

# HISTORY

Everything Else Tomorrow

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Issue 1  
May/ June  
2021

## Local History Edition

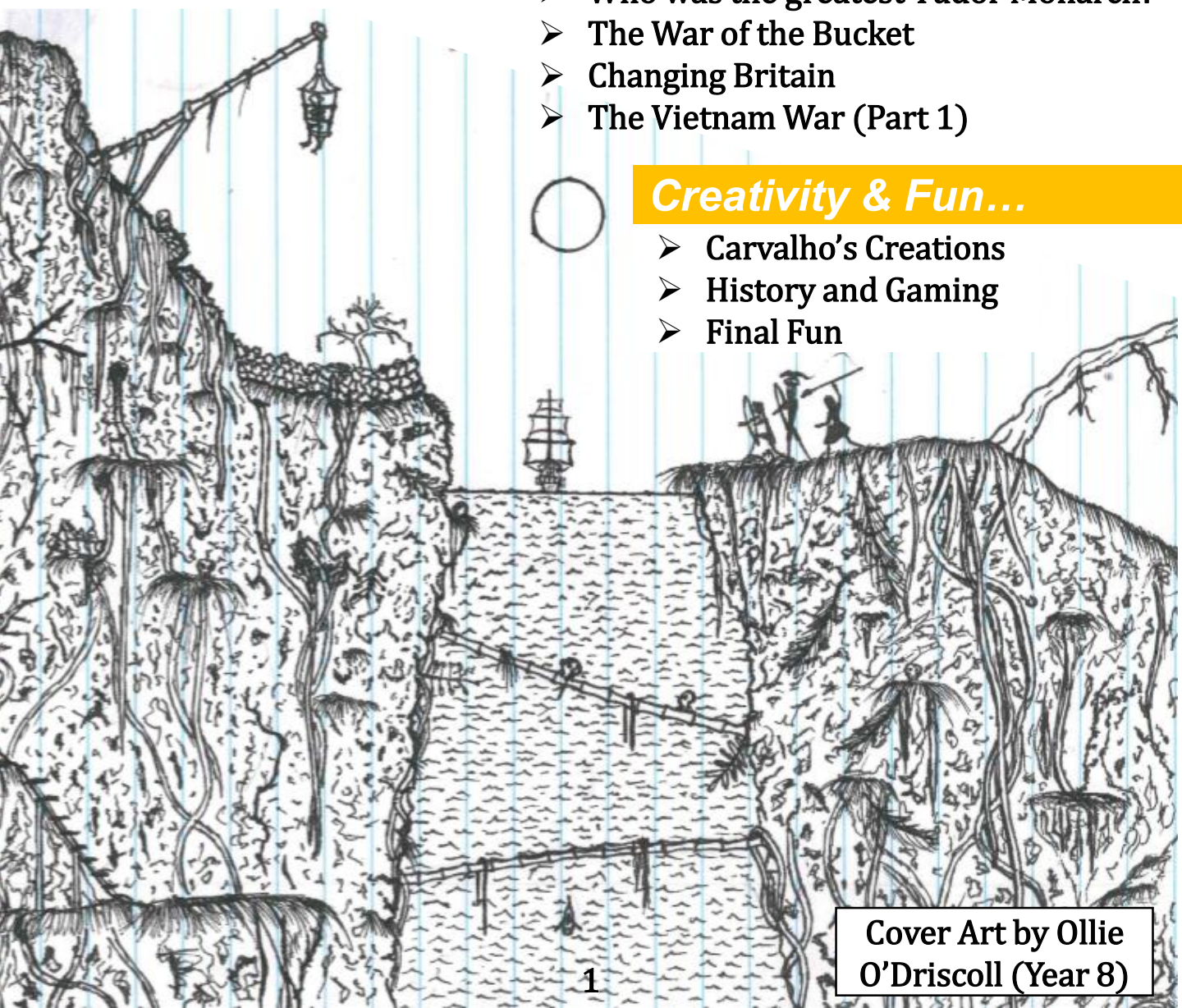
- History of my House – History of Swindon F.C.
- Family & WW2 History – 1940-50s Wroughton

## History Extra...

- Who was the greatest Tudor Monarch?
- The War of the Bucket
- Changing Britain
- The Vietnam War (Part 1)

## Creativity & Fun...

- Carvalho's Creations
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- Final Fun



# The History Of My House

By Oscar Bond (Year 7)

**My house was built in 1907 by a racehorse trainer called William T. (Jack) Robinson.**

He was connected to the famous 1913 Suffragette Derby. Jack trained Craganour, who was owned by Bower Ismay.



*[Photo of datestone on the house]*

Bower's family business was the White Star Line shipping company and its flagship, the Titanic, had sunk the previous year. Bower's brother, Bruce, had reportedly taken a lifeboat place by disguising himself as a woman. There was a countrywide backlash of bad feeling towards the Ismay family.

Emily Davison was at the Derby planning a Suffragette protest. She walked into the path of the racehorses. She might have been trying to put a banner on a horse but ended up pulling down Anmer, the King's horse. Emily died from her injuries 4 days later.

Craganour narrowly won the race but was later disqualified, officially because he bumped other horses but privately it was thought to be due to the bad feeling towards the Ismay family. A similar disqualification happened in another race the same year which left Jack Robinson a broken man. He died less than 2 years later.

*[Painting of Jack Robinson]*





# History of Swindon F.C.

By James Eddy (Year 9)



Swindon Town Football Club was founded by Reverend William Pitt of Liddington in 1879.

The team turned professional in 1894 and joined the Southern League which was founded in the same year.



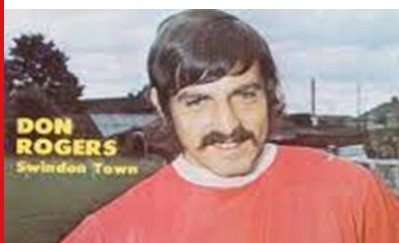
[Photo of Swindon's first football team]

Swindon entered the Football League in 1920 as a founding member of Division Three and defeated Luton Town F.C.



[Evolution of the Club badge]

Born in Paulton, Somerset, Don Rogers signed a youth contract with Swindon in January 1961 at the age of fifteen; having turned professional in October 1962, he made his first-team debut on 17 November in a Third Division match against Southend United. Rogers scored the two extra-time goals which won the 1969 Football League Cup Final for Swindon, 3-1 against Arsenal.



[Photo of Don Rogers, Swindon's winger, taken in 1970-71]

Swindon had one season in the premier league and came 22nd (relegated) but took part in the F.A. Cup and Coca-Cola Cup but lost both. They beat Queens Park Rangers (x2), Southampton, Tottenham Hotspur, Coventry City and drew to Norwich City (x2), West Ham United (x2), Newcastle United, Everton, Tottenham hotspur, Ipswich town, Sheffield united, Liverpool, Sheffield Wednesday, Coventry city, Manchester united and arsenal.

# Family & WWII History

By Siobhan Jones (Year 9)

**My grandma's dad (les people) was on the Isle of Wight. My grandfather's dad was in the Signals and one of the first to land at Pegasus Bridge.**

**Private J. F. Childs (WWI)**

**Service Number:** 113384

**Regiment & Unit:**

Royal Army Medical Corps

**Date of Death:**

Died 5 September 1917 (age 41).

**Buried and Commemorated at:**  
INVERNESS (TOMNAHURICH)  
CEMETERY H10. 4. 263.

**Country of Service:** U.K.

**Additional Information:**

Son of James and Jane Childs;  
husband of Alice M. Childs, of 25  
Alfred Street, East Cowes, Isle of  
Wight.

**Personal Inscription:**

'BELOVED HUSBAND OF ALICE  
M. CHILDS AT REST'

**Wroughton History (WWII):**

The airfield opened on 1 April 1940. It was used for the assembly and storage of aircraft during the Second World War. Control of RAF Wroughton was handed over to the Royal Navy and it became the Royal Naval Aircraft Yard Wroughton in 1972.





# Wroughton High Street

By Isabel Habgood (Wroughton History Group)



Walking through time with a member of the Wroughton History Group, and memories of Wroughton in the 1940-1950s .

Wroughton's High Street stretches from Devizes Road to Church Hill. Still the main road through the village it is no longer its centre or its chief shopping area. I would like to take you on a walk though "The Street" as I remember it in the late 1940s or early 1950s.

Starting outside the **Church Hall**, which had first opened its doors as an Infants School in 1874, we will walk up that side of the street and back down the other.

I don't know if it can be said to be in the High Street but here I would like to draw your attention to the **horse chestnut tree** which has never failed to supply generation after generation of children with their precious "conkers", and whose blossom has been much admired over the years. The brook, never called the stream, ran right next to the main

road. It was one of my jobs on a Saturday morning to take the accumulator to Haskins Garage to be recharged. (For those of you too young to know an accumulator was a rechargeable battery which powered our wireless set/radio). I always chose to walk on the narrow edging along the brook rather than crossing the road to a proper pavement. (It wasn't until the early 1960s that a new road was put in to cut out the bad bend by the Church Hall). This of course meant that the short walk by the water became a pleasant and safer one but not so challenging.

**Fairwater house** comes next with its **stables** which had housed many successful racehorses, especially in the late 19th century. Since then the stables have had many different uses. One of the more unusual must have been the hosting of children's parties which were given by members of the American Airforce who at the time were stationed at Burderop Hospital.

The pavement on this side of the road started outside the Ely Inn

...(Now converted into flats). I remember for a few years a fair was held on land behind the pub.

I cannot say what other amusements were provided as, at that time I was only interested in the chair-o-planes. (Do they still exist or have Health and Safety got at them?).

Mr Berry, the butcher, occupied numbers **3 and 4 High Street** (Now an Indian Restaurant) and a cafe and hairdressers now operate from what were then a ladies hairdressers and a barbers shop.

Next the **Co-Op grocery store**, which had opened in these premises in 1924. The new Co-Op Supermarket which was to open in 1973 was built on the site of Mr Hughes bakery and cake shop and the old Co-Op shop was demolished and the land used as a car park for the new one. The Midland Bank had a branch in a front room of the cake shop.

Next door was Haskins Garage, where I used to feel so shy and embarrassed as I walked through the show room to reach the room where the accumulators were recharged. (Sun Lane next to the garage was where the Great Fire of Wroughton started in 1896. No lives were lost but 100 people

were made homeless). Crossing the lane and passing two old cottages we then come to the **long, white, thatched premises** that belong to Mr Pickett, a pork butcher.

The **fine red brick building** which comes next is the home of another Pickett family, who have been running the Post Office here for many, many years. What I mostly remember about the Post Office and the Midland Bank were their very wide polished wooden counters.

Quite close to the Post Office, a building which now houses flats (**Witcombe Green**), was the Acacia Café. Here we enjoyed our first taste of ice cream, even if it did contain lumps of ice.

Soon we come to the **White Hart Inn**, where the local bus company, "The Old Firm", has its turn round point before driving back into Swindon. Across the roadway (which now leads to **Meadowbrook**), we come to the corner shop of Mrs Crook. (Now architects offices). A little further up the street next to the **Methodist Chapel**, is yet another small grocery shop. This is now a private dwelling house, having had many different incarnations before its latest conversion. The Chapel was built here in 1880,

to replace one which had been built further up the hill in 1853. (This older chapel had been made into two houses many years ago).

Church Hill starts at the junction with Markham Road so it is here we will cross over the road and come down the other side. The **Carters Rest** is the first significant building we reach, with its exterior very little altered today since its renovation in 1912/13.

The entrance to School Lane, (Opposite the White Hart), is well remembered as it was there we went to both the Infants and junior schools.

The next building that stands out in my memory is **Belgrave House** for it was here that the local GP had his home and his surgery. Prescriptions could be collected from a box which was attached to the wall near the door by which one entered the surgery.

Then we come to the **fish and chip shop**, where we would happily queue up for a pennyworth of "Scrumps". Mr Gardener ran the newsagents next door and over the other side of **Wharf Road** was the grocery shop of Mr Kerr. This shop was a little more high class and served the local gentry. In fact these were the first premises in Wroughton to be

granted a licence to sell wines and spirits long before any of the pubs. (Now a block of flats and an Estate Agents). I can just about remember when the double fronted shop further down the High Street was run by Mr and Mrs Cowdrey. He was a local builder and building supplies could be found on the right hand side as you entered the shop, while his wife sold haberdashery on the left. It became a café for a while and ended up as Wroughton Hardware, a shop that has been very sadly missed. (It is not recognisable today, the shop front having been removed when it became just a dwelling house).

"The Old Firm" buses were housed at **Spencers Farm**, which was the home of the Hawkins family. They ran a 15 minute bus service which started from the **White Hart** and terminated in Temple Street, Swindon. The buses were manned almost entirely by members of the Hawkins family. The field next to their large thatched barn was home to a pony called Johnnie, who, when you were waiting for the bus, would come up and nibble the collar of your coat if you stood too close to the fence. Well here we are again back where we began. Cross the road and we are back in front of the **Church Hall**, whose wall was knocked down numerous times by vehicles which failed to negotiate the sharp bend successfully.



# 'Who was the greatest Tudor monarch?'

## Who was Henry VIII?

By Sadia Rahman (Year 7)

Henry VIII was the son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. Henry and Elizabeth had five children: Arthur, who sadly died after he married Catherine of Aragon, Margaret who married James, Henry VIII, Elizabeth and finally Mary.

Henry VIII is mostly known for having six wives. His first wife was Catherine of Aragon (Arthur's wife) who was 17 at the time and just widowed. She was Henry's longest wife but sadly the couple lost multiple children. Catherine was an extremely popular English queen. Henry then met a bright and well-educated girl called Anne Boleyn. Anne refused to go out with Henry unless they were married so Henry divorced Catherine. Anne Boleyn was incredibly involved in royal politics, she influenced decisions and removed key advisors. In the year 1536, Anne was executed for conspiracy against the king.

Just eleven days after Anne's execution Henry married Jane Seymore. Despite her horrific lack of education (she could only write her name), Henry fell in love with Jane. Five months after their marriage, the couple had a boy called Edward. Nine days later she passed away. This death was the hardest for Henry to get over and he soon got depressed. After three years, Henry married Anne of Cleves (his longest living wife). He called her the 'horse of Flanders' and divorced her. They became best friends after the divorce and Henry sent her money and castles. She used her wealth for good, helping others and giving charity. She even saw Mary become queen in 1553!

Don't forget to subscribe to make sure you receive our next magazine full of historical fun! 😊





# Queen Elizabeth I

By Erica Brown (Year 7)

Elizabeth is an absolute monarch that ruled over England and Ireland through 17th November 1558 – 24th March 1603.

Elizabeth I was born on 7 September 1533 and died on 24 March 1603.

Elizabeth I is said to be one of the best monarchs because she defeated the Spanish Armada and then SAVED England from Spanish invasion. She kept the Christianity of Protestantism and was Popular because of her intelligence. Her death was quite sudden so there are many conspiracy theories on what she died from but one of the most popular theories are lead in her makeup which caused her to get 'Blood poisoning' other theories are that she got pneumonia or streptococcus. Elizabeth I is buried in Westminster Abbey. Her body was first placed in the vault of her grandfather King Henry VII.

# Elizabeth I's reign and why she was Strong

By Oliver Hopcroft (Year 7)

Elizabeth I was very a strong monarch indeed, she did many things like defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588 and maintaining peace in her once divided country.

She was loyal to those who deserved her loyalty, she always thought ahead and genuinely cared about the people she led.

She was known as a virgin queen as she was not married and, as she said, she was "married to the country". When Elizabeth I took over the throne of England, she inherited a virtually bankrupt state so she introduced frugal policies clearing the crown of debt, she did this with the help of the theft of Spanish treasure and the African slave trade.



# The War of the Bucket

By Rosie Lockyer (Year 9)

In 1046 was the start the “investiture Controversy”. This would go on for centuries.

This was a conflict between the Pope and emperors over the ability to choose and install bishops and abbots of monasteries and the pope. The word “Install” means the emperor would buy bishops and his own abbots and sometimes the pope himself.

Italy was divided into three groups. The Guelph (pro-Pope), Ghibelline (pro-Emperor) and lastly the varied/other who often switched sides depending who was Pope/ Emperor.

Two cities that were in a long-standing rivalry were Modena, who was supporting the Emperor, and Bologna who were supporting the Pope. These two cities were already against each other as they had fought on a number of occasions. In 1249 the two sides took part in the battle of Fossalta after which the victorious Bolognese launched a donkey into Modena to humiliate them.



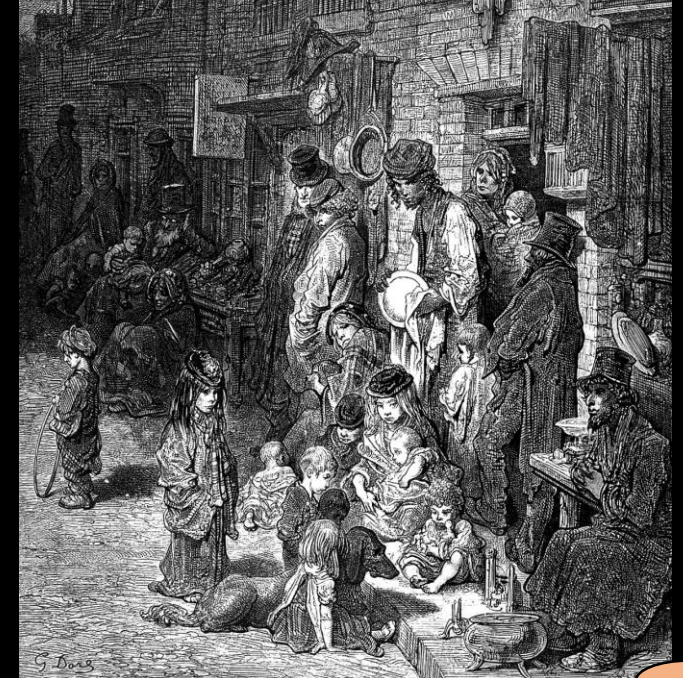
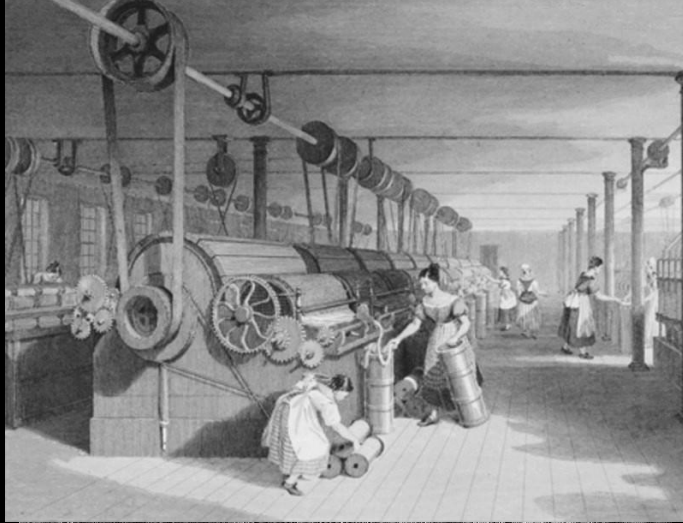
The War of the Bucket, as it is known, was fought in 1325 It started as Modena took one of their guard towers and as they hated each other. The reason its known as the war of the bucket was because one of the only things Modena gained from this was the bucket that they stole.





# Changing Britain

By Lewis McLee (Year 8)



From 1760 to 1840 Britain saw a massive alteration in day to day life. Factories started being built instead of cottage industries that made homemade products such as textiles and steel production.

Many towns and cities were built to house the people and the factories. Many of which were filthy and disease ridden, there was no private toilets, instead a small SHARED area for the whole street to use. These then spilled straight into any nearby river which would have been used for cooking, cleaning and drinking from. It wasn't till 1848 when the Public Health Act was enforced to clean up the terrible conditions in these cities by which time in London alone 15,000 died from cholera, a horrible deadly water-borne disease.

However, it wasn't all bad, the working and middle class campaigned for the right to vote, however only the middle class got it. The railway was also created which further improved production and travel.

# 'Good Morning Vietnam!'

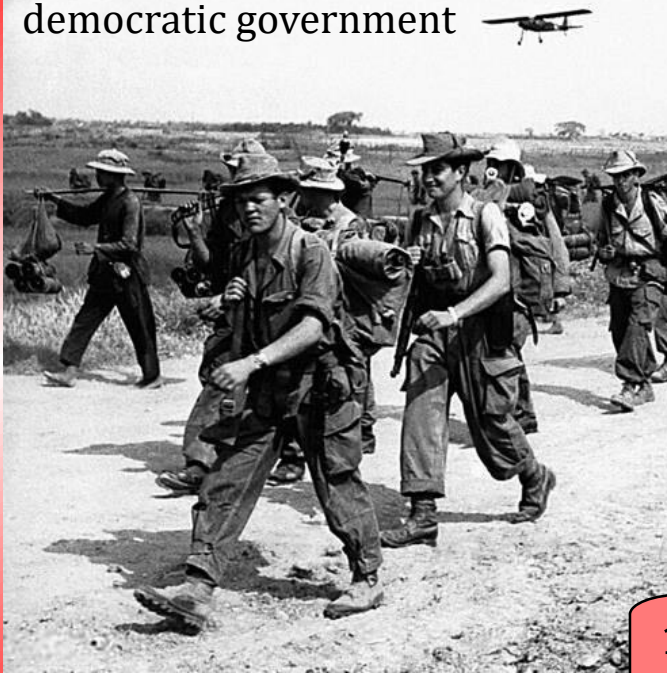
By Henry Smith (Year 9)

## 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 ejected 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



of the South and the communist North. Both had backing from the world's major powers, the North by Russia and the Warsaw Pact and the South by USA and NATO.

America was using the democratic South as an opportunity to stop the spread of communism. Russia and the Warsaw pact were aiding the north, because it was a vulnerable communist state.

In 1956 America sent advisers (trainers) and surplus WW2 equipment. This consisted of the M1 Garand and M1 carbine, which had both proven themselves in WW2. This was to strengthen the south Vietnamese army for the upcoming war against the north. The north was reorganizing their now state sponsored Viet Cong, which had previously been the Viet Minh. This highly experienced guerrilla warfare light infantry unit had helped to kick out the French soldiers at the decisive battle of Dien Bien Phu. Both countries were spoiling for a fight, and world peace was on the edge of a knife.

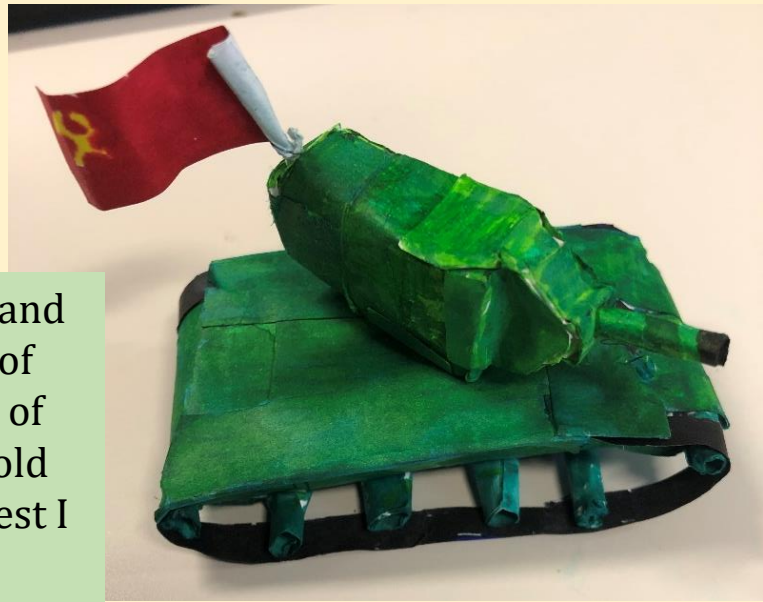


# Carvalho's Creations

By Azriel Carvalho (Year 9)



I've been working on these for around 3 months now and its a hobby which is fun to me and to show to friends and classmates.



I got the idea when I was bored and started to make small models of aircraft and rifles out of sheets of paper which I carefully wrap, fold and manipulate to make it the best I can possibly make.

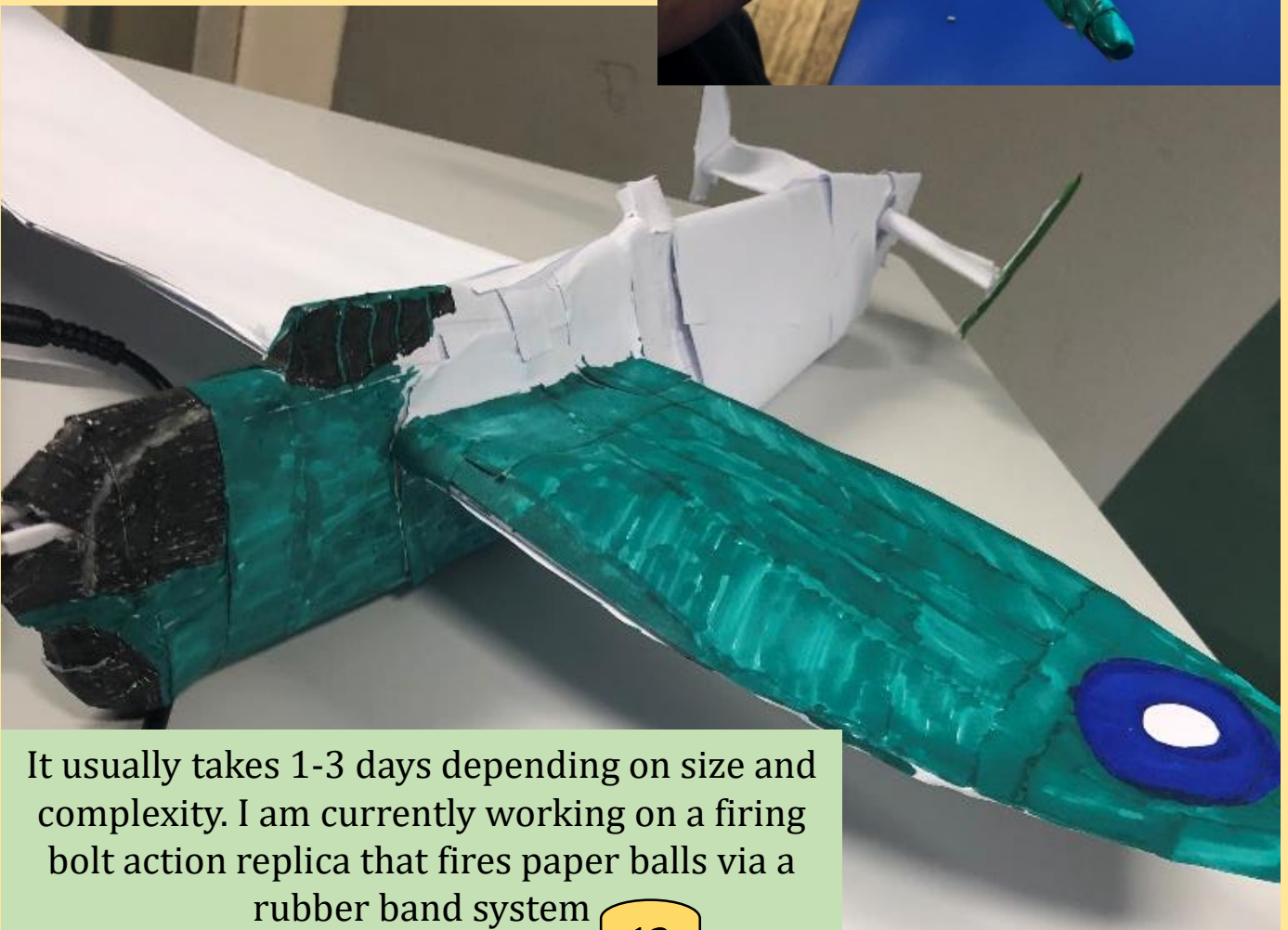
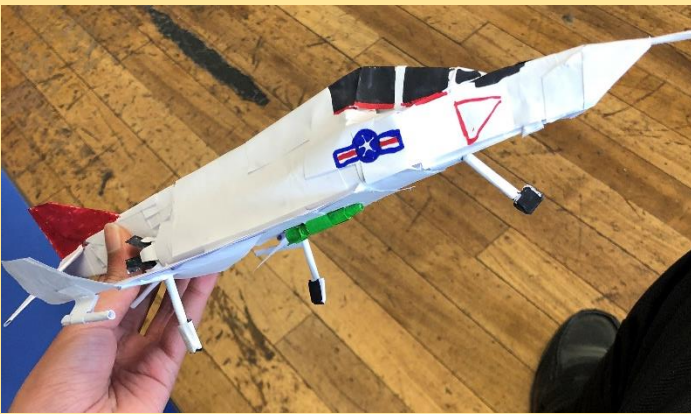


My favourite creations are the Bell UH-1 Iroquois and the JU 87 Stuka as they are complex and took a bit of time designing.

The biggest challenge I encountered so far is making it strong enough to not break when accidentally dropped or gripped too hard. I fixed this issue by using a combination of chopsticks made of wood, cardboard and hot glue to make it firm.







It usually takes 1-3 days depending on size and complexity. I am currently working on a firing bolt action replica that fires paper balls via a rubber band system



# HISTORY and GAMING

By Mr Bason (History Teacher)

One cool way to have fun study History is by playing video games! But how historically accurate are they really? Let's find out!

## Red Dead Redemption 2

PC / PS4 / Xbox One (Rated 18)

This western epic sees you take on the role of fictional outlaw Arthur Morgan in a fictional tale, set in the south-western United States. Travel through America in the late 19th Century and live life as an outlaw in this huge open world full of the history of the American frontier.

How accurate? The gangs in the game are quite close to real-life gangs such as the Doolin-Dalton Gang and Butch Cassidy's wild bunch. The game brushes over some of the racial inequality and civil unrest of the time period in favour of a more romantic view of the west. However the equipment and different towns and settlements are quite realistic.



[Red Dead Redemption: screenshot]

## Crusader Kings 2

PC (Rated 12)

Great because it's free to play and covers the medieval period from 1066 to 1337, and features real historic figures from William the Conqueror and Harold Godwinson to Genghis Khan and Saladin! In this grand strategy game you must expand your feudal domain through political intrigue, or military might – why not a bit of both?

How accurate? This one captures the political realities of the Middle Ages quite well! You can shape world events by controlling your chosen lord, whilst real historic figures and events that they shaped take place around you. William could control England in 1066 - but maybe he can't be bothered and wants to invade Norway instead! You decide.



[Crusader Kings 2: screenshot]

## Shogun 2: Total War

PC (Rated 16)

Shogun 2 takes place in 16th Century feudal Japan, and as the Daimyo (leader) of your clan you must bring unity and re-unite Japan. This involves controlling diplomacy, taxes and developing agriculture and technology, whilst also slicing through rival clans either sneakily (ninja assassins) or on the battlefield!

How accurate? The tax and land development bits are a bit simplified, but Shogun 2 really shines with its 3D battles, which let you put together armies and use true-to-life tactics to lay siege to rival clans. Using the battle map you can use historically accurate siege and battle tactics to beat your opponent (or just run away).

## Medal of Honor: Allied Assault

PC (Rated 12)

A true classic, join the Allies as an undercover British intelligence officer, an American soldier or a tank crew and fight through North Africa, liberate France and push forward to Berlin in this classic shooter. Think 'Indiana Jones' meets 'Band of Brothers'.

How accurate? The locations and military kit are all lifted straight from WWII, the D-Day landings being a highlight, but the spy

missions, whilst fun, are not likely to be realistic – 1 agent vs. 50 Wehrmacht soldiers is not a fight you'd win in real life!

(To see a gaming historian check the game's accuracy: click [HERE](#)).

## Battlefield 1

PC / PS4 / Xbox One (Rated 18)

The Battlefields of WWI are the focus of this online shooter - fight as Russia, Italy, Germany or Britain to try and win the war! The battles here are epic in scale and each team can drive tanks, mobile artillery and even fly blimps into action over Europe! How accurate? The equipment and vehicles certainly look and sound the part, although the pace of the battles doesn't reflect the war of attrition that made up most of WWI, and sadly you wouldn't find soldiers having shootouts on top of the blimps – although one was used by Germany (and promptly shot down) in the Battle of Verdun.



[Battlefield 1: screenshot]



June Challenges (check the VLE for links and the latest Leaderboard)

Theo Mullen (Year 8)'s YouTube recommendations:

Oversimplified [History] Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/Oversimplified>

History Matters Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/c/TeaMinuteHistory>

## Reagan Stroud (Year 7)'s Fun Facts

The Romans believed that urine was a good cleaning object for their teeth.

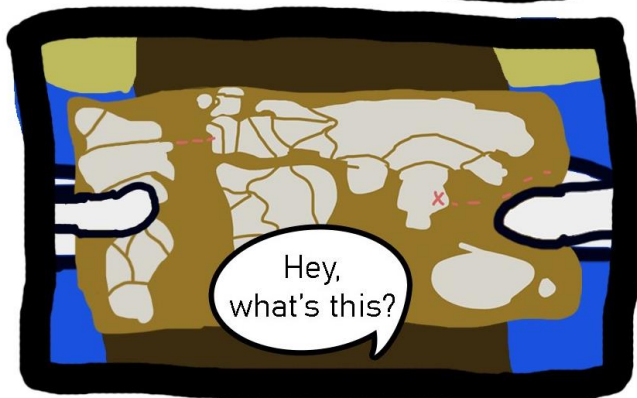
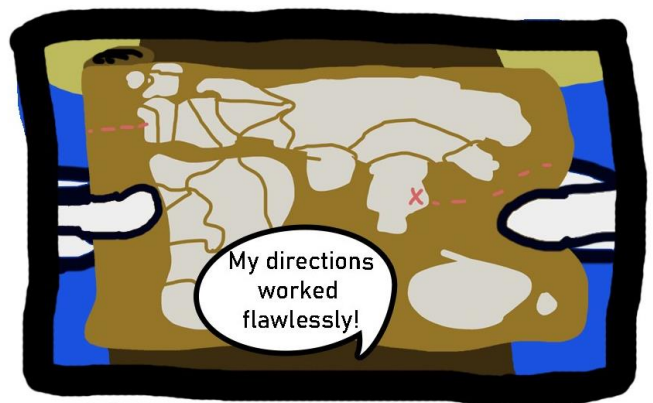
Stonehenge has been found to have stones from Wales to help build it up.

In the Georgian era if your house set fire you had to be insured by a fire service and show them your papers before the fire got put out.

There was a helicopter crash during the Vietnam War and a dog tag of a soldier was found. It turned out that he fought for the Finnish army in WWII, then joined the Nazi Army until WWII ended and then joined the American Army.

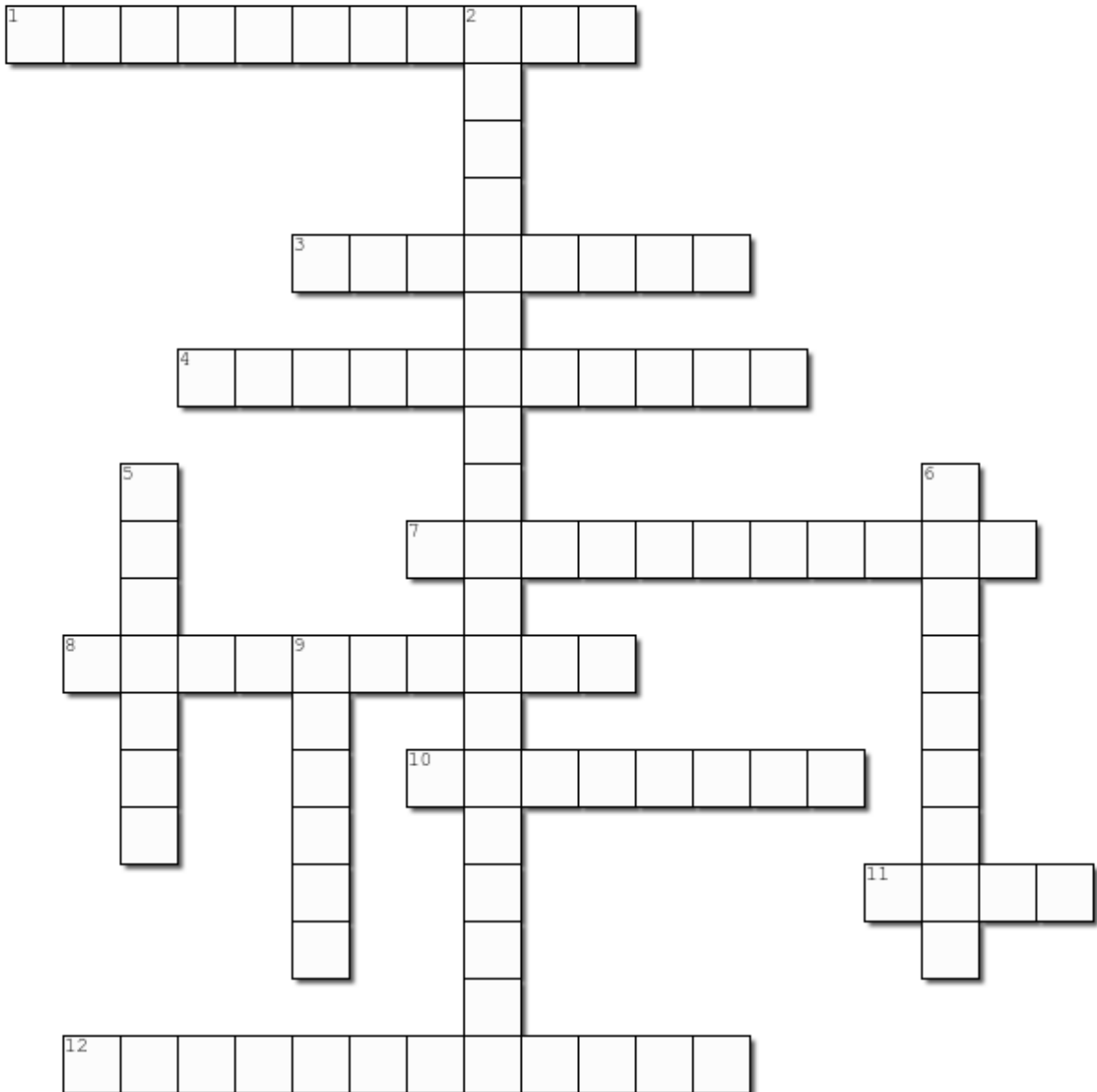
## 'Christopher Columbus discovers America, but he's too late'

by Fraser Jannaway (Year 7).



# History Magazine

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

## Across

1. Belief that a monarch is chosen to rule by God.
3. Monarch of Great Britain 1837-1901.
4. Invention created by Thomas Newcomen (1712), and improved later by James Watt (1769).
7. Period when some European countries changed religion from Catholic to Protestant
8. Bias or misleading information, used to spread political ideas
10. Battle of 1066 after which William became King.
11. Country created after Russian Revolution, ruled by Joseph Stalin
12. The hierarchy (ordering) of society introduced by the Normans

## Down

2. Brunel's famous railway, which started building workshops in Swindon from 1841
5. Country that first developed and used an Atomic (nuclear) bomb
6. Belief that all people are equal (with fewer rights) and all property and businesses owned by the government
9. The month that Britain joined the First World War in 1914



*Do you have an article, family history, historical visit/  
experience or project you would like to share?  
Or just want to get involved?*

*E-mail your History Teacher and you might find it  
featured in the next edition. 😊*

**Published by the History Department,  
Ridgeway School & Sixth Form  
(June 2021)**

