

## The Winchester Chronicles – Background Notes

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-derbyshire-57841943>

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[https://www.emma.cam.ac.uk/images/files/1\\_Revised%20Freshers'%20Timetable%20290920%20updated%20011020.pdf](https://www.emma.cam.ac.uk/images/files/1_Revised%20Freshers'%20Timetable%20290920%20updated%20011020.pdf)

Uni in the 1980s

Anglo Saxon Lord's prayer and in modern English.

Fæder ure þu pe eart on heofonum,  
si þin nama gehalgod,  
to becume þin rice,  
gewruþe ðin willa,  
on eorðan swa swa on heofonum,  
une gedæghwamlidan half syle us todæg,  
and forgyf us ure gyltas,  
swa swa we forgyfað urum gyltendum,  
and ne gelæd þu us on costnunge,  
ac alys us of yfele soþlice.

Our Father, who art in heaven,  
Hallowed be thy name.  
Thy kingdom come.  
Thy will be done  
on earth as it is in heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread.  
And forgive us our trespasses  
as we forgive those who trespass against us.  
And lead us not into temptation,  
but deliver us from evil.  
Amen.

1040 Harthacnut of England made the treaty with Magnus I of Norway on the inheritance of each others throne.

1051 Duke William of Normandy visits England where he claims King Edward pledged him the English throne upon his death.

1064 Earl Harold Godwinson journeys to Normandy and swears to Duke William that he, William, would be king of England after the death of Edward.

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1066	On Jan 5th Edward the Confessor dies.	When Edward the Confessor dies, it is obvious who should succeed him: Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, ratified by the great lords of the kingdom.
1066	The very next day Jan 6th Harold Goodwinson is crowned King of England	Harold was crowned King of England at York and Canterbury on Jan 6th.
1066	William Duke of Normandy is furious that Harold has gone back on his word and prepares to invade	The Duchy had long standing ties with the Confessor was a Norman prince. Edward had probably promised to separate him from the Yorkist line.
1066	On Sep 12th William readies his fleet for an invasion on the southern shores of England.	William collected an army from France, French knights hoped for the Pope who issued an excommunication. William was the rightful King.
1066	King Harold caught looking two ways.	King Harold and his army go to fight Hardrada was preparing its troops north as on Sep 20th accompanied by King Harold Godwinson; sailing up the Humber.
1066	<a href="#">Battle of Fulford Gate 1066</a> <a href="#">The Battle of Fulford</a>	The King's "Northern Earls" fight with a hurriedly assembled army of personal troops. These two armies meet at Fulford just outside York. Harold's troops retreat towards this northern invasion route in 4 days.
1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge.	Sep 25th The Norwegians are defeated at Stamford Bridge, near York. Harald Hardrada and his renegade brother, are killed.
1066	King Harold's troops turn south.	King Harold's troops then turn south to fight the Battle of Hastings. Harold has landed in Sussex. He travels to London.
1066	On Oct 6th Harold and his troops arrive in London	
1066	King Harold and his army arrive at Battle (then called Senlac) in East Sussex on Oct 13th.	Harold was struggling to bring his army together. The reinforcements expected from the north maybe much of Harold's army.
1066	Oct 14th Battle of Hastings.	The battle takes place with William the Conqueror and Harold. The king together with his army is killed, Harold allegedly with an arrow through the eye.
1066	William very quickly moves his troops up the country.	William very quickly moves his troops up the country, burning property. He burns the property of the defeated.

		goes. He divides up land between them to subdue the British.
1066	William is crowned King.	After Hastings William's marriage was deemed sensible by the great nobles as King and he was crowned on Dec.
1067	Castle building begins.	The castle was the primary way the Normans stamped their authority on the land. In the period before 1066, the Normans. According to one conservator of the ruins of surviving earthworks, at least some had been constructed by the Normans in several generations since the Normans.
1067	Construction of a wooden castle was begun at Winchester.	The first castles were wooden.
1067	William the Conqueror granted Arundel Castle to Roger de Montgomery.	William started to divide the land among the French lords.
1068	William the Conqueror ordered the building of Warwick Castle.	
1068	Castle at Nottingham.	This would have been a wooden castle on a high ground above the town using a ditch for defence.
1068	Harold's mother Gytha will not submit to William.	Although William had defeated Harold, Gytha and her forces still held out at Exeter until William took the city. William took heavy casualties in the process.
1068	Matilda of Flanders crowned Queen of England.	William brought his wife Matilda to the Queen of England. Matilda was crowned at Bath Abbey and the ceremony was a grand affair.
1069	Danish invasion	An attack by a Danish invader from Denmark was fought off by the Normans at Sandwich. Sandwich was a strategic location.
1070	William continues to advance.	William subdues the north of England. He uses fire to destroy property and to terrorize the population. In the same year, the Normans began to advance with a sequence of victories.
1072	The last English Orthodox bishop, Ethelric of Durham, died in prison at Westminster.	
1072	The treaty 'Peace of Abernethy'.	William leads an army into Scotland. The Conqueror was planning to conquer Scotland, but protecting Edgar the Aetheling was a priority.

		north of England. The treaty led to the situation and Malcolm became William's vassal and
1073	Edgar the Aetheling attempts to take the English throne	
1075	Construction of Windsor castle started by William the Conqueror.	
1075	Chepstow Castle passes to the crown.	Roger Fitz Osbern joined and was lost. The castle then passed
1077	The Bayeux Tapestry.	The Bayeux Tapestry is composed of events surrounding the Battle of
1078	Tower of London. <a href="#">The Tower of London.</a>	Gundulf began work on the
1080	Colchester Castle	To defend the estuaries of the River Colne William the Conqueror ordered the construction of Colchester.
1081	William the Conqueror visited South Wales and St. David's. He met Rhys ap Tewdwr, the ruler of the area and allowed him to remain in control of the region for a yearly sum of money.	
1083	Shrewsbury Abbey (the Abbey of Saint Peter and Saint Paul) is founded by the Norman Earl of Shrewsbury, Roger de Montgomery	
1085	Domesday Book	Work commences on Domesday Book in Gloucester and he decides that the returns were submitted by the end of its type and time and required surveying property ownership and determining the extent of each manor an account for the settling
1085	Great Malvern Priory (Benedictine) is founded in Malvern, Worcestershire	
1086	The Domesday Book is completed.	Landholders gather to swear loyalty to the Conqueror called a meeting of important vassals and tenants to him. The oath is now known as the
1087	Death of King William I.	William dies whilst in Rouen. His son, Robert, who succeeded him in his final years. Tempted to disinherit him the Duchy and give it to his second son. His third son was to receive the Duchy. He was married to Mathilda of

1087	William II is crowned at Westminster Abbey	He is Rufus, the second son of William the Conqueror before he died. He had to return to Normandy to which he had not been summoned. When he returned to England, he met with Lanfranc and together they performed William's coronation.
1088	Rebellion against William II	The rebellion is raised by the rebellious Curthose Duke of Normandy. It included barons and William's half-brother Robert of Bayeux. Robert sent troops to fight but was driven back by bad weather. William II overcame both this and a later rebellion.
1089	Death of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury	Lanfranc was a close ally of William the Conqueror. He was Lombard and made Archbishop of Canterbury. He was central to the Normanisation of Stigans, he was central to the reform of the Church. He was involved in the political and ecclesiastical. On reflection of the relationship between the Church and the Monarch.
1091	Malcolm III, King of Scotland, invades England.	He campaigns as far south as Hereford. King William II musters his army and defeats him.
1092	The first cathedral at Old Sarum is completed	The Normans were masters of the stone and the cathedral was a masterpiece of Norman architecture.
1093	Durham Cathedral is founded.	It was the first cathedral in the north of England and was a masterpiece of Norman architecture.
1093	Death of Margaret, Queen of Scotland	She died at Edinburgh Castle. She was Ætheling, an Anglo-Saxon noblewoman who was married to Malcolm III. She was a patron of the church and founded St Margaret.
1095	Death of Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester	He was the only English Bishop to be killed by William the Conqueror, after the Battle of Brunanburh.
1096	Oxford University is founded	It was founded by the monks of the Old Sarum cathedral.
1097	Anselm leaves England	Anselm argues with King William II and Pope Urban II as the true pope and the Pope's endorsement of his claim to the throne fell out again and William ordered Anselm to leave.
1097	Birth of Stephen de Blois	Stephen son of the Count of Blois and the daughter of William the Conqueror was born.
1097	The First Crusade begins, with forces assembling in Constantinople.	The First Crusade was a military expedition by Western European Christians to the Holy Land.
1100	Death of King William II	He was killed in a riding incident. It was supposedly a hunting accident but it was a political assassination.

		most believe it was an awful death. Tyrel and he died of his wounds.
1100	King Henry I crowned	William's brother Henry had more speed as Henry I in Westminster. Henry I took control of the royal treasury. The coronation was performed by Maurice, Bishop of London. Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, was opposed. He fled with William II.
1101	Robert, Duke of Normandy, invaded England	Robert again sought to assert his claim. This time Henry I. The two met at Alton. Robert agreed to recognize Henry I for Henry's territories in Normandy. The arrangements would not last.
1101	Ranulf Flambard, the first known prisoner at the Tower, makes a daring escape.	
1102	Council of London	A Roman Catholic church council was held by Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, to reform the clergy.
1105	King Henry I invaded Normandy.	
1106	Battle of Titchenbray	Henry I defeats his brother Robert at Titchenbray in France, Robert fleeing, bringing Normandy under English control.
1107	Henry I and Anselm Archbishop are reconciled and Anselm spent the last few years of his life in England.	
1110	King Henry I keeps court at Windsor	
1110	Arrangement of marriage of Princess Matilda	Henry I arranges marriage of his daughter Matilda to the emperor of the Germans to secure the throne would be Henry II.
1114	Invasion of Wales	Henry I invades Wales, forcing the Powys.
1119	Stephen married Queen Matilda of Boulogne	
1119	Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, dies and Henry I defeats Louis VI, King of France, at the Battle of Brémule	
1120	Matilda's elder brother William Audelin and heir to the English throne died in a ship wreck the 'White Ship' he was his only son and legitimate heir, creating a succession crisis	

1120	St. Albans Psalter is produced at St Albans Abbey, one of the most important examples of English Romanesque book production	
1121	Henry I married his second Queen, Adelaide of Louvain at Windsor.	
1126	Henry I settles the accession on Mathilda his daughter the German Empress. Just before Christmas in 1126, he required his nobles and the clergy, together with David, King of Scotland, to swear to accept his daughter Matilda as his heir.	
1132	Fountains Abbey (Cistercian) is founded two miles southwest of Ripon in North Yorkshire, England	
1135	Death of King Henry I dies on December 1	King Henry I died on Decem

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‘we still drank too much, stayed up too late and all shared a political enthusiasm’  
 As a student going into my final year at university, it has occurred to me just how much has changed in the short time that I have been here- societies have developed or fizzled out; there are new library facilities, new methods of marking. Modules I took last year have been completely removed from the syllabus, whilst modules I was informed would never be taught have been rolled in. There is a multi-million-pound development happening on the main road through my university, instead of popping to the university cafe for a soggy sandwich, next year students will be able to go to Starbucks, Five Guys and do some shopping in a new complex.

This immense change occurring around me, in a such a short amount of time, sparked the question of what university life was like more than two years ago. **Let’s say, 30 years?**

Yesterday I sat down with my mum, a Law graduate of The University of Birmingham, to talk about her time at university nearly thirty years ago, as she attended from 1985-1988.

The information, in my opinion, was fascinating, and brought up questions surrounding technology, student life, communication, drinking culture and pastoral care.

Whilst there were plenty of things I could not relate to, such as the lack of internet (no Jstor!) and computers, there were some areas that I could share a kinship to, with my mum ending the conversation stating that herself and her university friends still ‘drank too much, stayed up too late and all shared a political enthusiasm’.

With that in mind, here are some major differences, and some similarities of life at university in the 1980s, to university life in 2017.

## **What did everybody look like?**

As you can probably guess, the hairstyles were different, with my mum commenting that big hair was in, as opposed to the sleeker styles of today costing up to hundreds of pounds in the salons. However, I was pleased to hear that students of course were still on a budget, meaning that thrift shopping was in. Oversized jumpers with skinny jeans, headbands, trainers and bold makeup, all surprisingly reminiscent of today! All these claims that fashion is moving forward and we're all here dressing like our parents!



## **Technology**

Deep breath, there was no internet. You couldn't just google the answer to your thesis question, or skim through countless copies of google books to download and read on the bus, train or anywhere you fancy. There was no such thing as a PowerPoint, if you were lucky, and at a very swish university then you could expect an overhead projector, the type you could slide an image or text onto, yet most of the time was spent with a pen and paper writing down everything the lecturer said. There was no YouTube, no video to break up the monotony of a lecture, you just sat there and listened. In contrast to the rows of mac books in lectures today, people relied on paper. The lack of computers and the internet also meant that you had to hand in your work in person! My mum found out her final degree level by reading it off a list that was stuck to a noticeboard, no student privacy! All submissions were also hand written, no word or auto correct.

## **So, was it better?**

The lack of internet can be seen today as an inhibitor to studies, yet is this only because of our arguable reliance on the abundance of information that is online today? With no laptop and therefore no Facebook it could be argued that students

had less distractions and therefore worked harder and more intensely! Yet, the information provided by the internet today is undoubtedly invaluable.

### **Communication and keeping in touch**

What's WhatsApp when it's at home? The only methods of communication to home, which were relatively affordable for a student, were written letters and pay phones. 'You put your money in, put the number in, then waited to be called back' my mum told me, explaining how she used to talk with her mum during her time at university. Standing in the Student's Union talking to home is an alien concept to myself, being used to chatting on my mobile from the comfort of my flat.

So, how did people keep in touch with each other at university? As opposed to the multiple friend requests that pour in from relative strangers during fresher's week, there was no such thing as Facebook in the 1980s. If you lost someone on a night out, then that was it till the morning. Also, in an age where we rely on online payments to buy our tickets from big university events, there was no internet, so no such thing as online payments. You had to hear about events through word of mouth or posters, before also finding out where to buy your tickets from in person.

### **So, was it better?**

In my opinion, the advancements in how we communicate have been beneficial- as people can now hold links with family members in different countries, let alone someone down the road from your university. I can now chat to my family whenever I want, through text, images or phone calls!

The positive from this lack of communication devices in the 1980s could be that friendships were much more cemented and possibly stronger, as transient acquaintances were not made on Facebook, how many of your Facebook friends do you actually talk to?

It could also be argued that there was less invasion into people's lives, with the rise of social media meaning that we now know more and more about each other.

Yet, once again, 2017 seems to win, as technology brings me closer to my family.

### **The drinking cultures**

'No one really did shots- or drank vodka- bars had some student nights, meaning cheaper drinks- we mainly drank beer'.

As opposed to our reliance on a bottle of vodka or rum with a cheap mixer, my mum remembers drinking beer with her university friends and chatting.

### **So, was it better?**

I honestly believe it's not my business to decide! Drinking culture at universities in 2017 can be seen as too outrageous, yet it's something that one can grow out of. I prefer pubs and bars now, going into my third year, so can relate to my mum's university approach to drinking. Yet during freshers and my first year at university, I really enjoyed the fast-paced approach to nights out. Also, my mum told me there were disco nights- it was the 80's after all!

## Dissertations

In an age where vast amounts of text can be produced at a fast pace, dissertations during the 1980s were all hand written. There was the option, at my mum's university, to go down to the student's union basement and use the typewriters, although, as you can imagine, this process was laborious and full of spelling mistakes and tipex! There was the option to write your dissertation up rough before paying someone to copy it out in a neat and organised format, this would cost you around £30.

### So, was it better?

Definitely not! Microsoft Word is the best thing since sliced bread.

## Fresher's Week

There was no official week named Fresher's at university in the 1980s, however, there was an activity week called 'Rag Week', which took place during the summer term, and the activities on offer may seem a little bizarre to modern day students! My mum told me about a challenge fittingly called 'How Far Can You Get', which basically involved students seeing how far they could hitchhike their way into Europe without paying for their travel, incredibly safe of course! There were some features of rag week that sounded cool and do share similarities with Freshers. The band Slade played at Birmingham University 'Rag Week' when my mum was there, there were also disco nights and an annual rag week magazine containing jokes. [Here's a forum](#) with a few people chatting about rag magazines and rag week. Another feature of Rag Week was that universities partook in activities to raise money for charities, my mum did a sky dive, after two days training- by herself! No tandem parachuting; you were told what to do, and you did it.

### So, was it better?

Fresher's and Rag Week sound relatively similar on the fact that they both focus on having fun, meeting new people, partaking in activities and drinking. The only thing that does sound a bit outdated is 'How Far Can You Get?!', but my mum was also in agreement with me that the competition would probably not be permitted to happen at university today. The Rag Mag's however sound funny and I think that the fact that my mum parachuted for charity, and it was all run through the university is fantastic and something that would only happen today after months and months of planning!

## The politics

Believe it or not, university in the 1980s was completely and utterly free of charge! All fees were paid by the government, which, surprisingly, was Conservative. You also had grants, instead of loans, meaning that you were GIFTED money, you did not have to pay it back. The grants were based off the earning of your family, with some people receiving the full amount of around two thousand pounds. My mum remembers, during the time she was in university, going on countless marches to

London to petition against the introduction of loans instead of grants. You had to pay back loans! Even though my university fees now reach nearly £30,000 collectively for my three years, whilst I haven't even kept track of my loans, I do feel some comfort that my mum went and petitioned and tried to stop the introduction of fees. There was also the threat of nuclear war that undoubtedly hung over the 1980s, with the threat of the Cold War only really ending with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. There was therefore a strong anti-nuclear presence at universities across the UK, something that can be linked to today, as people discuss the threat of unpredictable leaders such as Kim Jong-Un and Trump, alongside their possession of nuclear weapons.

### **So, was it better?**

Money wise, of course! University was free and grants were gifted to you, based on a sophisticated method of gauging your families' income. However, the universities were not as developed and sophisticated as they are today, although in my opinion, education is a right that should be free. The 1980s had it good. The 1980s did not have it better in the form of nuclear war however, with the Cold War casting an uneasy glow over the decade.

### **Pastoral Care**

With student suicide now at an all-time high, whilst 1 in 3 students suffers from depression or anxiety (or both), I thought I would ask my mum about the pastoral care that was on offer at her university in the 80s.

My mum frowns at this question, thinking, 'there was a career's service and student advice- there was also a strong anti-racism campaign, but that was it'. Pastoral care was lacking in the 1980s, there was no security controlled student services email, which students can email mitigating circumstances emails to, any reason had to be handwritten and dropped into a pigeon hole for student services.

'If I had been suffering from depression and had told someone, I don't know how they would have reacted, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, it was all new to people'

### **So, was it better?**

In terms of pastoral care, no. Universities have come a long way when it comes to offering advice, guidance and support for students suffering with their mental health. However, sadly, there is still a long way to go, even in 2017 it seems.

### **Was there any sexism?**

Being the youngest of two female siblings and looking up to my mum as a female figure in my life, as she now holds a Law Degree and a Teaching Masters, I had to ask about sexism at university in the 1980s, and whether my mum was ever told that she couldn't do something because of her gender. 'I never experienced any direct sexism' my mum told me, 'although I cannot speak for everyone, and then raising a family and being a wife was still deemed as an occupation and a very popular one'. My mum did tell me about the lack of female representation in academic work at the

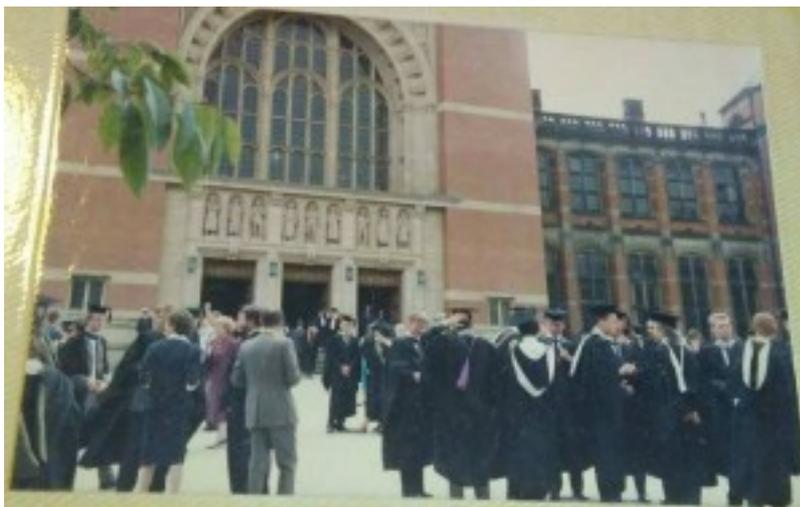
time, with the 1980s being a period where feminist writing, literature and history was gradually being rewritten and revisited.

‘the 1980s was definitely a decade where women were written back into history’  
**So, was it better?**

Although my mum did not experience any direct sexism during her studies, overall, the opportunities for women have undoubtedly improved and grown over the years. A study from the [National Archives](#) has found that the level of women employed in the work place has increased over the last 40 years. In 1971, 53% of women were employed, contrasting to 92% of men, as of 2013 there are now 67% of women employed full time. However, as of today, men have consistently higher employment rates than women, applied to all men over the age of 22, graduate age. Yet, higher numbers of married women and mothers are now working, as opposed to the 1980s, with advancements in child care and women waiting until they have established their career to have children. Whilst there is also now the expectation that women can support themselves without the support of a husband financially. Feminist literature and history is also now a module on my history course, all thanks to universities in the 1980s rewriting women back into the history books.

### **University facilities**

Everything was a lot more practical, with my mum calling some of her university buildings ‘functional and dreary’. Today, buildings are catered to technology, with study rooms, interactive white boards, headphone sockets and charging points. At my university in Manchester there is even a sleep pod in the library. University buildings today are much more catered to students to have a comfortable place to learn.



**So, was it better?**

In terms of the technology on offer, yes. University buildings are comfortable and inviting places to study. However, the constant presence of technology can be

invasive and a distraction at times, whereas in the 1980s, my mum would simply sit and read or write in the library.

## Library books

Being a third-year history student, I needed to know how my mum got access to university books, as she could not access them online, the internet not existing and all. Today, I pop into Jstor or Google Books, even upon searching for books in my university library, I am normally directed to an alternate page where I can then download an online version of the book. My mum, however, had to get all her books from the library, the majority of which were short loan books only accessible for one night, with many not permitted to be taken out the library. 'On Friday, you could take books out after 3pm, and not have to return them until Monday morning', my mum tells me, 'so people would be queueing up from 2pm to get the best Law books'. The librarian would normally have books stacked on the desk around her and on the floor, as people dropped them off and quickly went to lectures. There was also a system called 'microfiche', where film strips of photographed pages of the books could be projected onto a screen and clicked through.

## So, was it better?

I'm going to say no, and I'm sure my mum would agree, as she would have appreciated having countless law books at her fingertips on google books and Jstor. However, I am a book lover and the old fashioned, traditional approach to book keeping always seems inviting to me.

## The stories they tell: remembering the 80s

Posted on [November 17, 2020](#) by [krspecialcollections](#) | [1 Comment](#)

So the 1980s – in fashion big shoulders and power dressing were in and the decade saw the emergence of rap music and hip hop and the rise and fall of the “New Romantics”. The decade began with the appearance of home computers such as Amstrad and Commodore and ended with the invention of the world wide web. In the political sphere, the UK had its first female Prime Minister in the shape of Margaret Thatcher. It was a decade that saw conflict overseas – the Falklands war – and industrial and social unrest nearer to home – with strikes in the coal and steel industries – and protests at the introduction of the Poll Tax.

And what was it like being a student during this time? A newly arrived collection from Eleanor, a History student during the decade, gives some insight into the time that she spent at Southampton. While Southampton, like all UK Universities, faced cuts in its funding during the decade, the proportion of students attending university rose. This was still the era of maintenance grants for students (increased from £380 to £1,430 in 1980) and free tuition.

For students coming to Southampton in the [1980s](#) there were developments as well as cuts, with new buildings and the expansion of the Library and the establishment of new departments and centres. And the campus gained a new venue with the John Hansard Gallery opening in September 1980, bringing together the Photographic Gallery and the University Art Gallery. New students were guaranteed a place in halls of residence in their first year at University and this student was placed at Chamberlain Hall. These were the days before the proliferation of mobile

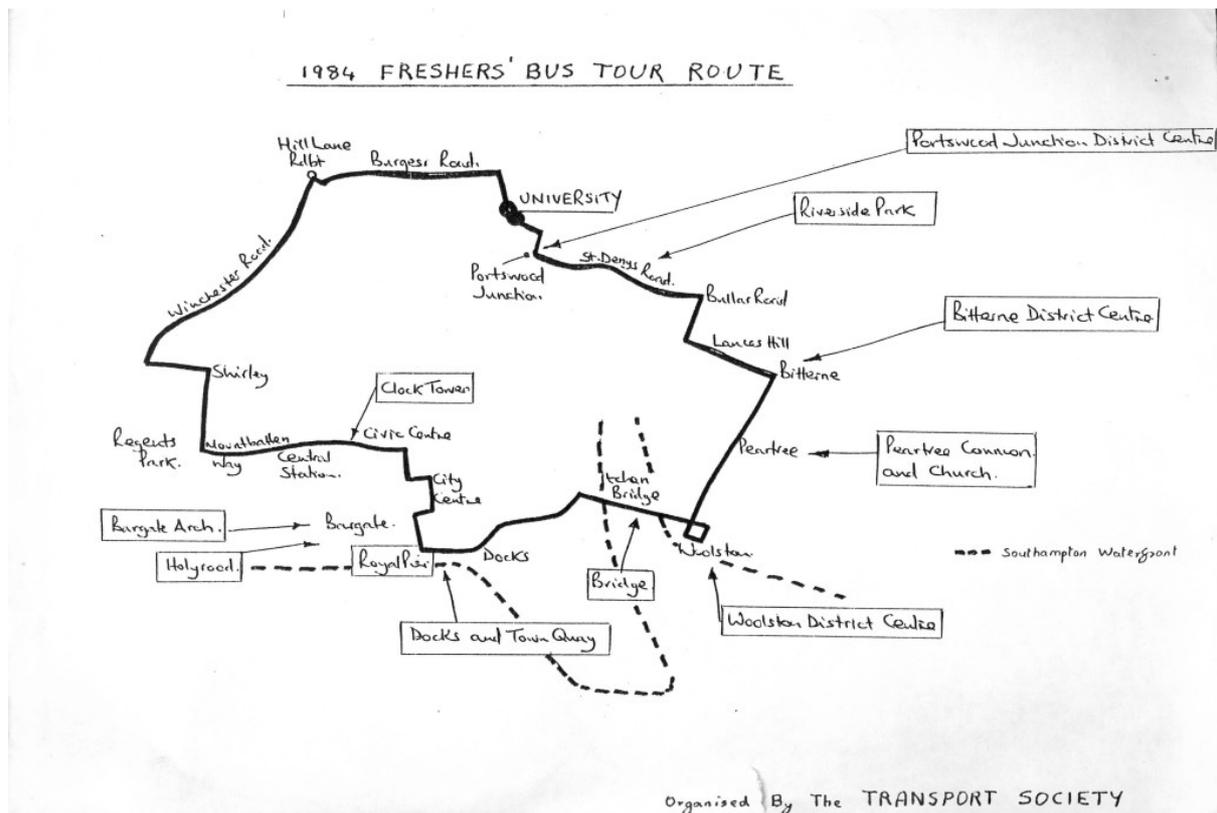
phones, which was catered for instead by two payphones in the foyer at the bottom of the stairs in halls. Other facilities were not quite as they are in 2020: students had electric metres in their rooms which took 5 pence pieces.

The hall hosted various social events and entertainments, including music concerts such as this for Omicron and The October Game.



Card for event at Chamberlain Hall, 1985 [MS416/22 A4338]

Amongst the various activities undertaken during Freshers' week was a bus tour organised by the Transport Society which took in some of the main highlights of the city area. It being the days before fancy computer graphics, as the illustration shows this was a case of producing hand-drawn and then photocopied maps.



Freshers' bus tour route organised by the Transport Society, 1984 [MS416/22 A4338]  
 Eleanor was involved with a number of societies, including the History Society, as well as enjoying the arts facilities on campus, attending the theatre and shows at the Hansard Gallery, and the incredibly varied and rich programme of films provided by Union Films. Amongst the Union films shown in 1985 were Jack Nicholson's *Goin' South*, *Amadeus*, *The Killing Fields*, *Beverly Hills Cop*, *The Terminator* and *The Deer Hunter* to name but a few.

CHAMBERLAIN BAR

## COCKTAIL PARTY

Friday 30th November 1984  
7:30 - 11:00 pm

Blue Hawaiian  
Blue Lady  
Bosom Caressor  
Coco Loco  
Earthquake  
Freddie Fudpucker  
HawaiianVoodoo  
Harvey Wallbanger  
Jekyll & Hyde  
Kiss in the Dark  
Mai - Tai  
Merlin  
Mexican Zip Fastener  
Nightmare  
Pina Colada  
Pirates Gold  
Rocket Fuel  
St. Louis Cooler  
Singapore Sling  
Snake in the Grass  
Suspicion  
Tequila Sunrise  
Tidal Wave  
Tit Grabber  
Twice Nightly  
Zombie Braineater

Chamberlain Chunder Jerker  
(supplied with bucket)

MOULSON SPECIALS  
(non-alcoholic drinks)

Eskimo  
Pan Galactic Gargle Blaster  
Pink Pagoda  
Pussyfoot  
Virgin Mary



SOUTHAMPTON UNIVERSITY

*History Society*

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Name

198

NOT TRANSFERABLE

*UNION FILMS*

Autumn Season 1985

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SEASON TICKET N<sup>o</sup> 094

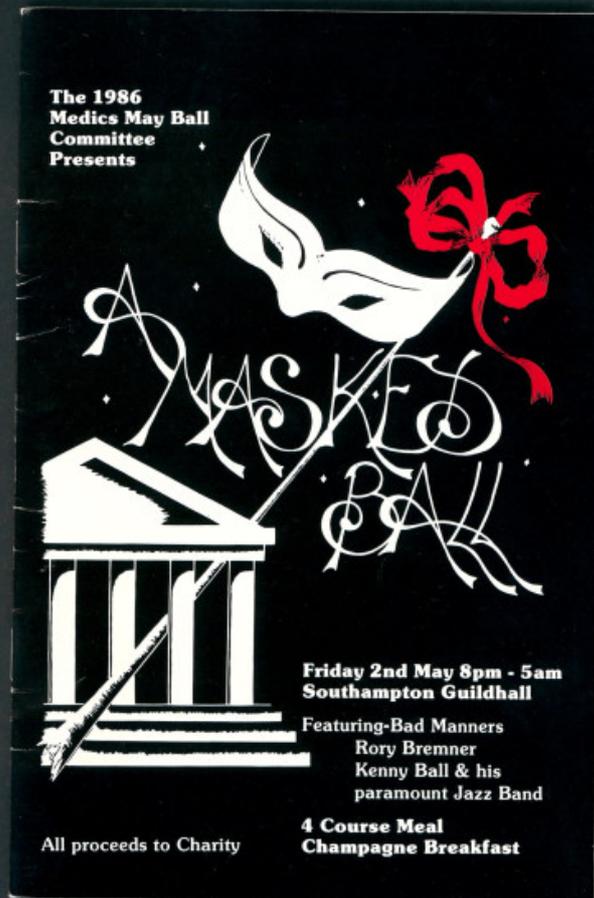
Union Card No.

8430039

NOT VALID WITHOUT UNION CARD

Details of cocktail party at Chamberlain Hall and membership cards for the History Society and Union Films [MS416/22 A4338]

And Eleanor's collection contains not only mementoes for her graduation ball, but also for the masked ball organised by the Medical Society in May 1986. The rather varied entertainment at this event featured not only music from two very contrasting sets of musicians - the two tone and ska band Bad Manners (which was fronted by Buster Bloodvessel) and Kenny Ball and his Jazz Band - but also from the impressionist Rory Bremner, then at the very start of his career.



Mask, card and programme for the Medical Society masked ball, May 1986 [MS416/22 A4338]  
History in the 1980s was the largest department in the Faculty of Arts, with more than 200 undergraduate students. It was at that time situated on the Highfield campus in a building fairly close to both the Students Union and to the Library.

Students were given an introductory tour of the library soon after their arrival at University, to introduce them both to the stock and how to use the catalogue – at that time either on cards or microfiche – to find a book.

## HOW TO FIND YOUR BOOK

The Eye-Level Display on Level 2 shows the commonly-used ways of looking for books in the library. The summary below shows four main approaches with their corresponding catalogues.

APPROACH	CATALOGUE
Subject	Classified Catalogue
Author Title Periodical	Author/Title Catalogue

CARD INDEX (Pre-1981)

↓

MICROFICHE (Post-1980)

↓

CLASSMARK

↓

THE GUIDING SYSTEM

## GUIDING SYSTEM

**SIGNS** are colour coded according to department.

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**MAPS** of each floor are available at the entrance display and at the “key-site” on each level.

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**KEY-SITES** are information points on each floor. They group Guiding information such as:-

- signs,
- floorplans,
- maps,

as well as other important information.

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**FLOORPLANS** found at each “key-site” list all the subjects housed on that floor and use an abbreviated CLASS-MARK as a guide to the location of your bookshelf (see section on CLASSMARKS).

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**BOOKSTACKS** are labelled with an abbreviated CLASSMARK.

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**BOOKSPINES** are labelled with the complete CLASSMARK to indicate the book’s proper position on the shelves.

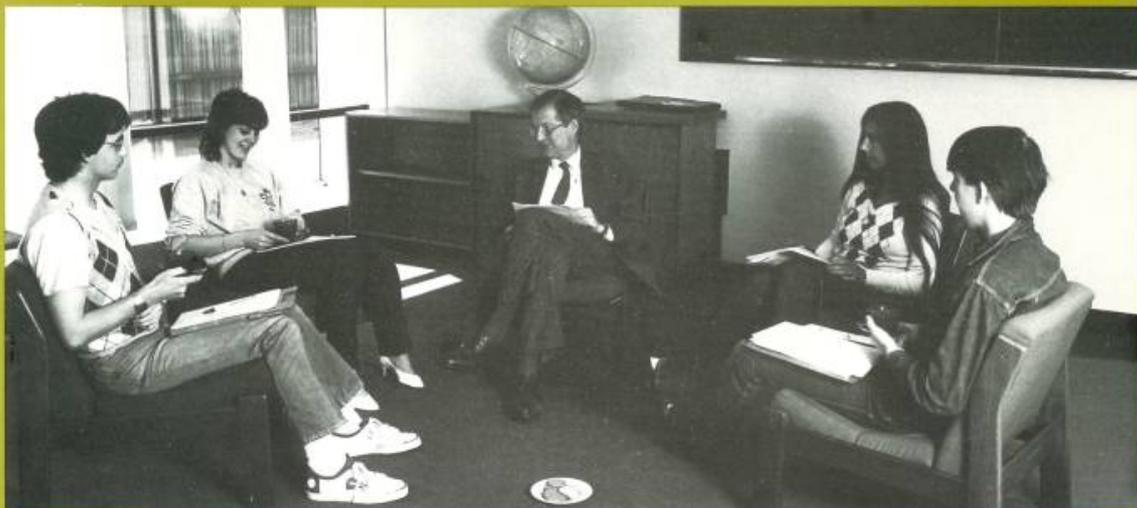
Section of the Library guide, 1980s, on how to find a book [MS416/22 A4338]

The history prospectus from the time speaks of the rich collections, including the Special Collections, in the Library to support history studies and regarded “as one of the principal reasons for coming here”.



UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

## HISTORY PROSPECTUS



History Department prospectus [MS416/22 A4338]

Teaching was conducted via lectures, together with weekly or fortnightly tutorials of groups of around 5 students and seminars of larger groups. There was an introductory first year which concluded with a qualifying examination at the end of this and then more specialisation over the

following two years. Courses ranged from the medieval period to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, including such subjects as the Crusades, the Norman Conquest, the rise and decline of Spain, 1479-1716, Latin America since 1840 or War and civil war in Yugoslavia, 1941-5. Medieval history was apparently the most popular element, according to the alternative student prospectus, owing to its enthusiastic lecturers. Eleanor was to follow a number of the medieval courses, including that on the Crusades. We hope that you have enjoyed this brief glimpse into aspects of student life in the 1980s. For all alumni out there, we would be delighted to hear of your time as a student at the University.

I've attached photos of some of my anglosaxon library... quite a few of the books are too early for you (or ridiculously niche), but the three books shown face on are good introductions to daily life, especially the two paperbacks on the rhs which are close to, or cover, your period.

Let me know if you want any information from them, I could photograph a few pages.

I can't currently find my copy of the colloquies of Aelfric Bata, it is likely on the wrong bookcase...

Some good photos of Wychurst here:

[www.facebook.com/wychurst](http://www.facebook.com/wychurst)

Alison

Sent from my Galaxy

Benedictine Monks

## **The Benedictine Centuries: Monasticism in Anglo-Saxon England, 597-1066**

By Andrea Toven

Luther Seminary, 2003

*Introduction: St. Benedict's monastery is a microcosm. It holds all types, all classes and all ages. Children, brought almost in infancy by their parents, ex-serfs, sons of the poor and noble, clerics and priests, the highly intelligent as well as the Goth pauper spiritu and those who will not or cannot read – all are there, and among them there is no distinction whatever save in the service of the altar.*

This synopsis of the type of person who became a Benedictine monk reflects the welcoming attitude that St Benedict hoped to give to the rule for monastic living that now bears his name. It also reflects the variety of people who came into a life of monasticism in England during the Anglo-Saxon period of 597-1066. These people were drawn to the simple spiritual life formed by St Benedict of Nursia.

St Benedict of Nursia, father of the Benedictine rule, was born in 480. He spent his early monastic life as a hermit in a cave at Subiaco in Italy. He founded a house at Monte Cassino in 525. It was here that the Rule of St Benedict was first formulated. St Benedict died in 550.

The Rule of St Benedict divided the day into three parts – prayer, study, and manual labour. Prayer was the *Opus Dei*, offering prayer and praise in church. Study came through the *Divine Lectio*, sacred reading. Labour was required because “Idleness is the enemy of the soul, therefore let the brethren devote certain hours to work with their hands.”

<http://www.kingssing.com/papers/benedictinecenturies.pdf>

Winchester became a focal point of monastic reform in 963 when Ethelwold was chosen by King Edgar to be bishop. He was consecrated by Archbishop Dunstan. In 964, Ethelwold replaced the resident secular canons with Benedictine monks from Abingdon.<sup>96</sup> At Easter 965, a synod was called at Winchester. At this synod, the king took over all ecclesiastical endowments that were held by individual secular clerks and gave them to new monasteries.<sup>97</sup> Winchester remained at the forefront of English monasticism until its dissolution on November 15, 1539.

<https://www.ancient.eu/article/1293/the-daily-life-of-medieval-monks/>

[https://www.turton.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/03/History\\_\\_Knowledge-Organiser-Normans-3.pdf](https://www.turton.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2020/03/History__Knowledge-Organiser-Normans-3.pdf)

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9g2ycw/revision/1>

## Church power and the State in England

Faith was always equally important as force in the mind of William of Normandy. He had been responsible for beginning the building of new monasteries in Normandy in the 1060s, including the Abbey of Caen where Lanfranc, a lawyer and monk from Italy, was put in charge as abbot. William was personally devout in his religious practice and could follow the Latin Church service, even though he could not read or write. He had always been a loyal follower of the Pope and placed great value on papal support in his conquest of England.

## Church and the State

There were three key leaders who were involved in the relations between the Church and the State in Norman England: the Archbishop of Canterbury, the king and the Pope.

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The Archbishop of Canterbury had become the leading churchman in England. There was another archbishop, at York, who would regularly argue that he was the equal of Canterbury. Stigand was a controversial Archbishop of Canterbury because he also held on to being Bishop of Winchester, to hold more power (**pluralism**). The Pope was opposed to Stigand, but William kept him in his position until 1070.

The king was not the head of the Church – this did not happen until Henry VIII in the 16<sup>th</sup> century – but he was always involved in decisions about the leaders of the Church, because they had so much power and so much land. Church leaders were vital to the king's resources and to guide the legal and religious life of the country. William the Conqueror was a devoted Christian king, as well as being a strong warrior, and he wanted to bring more Norman men over to run the churches in England. However, he waited until 1070 to make those changes.

The Pope was the head of the Church throughout the world. His headquarters were in Rome. All priests and Christian people owed obedience to the Pope in Rome. He was supposed to approve and consecrate all new church leaders. The Pope's biggest problems were with the Holy Roman Emperors, because they believed they had the right to decide who should be the leading churchmen in their German empire. This was called the **investiture controversy**. It had knock-on effects everywhere. Pope Alexander II refused to consecrate the Archbishop of Canterbury because of his pluralism. Pope Alexander II gave his blessing to William's invasion of England to sort out that matter.

## **1070 – A turning-point for the Anglo-Norman Church**

All three leaders were involved in a major change in the Church in England.

The Pope, Alexander II, sent an ambassador to England in 1070 to carry out the second coronation of King William I, after he had successfully overcome the rebellious north of England. The Pope's men crowned William at Easter, and then they deposed both Stigand from his position as Archbishop of Canterbury and his brother Aethelmaer as the Bishop of Elmham in East Anglia. A few weeks later, at Whitsun, a Church council meeting appointed **Lanfranc as Archbishop of Canterbury** and Thomas of Bayeux as Archbishop of York (replacing Ealdred who died in 1069). Other bishops were also replaced by Normans.

## **Church organisation**

As Archbishop of Canterbury, Lanfranc made the organisation of the churches much tighter and made sure that the local priests were kept under the control of the central church bishops and archbishops.

Bishops controlled an area called a **diocese**, and each diocese was now given an **archdeacon** to help the bishop manage the churches. Then the diocese was divided into smaller regions called **deaneries**, with a dean who made sure that religious laws (called **canon law**) were being kept and that the priests were conducting themselves well.

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King William I and Lanfranc made sure that the church leaders met in synods, or national church councils, to discuss key matters of organisation, church law and spiritual life. They held eight synods between 1071 and 1086.

Church courts were established as quite separate from the secular courts, and any matters of canon law, which included adultery, had to be dealt with by the church courts. Bishops were responsible for organizing the church courts in their diocese.

## **The Primacy debate**

Once Lanfranc and Thomas of Bayeux had established themselves as the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the dispute about Canterbury's superiority – or **primacy** – over York heated up again.

They both went to Rome in 1071 to have their new positions authorised by the Pope, and Thomas brought up the issue of primacy with Pope Alexander II. The Pope decided not to get involved in taking sides in this dispute, which might have upset the king.

His decision was to get an English synod to decide the issue. In 1072 the synod decided that Canterbury was the leading archbishopric, and Thomas had to accept the primacy of Lanfranc.

## The Normans and the English church under Archbishop Lanfranc



England had been a Christian country since Roman times, and the people who migrated and invaded England through the centuries (before the Normans) were all converted to Christianity, including the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. The Normans had also been Christian for a long time. When William of Normandy conquered England, he believed that it was important for the churches to come under Norman control, and for priests to take a lead in transforming the country into an Anglo-Norman territory.

### Churches

Anglo-Saxon churches were usually small wooden buildings in the villages of England, and only a very few of them still survive. Even in towns, like Norwich, there were lots of small churches for small district communities, rather than large structures. The Normans wanted to show that they had an authority in religion that would match their military authority, so stone churches would be built as well as stone castles.

The Normans built larger stone churches, and constructed basilicas in major towns, like London, Durham and York, which could hold hundreds of people worshipping at one time. One key feature of these large Norman basilicas was the rounded arch, and Norman churches would have been painted inside with religious art. This gave a clear message about the power of the church in people's lives, and the leaders of the church were usually Norman.

## **Lanfranc's reforms of the English Church**

**Lanfranc** was born in Italy and had been a lawyer before becoming a Benedictine monk (monks following the strict rule of St. Benedict) in Normandy. He was the first abbot of the Abbey at Caen in 1066.

Lanfranc was a very strict leader of the Church and introduced a lot of reforms in the English church. Two particular issues that he wanted to deal with were simony and celibacy.

As William's new Archbishop, Lanfranc achievements included:

- simony was challenged
- stricter obedience from England's priests to the rules of the Church
- strong loyalty to both King William and to the Pope
- substitution of most English bishops with Norman clergy
- succession of William's son, William Rufus, when the king died in 1087
- supremacy of the Archbishop of Canterbury over York

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Lanfranc was quite successful in holding the clergy to account and made good use of the new structures of dioceses and deaneries. However, Lanfranc was always rather distant from the English people, and in 1071 he called himself a 'novice Englishman'.

## Monasteries and Benedictine monks



The monasteries existed alongside the local churches in English Christianity. The monks and nuns were totally devoted to the faith and lived in isolated communities away from non-religious lay people. The leader of the monastery was called an abbot, and Norman monks replaced many of the abbots of the large monasteries, like Westminster and Glastonbury, during the time of Lanfranc: for example in 1078 a Norman called Thurstan was made the Abbot of Glastonbury, to replace the English Aethelnoth, deposed by Lanfranc.

One of the first monasteries built by the Normans was **Canterbury Priory**, whose monks followed the strict rule of St. Benedict, and were known as **Benedictines**. Lanfranc established the importance of Canterbury by declaring that all future Archbishops of Canterbury should be elected by the monks of its Priory.

## Life of a Benedictine monk

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Benedictines were instructed to eat two simple meals a day and were not allowed to eat expensive food such as meat. The monks were also told that they should not spend their time talking to each other. There were eight services a day in which the monks would be praying and chanting religious song - the first service was at 2 am and the last one at 6 pm.

In the north of England there was a revival of monastic life, and the abbey at Whitby was re-established, and new ones founded at Selby and St Mary's York. The most eager promoter was William of St Carilef, the Bishop of Durham, who was a monk from Maine in Normandy. In 1083 he brought monks from Wearmouth and Jarrow to serve the cathedral of Durham and look after the shrine of St Cuthbert. Bishop William began the rebuilding of Durham Cathedral in 1093, which is a stunning example of Norman Romanesque architecture.

William encouraged the building of new monasteries in England, and he personally built an abbey at Battle in Sussex, on the site of Harold Godwinson's death at the Battle of Hastings. The new stricter **Cluniac** order of monks was introduced into England in 1077, coming over from Cluny in southern France. The Cluniacs had taken over twenty-four monasteries in England by 1135.

The monasteries played a vital role in the limited amount of education that was available for people in England. Latin was the written language of both Church and State, so boys who wanted to become priests or government clerks had to learn Latin - and they were taught this in Anglo-Norman, not in English. Once the Normans settled fully in England, they established their Anglo-Norman language as the spoken language of everyday life, or the vernacular.

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DURING THE LATE 18TH CENTURY, Thomas Thetcher was a much respected soldier by his fellow grenadiers in the North Hants Militia. He was so revered that when he tragically died, his fellow soldiers commissioned a gravestone to memorialize his untimely demise. His death was not only untimely, but very bizarre, as it was not by sword, or gun, or cannon fire, but a drink that killed the soldier.

In a corner of the graveyard belonging to the Winchester Cathedral, Thetcher's gravestone marks his final resting place. It also features this inscription:

“In Memory of Thomas Thetcher a Grenadier in the North Reg. of Hants Militia, who died of a violent Fever contracted by drinking Small Beer when hot the 12 May 1764. Aged 26 Years.

Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire Grenadier,  
Who caught his death by drinking cold small Beer,  
Soldiers be wise from his untimely fall  
And when ye're hot drink Strong or none at all.  
An Honest Soldier never is forgot  
Whether he die by Musket or by Pot.”

Many years later in 1918, an American soldier stationed in Winchester visited the cathedral and came across Thomas Thetcher's grave. The soldier, Bill Wilson, was deeply affected by the inscription that even years after returning from the war, it may have saved his life.

Wilson became a successful businessman shortly after returning home, but within a few years his life was controlled by heavy drinking. His drinking was so detrimental to his health that it was believed the only way to save his life was to lock him away. Against all odds, Wilson along with a fellow group of alcoholics found a way to achieve and maintain sobriety. He eventually wrote a book about his experiences, a book that is world-renowned, *Alcoholics Anonymous*. Wilson would go on to co-found “Alcoholics Anonymous.”

In the 1939 version of his book, Wilson recounts his encounter with Thetcher's grave and paraphrases the inscription. He considered the gravestone to be a major influence on his own recovery. Today, Thetcher's gravestone remains visible directly opposite Winchester Cathedral. Many followers of the recovery movement travel from across the globe to visit Thetcher's grave. The current headstone is a replica after the original became badly weathered. The original is now on display at the Regimental Museum in Winchester.

Wilson's recovery has been inspirational to many, however, there is no evidence that Thetcher died from over-drinking. It's most likely that he passed from cholera or typhoid from a contaminated beer.

Other medical professionals have proposed that Thetcher's death was the result of “deglutition syncope” or fainting when swallowing. This can occur when a particularly cold liquid is consumed on an extremely hot day.

Although we may not know the true cause of death, the gravesite is so well-known that Hampshire County Council designated it as a Hampshire Treasure of unique cultural meaning.

The old minster

The cathedral was founded in 642 on a site immediately to the north of the present one. This building became known as the [Old Minster](#). It became part of a monastic settlement in 971.

**Saint Swithun** was buried near the Old Minster and then in it, before being moved to the new **Norman** cathedral. So-called<sup>[5]</sup> mortuary chests said to contain the remains of **Saxon** kings such as King **Eadwig of England** and his wife **Ælfgifu**, first buried in the Old Minster, are in the present cathedral. The Old Minster was demolished in 1093, immediately after the consecration of its successor.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Architectural history of new cathedral<sup>[edit]</sup>



A 1723 engraving of Winchester Cathedral



The nave looking east towards the choir



The nave looking towards the stained glass above the western door

## Norman[[edit](#)]

In 1079, [Walkelin](#), Bishop of Winchester, began work on a completely new cathedral.<sup>[6]</sup> Much of the limestone used to build the structure was brought across from quarries around [Binstead](#), [Isle of Wight](#). Nearby [Quarr Abbey](#) draws its name from these workings, as do several nearby places such as Stonelands and Stonepitts. The remains of the Roman trackway used to transport the blocks are still evident across the fairways of the Ryde Golf Club, where the stone was hauled from the quarries to the [hythe](#) at the mouth of Binstead Creek, and thence by barge across the [Solent](#) and up to Winchester.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

The building was consecrated in 1093. On 8 April of that year, according to the [Annals of Winchester](#), "in the presence of almost all the bishops and abbots of England, the monks came with the highest exultation and glory from the old minster to the new one: on the Feast of S. Swithun they went in procession from the new minster to the old one and brought thence S. Swithun's shrine and placed it with honour in the new buildings, and on the following day Walkelin's men first began to pull down the old minster."<sup>[6]</sup>

A substantial amount of the fabric of Walkelin's building, including crypt, transepts and the basic structure of the nave, survives.<sup>[7]</sup> The original crossing tower, however, collapsed in 1107, an accident blamed by the cathedral's medieval chroniclers on the burial of the dissolute [William Rufus](#) beneath it in 1100.<sup>[6]</sup> Its replacement, which survives today, is still in the Norman style, with round-headed windows. It is a squat, square structure, 50 feet (15 m) wide, but rising only 35 feet (11 m) above the ridge of the transept roof.<sup>[8]</sup> The Tower is 150 feet (46 m) tall.<sup>[9]</sup>