

HISTORY

Everything Else Tomorrow

NOW



1st

HAPPY

Birthday

Free
Online

-
Issue 7
May 2022

1576 Map of Wiltshire,
by Christopher Saxton

Local History Month Edition II

- William Gosling V.C.
- Domesday Book in Wiltshire
- Durocornovium
- Marlborough: The Great Fire
- Harry's Family History

History Extra...

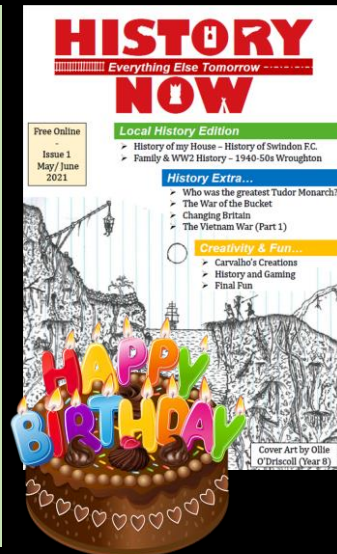
- Good Morning Vietnam: Part II
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Creativity & Fun...

- Meme Competition Entries
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In May 2022 History Now celebrates its first birthday!!! One year and six editions ago we launched our very first (right). To mark the occasion we return to our first theme with this Local History Edition. Thanks to our AMAZING contributors and readers, *History Now* continues to evolve and go from strength to strength: THANK YOU ALL!!! 😊

Mr J. Brace – Staff Editor



Avenue Road, Swindon (c.1900/ 2022)



Local History is a defining part of our lives. It shows who we are and our environment around us. Swindon is an ancient town and is the birthplace of railways in the United Kingdom (Great Western Railways). It is also the birthplace of the National Health Service (NHS). Swindon is even twinned with Disneyworld in Florida. Wiltshire has a lot of famous landmarks like Stonehenge and all our houses' landmarks too (Avebury Henge, Barbury Castle, Kennet Long Barrow and Silbury Hill). This edition recognises how our local history can impact our daily lives, now and in the future. Enjoy Reading!

Joshua Owusu – Deputy Editor

Local Heroes: William Gosling V.C.

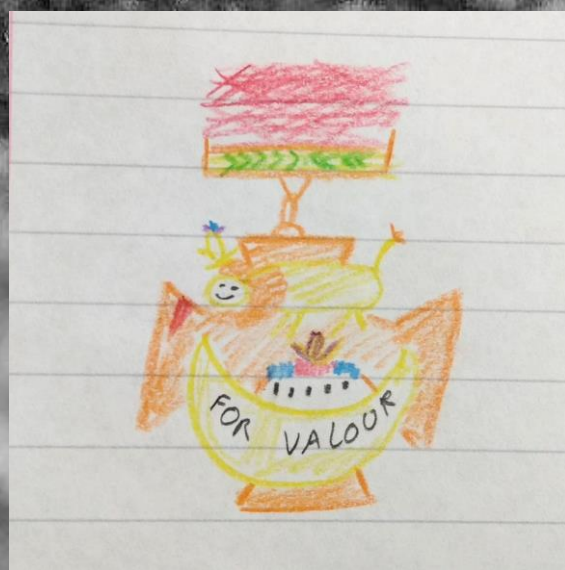
JC Beronilla, Caleb Watt & Matthew Dixson (Year 10)

Since 1857, Britain's greatest military honour, the Victoria Cross, has been received by exactly 1,355 soldiers in its 166-year existence, and yet only one of those recipients has been from the world's greatest county, Wiltshire. This Wanborough-born sergeant, who found himself among the tragedies of the First World War, went by the name William Gosling. And yet his honour was not given to him for any valiant sacrifice in the field, nor under the misguided notion of death for king and country. His VC was for saving the lives of him and his men from what would surely been the unthought-of death of them all. The story went like this:

On April 5th 1917, the season was summer, and a stiffening tension waded between the trenches of the former fields of a French town named Arras. This was where Gosling found himself as a battery sergeant in charge of a herd of mortars which were to be used in the precursor bombardment that would precede the Battle of Arras. Gosling would command as each mortar fired in deathly succession while the ground shook as fire and shrapnel

joined the clouds and the cries of few and far between enemies were ceased with blackened smoke and the sound of mortars. Gosling was among the apparent safer side of the chaos until he was met with great misfortune.

One bomb, with a faulty cartridge, fell only 10 yards from where it was fired, still live where it threatened to blow to bits the sergeant and his men. But outstanding of all others, Gosling swept into a flurry of action, lifting the bomb and unscrewing the fuse. He then immediately threw the bomb on the ground, and it exploded. This prevented the devastating shrapnel that would



An artist's interpretation of the Victoria Cross

have cut deep into their skin had the fuse not been unscrewed, causing a wave a relief to fall over the men. This one great action had, in the words of the London Gazette, “undoubtedly saved the lives of the whole detachment.” And by recommendation of the saved, our proud Wiltshirian, Sjt. William Gosling was presented with the highest of honours by King George V affront Buckingham Palace, and forever making the disambiguation on his Wikipedia article “William Gosling (VC).”

And yet, this is also the story of someone more than just a war hero, but also a dairy farmer. As William Gosling was not just a man of war but a man of the milk, cheese, and cream. Born on 15th August 1892, he was humble in origin, coming from a wheat farming, Wanborough father who died in a tragic “farming accident.” After which, his family moved to Wroughton where they settled into Artis Farm. But Gosling did not follow because he was seized with the prospect of adventure when he immigrated to Canada at 18. There, he took care of grain silos, remaining close to his father through his farming roots. But, in 1915, a year in gruelling warfare, Gosling enlisted with the Royal Field Artillery to join his

his brothers-in-arms in the First World War. This led him to his most recognised action, that which gave him the Victoria Cross, when he saved his battalion from a faulty mortar bomb. But after the war, tired of bloodshed and slaughter, he now moved to greener pastures.

Gosling moved back to his family farm, committing himself to the dairy trade. Here, he found the joys of a simpler life, becoming intertwined with the small community he attached himself to. He lived in Wroughton with his family, working the land, and tending for his cows. In this town he found success as his farm flourished and his community made him a Parish Councillor as a respected cheese man of dairy renown. In fact, his farm is still in existence today, as Berkeley Farm which today provides milk, cheese, and cream throughout the country (you might even recognise it on google maps’ street view “Swindon Rd, Wroughton, Swindon SN4 9AQ”). It was here he lived until he passed on 12th February 1945, being buried in St. John and St. Helen’s Parish Church.

The legacy of William Gosling can be considered two-faced: one of great military glory as an honour to Wiltshire for being its only native to receive the Victoria

or one of a humble dairy farmer who found great joy and success in a simpler way of life. But these two legacies are inexorably linked by one man, who despite being relatively unknown to the wider public, or even within our small and insulated community, displays the rich history that lies beneath that thin layer of ignorance.



Berkeley cows among the fruits of their labour

The Domesday Book in Wiltshire

Jake Scarce (Year 10)

Bishop Odo Of Bayeux

William the Conqueror granted Odo the Manor of Swindon (Suindone) after the battle of Hastings. He was granted 36 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture and a mill. Odo's land contained 11 households including the manor house and was worth around 4 pounds a year or £19,200 in modern currency.

Bishop of Winchester

The Bishop of Winchester, also known as Walkelin, was bishop from 1070 to 1098. He owned much of Wiltshire including Wanborough (Wemberge), Chisledon (Chisledene) and part of Wroughton (Wertone) coming to the value of £52 or £249,600 in

modern day.

Anglo-Saxon Influence

There were two notable Anglo Saxons in the local area. Wulfric and Wulfrard, who both owned small parts of Swindon worth a total of 22.5 shillings. Although this doesn't seem much by the time the domesday book was written many Anglo-Saxons had their land taken away due to the effects of feudalism and forfeit which first gave ownership of all land to William I and also allowed their lent land to be taken away in punishment for angering the king. This meant that from the 1,400 saxon tenants in chief in England only 2 were left by 1086.

Durocornovium: The Roman Town of Wanborough

By Eleri Owen (Year 10, Deputy Editor)

Durocornovium was a small Roman town, which was at one time a military camp, but later resembled a merchant town which covered over 25 hectares and had a population of several thousand at its peak in 350 C.E.

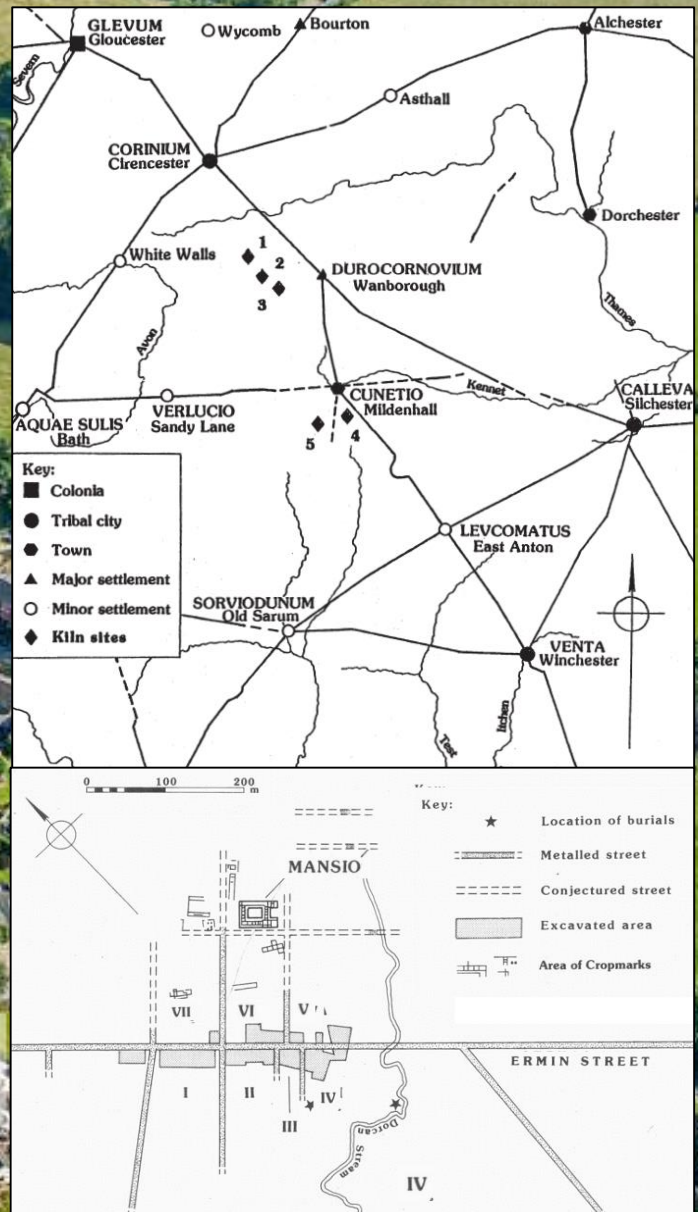
Duro/cornovium

(Celtic) means door or enclosed market, square, forum, walled town, village.

(Brittonic) Horn or peninsula.

The Antoine Itinerary, a record/survey that illustrates the roads of the Roman Empire, is the only contemporary source of Durocornovium, but archaeological discoveries can inform a lot of the settlement's appearance and its operations. For example, in 1976, a 2nd century mansio (a stopping place maintained by the central government, used by officials while travelling) was uncovered. This shows the importance of Durocornovium as a major communications link. From this, we can also assume with

reasonable certainty that there was also a commercial importance within the town: agricultural sites, long-forgotten quarries and even pottery remains indicate a small yet busy presence in what is now the quiet village of Wanborough.



[Maps taken from: Anderson, Wachter and Fitzpatrick (2001) 'The Romano-British "Small Town" at Wanborough, Wiltshire', *Britannia Monograph Series*]

Malmesbury Abbey

By Kai T., Abdelrahman M., & Milo L. (Year 10)

Background

Malmesbury Abbey was founded as a Benedictine monastery 676 C.E. in Malmesbury, Wiltshire (although the current Abbey was built in the 12th century (1180), and was added to over the next 200 years. The current Abbey was mainly finished by 1080 until, the 131m spire collapsed in a storm around 1500 which destroyed much of the Abbey, including two thirds of the nave and transept. Malmesbury Abbey was inhabited by the first Saint of Wessex (St Aldhelm: 639 - 25 May 709 C.E.) and the first king of a united England (Æthelstan: 894 - 27 October 939 C.E.)

History & Facts about the Abbey

King Æthelstan was buried in Malmesbury Abbey with his cousins, which opposed his will as he was originally supposed to be buried at Winchester. His bones were lost during the Reformation started by King Henry VIII, but he is commemorated by an empty 15th century tomb. It is now



thought to lie under the Abbey House Gardens. William of Malmesbury described his remains as *"beautifully intertwined with gold threads"* showing he had a high status with a lot of wealth at the time. The English historian William of Malmesbury (1095-1143) was a monk at Malmesbury in his adult life. He is considered by many to be the greatest English historian of his time. Other burials include: Máel Dub, Aldhelm, (Bishop) Daniel of Winchester, Roger Scruton, Æthelwine, Ælfwine and Hannah Twynnoy (the first person to be killed by a tiger in England).



Marlborough: The Great Fire

By Anja Rogers (Year 10)

Marlborough is a market town on the river Kennet about 10 miles south of Swindon, well known for its attractive 17th century buildings; the story behind these buildings' designs is as follows.

On April 28, 1653, a fire started in a tanner's yard and rapidly began to engulf the town (the source of the fire is unknown). Within the first few hours of the fire initially starting, the Guildhall, St Mary's Church, the county armoury and roughly 244 houses were destroyed by the flames.

Fortunately, Oliver Cromwell, an English general and statesman,

remembered Marlborough's support for the Parliamentary cause during the Civil War and began to send out an appeal for funds to help in rebuilding the town. After being read by churches across the land, the appeal was able to swiftly raise enough money for the town to be rebuilt. Old mediaeval buildings that were destroyed due to their flammable materials were replaced with brick and timber buildings that gave the town a distinctive appearance. During the rebuilding of the town, the high street was widened to its present size (below), thus making it the second widest high street in England (after Stockton-on-Tees).



My Family History

By Harry Horwat (Year 7)

My Great Great Uncle

Brian Ibberson (right) was born in Manchester, 1920. My great great uncle became an apprentice before the war but later joined the R.A.F. as an Aircraftman second-class in 1939. He was flown to Canada for training but had to go to St Louis in America.

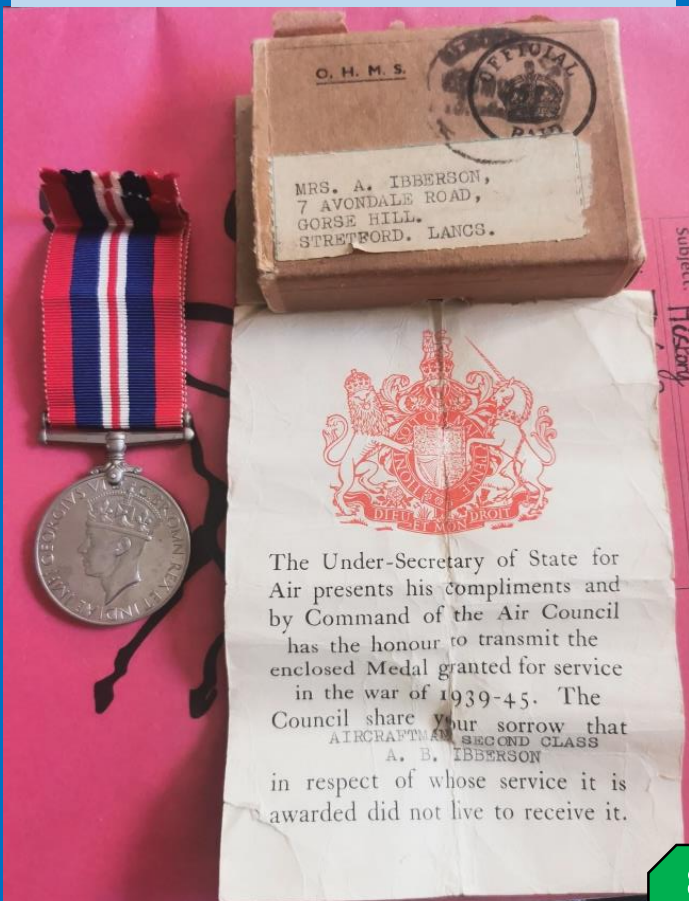
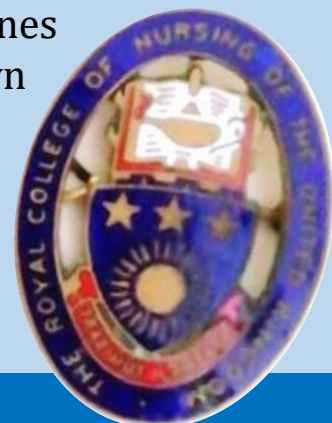
Unfortunately, while training he and 19 other men died in a crash at the age 19 and he is buried there today. Even though he didn't make it to the end of the War, he was awarded the War Medal 1939-1945 (below) in honour of his service, which was kindly gifted to me by my great nan.



Great Nan

Born January 1922 in Manchester, over 100 years ago. (She recently received a letter from the queen to celebrate her 100th birthday)!

Molly Willows (above), my great nan (pictured above), grew up with her mum, a midwife, so in 1938 she began training as a nurse at the age of 16. Starting in a fever hospital, treating patients with measles and diphtheria (the most prevalent diseases at the time), and before vaccines commonly known as the M.M.R.). Afterwards, she became a R.F.N. (Registered Fever Nurse)...



When WWII started in 1939, my great nan went to Manchester general hospital for 3 years before becoming a S.R.N. (State Registered Nurse) and moved to Liverpool Maternity Hospital to follow in her mum's footsteps and become a midwife. Often, she rode her bike to people's houses and helped others in their homes. This was before the N.H.S. but it was like a charity where people made donations.

After many years of midwifery, she stopped working and married a musician (my great grandad **Richard Willows**) who played in a famous band known as Jack Hylton who played in front of the King and Queen. Sometime later, she joined a local hospital before moving to Norfolk.

One funny story is that during the war, her house was bombed and everything but the outside toilet was standing and so her mum only worried about the cleanliness of the toilet and if the neighbours would see a dirty toilet.



[Above: Molly's nursing badges.
Below: Molly today, with photo of herself & her brother Brian]

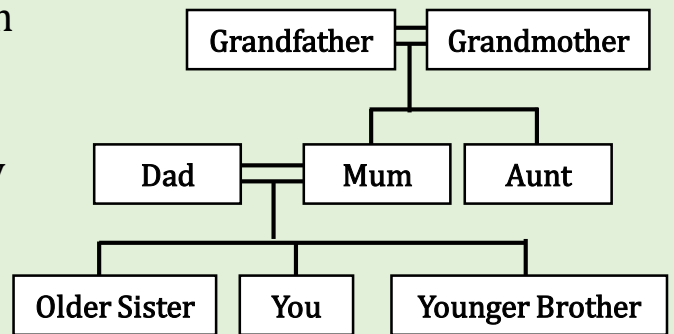


How to make a family tree

Have you ever watched BBC's TV series *Who Do You Think You*, or wondered what your family and ancestors did in the past? How far back can you trace your family? Who will you find? What stories will you discover? Now is your chance...

Creating a family tree is a great way of recording your family history.

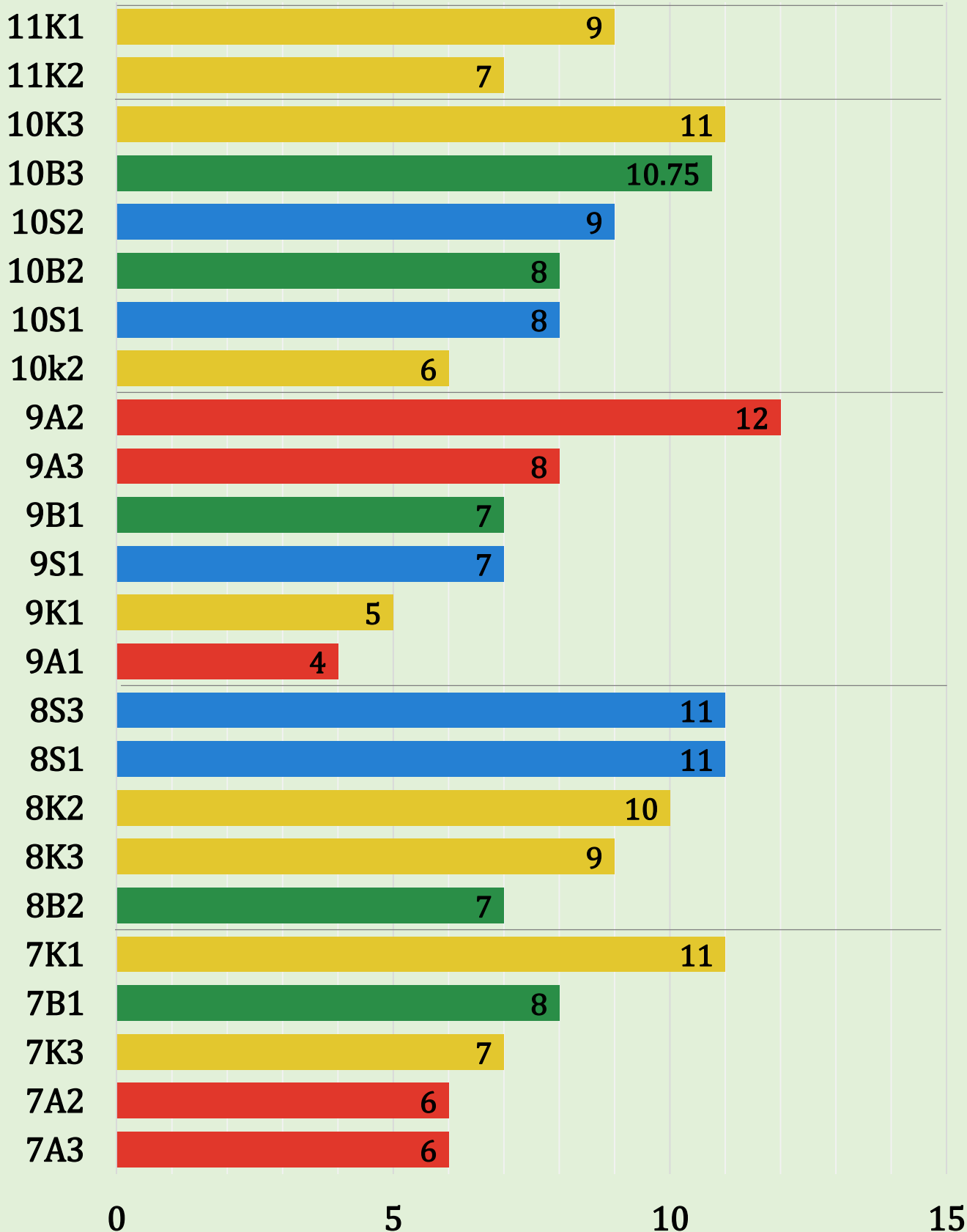
1. The easiest place to start is with you. Who are your parents? Do you have brothers or sisters?
2. Draw a plan of your family, how everyone is connected. Family trees can get big and complicated very quickly, so plan it out first.
3. Ask your parents and family about other relatives, especially older relatives. How far back can you go? Who was your Mum's Mum's Mum (Great Grandmother) or Dad's Dad's Dad's Dad (Great Great Grandfather)?
4. Talk to your older relatives especially. What was their childhood like? What stories do they have about their lives and family?
5. With your tree planned, you can start to find out more about your relatives: When & where were they born? Are there photos? What family stories can you discover? Are there links to key events?
6. Now, design your family tree. The diagram above is the traditional way, but feel free to be as creative as you like, here are some ideas...



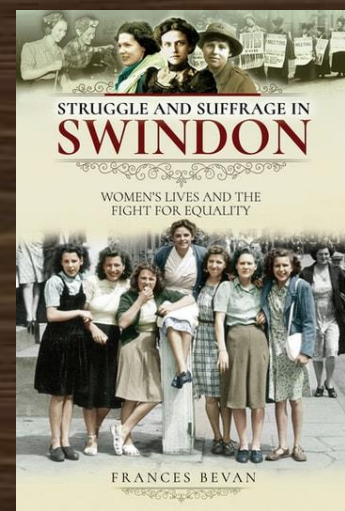
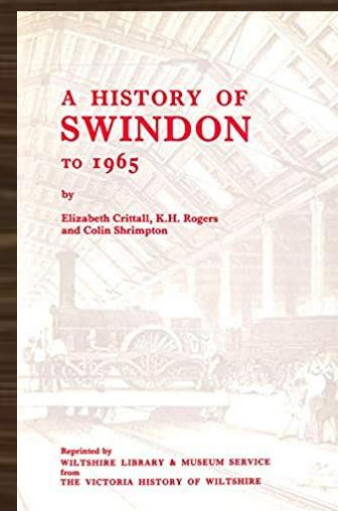
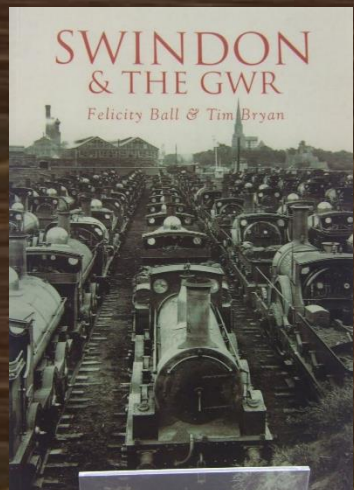
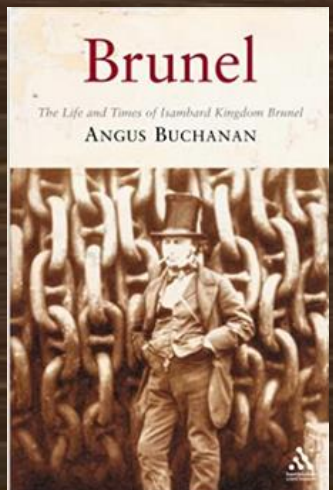
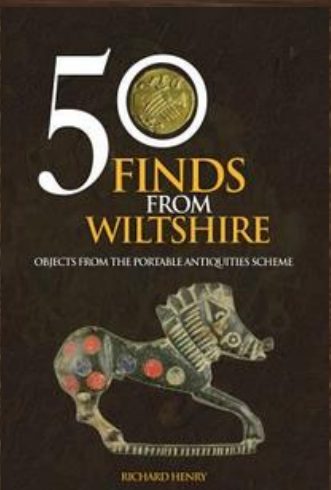
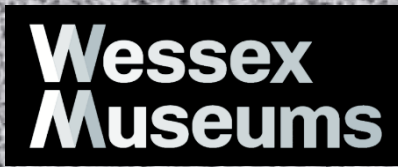


On 29 April 2022, the House Team created a local history quiz for Years 7-11 – the full results (out of 13 total) can be seen below!

House Team's Local History Quiz: Results



Some recommendations



'Good Morning Vietnam!' Part II

By Henry Smith (Year 10)

'Good Morning Vietnam!'

By Henry Smith (Year 9)

Article one: 1945-1956
The French had controlled Vietnam since the 1800s. By 1945 the Vietnamese population was angry over their status as a colony, and elected the French supported government from their country.

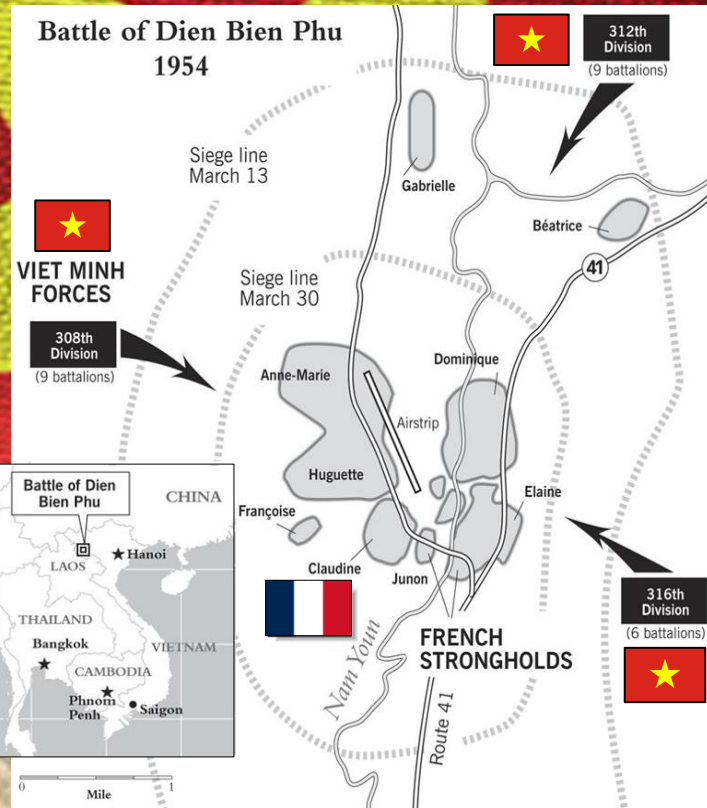
The French Republic sent its armed forces to reclaim the rebellious nation, this led to a war of insurgency, due to the Vietnamese employing local Viet Minh guerrilla units to stand in for a professional army. This war also saw the first use of helicopters on a large scale.

By the end of the first Indochina war, Vietnam was split into the democratic government

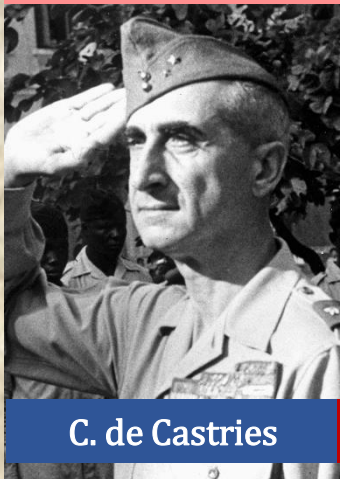
In Issue 1, Henry wrote his first article on the Vietnam conflict. Fittingly, as *History Now* marks its first anniversary, Henry returns with its sequel...

Article Two:

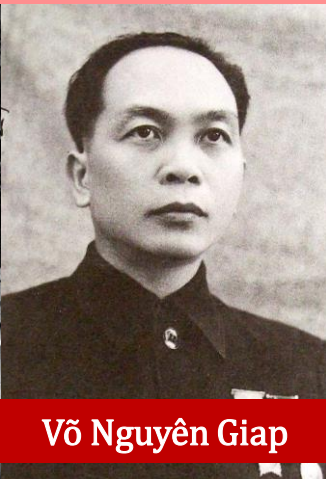
Picking up where we left off in March 1954- Where the French had begun an operation to insert and support their soldiers at Dien Bien Phu. They would supply them from the air, believing that the Viet Minh (the Soviet-backed communist revolutionaries of Vietnam) had no anti-aircraft capability. However, the Viet Minh commanded by General Võ Nguyên Giáp, surrounded and besieged the French.



The Viet Minh brought heavy artillery to bear (above) on the French positions. They also strategically placed AAA (the military abbreviation for anti-aircraft artillery) given to them by the Soviet KGB. These defended the skies, unknown to the French forces.



C. de Castries



Võ Nguyên Giáp

Armies	Troops
French (de Castries)	14,000
Viet Minh (Giap)	80,000



[The Viet Minh moving artillery in 1954]

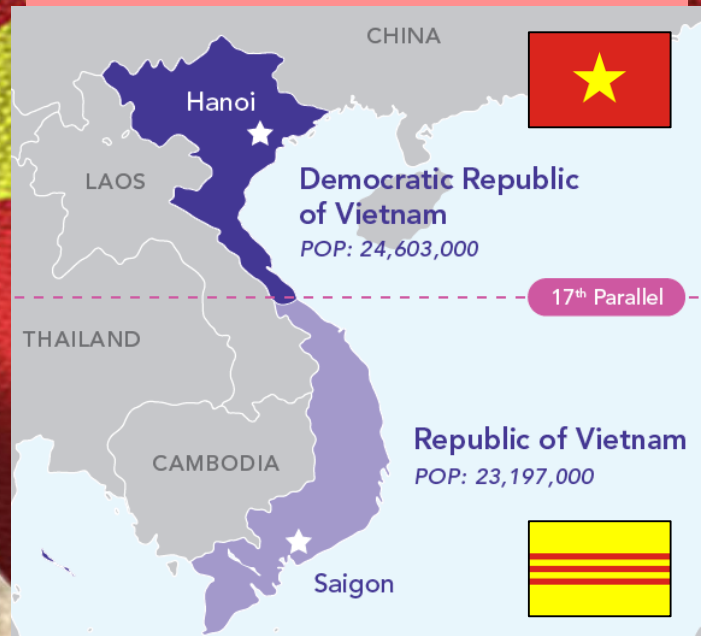
The Battle of Dien Bien Phu began on 13 March 1954, with preliminary WWI-style mass infantry charges at the French positions. The French were dug-in and positioned in foxholes and trenches surrounding the positions. These charges were supported by the Viet Minh's concealed artillery, which was placed in positions that were impervious to French counter-battery fire.



To begin with the Viet Minh's men's assaults were repulsed. But slowly, as key positions began to be captured, the French air resupply became impossible and after 1 month 3 weeks 3 days the French defenders surrendered. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam's flag flew over the French HQ at Dien Bien Phu.



This signalled defeat for the French, who they pulled out of Vietnam, dividing it along the 17th Parallel. South Vietnam was given to a newly installed state of Vietnam or "the South" and giving the North to the DRV (the Democratic Republic of Vietnam).



After the French Prime Minister resigned. His replacement, Pierre Mendés, supported the French from Vietnam. Of the 11,000 French troops captured, only 3,000 survived imprisonment.



Queen Elizabeth II: A very brief history



1926: Elizabeth born to George & Elizabeth.

1937: Dad crowned George VI, Elizabeth becomes Princess.



1945: WWII Ambulance driving



1947: Married Philip



Charles (1948) & Anne (1950) born



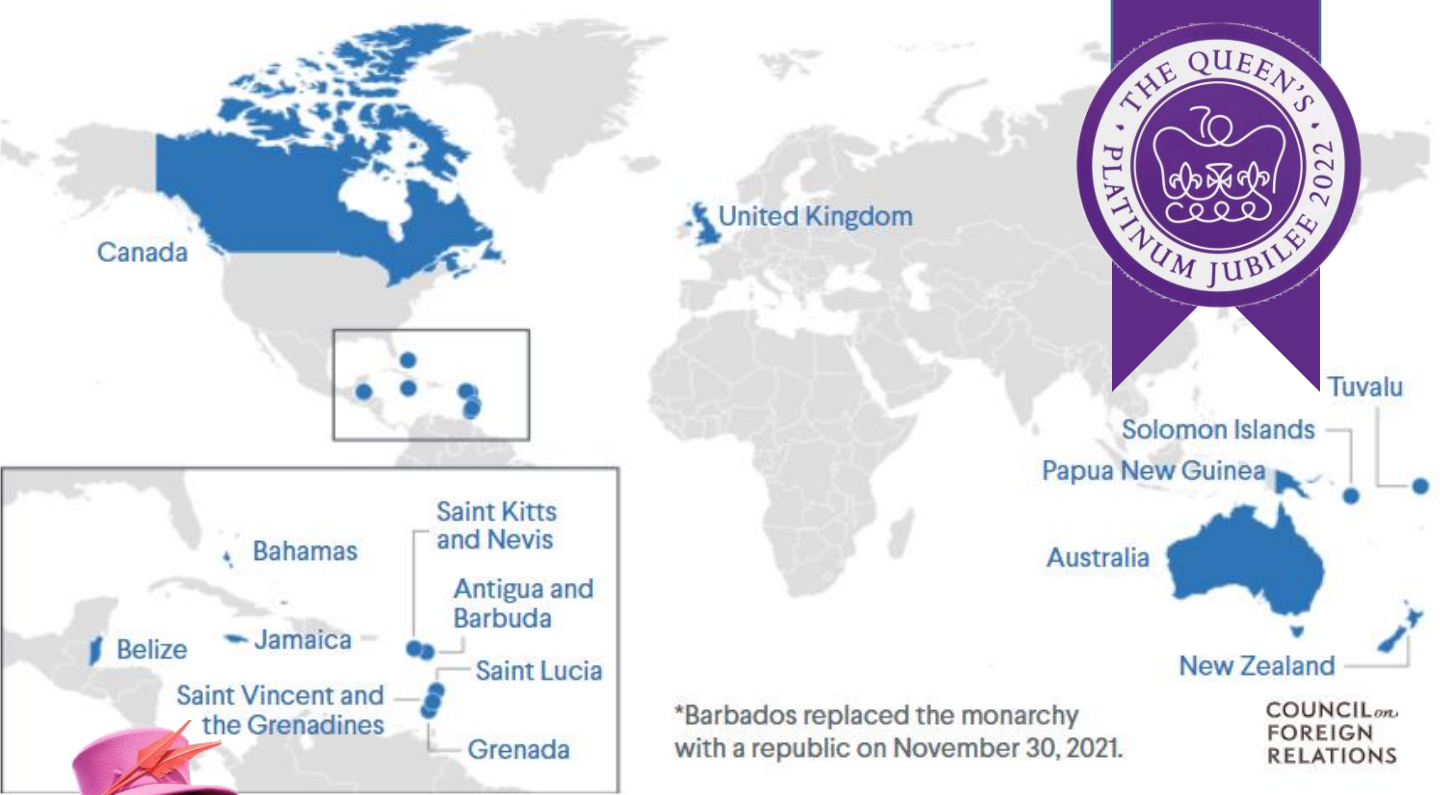
1953: Crowned Queen Elizabeth II

The Queen has...

- Worked with 14 Prime Ministers.
- Visited 110 countries, many multiple times (e.g. Canada 22 times) = most travelled monarch.
- Had 4 children, 8 grandchildren, and 12 great-grandchildren.
- Supported over 600 charities and organisations.

2021: Four generations...





Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state of fifteen countries in 2022...



Antigua & Barbuda
Pop. 98,000
Capital:



Australia
Pop. 25.7m
Capital: Canberra



Bahamas
Pop. 393,000
Capital: Nassau



Belize
Pop. 397,000
Capital: Belmopan



Canada
Pop. 38m
Capital: Ottawa



Grenada
Pop. 112,000
Capital: St George's



Jamaica
Pop. 2.9m
Capital: Kingston



New Zealand
Pop. 5m
Capital: Wellington



Papua New Guinea
Pop. 8.9m
Capital: Port Moresby



Saint Kitts & Nevis
Pop. 53,000
Capital: Basseterre



Saint Lucia
Pop. 183,000
Capital: Castries



Saint Vincent & Grenadines
Pop. 110,000
Capital: Kingstown



Solomon Islands
Pop. 686,000
Capital: Honiara



Tuvalu
Pop. 11,000
Capital: Funafuti



United Kingdom
Pop. 67m
Capital: London

GCSE: Paper 1 – Medicine Through Time

(1 hour 15 minutes – 48 marks)

SECTION A (Western Front Case Study):

1. Describe two features of... (4 marks)
 - ✓ Two features (unique characteristics) + detailed descriptions.
- 2a. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into... (8 marks)
 - ✓ CONTENT (What does Source specifically show/ tell us?)
 - ✓ OWN KNOWLEDGE (Does this fit with your own knowledge?)
 - ✓ FINANCE (When, Where, Why created and by Whom?)
 - Therefore how useful is each source for the enquiry?)
- 2b. Pick up Source ... to find out about... (4 marks)
 - (choose a detail/ quote that links to Qu.)
 - (about the detail, but related to Qu. too)
 - (SPECIFIC + RELEVANT), e.g. R.A.M.C.
 - (after the attack.
 - (how source answers Qu.)
3. Explain one way...
 - ✓ Suggest way...
 - period; Explain why...
4. Explain how/ why... (12 marks)

Tip: Explain how... (x3 methods/ reasons)

What, How, Why paragraph (with...)

 - ✓ Describe WHAT method/ reason...
 - ✓ Explain HOW affected situation (with...)
 - ✓ Explain WHY this links to question.
5. [Statement] How far do you agree? (16 + 4 marks)

Tip: Remember factors in medicine, they can make good paragraphs.

Also, treat bullet-points as how, need to find what that point is.

 - ✓ Introduction: What is your opinion on Qu, intro other factors.
 - ✓ Paragraph 1 (factor in the statement): What, How, Why, Evaluate paragraph with specific detail.
 - ✓ Paragraphs 2-3 (on other factors/ methods/ reasons).
 - ✓ Conclusion: Remind of overall evaluation and explain why your view/ evaluation of statement makes sense.

*First History Exam Completed
19th May 2022
Well done Year 11!*

GCSE: Paper 2 – Saxon & Norman England

(about 50 minutes – 32 marks) EXAM: 16 JUNE 2022

1. Describe two features of... (4 marks)

- ✓ Two features (unique characteristics) + detailed descriptions.

2. Explain how/ why... (12 marks)

Tip: Explain how... (x3 methods/ ways); Explain why... (x3 reasons).
What, How, Why paragraph (with specific detail) for each.

- ✓ Describe WHAT method/ reason is.
- ✓ Explain HOW affected situation (with specific DETAIL).
- ✓ Explain WHY this links to question.

3. [Statement] How far do you agree? (16 marks)

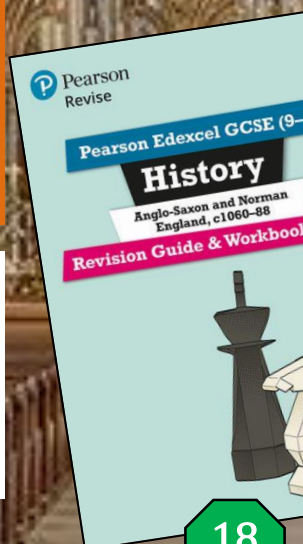
Tip: Treat bullet-points as the how, so find what that point would be.

- ✓ Introduction: What is your opinion on Qu, intro other factors.
- ✓ Paragraph 1 (factor in the statement): What, How, Why, Evaluate paragraph with specific detail.
- ✓ Paragraphs 2-3 (on other factors/ methods/ reasons).
- ✓ Conclusion: Remind of overall evaluation and explain why your view/ evaluation of statement makes sense.

GCSE: Revision Resources



GCSE & Class Notebooks
On the VLE: lessons; past papers; scanned textbook; videos; links; revision.



SECTION A:

1. Give two things you can infer from Source A about... (4 marks)
2. Explain how/ why... (12 marks)

Tip: Explain how... (x3 methods/ ways); Explain why... (x3 reasons).
What, How, Why paragraph (with specific detail) for each.

- ✓ Describe WHAT method/ reason is.
- ✓ Explain HOW affected situation (with specific detail).
- ✓ Explain WHY this links to question.

SECTION B:

- 3a. How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into... (8 marks)

- ✓ CONTENT (What does Source specifically show/ tell us?)
- ✓ OWN KNOWLEDGE (Does this fit with your own knowledge?)
- ✓ PROVANANCE (When, Where, Why created and by Whom?)
- ✓ ASSESS (Therefore how useful is each source for the enquiry?)

- 3b. Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about...

What is the main difference between these views? (4 marks)

Tip: Describe each Interpretation's view + choose quote to support.

- 3c. Suggest one reason why Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about... (4 marks)

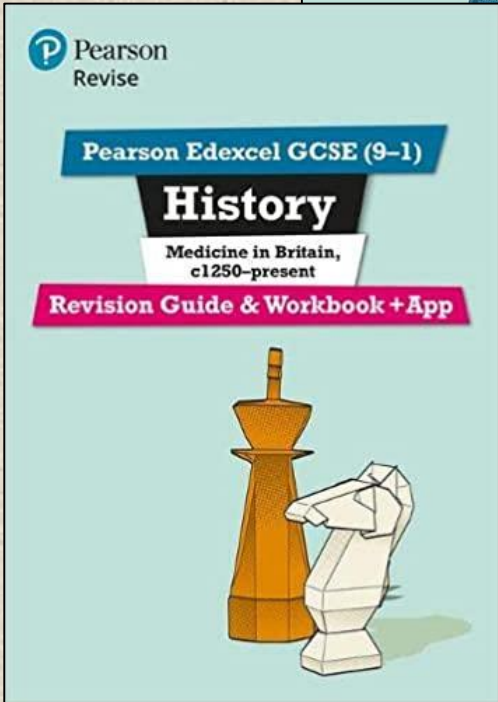
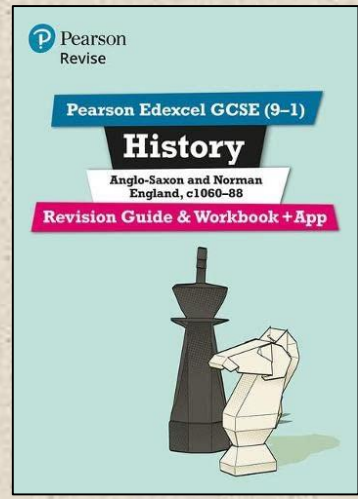
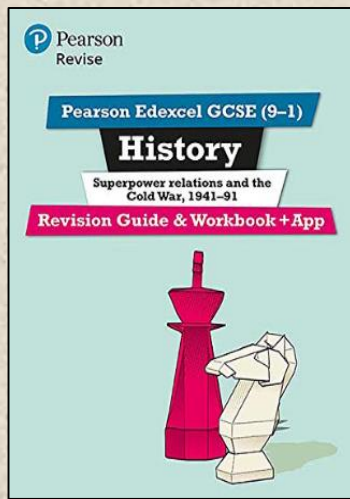
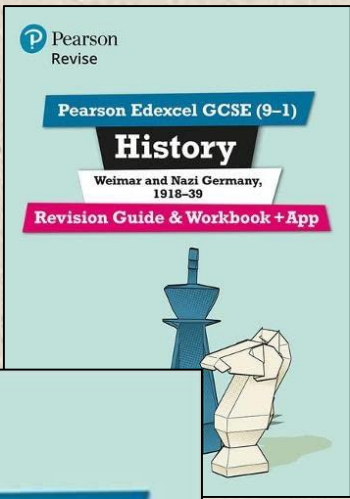
Tip: Suggest one reason why differ; explain how this affects each Interpretation; explain why reason has led to different views.
(Might use different sources, check/ use Sources B & C if helpful).

- ✓ Evidence, Area of Focus, Time period covered, Focus, Sources, H.

- 3d. How far do you agree with Interpretation 1 about... (16 + 4 marks)

Tip: To gain top marks, you MUST use both Interpretations & quote.
Remember you can agree or disagree but must be well explained.

- ✓ Introduction: Introduce your view on question (How far agree?)
- ✓ Paragraph 1 (on Interpretation in the Question): **QC QC Judge** = give Quote, analyse using Context (x2) ⇒ Judge Interpretation.
- ✓ Paragraph 2 (on other Interpretation): **QC QC Judge** paragraph.
- ✓ Paragraph 2 (on other Interpretation): **QC QC Judge** paragraph.
- ✓ Conclusion: Remind of overall judgement and explain why your view/ judgement on Question makes sense.



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- Weimar & Nazi Germany
- Anglo-Saxon & Norman England
- Superpower Relations

£13.50 for all four topics.

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- ✓ Exam question advice and skills.

Ancient History & Latin Club

Term 6: Ancient World

**Wednesdays
 Afterschool
 15:20-16:30
 G06
 with Messrs
 Adair, Harrin &
 Brace**

Collection for Refugees from Ukraine

We have the opportunity to collect and donate items needed to help Ukrainian refugees fleeing the conflict in their country.

Very kindly one of our students, and her family are involved with sending supplies to those in need who have crossed the border into Poland.

If you would like to donate please only bring items from the list below to G07 any morning before school or afterschool.

The deadline for dropping off donations will be Friday 10th June.

Items needed:

- Sanitary products
- Nappies
- Baby formula
- Other items for young children and mothers
- NO CLOTHES PLEASE AS NOT NEEDED CURRENTLY

For more information please speak to Mollie O'Bryan (Year 10) or Miss Stevens



WILTSHIRE STEAM & VINTAGE RALLY

**11TH & 12TH JUNE
2022**

**LYDIARD PARK
SWINDON**

Steam Traction Engines

Tractors

Miniature Steam Engines

Commercial vehicles

Working Demonstrations

Heavy Horses

Stationary Engines

Motorbikes

Trade & Market stalls

Rural Crafts

Craft Marquee

Autojumble

Fairground

Light Railway

NEW for 2022!

Steam & Heavy Haulage Arena

Adults £10, Concessions £8, Under 16s FREE

FREE EVENT PARKING

Organised by Wiltshire Agricultural Preservation Group

Registered Charity No: 1186093

www.wapg.co.uk

wapg.info@gmail.com

PO BOX 4269, Calne, SN11 7AZ





Mr Voisey's MEME Competition

uk: dont invade the rest of czechoslovakia

nazi germany: ok

nazi germany: (invades czechoslovakia)

uk:

A.



B.

Entries A-C have been received and entered. Do you recognise these moments from History?

But now we need your help to decide on a winner!

Click the link below to vote for your favourite:
<https://forms.office.com/r/R0bAHRrD5C>



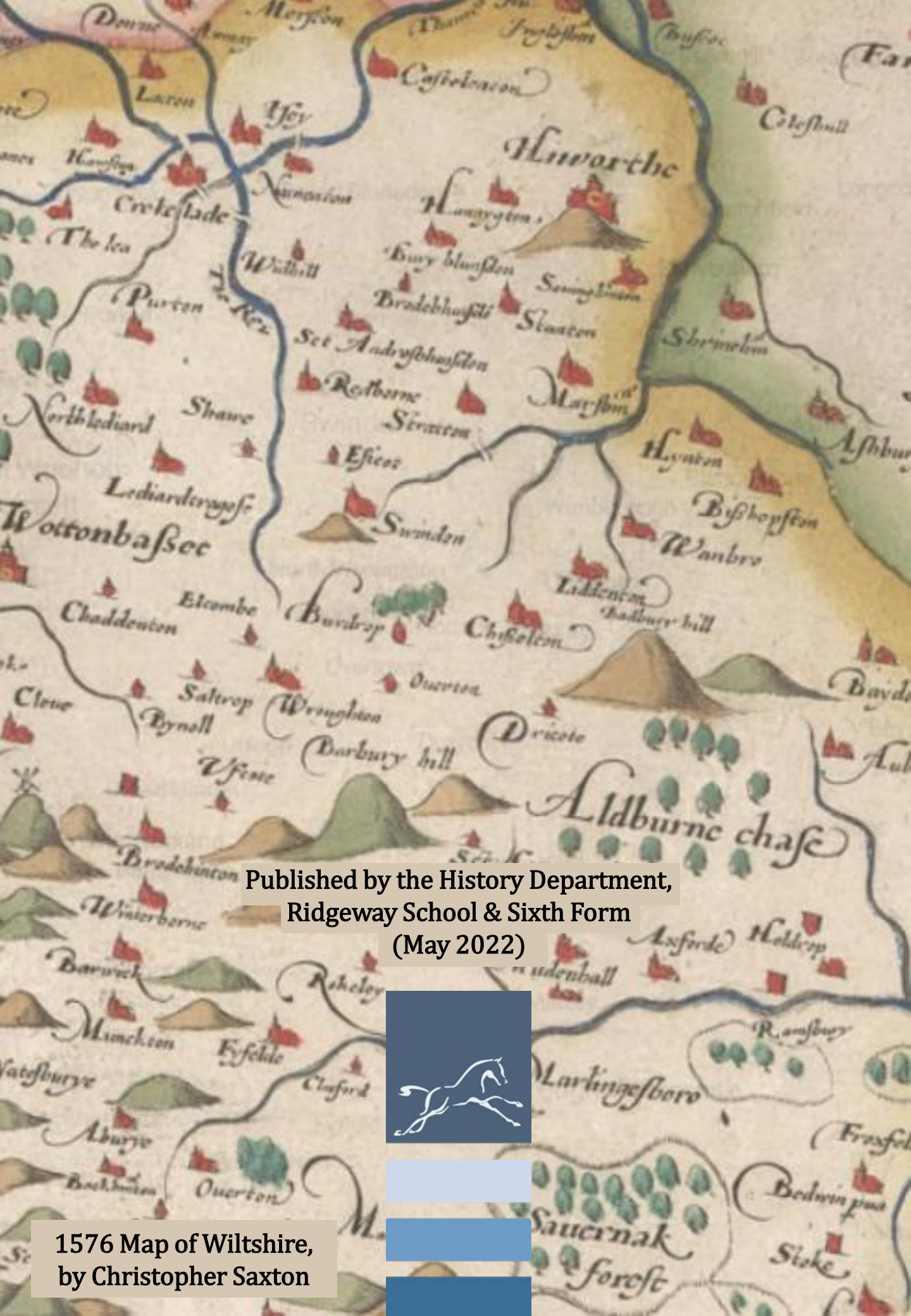
C.

Swindon History Word Search

Created by Daniel Hall & Ted Wildish (Year 10)

T	O	E	W	X	M	P	J	D	A	O	L
T	S	I	L	B	U	R	Y	R	C	D	M
V	E	A	R	A	Q	O	I	X	N	O	V
C	N	N	G	S	D	V	A	L	G	P	W
X	B	W	N	N	B	I	V	S	P	O	C
F	R	A	L	E	R	E	E	U	W	H	O
K	U	X	R	F	K	O	B	D	Q	S	X
U	N	T	I	B	C	E	U	G	W	I	V
A	E	E	Z	G	U	P	R	K	A	B	S
H	L	Y	U	K	B	R	Y	A	L	N	S
D	D	S	S	L	V	G	Y	H	V	K	J
C	L	Y	Z	B	G	S	W	S	L	T	H

Airfield	Wroughton airfield was built by the RAF in 1940 during WWII
Avebury	Avebury henge is a group of stone circles built during the stone age
Barbury	Barbury castle is a Celtic hill fort constructed during the iron age
BishopOdo	Odo was recorded by the Domesday Book as owner of Swindon in 1086
Brunel	Isambard K Brunel was a Victorian engineer who built the GWR
GWR	The Great Western Railway used Swindon for maintenance
Kennet	Kennet Long Barrow is a chambered long barrow built in the stone age
Silbury	Silbury is the largest pre-historic man-made hill in Europe



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1576 Map of Wiltshire,
by Christopher Saxton