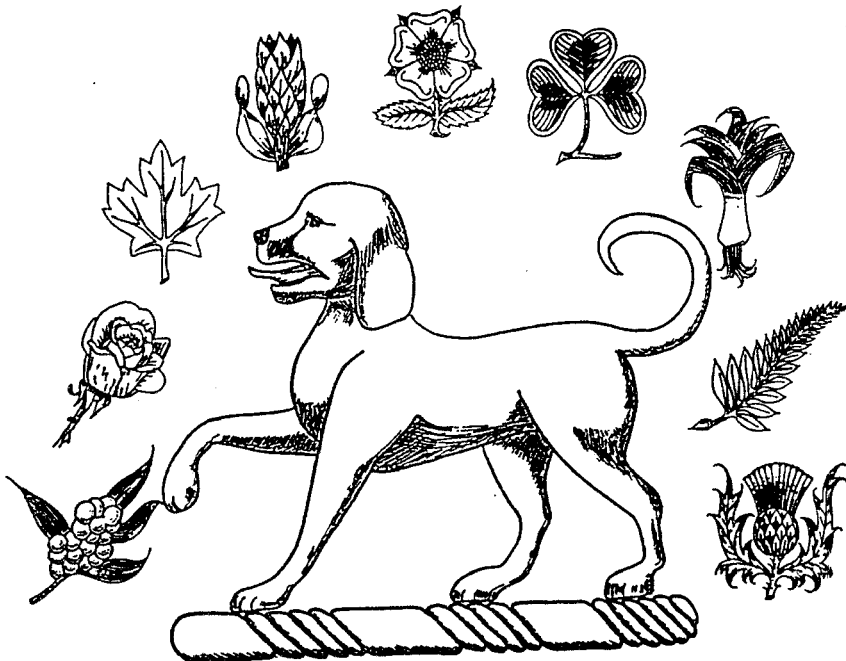


# TALBOTANIA



The Journal of the Talbot Research Organisation







## *Editorial*

We are becoming very excited at the prospect of meeting some members at the International Gathering in May. It promises to be a very interesting week end and we are looking forward to renewing old friendships as well as making new ones. There are still a few places available if you haven't yet booked. Enquiries and requests for Booking Forms should be sent to:-  
Mrs Elaine Hill, Limetree Cottage,  
Limetree Road, Goring-on-Thames,  
Reading.

Much of this journal is devoted to looking forward to the conference and for those of you who aren't able to attend, we promise to include a full report of the weekend in the next journal.

It is almost 30 years now since Mike began his love affair with family history. In those days, archivists at Record Offices greeted you with open arms, and blew the dust off the parish records for you to peruse.

10 to 15 years later, as the popularity of family history increased you were more likely to meet with aggression and abuse. The Record Offices were full of would be family historians, and documents were damaged and abused.

Today, thanks to the various Family History Societies, there is a truce between Record Offices and genealogists. The archivists have recognised the input that family historians can provide in the form of transcribing, indexing and copying records to prevent wear and tear of the originals. All this sterling

work is being put in jeopardy by some individuals who cheat on their family history either by failing to substantiate claims or by making outrageous and fanciful statements that are no more than figments of a vivid imagination. We would urge our members to be very wary of such 'genealogists'. History, of course, can vary according to the position you view it from:- (for instance the German view of the second world war would be quite different from the English or American view) but it is completely and morally wrong to make unproven statements about people who are no longer alive to refute them.

Mary Talbot.

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At the conference, members of the committee will be wearing specially designed sweat shirts.

The motive on them is depicted on the cover of this journal. It is the Talbot hound surrounded by the floral emblems of all the countries where Talbots are found.

Members will be able to order sweat shirts, in a colour of their own choice, but with the printing in black.

Approximate prices are as follows:-

Extra extra large (46 -48 Chest) £10

Extra Large (44 Chest) £9.50

Large (40 - 42 Chest)

Medium (36 - 38 Chest) £9

Small (34 Chest)

Anyone not attending the conference but who would like to order a sweat shirt is asked to contact John Talbot, 21, Cranborne Waye, Hayes, Middx. UB4 OHW



# Letters to the Editor



From JOHN T. PERKINS, Witton Gilbert, Durham.

As you know I am interested in Talbots of Weymouth (of which there are a few) and on this line I am back to a WILLIAM TALBOT of Charminster who married ELIZABETH SIMES of Portesham on 18th April 1776. As yet I have been unable to trace this WILLIAM who does not appear to have been born in Charminster as the Parish Registers include no Talbots prior to this date. As I get to Dorset infrequently the search continues at a slow pace! I am in contact with PEGGY HIGGINBOTHAM of Portsmouth,

but feel her Talbots are a different line to mine. However I am hopeful she may come up with information helpful to me.

EDITOR We have now put John in touch with DORSET WHITE of New York who is also researching Talbots in Dorset.

From TOM TALBOT, Jesmond, Australia

Am of course most interested in the Reunion to be held next May. It is my intention (D.V.) to make the journey to be there on both days.

Last weekend I spent at a Family Reunion of the Taylor/Carter families. My mother was a Taylor. ....As one of the oldest there I found myself called upon to identify people in very old photographs. From memory I was able to recognise many because I had seen similar photographs when I was young. Why won't people including me, write relevant information on the backs of photographs?

What a busy year it has been! We has a Bicentennial Exhibition floating through the land consisting of 40 or so great trucks etc. with about 100 people being employed. It spent about a week in Newcastle and I went along to join great queues but was somewhat disappointed. I really felt 40 million dollars could have been better used.

From JOHN E.D. SMITH, Paignton, Devon.

On my mother's side she was born MARY RUMSEY and her grandfather SAMUEL GURNEY RUMSEY married LILLIAN BEATRICE TALBOT of Titmarsh Street, London, Iron Brazier. Lillian's mother SARAH TALBOT nee Negus was left a widow and subsequently married WILLIAM BELCHER RUMSEY, brother of SAMUEL GURNEY. Still the Talbots were certainly braziers in the City from at least 1780.

From MYRA J. MARTIN, Maryborough, Australia.

My maiden name was MYRA JOYCE TALBOT. My father's name was WILLIAM TALBOT son of ARRON TALBOT who came from Suffolk, England. His brother MOSES also came out with him.

My grandfather ARRON married Harriet Ann WOOD at Christ Church, Castlemaine, Victoria on June 28th, 1866. He was a miner, later a farmer.

ARRON's parents were WILLIAM & MARY TALBOT (nee DODDY) of Suffolk U.K. Later on I would like to find out if there were any other children in the family.

My grandfather died aged 68 years on 15/11/1903.

My grandparents had a large family of 15 children 9 sons, so there are quite a few Talbots around.

EDITOR

There are several members researching in Suffolk who can perhaps help Mrs Martin.

From GARY HASFELL, Attwood, Australia

My great grandmother MARY ANN TALBOT was born on 24/9/1882 in Culceth, Lancs. Her father was JOHN TALBOT & her mother was JANE MERETT. MARY ANN married FRANK HASFELL on 19/12/1903 in Bedford. She was a weaver at the time of her marriage. MARY ANN died in Australia on 23/1/1949 and her death certificate stated that she had been in the Australian colonies for 44 years. This must be incorrect since her daughter Frances died in England aged 5½ years in 1911, so the family must have emigrated after that.

From FRANCIS YOUNG, Sydney, Australia.

It may be of interest to the Journal to know that some 70 Talbots are listed on Page 649 of the 1985 Telephone Directory for Dublin who probably are not aware of 'Talbotania'. They could be a potential golden source of information. May I suggest a Publicity Advert in an appropriate Dublin Newspaper could greatly enrich 'Talbotania's' potential in the Irish field of your members.

I have long concluded the 'Biography' of my Grandfather, and last year was able to attend the 100th & first centenary of Swansea N.S.W. named by him in 1887. The Festivities included processions, Sporting and Art events of which I have good photographic records. I was also invited to display at the Historic Exhibition held at their new and very modern Post Office. This too was a great success.

EDITOR I think Mr Young's suggestion of advertising in a Dublin newspaper is a very good one as many of our overseas members have Irish origins.

From JIM TALBOT, Sunnybank, Australia.

We have not long arrived home from a family reunion in the Barossa Valley area of South Australia. It was a great success. We thoroughly enjoyed meeting new relatives and renewing the friendships of the ones met at a previous reunion about 4 years ago.

In your next copy of the magazine, I would like you to ask your readers if there are any members of the Talbot family from Barrow in Suffolk, still living who would have been related to GEORGE TALBOT and his wife DRUSCILLA (nee JOLLY). DRUSCILLA and four children sailed from London on the 6th October 1876 for Brisbane. The ship they sailed in was the Woodlark. I would like to contact any of these people, and possibly pay a short visit to the area in which they lived before embarking for Brisbane

EDITOR Jim and his wife hope to visit England this year to attend our Gathering. We look forward to meeting them

We recently had an extremely interesting enquiry from Mrs RITA TOUCHETTE of Fairfield, Conn. U.S.A.

Her pedigree reads as follows:-

Parents Therese Racine & Paul Janson

m. 9.8.1944 Fall River, Mass.

Rachel Talbot & Phillipe Racine

m. 6.7.1920

Xavier Talbot & Mazeli Binette

Xavier Talbot & Anna Marchand

7.1.1873 Tingwick

Louis George Talbot & Henriette Blanchette

m. 21.1.1845 S. Pierre -Sud

Jean Francois Talbot & Rosalie Gagne

m. 22.4.1800 St Thomas

Jean Baptist Talbot & Anne Pelletier

m. 1764 S. Rock, A.

Simon Talbot & Thereses Alaïre

27.7.1734 St. Valier

Jean-Jacques Talbot & M. Charlotte Sommereux

1698 Montreal

Nicolas & Marie Duchesne

St Gervais Of Rouen, France.

We found it very interestin that there should have been Talbots in Rouen, Normandy in the early 17th century, 6 centuries after 'our' Talbots came to England. Can anyone help Mrs Touchette to trace her family? We have absolutely no experience whatsoever of researching in France.



## Transportation

SHEILA WHITE SENT US The following information on the Second Fleet to Australia.

GEORGE TALBERT was sentenced to 7years transportation at Middlesex assizes on 27/2/1788. He sailed on the 'Surprise' which arrived in Australia 25/6/1790.

DORCAS TALBOT & MARY TALBOT were also sentenced to 7 years at Middlesex assizes on 25/6/1788 & 27/2/1788 respectively. They sailed on the Lady Juliana which sailed from Plymouth in July 1789 and arrived at Port Jackson on 3rd June 1790.

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DAVID TALBERT was engaged in costal trading in the ship Waterwitch between 1839 & 1842. He appears to have been based at Port Adelaide, South Australia and plied between Hobart & Launceston, Tasmania; Port Phillip, Port Albert, Port Fairy Victoria; Port Jackson, Sydney.

By 1842 he was master & owner of the Waterwitch which was registered at Port Adelaide, but originally registered in London as a schooner. She is recorded as berthing at Hobart on December 19th, 1839 with a cargo of sugar from Mauritius. The master at that time was John Rolls and the owner J.F.Duff. Possibly Talbert served as mate on this or other ships trading with Mauritius prior to 1839. He was master of the Guiana in 1845. The cargo included sugar from Mauritius. Talbert must therefore have had his 'foreign going' certificate.



# ::NEW MEMBERS WELCOME::

We welcome them all to the Organisation

Humphrey Chetwynd-Talbot, Millbrook, Street Meadow,  
South Warnborough, Basingstoke, Hants.

Terence A. Talbot, P.O.Box 48, Evandale 7212,  
Tasmania, Australia

Mr Talbot's great grandfather THOMAS TALBOT was born in Bressingham on the Norfolk/Suffolk border. He came to Australia with the 96th Regiment of Foot in 1841. He purchased his discharge in 1846 and settled in Tasmania. There are a number of His descendants there.

Change of address.

Miss F. M. Lawrence, 'Brades', Lower Penkridge Road,  
Acton Truffell, Stafford, ST17 ORJ.

Tom Talbot, 4, Christopher Avenue, Valentine, N.S.W.  
2280, Australia.

## OBITURIES

We very much regret the deaths of the following members:-

Alice Memmott.

I will always remember Alice for a phone call she made to us early one morning from South Africa. WHY is it one always thinks the worst when the phone rings during the night? Alice wanted to know if we could arrange for someone to meet her at the airport in London as she was intending to break her journey from South Africa home to Utah. We arranged for John Talbot of Hayes to meet her, but at the last minute she wrote to say she wasn't coming. The powers that be in the Mormon church had decided that she should return straight to Utah. She did visit England later that year with two friends and we met her briefly one

cold wet November Sunday in Portsmouth. Later she wrote to say that she was spending some time at the Mormon Temple in Surrey and we wrote suggesting another meeting. We never received a reply, and later Kenneth Larson wrote to tell us she had returned to Utah where she died.

Derek Kendall.

We never met Derek, but we corresponded with him since he joined the organisation in 1984. He and his wife were tracing her paternal Talbot line at Bridgewater Somerset. We extend our deepest sympathy to his widow.

MRS MARY FRANKS 38, Cotes Road, Barrow upon Soar, Loughborough, Leics LE12 8JS. sent us the following information which she obtained from a Leics./Australia exhibition at Newarke House Museum, Leicester during the summer of 1988.

HARDING TALBOTT convicted at Leicester assizes 22nd March 1845 and sentenced to be transported for 10 years. Embarked on 'Mayda' (built in Sunderland) 27th August 1845 originally intended for Hobart, Van Diemens Land, but diverted to Norfolk Island. 199 men carried on the ship.

Mrs Franks has always understood that his 'crime' was stealing a shovel. Harding was her grandfather's brother and she has a number of ancestors bearing the Christian name HARDING. As there is a tradition in her family of using maiden names as Christian names, eg Farrow Marriot etc. she wonders if any other members have come across Harding Talbots or whether there is a pre-1750 marriage of a Talbot to a female Harding somewhere?.

She also mentions that she bought a copy of the recently published 'Talbot Heritage' book, and whilst she thinks it expensive for what it is, she finds the list of names and addresses useful. She mentions that only the Talbott spelling and not Talbot was included which seems a great pity.

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As we intend this journal to be an introduction to the Talbot International Gathering to be held in May, I thought I should write a few lines about how we came to organise the Gathering. This is not intended to be a history of the Talbot Research Organisation, because I shall be talking about that at the Gathering and printing my talk in a future journal.

When Mike first formed the T.R.O. in the early 60's, all the members were also immediate members of his family, and they held regular meetings and visited places of Talbot interest together. When T.R.O. was reconstituted in its present form, it was still our aim to hold meetings or gatherings, but there was always the problem of where to hold it and the fact that our membership was scattered throughout the world. We envied Societies such as the Tyrells who had a natural inexpensive meeting place at Rufus Stone in the New Forest- the spot where their ancestor SIR WALTER TYRELL had murdered the King in the 11th century. For the Talbots there was no such obvious meeting place, they had homes and monuments scattered throughout the country.

Mike and I continued to take all available opportunities of meeting members individually and still dreamed of a meeting of many members like the ones we heard of particularly in America. In the summer of 1983 we spent our holiday in South Wales and JOHN VIVIAN HUGHES was kind enough to give us a personal guided tour of Margam. Whilst there we discussed the possibilities of holding a Gathering in the newly restored Orangery there. We went as far as sounding out members views which were generally in favour, and of getting some costings. But we found the prospect of organising such a Gathering on our own rather daunting, and when I returned to full time teaching in September 1984, and found that I had less free time, the idea was shelved.

At about this time we were having a lengthy correspondence with JOHN TALBOT of Hayes, Middx, who was doing vast amounts of research on the Talbot family of Harwell, Berks. Mike also is 99% sure that he too descends from this family.

Eventually we decided that we must meet John and tentatively arranged a meeting in Harwell for the autumn of 1986, but fate decreed otherwise. Our son JOHN was involved in a road accident in August 1986 and was on crutches throughout the autumn, so we had to postpone our meeting. It was rearranged for May of 1987 by which time John had suggested that ELAINE HILL of Goring might also like to attend as she too descended from the Harwell line. ELAINE very kindly offered her home as a more comfortable meeting place than 'somewherein Harwell', and about a fortnight before the date John phoned to suggest that we open it to any members who might like to attend. As time was very limited we circularised only members who lived within easy travelling distance of Goring.

On Sunday May 10th Mike and I set off for Goring together with JOHN our son, and JOHN, Mike's father. We had no idea who, if anyone would turn up. In the event 11 people turned up besides Elaine and her family and ourselves. They were:- Talbot Hill, and his wife from Ealing, London, Mr & Mrs Fairbrother from Bicester, Dennis and Dorothy Noble from Ampthill, John and Jean Talbot from Hayes, Eliana Sagasti from Reading and Elizabeth Walker and her aunt Cecily from Bedford. We all took family trees and other interesting material with us and we all talked 10 to the dozen. At the end of the day when everyone had gone, John complained that he hadn't had time to talk to everyone or look at their material and could we do it again, but next time have a longer meeting. Elaine happened to mention that she has friends who own a boarding school in Stockbridge, Hants and so the idea of an International Gathering was born.

In January 1988 Mike and I met Elaine in Stock bridge, to visit the school, Marsh Court and to discuss hiring terms with the headmaster and his wife.

Once a date had been set we formed a committee which consists of John Talbot, Dennis and Dorothy Noble, Elizabeth Walker and her aunt Cecily, Maureen Harris, Stuart Ransom, Elaine, Mike and I. Together we have organised the weekend. We have made several mistakes in the process, but we hope that we have learnt by them, and we hope that the end product will be a thoroughly enjoyable weekend, the first of many, Mike and I are particularly looking forward to meeting members, who for many years we have corresponded with. We have come to regard them as friends and we hope that is what they will be.

We are aware that this particular journal is lacking in Talbot genealogical material, but it has been produced specifically with the forthcoming Gathering in mind and has been designed (we hope) to whet your appetites and persuade you to attend the Gathering.

Much of the material sent in recently has been held over until the next journal including a particularly interesting article from Stuart Ransom on another branch of his family.

However, we are very conscious that certain areas of Talbot research are being neglected in the journal, and we would particularly welcome articles from members with Talbot interests in New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and America.

We would also welcome any experiences members have of researching in Ireland, a country which seems to have many Talbots, and yet which is notoriously difficult for researching. We hope to publish the next journal after the Gathering in June or July.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER LUTYENS 1869 -- 1944.

When ELAINE HILL told us that Marsh Court, Stockbridge was designed by Lutyens, my knowledge of architecture and architects was such that I had never heard of him. However, when I read in a novel that he designed the British Embassy in Washington, I decided I would find out more about him.

I was surprised to find that he was the most talented architect of his time and that he dominated English Architecture during his working life. He was born in Surrey in 1869, the 11th child of a large family. As a child his health was delicate and he spent much time at home learning to study for and by himself. At 16 he studied at the College of Art, South Kensington, and 2 years later he worked under country house architect ERNEST GEORGE. It was here that Lutyens met HERBERT BAKER with whom he later collaborated.

Lutyens opened his own office in London at the age of 20 and rapidly built up a large country house practise. He used a variety of styles and materials for these often opulent country houses.

The first ones were generally of an irregular plan, informal, brick or half timber designs in Elizabethan or Queen Anne Style.

Munstead Wood at Godalming, Surrey was the first one he designed for GERTRUDE JEKYLL a garden designer in 1896. This was followed by The Orchards, Godalming and Goddards, Abinger Common, both in Surrey and the Deanery at Sonning, Berks, built between 1899 & 1901. Towards the turn of the century his houses became still more varied in design as well as materials. Tigbourne Court, Surrey built in 1899 was of brick and stone, whilst Marsh Court built in 1902 was a Tudor design built of chalk and stone.

In 1909 he built a classical and symmetrical brick house at Great Mayham, Kent whilst Nashdom Abbey, Bucks built in 1910 was of stone.

Other country houses included; Little Thakeham, Sussex 1903; Overstrand Hall, Norfolk; Heathcote, Ilkley, Yorks. in 1906 which was built in local stone to suit the landscape and colouring of the Penines. His last country house in 1935 was Middleton Park, Oxon.

As well as country houses Lutyens was also responsible for the restoration of Lindisfarne Castle on Holy Island, Northumberland between 1903 & 1912 and in 1910 he began the construction of Castle Drogo, Devon. Nor were country houses and stately homes his only concern. In 1906 he worked on the central part of Hampstead Garden Suburb on the outskirts of London, and he also undertook low cost re-housing at Page Street, Westminster in 1928.

From 1912 until 1931 Lutyens and his colleague HERBERT Baker were responsible for taking European style of architecture to India when they were commissioned to build New Dehli. The Viceroy's house (now Rashtrapati Bhavan) was one of his finest achievements. Lutyens dominated the remaining years of British architecture in India and his style was exported to Canada, Australia and South Africa.

At home he ventured into the world of commercial architecture, designing Britannic House, Finsbury Circus and the Midland Bank, Poultry, both in the City of London.

One of the architects studying under him at this time was BASIL SPENCE who went on to make his name for the design of the new Coventry Cathedral.

Lutyens last commission was to design the Metropolitan Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool. Only the crypt and sacristy had been built when the Second World War broke out and work had to cease. After the war the Cathedral was not completed to Lutyens design because the costs had risen so astronomically that it was not practical to complete it. Instead with Lutyens already dead, a competition was held for a new design.



The winner was SIR FREDERICK GIBBERD who began work in 1960. The original Lutyens crypt was left in place and half of its roof serves as a piazza.

So in an hour or so spent at the local reference library, I learned a great deal about Lutyens. However for me, and for millions of other Britons, I'm sure his most lasting monument must be the Cenotaph in Whitehall which he designed after the First World War in 1919.

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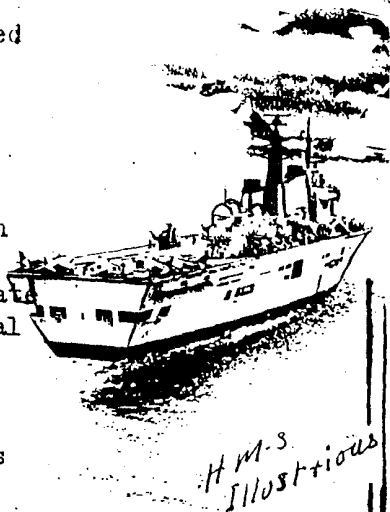
## THE CAKE.

Even when the planning of the Gathering was in its very early stages, it was felt that an essential commodity was a special cake which could be ceremonially cut at tea time. But the problem was where to obtain such a cake?

Well the problem was solved by one of Mikes employees. Her husband is a chef serving in the Royal Navy aboard HMS Illustrious. He offered to make and ice the cake for us. An offer which we accepted with alacrity.

It seems entirely appropriate that a cake for an International Gathering of Talbots should be maturing aboard a ship which has already visited America among many other places

The cake will be iced using the same motive as the one depicted on the cover of this journal and which will feature on our sweat shirts. I am told that our chef made another cake from the same mixture as our T.I.G. cake. The second one was made for PRINCESS MARGARET.



# Where to go

For people attending the Talbot International Gathering at Marsh Court, Stockbridge, and perhaps visiting this part of England for the first time, we thought it might be useful to list some places of interest in the immediate vicinity.

## STOCKBRIDGE

Stockbridge is situated midway between the two cathedral towns of Winchester and Salisbury. It consists of a single wide street which spans the River Test, famous for its fishing.

## WINCHESTER

The Royal Capital of Saxon Wessex and of England until the late 12th century.

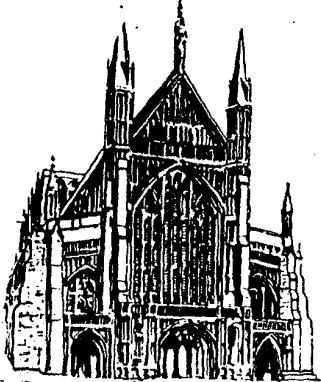
The town has had a cathedral for 13 centuries but the present building was begun in 1079. At 556 feet it is the longest cathedral in Europe. The remains of 12 Saxon saints and Kings are contained in six magnificent chests on display in the choir. JANE AUSTEN & ISAAC WALTON are both buried in the nave.

Not far from the Cathedral is Winchester College, the Public School founded in 1382 by Bishop William of Wykeham.

At the western end of the city, is the remains of Winchester Castle. The Gret Hall still remains and on its wall hangs the 'Round Table' reputed to have belonged to the legendary King Arthur.

The River Itchen flows through Winchester and provides a pleasant walk along its banks and through the water meadows to St Cross Hospital founded in 1135 where wayfarers may still apply for bread and beer.

## SALISBURY



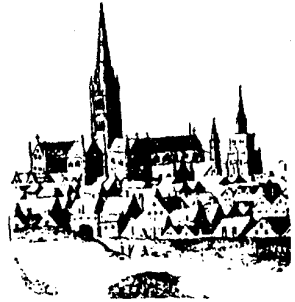
The skyline of Salisbury is dominated by the spire of the cathedral which at 404 feet is the tallest in England. The cathedral itself is unique among English medieval cathedrals since it was planned as a single unit and built over 38 years rather than several centuries. It was completed in 1258, but the spire was added in 1334. In the 14th century the cathedral and its environs

WINCHESTER  
CATHEDRAL

were surrounded by a wall and the cathedral close is still entered through medieval gates. Some of the houses inside the close date from the Middle Ages although the exteriors were altered in Georgian times and the Bishop's Palace dates from the 13th century.

Other buildings worthy of note in Salisbury are the 15th century Poultry Cross, the last of four city crosses; the 'Haunch of Venison' thought to be 14th century and the house of John A'Port, a 15th century half-timbered home of a city wool merchant.

In the vicinity of Salisbury are the valleys of the rivers Avon and Nadder, and Wilton House the home of the Earls of Pembroke.



Salisbury

If you feel like driving north from Salisbury onto the Salisbury Plain, you will find several examples of England's pre-history.

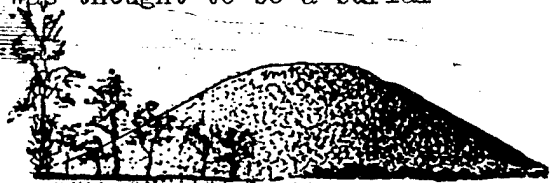
The most famous of these is, of course, Stonehenge, built in several stages beginning in 3100 BC. It probably had a religious purpose and certainly its main axis is aligned with the midsummer sunrise and



STONEHENGE

Druids still hold ceremonies there on the summer solstice.

On the northern edge of the Salisbury Plain is the village of Avebury which also boasts an ancient stone circle - the largest one in Britain. It is surrounded by a bank and a ditch which encloses 28 acres. One mile south of Avebury is Silbury Hill - the largest artificial mound raised in pre-history to be found anywhere in Europe. It was thought to be a burial Mound, but various excavations have not uncovered any evidence of burial.



SILBURY HILL

Nearby is West Kennet, Long Barrow a gigantic tomb which was used for communal burials.

### ROMSEY

If instead of travelling east from Stockbridge to Winchester, or west to Salisbury, you choose to take the A3057 which meanders south through the Test valley to Romsey, you will pass Mottisfont Abbey. It was an Augustinian Priory from 1201 until the dissolution when it became a private house. It is now owned by the National Trust and is open to the public in the summer months.



Romsey ABBEY

Romsey itself is an ancient market town and a convenient centre for visiting the New Forest. Romsey Abbey dates from the 10th century and was enlarged during succeeding

centuries. At the dissolution it was bought by the town for £100.

On the outskirts of the town is Broadlands, the home of the late LORD MOUNTBATTEN, the last Viceroy of India and uncle to the Queen. Both the QUEEN & PRINCE PHILLIP and PRINCE CHARLES & PRINCESS DIANA spent part of their honeymoons here. The house is now owned by Lord Mountbatten's grandson LORD ROMSEY and is open to the public between April & September.



#### NEW FOREST

South of Romsey lies the New forest designated "New" when William the Conqueror chose it as his hunting ground. It extends south to the coast of the Solent and is dotted with small towns and villages such as Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Ringwood, Fordingbridge, Minstead and Sway. All of them are worth exploring. The

Forest itself is fascinating whichever season you visit it in, it has something to offer:- the ponies who will give their life for an apple core on a cold winter day; the herd of deer grazing peacefully at Bolderwood; the purple heather covered heathland in autumn, or the brilliant display of rhododendrons, magnolias, camellias and azaleas collected by Lionel de Rothschild and on display every spring at Exbury Gardens. If it is history that interests you, then that is to be found at the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu or the Maritime Museum at Buckler's Hard once one of the busiest ship building quays in Britain.

#### SOUTHAMPTON

No visit to this area would be complete without a visit to Southampton. When Winchester was the capital of England, Southampton was the chief port. It was from here that the Crusaders sailed; Henry Vth set out for the battle of Agincourt and Phillip of Spain arrived

here on his way to marry Mary Tudor. Right up until recent times Southampton was one of the countries most important and busy ports. Situated at the head of Southampton Water, protected by the Isle of Wight to the south and enjoying the phenomenon of 4 high tides every 24 hours, and bounded by the rivers Itchen and Test, it provided a safe harbourage for the majestic liners which plied the Atlantic and other oceans of the world. Today's pace of life means that for most people planes have taken the place of transatlantic liners and most of Southampton's trade is in containers these days. The Ocean terminal where the Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth and the United States once disembarked their passengers is now Ocean Village, a select shopping arcade.

In the town itself parts of the medieval walls can still be seen and the Bar Gate - one of the finest medieval gates still remains.

AS well as many interesting old buildings, Southampton has a thriving shopping area, interspersed with parks full of colourful flowers where one can relax.

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