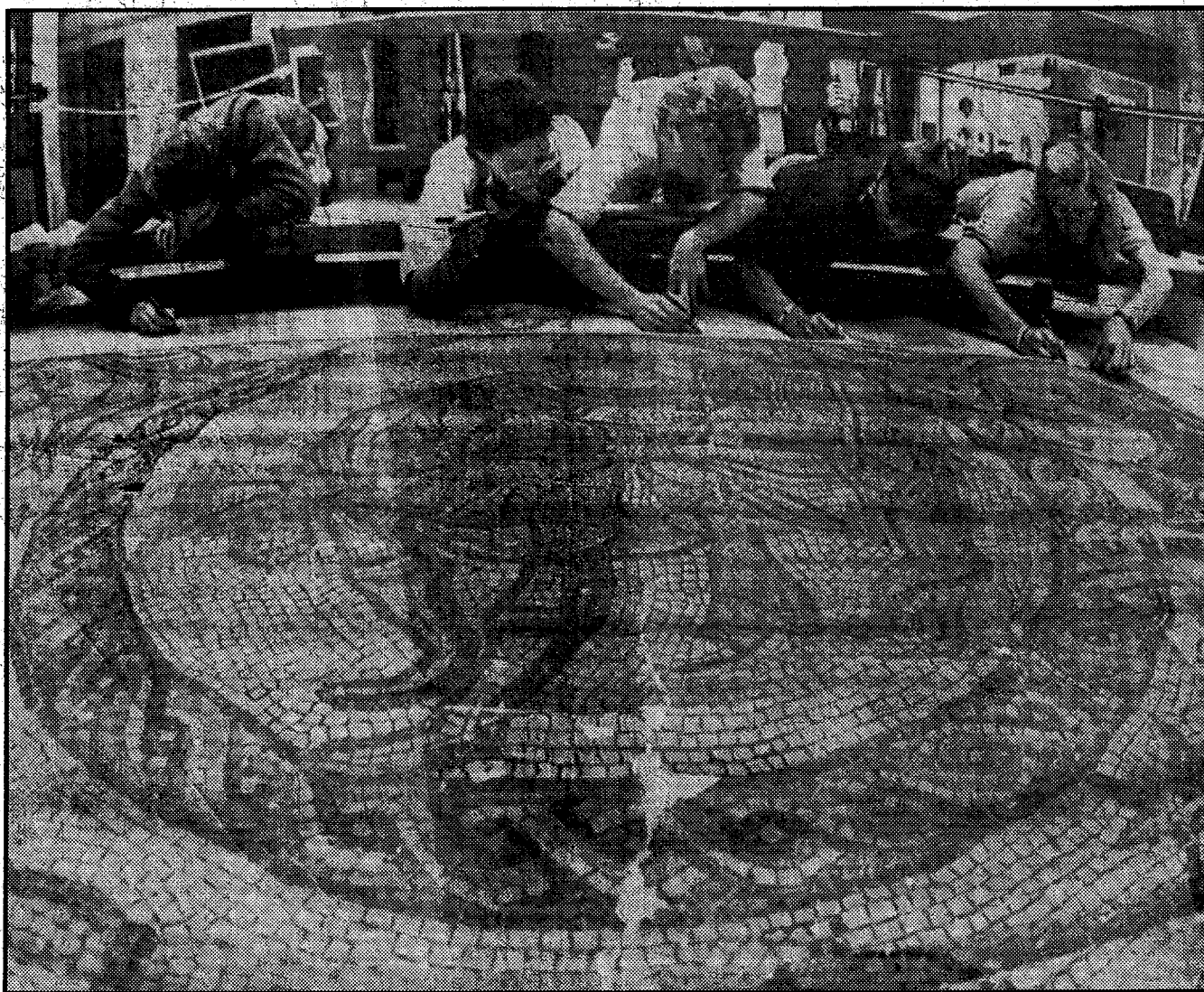


HOME NEWS



A Victorian tracing of the Newton St Loe Roman mosaic being copied by artists at Bristol Museum yesterday. will take them a fortnight to complete the copy of the 150-year-old tracing by the railway engineer Thomas Mars who made it from the mosaic found during construction of the Great Western Railway. The picture, of Orpheus charming wild animals, is too delicate to be shown.

The Romans left in 410 and the Saxons attacked & were held by King Arthur at the Battle of Badon in 520.

After that they came on again invading as far as (Dorset) Deorham where they won a great battle in ~~577~~ 577. They captured Cirencester, Gloucester & Akenancester (Bath) & Caerwin the Saxon Chief sacked Bath 556.

By 676 Bath Abbey was founded so life was a little more settled but was destroyed in 878 by the Danes. King Edgar was crowned in Bath Abbey in 972 By Archbishop Dunstan

Over 3 Anglo Saxon Charters were put together about this time 941 - 952 - 971

The Danes burnt Watchet in 980 and were only ruling England for 25 years.

^{SWEGN captured Bath in 1013.}
~~until~~ Soon after their integration William invaded from Normandy.

Solinus - Roman Historian

-- in ejus aede perpetui ignes
numquam canescunt in favillas, sed,
ubi ignis tabuit, vertitur in globos saxeos

which means ~

-- The perpetual fires never wither into
ashes, but, when the fire is deadened,
it turns into stone balls

Newton coal has the property
of caking or soldering into hard
round masses or nodules and was
only used as a cokeing coal.

This was the fuel used for the
perpetual fires on Minerva's Altar in
Bath

Ref Poly-histor xxv
Warners. Hist of Bath.

Roman paved road.

on Map xix. 1817. Old Survey

from old road. Looshears to Wilmington
towards Stanton.

Turns toward copse 1 mile up.

Past Hay destroyed by Michael. Gony
(Bill Parmes) Sand pits lane?

1742 Map. No.

Aerial photos &
2 villas at end of
Each Road

side or modern equivalent

} Everest is unknown

Bygn notes that the Dandridge

place is better known

E. Ashbrook is better

of Dandridge place

was Goffenshaw/Elke

near the Cambrock

S. A. N. H. S. 1845-1899

Somewhere in the dark ages after the Roman left, Arthur was around here
E may have beaten the Saxons back near here ~~at Bannardown~~ or near
Swindon. If Badon was the name on the Bath Church manuscripts
~~some~~ 500 years later, could it have been the site of the great
battle perhaps at Bannardown. The great "Wodens dike" ~~is~~^{is}
our southern boundary and may have been made when Corston
was only a farmstead. There are thoughts that it could have been
an estate before the 7th Century.

Savages History of Som 10

The whole of the area was well settled and prosperous in Roman times and well populated by Welsh inhabitants right up to the seventh century when they lost political control. Newton St. Loe Roman Villa, found in 1837, is near the River Avon and was probably the home of the governor of the Bath Canton. It was probably built some time early in the third century and was still occupied in 408 when the Romans left.

Keynsham Villa-down the river-was raided and burned in the Barbarian raids of 367. Corsantune or Corsan tun - 'the farmstead by the reeds of Corsan stream' was probably a Celtic Roman farm under the protection of the Roman estate. The Newton estate was seven miles across and Corston only 500 yards away. There was an Orpheus mosaic floor-exhibited in the open for 20 years by the GWR Keynsham station and ruined as a result. Orpheus and his lute, with the animals, were accepted as a Christian motif in later Roman times.

The great Wansdyke is our southern boundary and Corston may have been a farm when it was made. There are three Anglo-Saxon charters of the boundaries of Corston-the first dating from 941 and the others slightly different but essentially of the same boundaries as nowadays. One of the names implies an earlier Saxon church and there were two boundary stones but as yet we have found no trace of them **About the same time King Edmund gave Corston to the Abbots of Bath.** In 955 King Edwy gave Corston to Aelfswydd, a court lady. It would be interesting to know why, and who she was !



The arrow indicates part of a ruined Roman villa which is situated at Keynsham Cemetery. The ruins are overgrown by weeds and have been attacked by vandals.

Romans did not find barbarians — lecturer

THE Roman occupation of Britain proved a fascinating topic during the first of a trilogy of lectures, *Romans Through The Ages*, held in the lecture hall at Bath, Keynsham, Gatcombe

and other Roman centres and also maps showing the Roman settlements and routes such as the Fosseway.

One of Mr Bird's enlightening facts, which surprised most of the audience, was that when the Romans invaded Britain, they were

defeated peoples freed to go about life pretty much as they had previously been doing. They could worship whom they liked (there is evidence of Christianity during the Roman occupation), enjoy the arts and continue their customs.

They were permitted to continue their own laws and customs and to keep their own gods and goddesses.

various artefacts found in Bath, Keynsham, Gatcombe

clever idea of allowing the

intermarry for about four centuries.

Keynsham's famous Roman villa, built in what is now the church grounds, is

Top Toey

Top Tory welcomes rating changes

THERE IS SOMETHING fundamentally wrong with the way local councils make up their income, according to Conservative MP of Wansdyke District Council, Mr. [Name] Wilshire this week.

He welcomed the Government's move to reform the rates to bring about a new method of raising funds.

He said, "Almost all of us are taxed in local government. I accept there is something fundamentally wrong with the way councils obtain their income. In Wansdyke more than 30,000 of our 40,000 adult residents are liable to pay rates. Just 10,000 of our £3.01m expenditure comes from local ratepayers."

He said the rates are annually at the discretion of governments of all parties.

He said the principles behind the grant from the Government seem to change every year and more and more the council has to calculate what the grant will be.

He said 80 per cent of people living alone will pay less than they do now.

Keynsham's Roman villa, built in the first century AD, is now the town's cemetery. It is said to be the second largest discovered in Britain. The foundations stretched from the cemetery chapel across to where the Bristol Bath road now runs and into the field beyond.

Mr. Bird said: "The Roman building in Keynsham seems to have been a palace rather than a villa."

Bath became a mecca, with Roman people making pilgrimages from all over the empire to this fine city set beneath seven green hills to visit the hot springs and enter the temple of Sulis-Minerva. One of the stone carvings supporting the temple's sacrificial table can be seen in a corner buttress of Compton Dando church.

Britain was rich in minerals, such as tin and lead, which the Romans wanted.

Also the Emperor Claudius had to prove himself by achieving something spectacular so he drew up plans to invade this green island which was known to produce Britain gold — corn.

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WEEKEND

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MAP OF
ROMAN
BRITAIN

(THIRD EDITION)

SCALE:

Sixteen Miles to One Inch

PUBLISHED BY THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY, CHESSINGTON

1956



FIGURE 2. THE BRITISH SECTION OF THE ANTONINE ITINERARY.

ROMA BRITAIN

SCALE 16 MILES TO ONE INCH



PUBLISHED BY THE
ORDNANCE SURVEY

THIRD EDITION

PRINTED AND SOLD BY THE
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