Los Angeles Times*

CASTLEVIEW



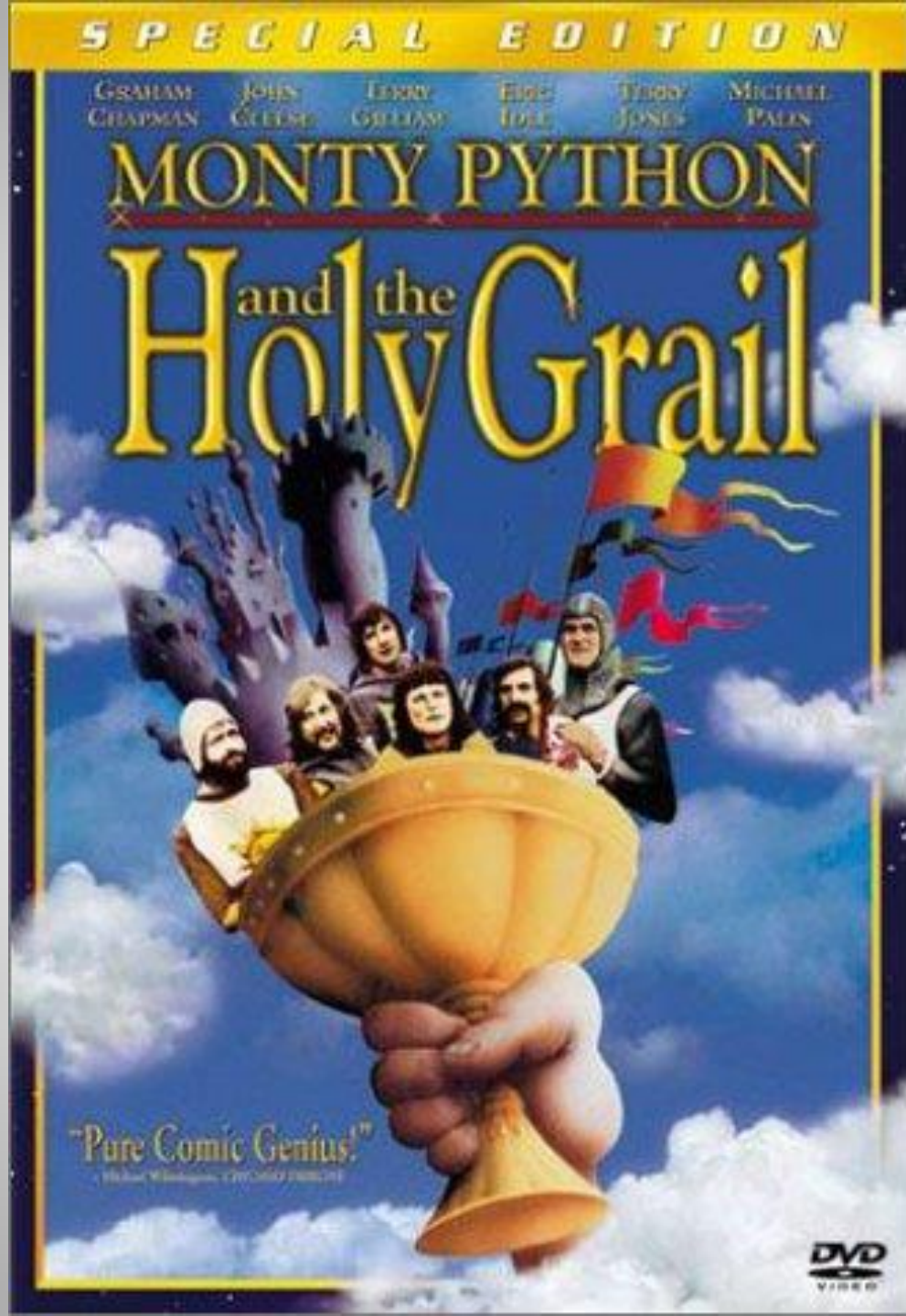
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MONTY PYTHON

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—Michael Wilmington, TV COMEDY PARADE

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Cotswold Hills

Ivinghoe Beacon

Oxford

Wendover

Tring

Princes Risborough

Vale of White Horse

Chilterns

Watlington

Wantage

Wallingford

Swindon

White Horse Hill

Goring

North Wessex Downs

Reading

Avebury

Marlborough

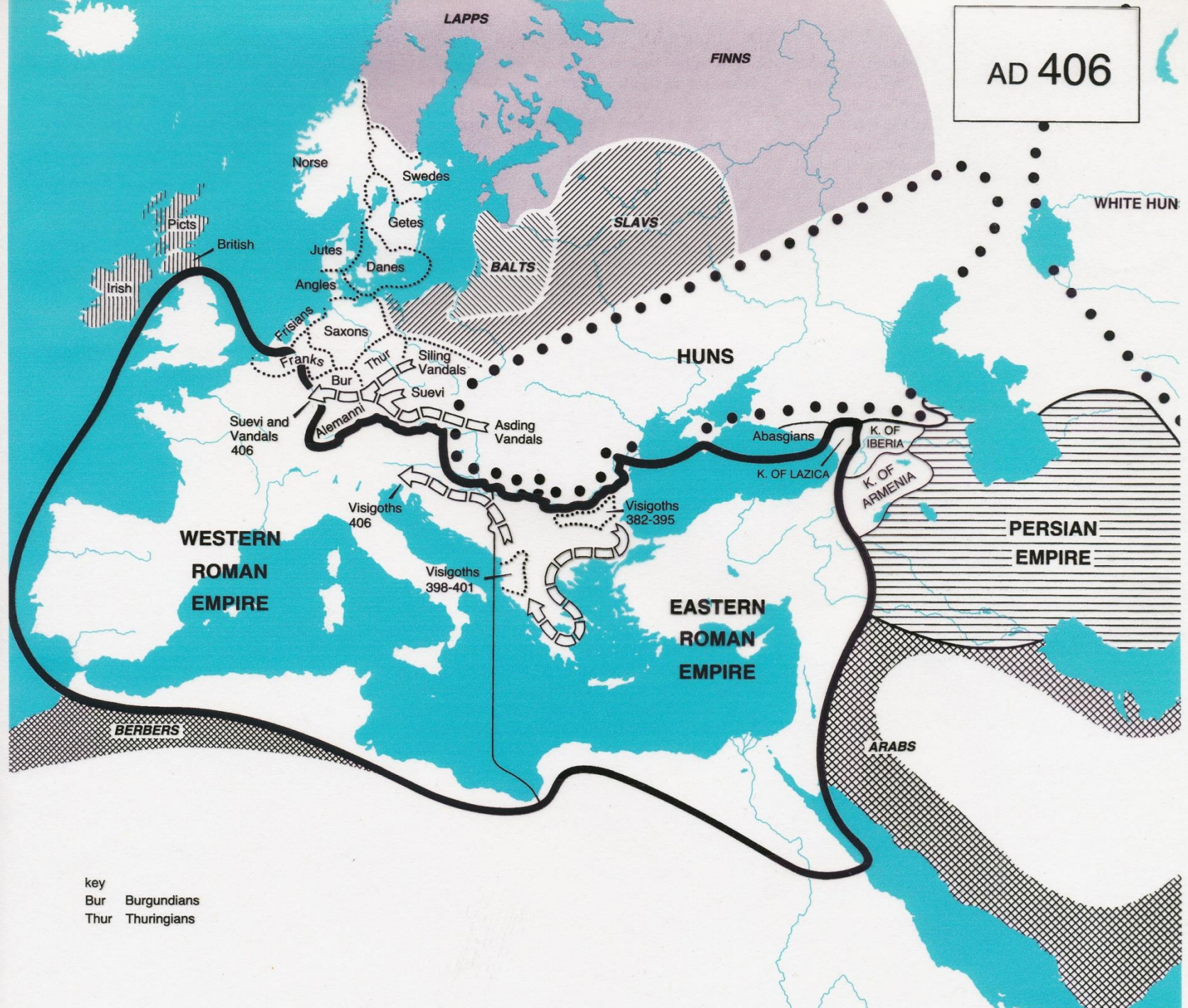
Salisbury Plain





1: Roman cavalry officer, c.AD 400
2: Roman cavalryman, c.AD 400
3: Sailors, Saxon Shore Fleet, 4th C
4: Junior officer, Roman infantry, early 5th C

AD 406



key
Bur Burgundians
Thur Thuringians

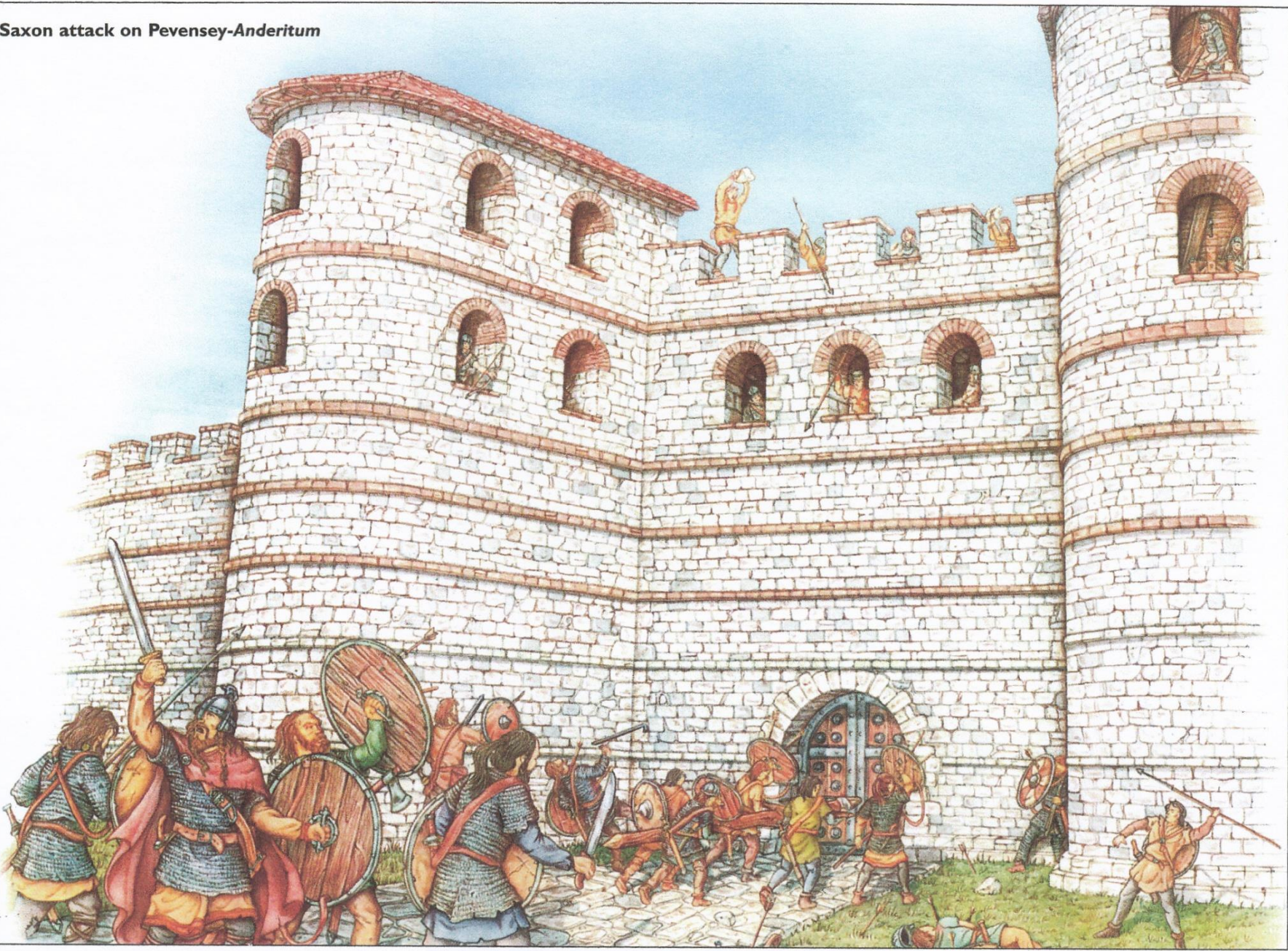
Saxon Shore forts as an anti-pirate defence system





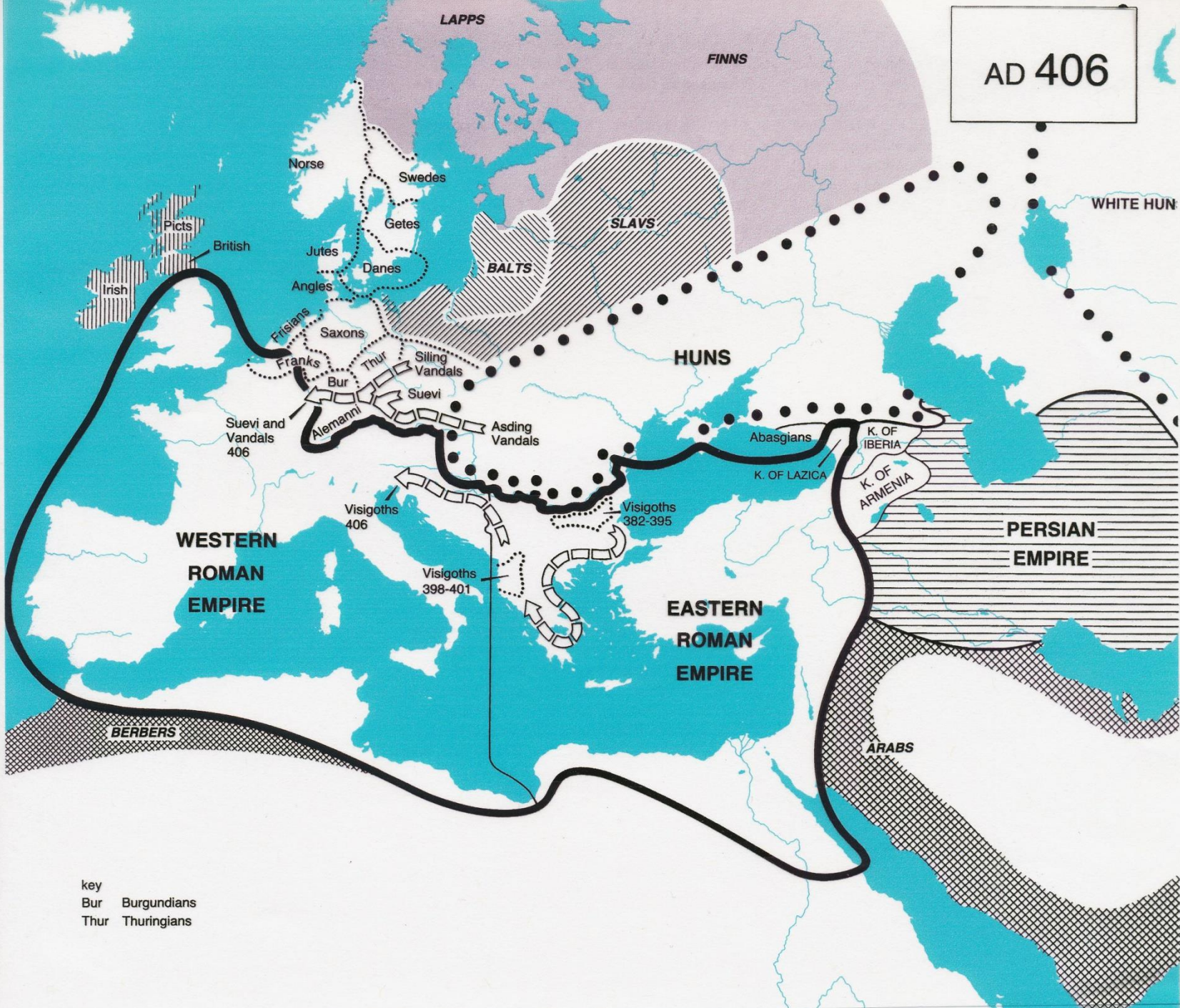
Garrison life

Saxon attack on Pevensey-Anderitum



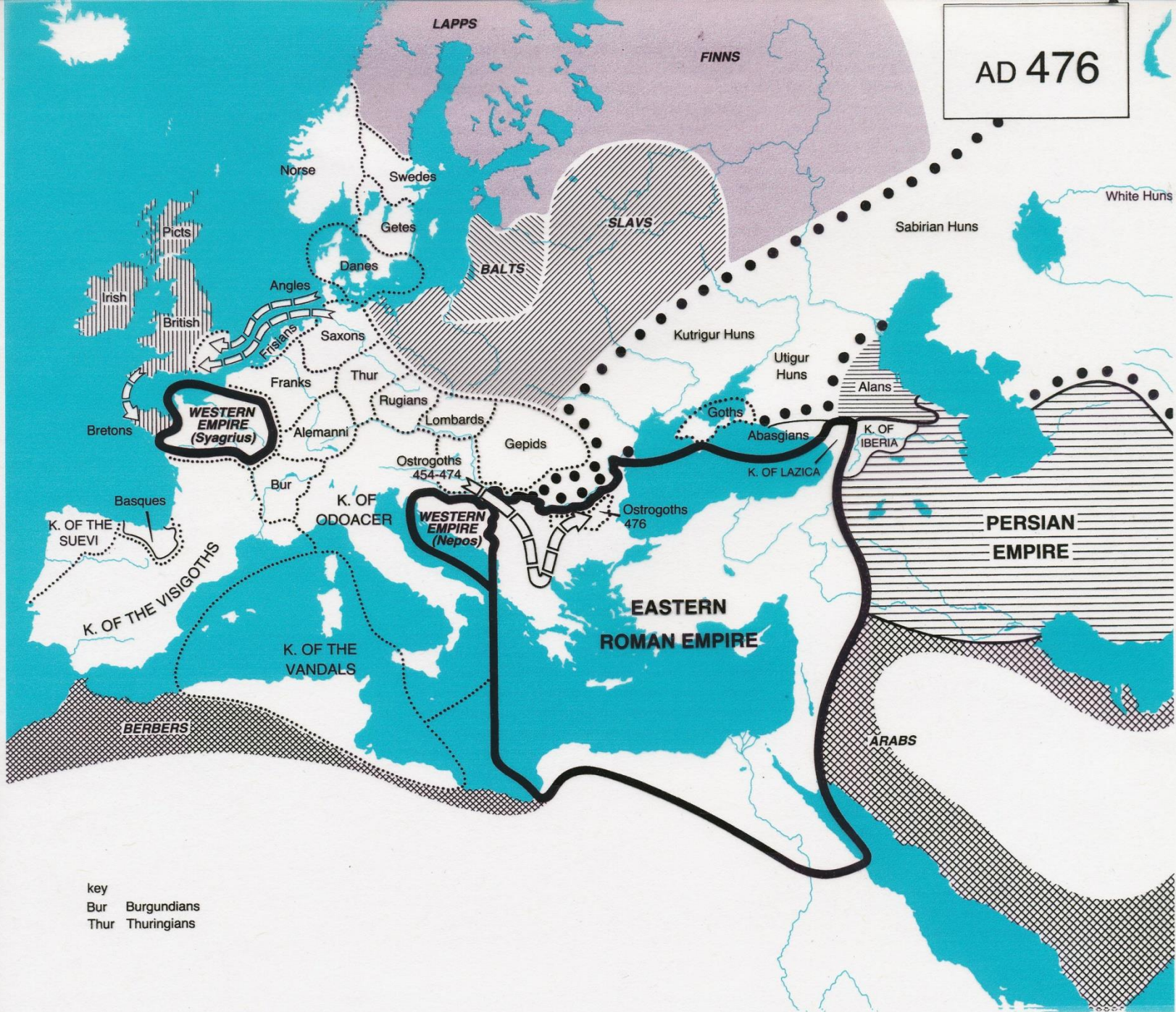


AD 406

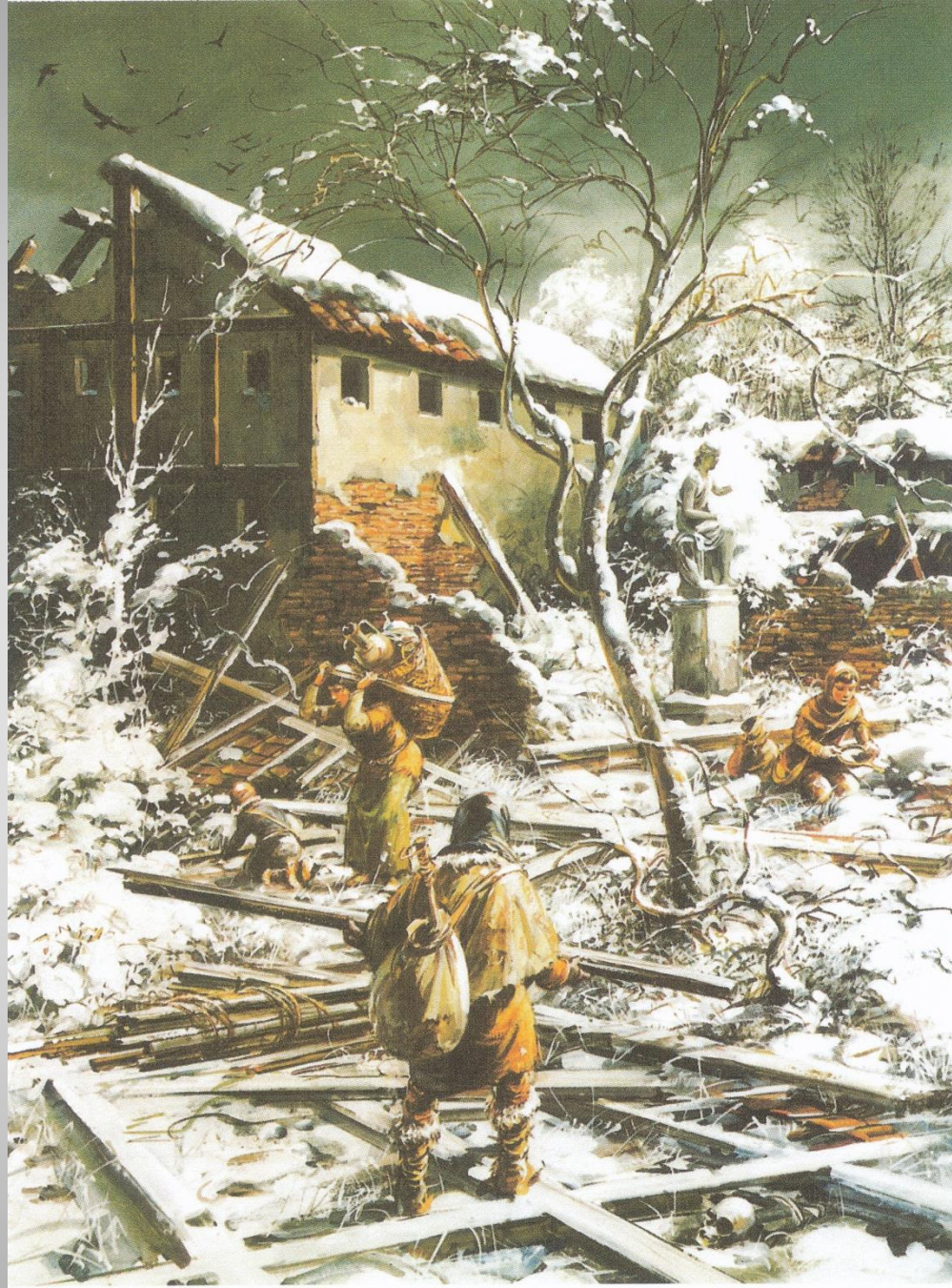


key
Bur Burgundians
Thur Thuringians

AD 476

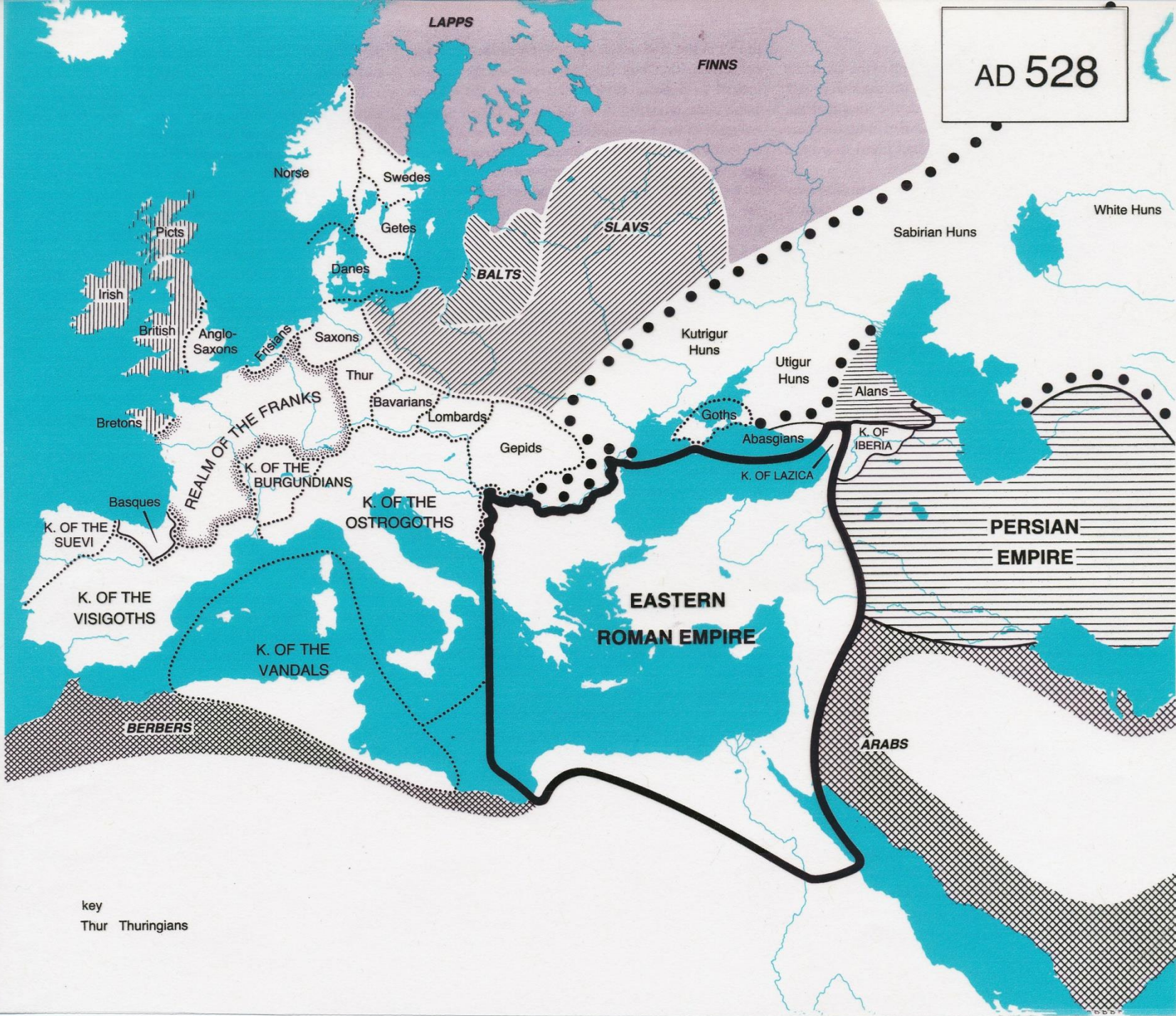


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Bur Burgundians
Thur Thuringians

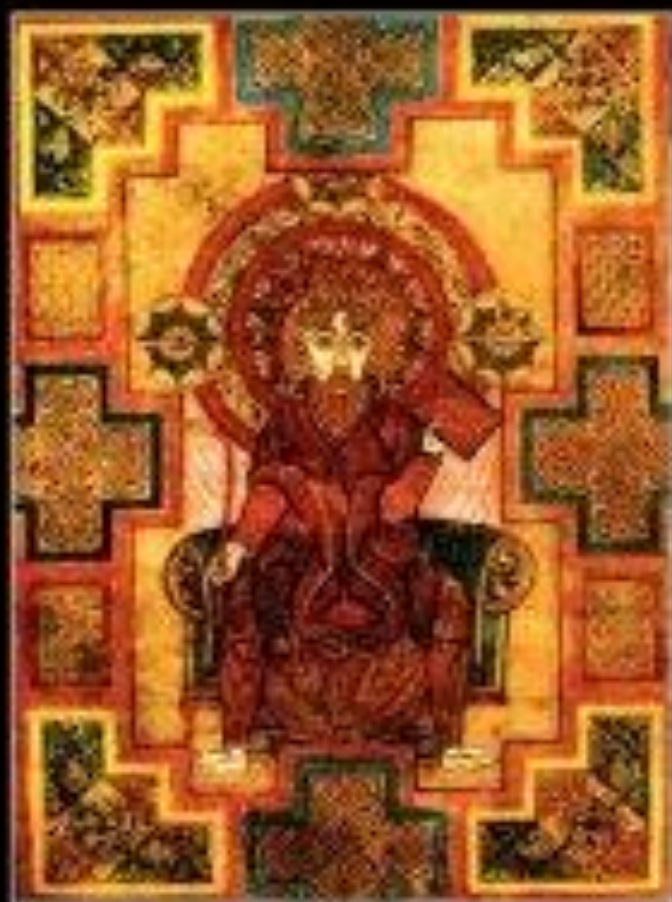


58. Post-Roman scavengers in the derelict Rockbourne villa. The painting (based on the excavations) shows the scene before the man in the foreground was killed by the falling masonry. (Michael Codd and Hampshire County Council)

AD 528



key
Thur Thuringians

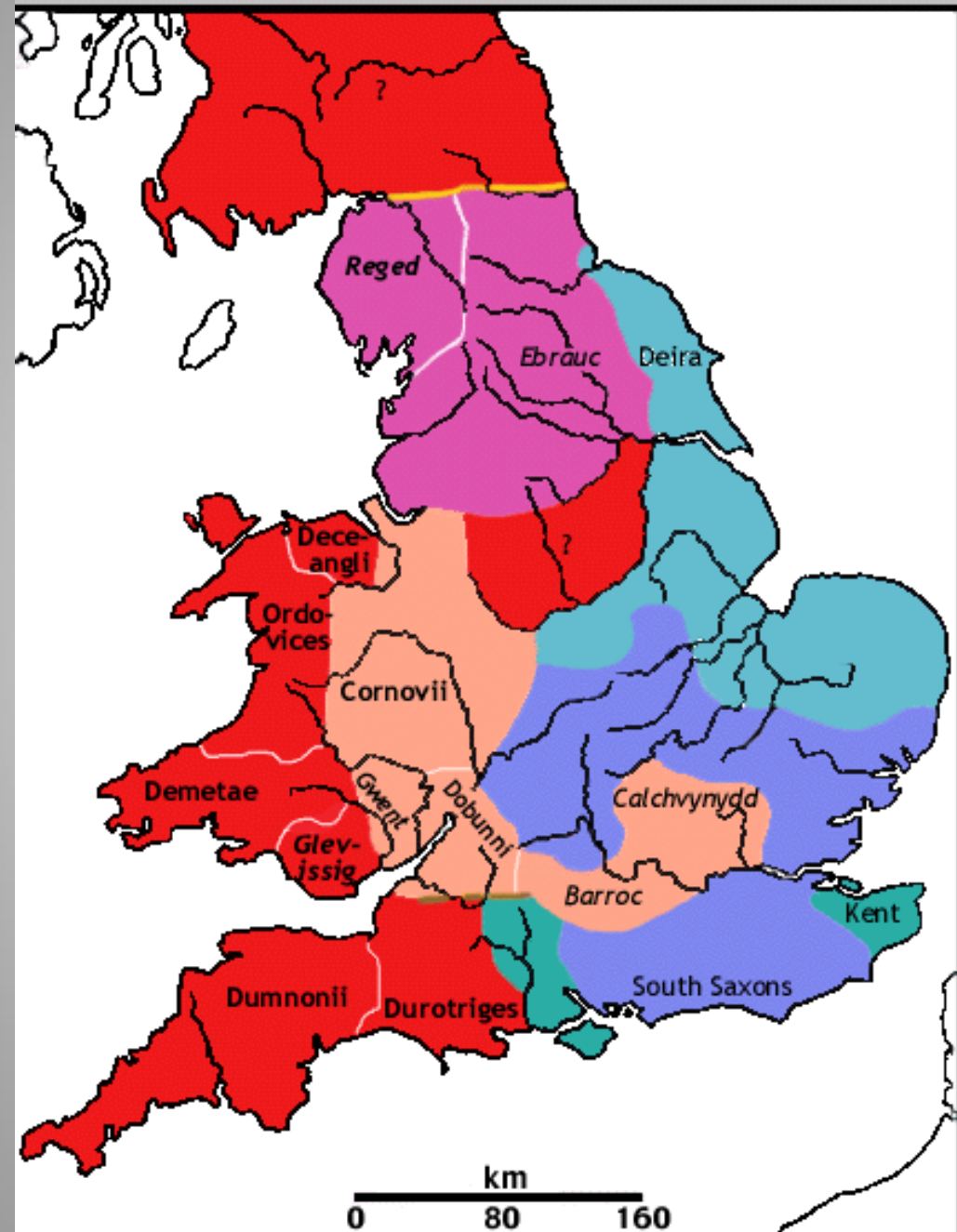


On the Ruin of Britain

Gildas

DODO  PRESS

Britannia, A.D. 530



- British realms under civilian government
- British realms under military government
- British realms under royal government
- Anglian settlement
- Saxon settlement
- Jutish settlement

Demetae - Roman name attested in C 5th or 6th

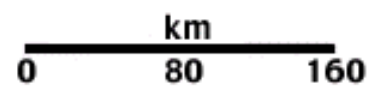
Reged - Brittonic name attested quite early

Barroc - Brittonic name attested only late

Deira - modern name of early Germanic kingdom

— Hadrian's Wall

— The Wansdyke





History of the Britons
(Historia Brittonum)

Nennius

DODO



PRESS

OXFORD MEDIEVAL TEXTS

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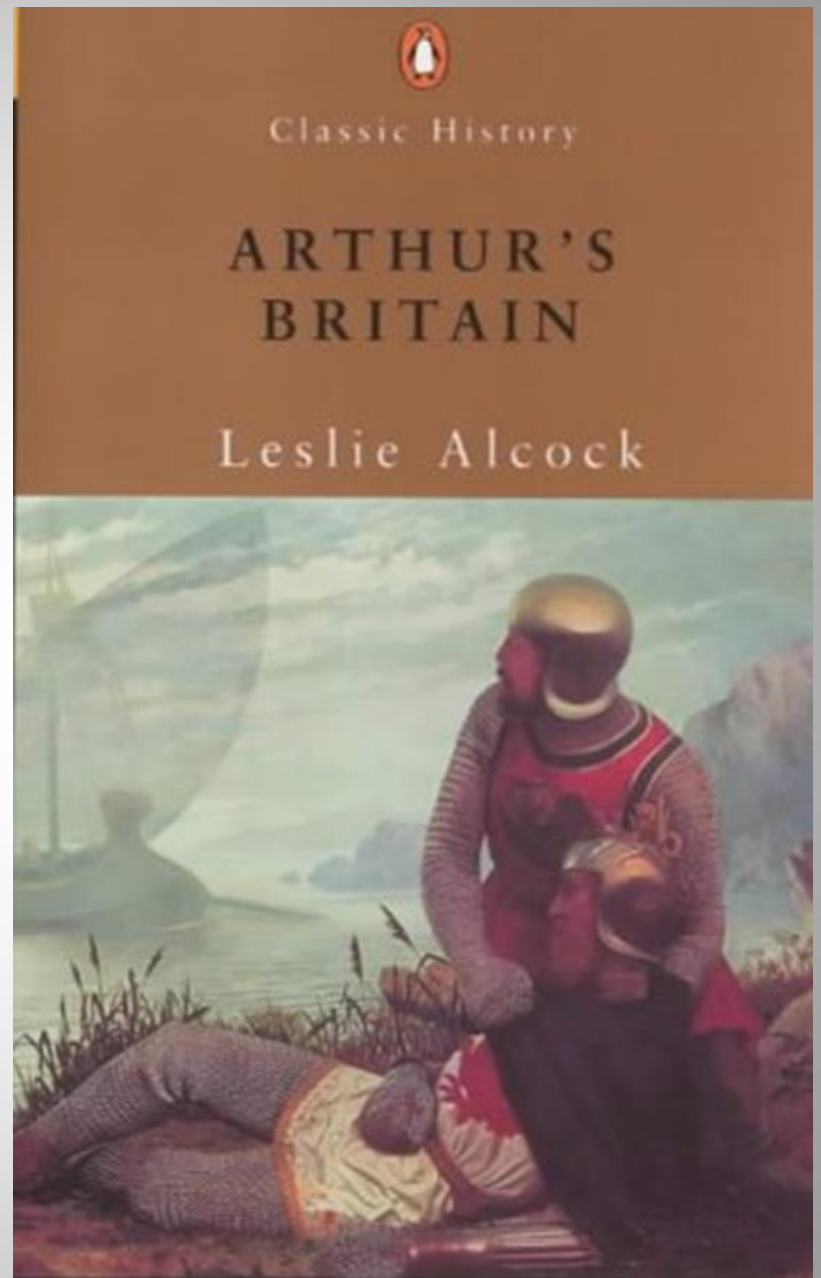
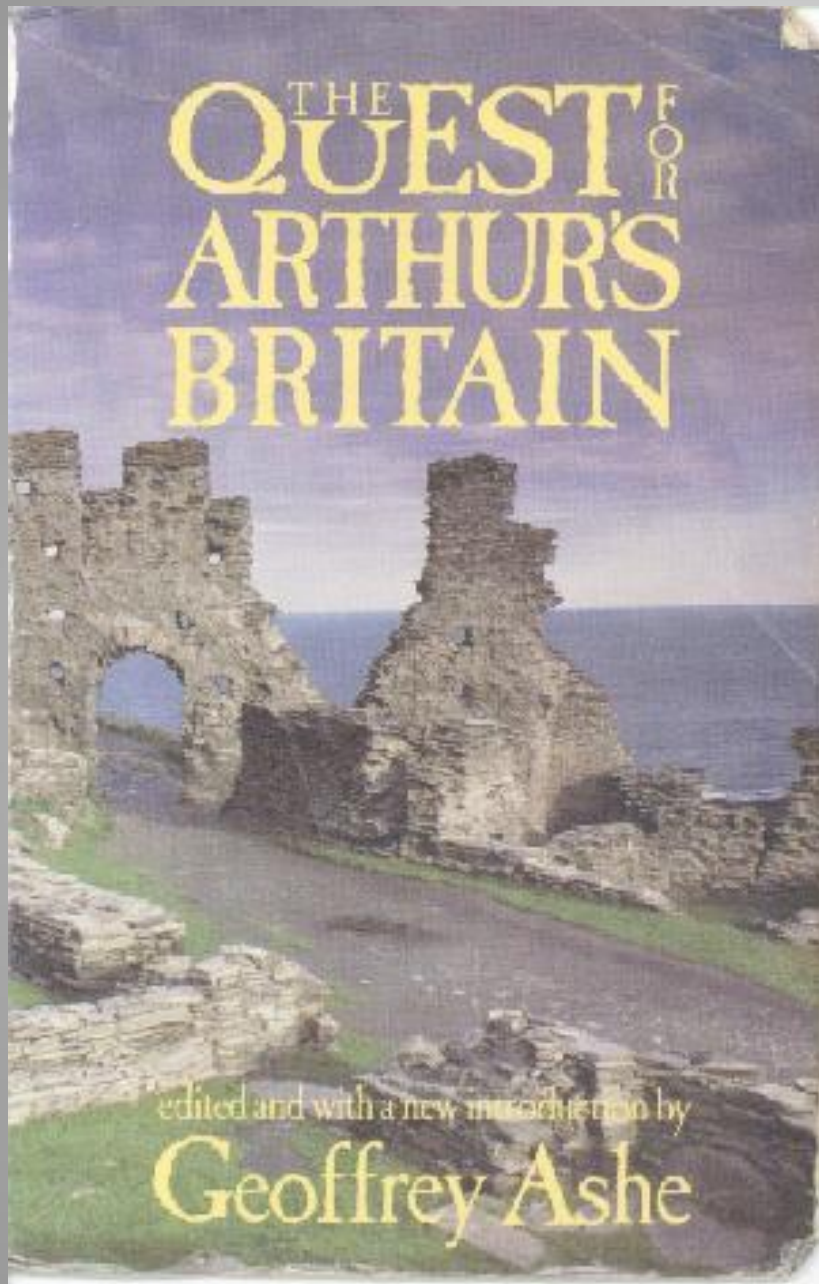
M. LAPIDOR

BEDE

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE

EDITED BY
BERTRAM COLGRAVE
and
R. A. B. MYNORS





THE AGE OF ARTHUR

A HISTORY OF THE BRITISH ISLES
FROM 350 TO 650



JOHN MORRIS



HISTORY FROM THE SOURCES
General Editor: John Morris

ARTHURIAN
PERIOD SOURCES



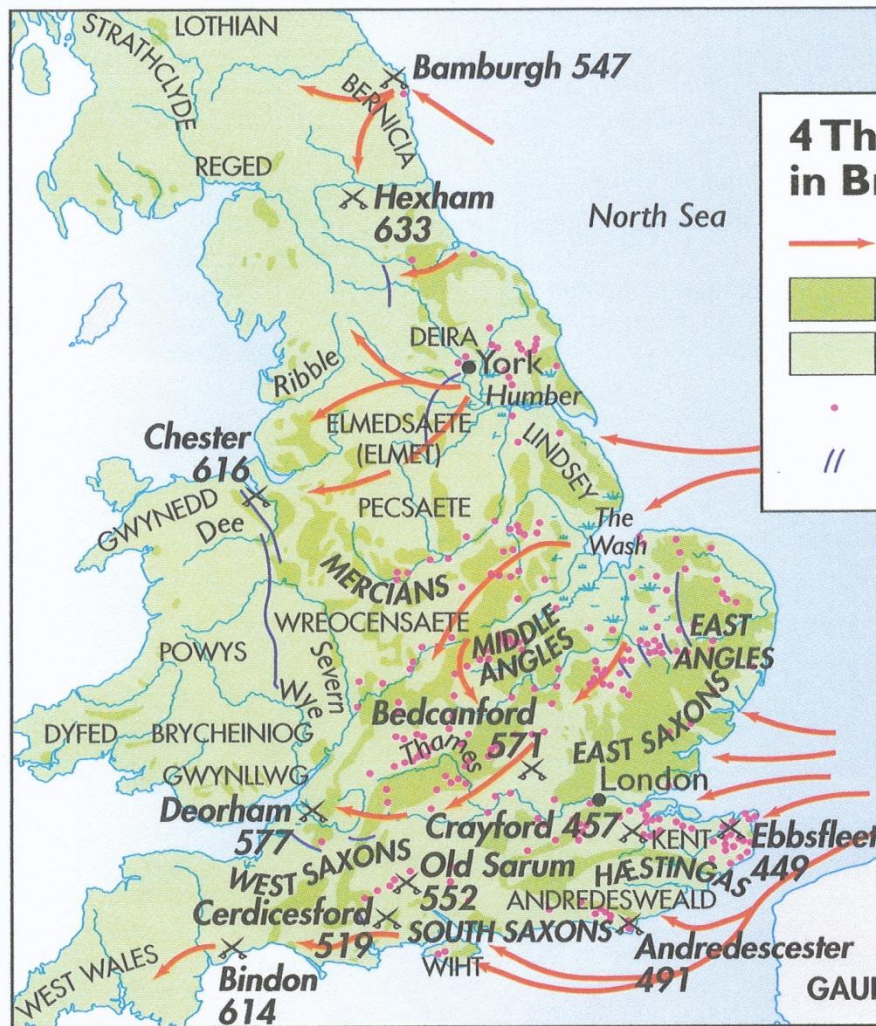
ARTHURIAN SOURCES, VOL. 7
GILDAS

The Ruin of Britain and other documents

PHILLIMORE







4 The Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain, c. 449–650

- lines of Anglo-Saxon advance
- forest
- fenland, swamp
- Anglo-Saxon burial places c. 450–650
- // British fortifications

4 The first Germanic settlers in Britain were probably mercenaries in Roman service. In the early 5th century the last Roman legions left Britain and the numbers of barbarian incomers increased (**map above**). According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the Anglo-Saxons set up their own kingdoms from about the middle of the 5th century, establishing control of most of modern England by about 650.





N

N O R

S E A

IRELAND
Christianity introduced by St. Patrick 440-493

Pictland
Christianity introduced from Ireland by St. Columba 563

Edinburgh
Glebe
Lindisfarne

STRATHCLYDE
590-603

NORTHUMBRIA
627-651

MERCIA
657-670/663

EAST ANGLIA
630-647

ESSEX (653)
WESSEX (648)
SUSSEX (681)
KENT (601)

CORNWALL
Christianity introduced by Wight (686)

Wales and Irish (16th Century)

English Channel

Roman Britain partially Christianized in 3rd Century; Christianity introduced to England by Augustine (597) and Anglo-Saxons in 6th Centuries

Canterbury

Paris
Seine R.
Rouen
Amiens
Soissons
Reims

Christianity introduced in 496

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and
R. A. B. MYNORS



- 1: Anglian king, early 7th C
- 2: Mercian warrior, 7th C
- 3, 4: Anglo-Saxon warriors, 7th C

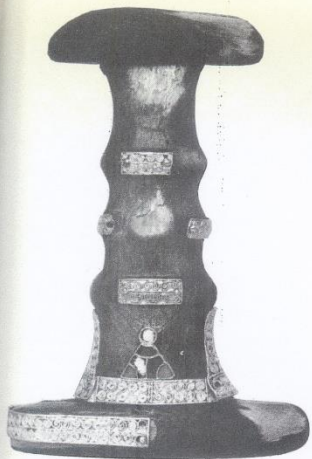


- 1: Romano-British militiaman, 6th C
- 2: North British cavalryman, 6th C
- 3: Welsh tribal warrior, 5th-6th C





murian Romano-British landlord clashes with a Saxon raider on the outskirts of Bath, Britain, in the late fifth century.



Ills. 165, 166. A dark-age warrior as he might have looked when prepared for battle. The helmet is an iron frame with a brown leather 'cap' inside. The leather cuirass is based on an interpretation of the finds at Sutton Hoo. The shield is based on late Roman examples. The white background is referred to in an early Welsh source and the cross might reasonably be expected on a Christian warrior's shield. The breeches are of brown leather worn over plain linen trousers tucked into brown leather boots. The spear has a polished iron head on a wooden shaft. The sword is of the Roman long-bladed 'spatha' type, which was more effective for slashing than for stabbing. The imperial-red cloak is of wool. *Ill. 165* is a reconstruction of the brooch from the lead die found at Dinas Powys (*Ills. 85, 86*). It is of the kind that might have been used for fastening the cloak.







in rubo igneo secundo modo in monte q̄
draginta dieb; & q̄draginta noctib; ieiuna
uit. tercio modo similes fuer̄ cetate centū ui
ginti annis. quarto modo sepulchru illi ne
mo scit. S; innoculo humat̄; nemine sci
ente. quindeci annis in captiuitate. multesi
mo quinto anno ab amathico sc̄o episcopo
subrogat̄. octingentorū & quinq; annorū.
in hibernia predicauit. & et aut̄ exagebat
ampli loqui de sc̄o patreio. sed tamen p̄
sōpendio sermonis uolui breuiare.

In illo tempore saxones inuallescebant in
multitudine & crescebant in britania.
Mortuo aut̄ hengusto octua fili ei transi
uit de sinistra parte britannie ad reg
nū cantonū. & de ipso oras reges can̄te. &
unc archur pugnat̄ bac cōtra illos.
in illis dieb; cū regib; britanni. s; ipse dux erat
bellorū. Prīmū bellū fuit in ostiū flum
inis quod dicit̄ glein. sedm̄ & t̄cū & q̄
tū & quinq; sup̄ aliud flumen quod
dicit̄ dubglas. s; in regione linnuis.
Sextū bellū sup̄ flumen quod uocā
t̄ bassas. Septimū fuit bellū
in silua celidonis. id̄; cat coit celidon.
Octauum fuit bellū in castello guinn
on. In quo archur portauit imaginē
sc̄e marie p̄p̄tate uirginis sup̄ hume
ros suos. & pagani ueni s; in fugā in
illo die. & cedes magna fuit sup̄ illos.
p̄ uirtutē dñi n̄i ih̄u xp̄i & p̄ uirtutē
sc̄e marie uirginis genitricis ei. Nonū
bellū gestū; in urbe legionis. Decimū
gestū; bellū in litore fluminis quod
uocā t̄ tribruit. In decimū factū;
bellū in monte qui dicit̄ agned. In
decimū fuit bellū in monte badoni
in quo corruer̄ in uno die n̄ genti sexa
ginta uiri de uno impetu archur.

The first battle was at the mouth of the river called
Glein.

The second, the third, the fourth and the fifth were on
another river, called the Dubglas, which is in the country
of Linnuis.

The sixth battle was on the river called Bassas.

The seventh battle was in the Caledonian Wood, that is,
Cat Coit Celidon.

The eighth battle was at Guinnion fort, and in it Arthur
carried the image of the holy Mary, the everlasting
virgin, on his shoulder, and the heathen were put to
flight that day, and there was great slaughter upon them,
through the power of Our Lord Jesus Christ and the
power of the Holy Virgin Mary, his mother.

The ninth battle was fought in the City of the Legion.

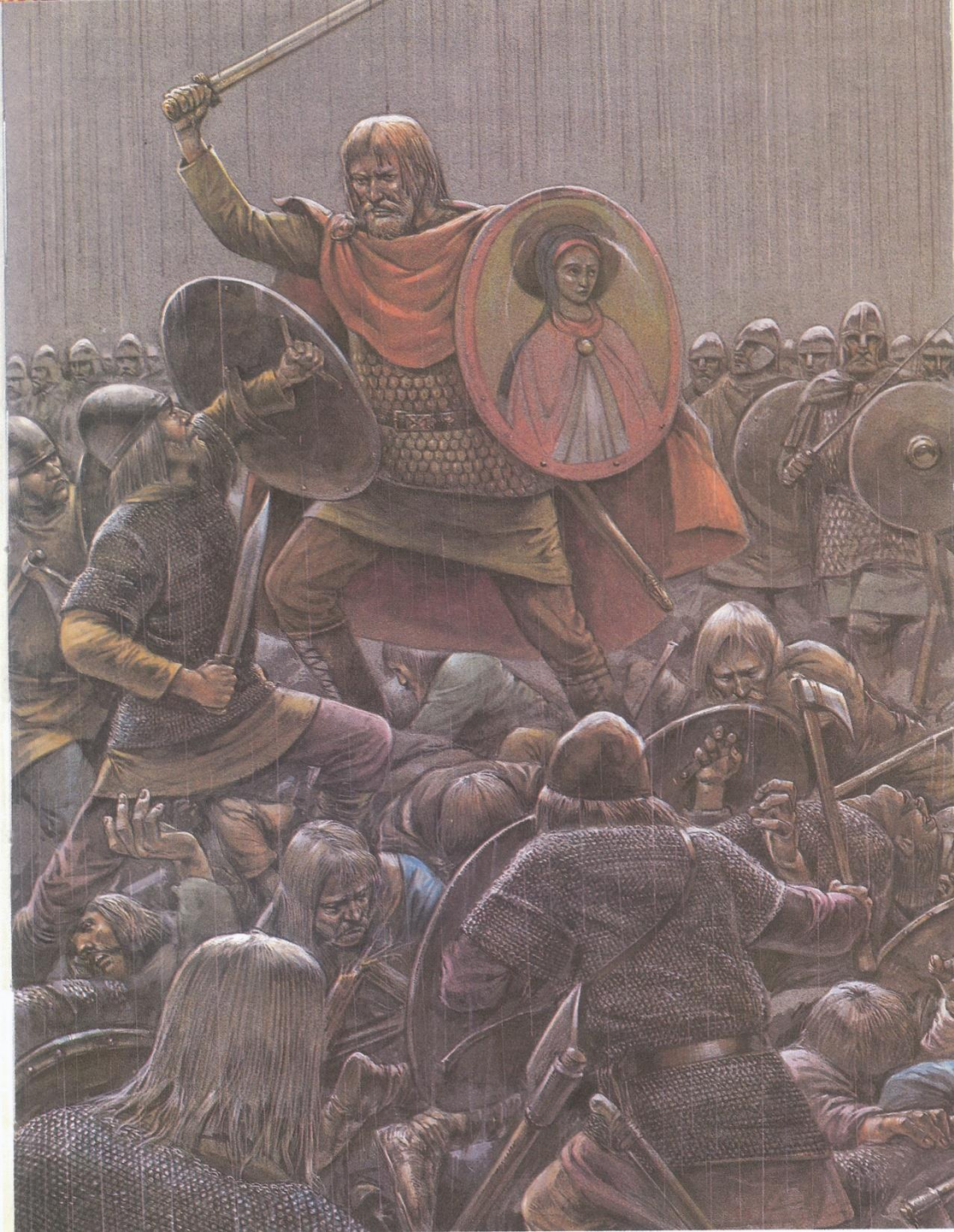
The tenth battle was fought on the bank of the river
called Tribruit.

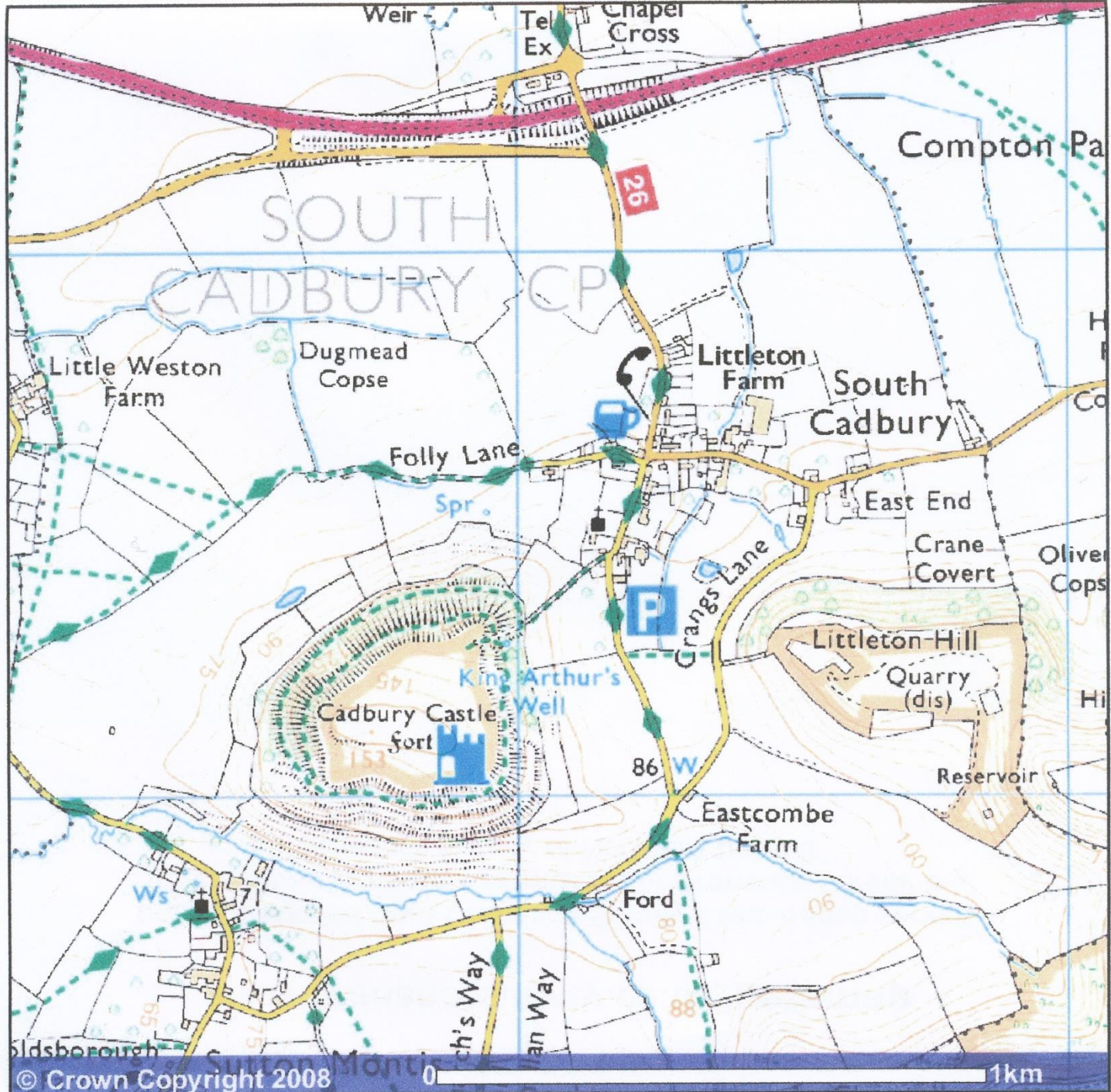
The eleventh battle was on the hill called Agned [*some
manuscripts say Breguoin*].

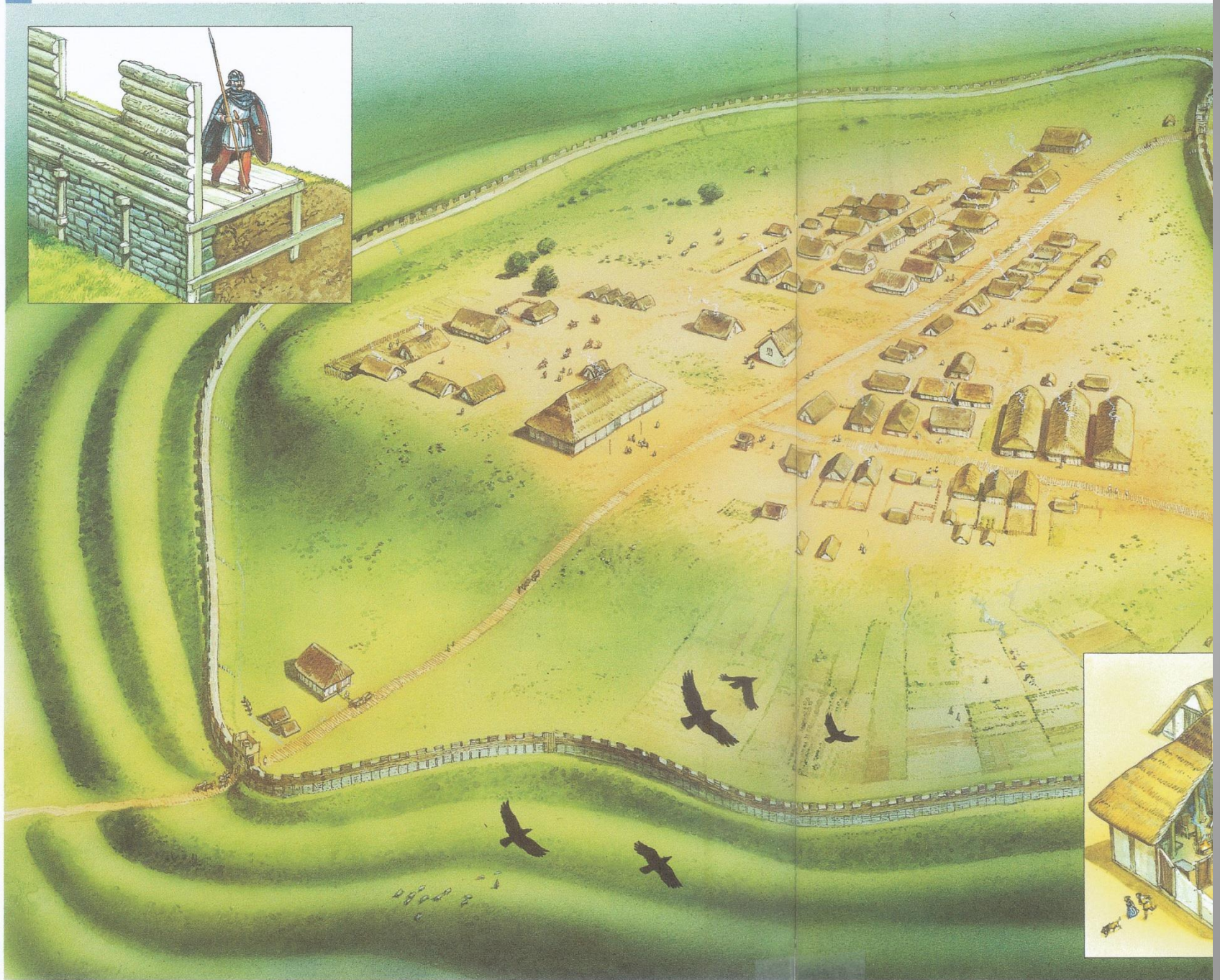
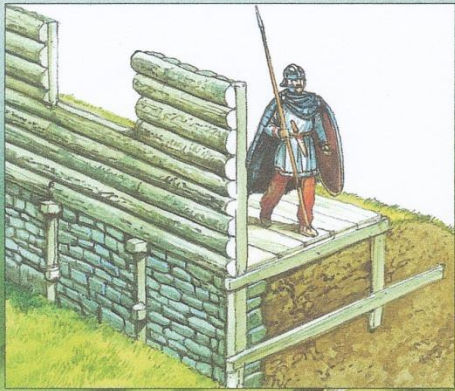
The twelfth battle was on Badon hill and in it nine
hundred and sixty men fell in one day, from a single
charge of Arthur's, and no one laid them low save he
alone, and he was victorious in all his campaigns.

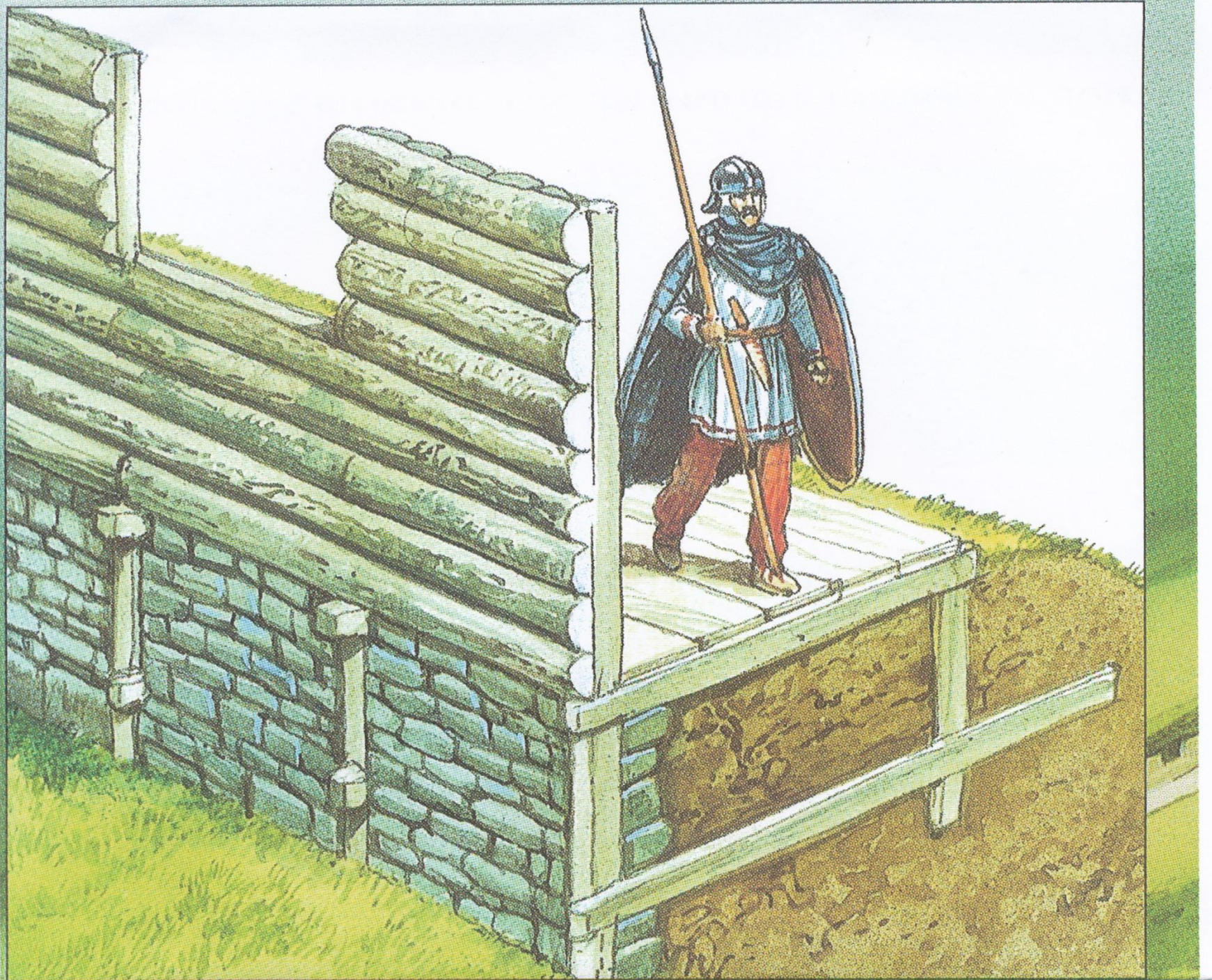


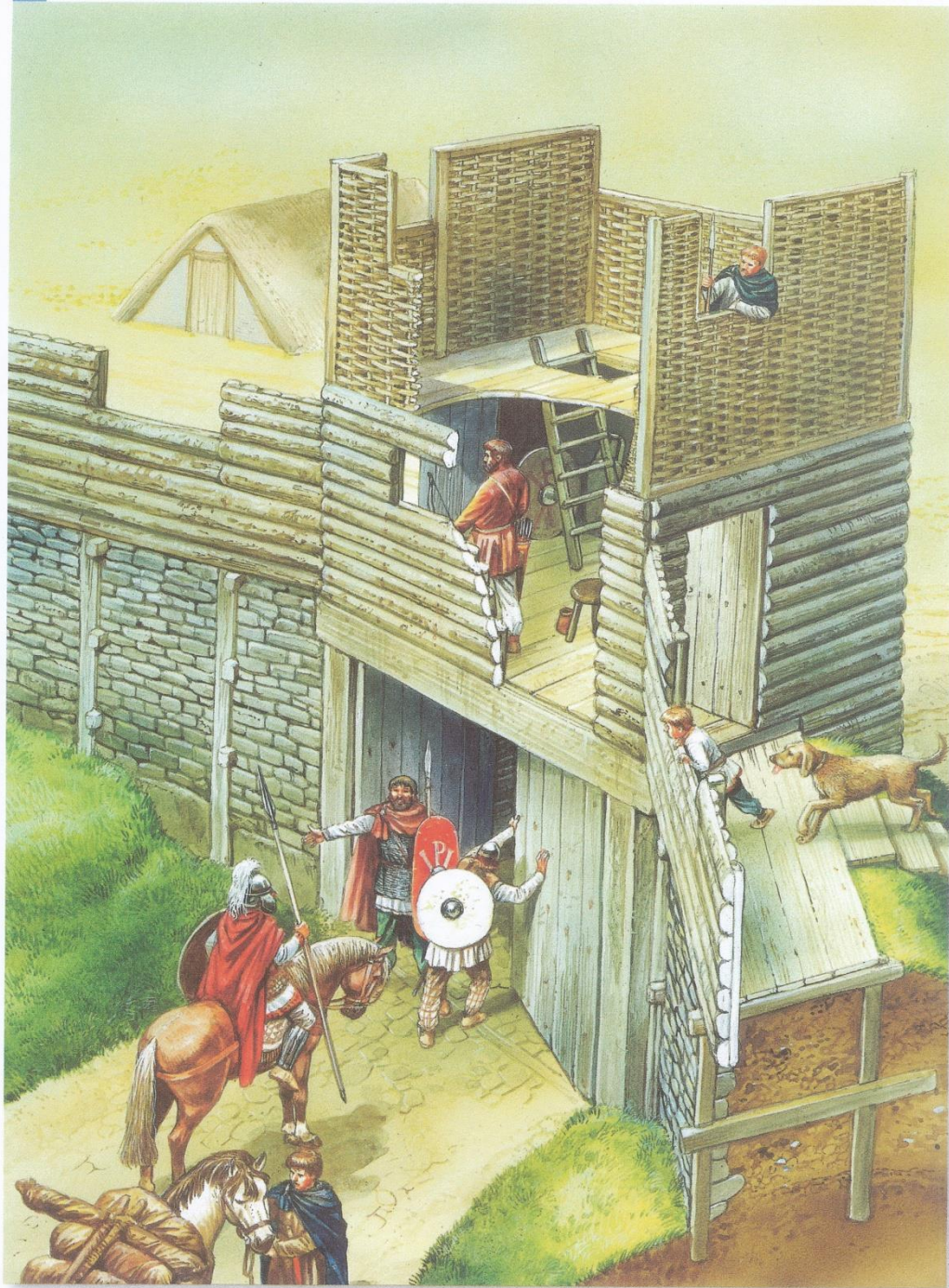
Map 2. Possible locations for Arthur's battles.

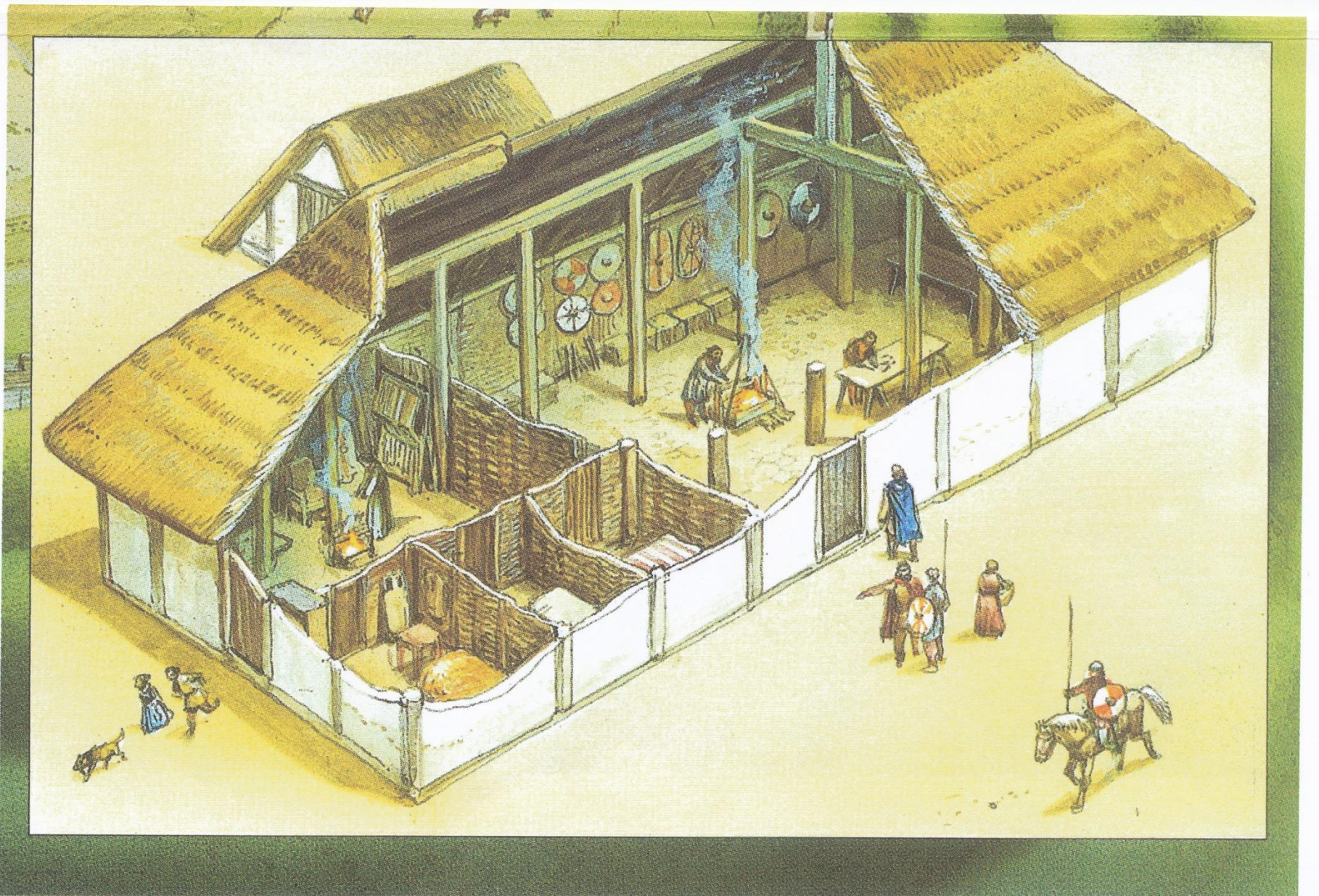












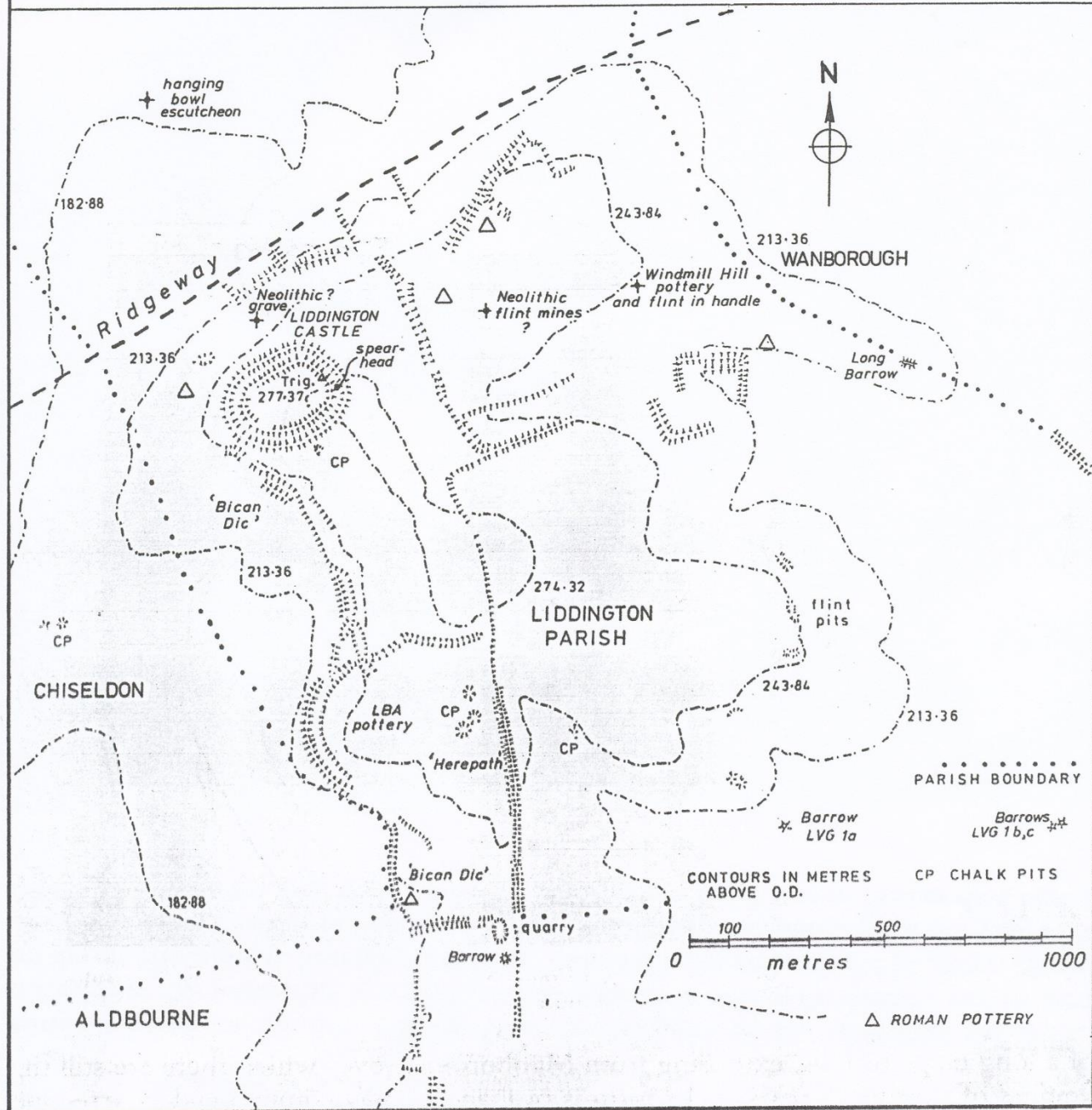




Map 2. Possible locations for Arthur's battles.

Liddington Castle area

after 1:2500 OS maps
SU 27 and 28



RIDGE
WAY

208

209

210

LIDDINGTON CASTLE

A-E and Z : EXCAVATIONS 1976

799

799



chalk
pit

798

798

797

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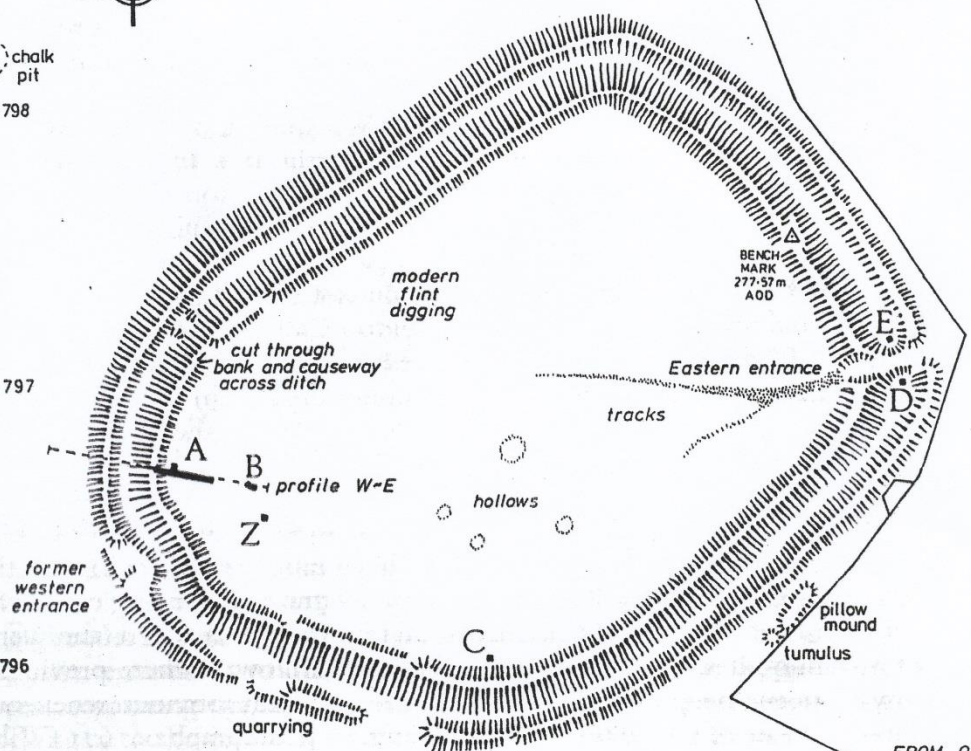
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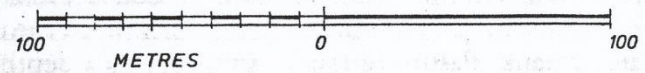
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209

210



FROM OS 1:2500
MAP SU 2079-2179
with additions



PAR 1990

Liddington Castle and the Battle of Badon: Excavations and Research 1976

By SUSAN HIRST and PHILIP RAHTZ

with contributions by EMMA ASHTON, RICHARD BRADLEY, HUGH CARTER,
J. D. R. DAVIES, JULIE GARDINER, JENNY STEVENS, and ROBIN TAYLOR

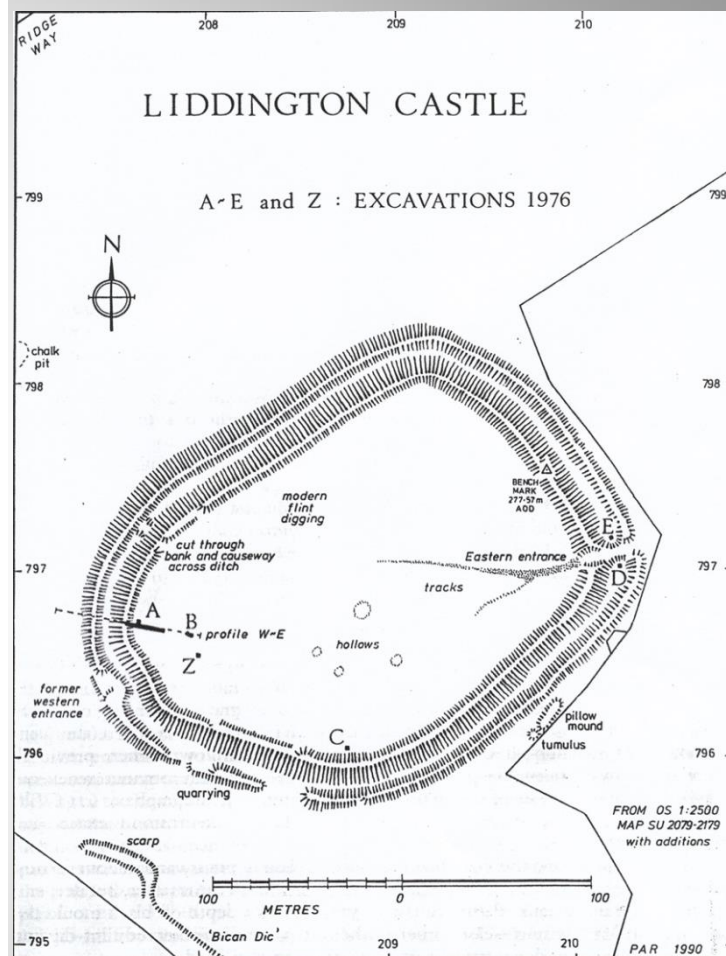
Small-scale excavations in 1976 demonstrated that the hillfort of Liddington Castle was first defended in the Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age, though there had been earlier use of the hilltop. The initial defences were of timber and turf, later enlarged to a more massive dump rampart; there was evidence of at least two or three phases in these works. In the interior of the fort, a shaft of uncertain date was located, and a small pit or emplacement of the Early or Middle Iron Age. Test pits in the entrance area suggested a possible refurbishment. Finds include a useful group of pottery of the seventh-fifth centuries B.C., a group of probably associated flints, iron and copper alloy objects, human and animal bone, and mollusca. There were also a few Roman and later sherds; the discovery of the former was germane to the principal aim of the excavation, to test the hypothesis that the site might be identified as that of the Battle of Mount Badon. In pursuance of this aim, the report includes an extensive discussion of the hill and its area, the debate on the nature and location of Badon, and a theoretical account of the extent to which archaeology can be expected to throw light on the dark age 'history' of Liddington.

INTRODUCTION

In 1975, Mrs Betty Buchanan, of Texas, offered to sponsor an excavation at Liddington Castle. Her studies at the University of Lamar had suggested to her that the hillfort was a strong candidate for the battle or siege of Mount Badon. While it was realized that this question was one which could not be positively answered by archaeology, it was felt that it might be possible at least to show if there was any evidence for occupation or re-fortification of the site in Roman or later centuries: a topic with which Philip Rahtz and Susan Hirst were at that time especially concerned. An excavation was organized, with Mr and Mrs Buchanan and Lamar University as co-sponsors with the University of Birmingham (School of History).

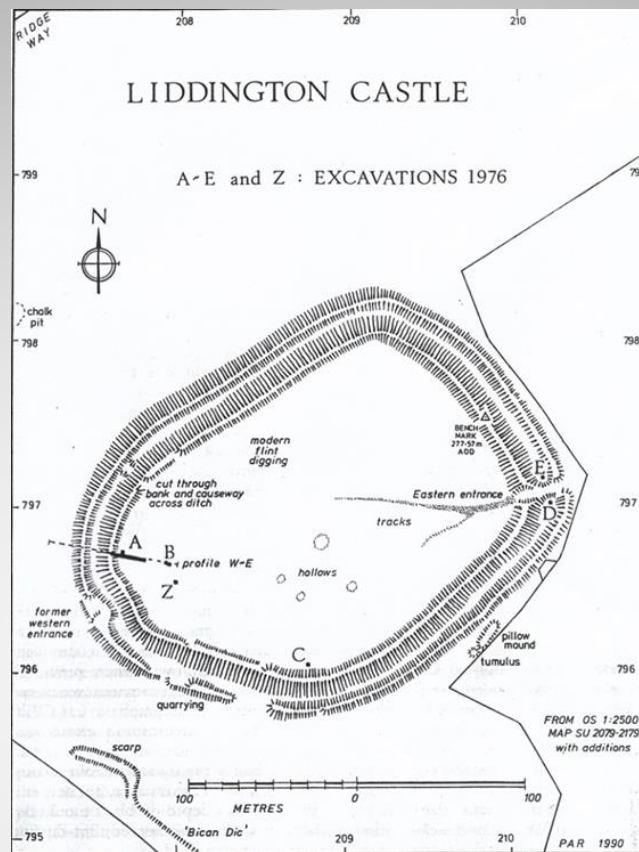
Prior to the excavation, which took place during three weeks of August 1976, at a cost (including post-excavation) of c. £1,600, Hirst wrote an extended essay on the topographical, historical, and archaeological background to both Liddington Castle and the concept of Mount Badon, which forms the first part of this report, with additions by Rahtz.

Inevitably, most of the data recovered were prehistoric, and of considerable interest. The delay in the preparation of this report has been occasioned by the problems of

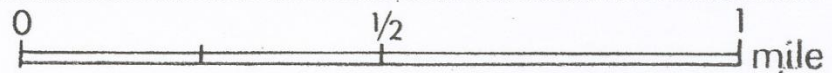
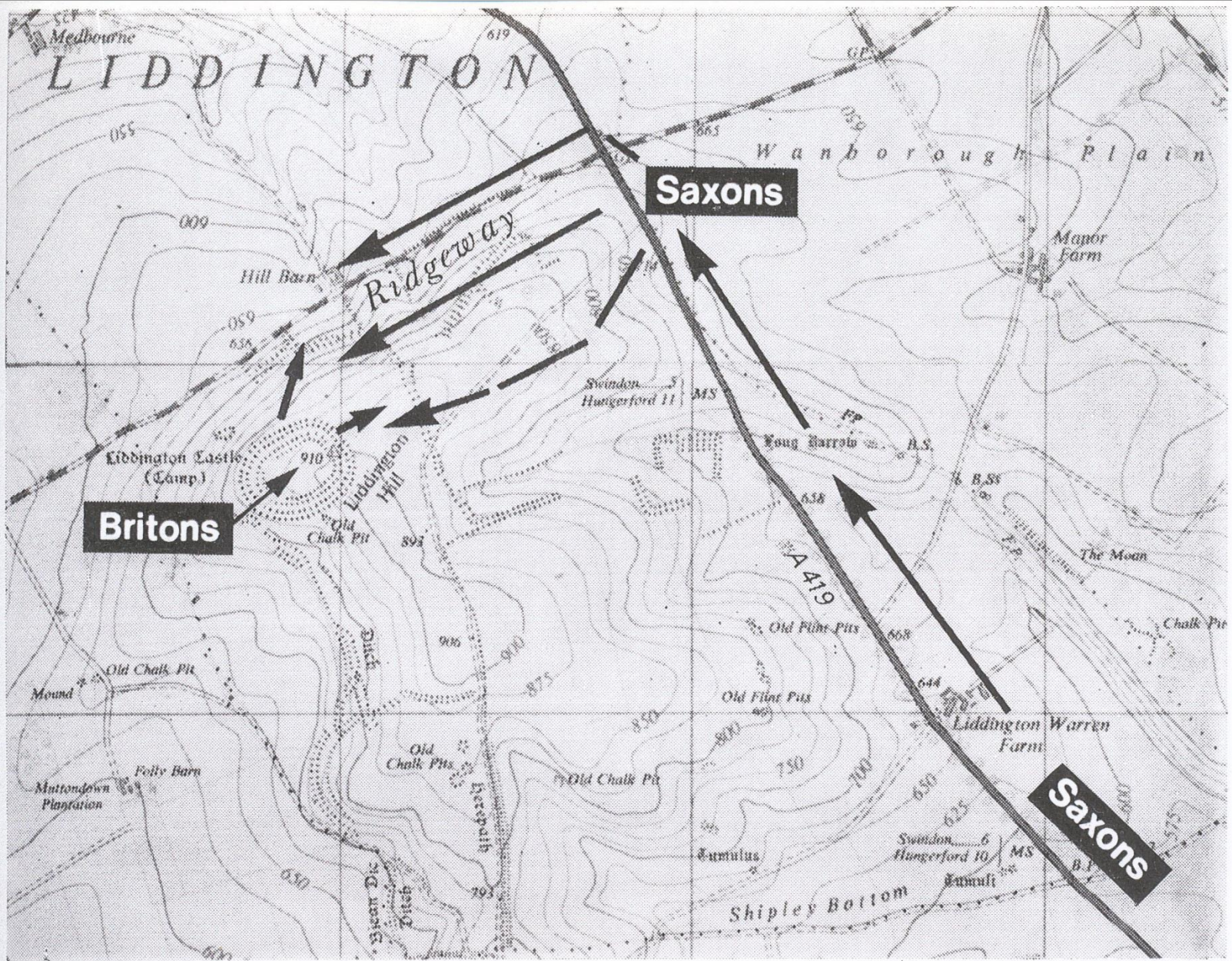


58 (*Right*) Liddington Castle, Berkshire, an Iron Age hillfort not far from Swindon. It has been claimed as the site of the battle of Mons Badonicus, where Arthur defeated the Anglo-Saxons. Excavation in 1976 showed refurbishing of the rampart in the late Roman or post-Roman period. The picture shows a section across the rampart in the south-west corner of the fort, looking west





To conclude, while the results of the work did nothing to support the hopes of the sponsors, they are of considerable interest for prehistoric archaeology, especially considering the limited resources and expenditure incurred; and the work has provided an opportunity to put all the archaeological and other evidence together into a discrete package, and to generate yet another written contribution to the problem of *Mons Badonicus*.



I Mount Badon, 516 (Wiltshire)

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