



BEAULIEU HISTORY SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



Patron: Ailsa Montagu

**FORTHCOMING MEETINGS**

**(1) Beaulieu before the Black Death**

presented by Richard Reeves

Friday February 4th

Beaulieu Village Hall

The Annual General Meeting at 6.30 p.m. will *precede* this talk.

Our speaker will address the Society on the subject of Beaulieu before the Black Death (c. 1348). Richard is one of the foremost experts on the history of the area, including the history of Beaulieu. He is the Librarian at the New Forest Centre where *he* manages the New Forest Record Series. He is a Council Member of the New Forest Association and committee member of the New Forest Section of the Hampshire Field Club.

\*\*\*\*\*

AGENDA FOR AGM

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Chairman's Report  | 2. Secretary's Report  |
| 3. Treasurer's Report and Presentation of Accounts for 2010 |                        |
| 4. Appointment of Auditor                                   | 5. Annual Subscription |
| 6. Election of Officers                                     | 7. Any Other Business. |

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**

Members are reminded that 2011 subscriptions are now due. Please make sure they are paid either prior to the next meeting or on the evening itself.

With effect from January 2011 all subscriptions are £5 per member.

Cheques should be made out to Beaulieu History Society. Please send subscriptions to the Secretary, Mrs Gill Hawkins, 11 The Hummicks, Dock Lane, Beaulieu, Hampshire S042 7YU.

## **FORTHCOMING MEETINGS**

### **(2) The History of Curtle House**

presented by Ian and Caroline Maiden

Thursday April 14<sup>th</sup> & Friday April 15<sup>th</sup>

The last meeting this season will be at Curtle House by kind invitation of Ian and Caroline Maiden. There will be a presentation on the history of this extremely interesting house and an opportunity to see parts of it. As space is limited, Ian and Caroline have offered to host the event on two successive evenings, Thursday, 14 April and Friday, 15 April, both at 6.30.

An absolute maximum of 50 attendees is possible on each occasion. If you wish to attend one of these meetings please inform the Secretary, Gill Hawkins, on 01590 611143 or [in\\_hawkins@tiscali.co.uk](mailto:in_hawkins@tiscali.co.uk) First come, first served! Please park in the High Street or the Village Car Park. For those for whom it is essential to drive up to the house there will be parking spaces for about 8-10 cars in the drive.

*Report on Recent Meetings (1)*

#### **BEAULIEU SCHOOL**

On 15 October the Society met at the Village Hall to hear about the history of Beaulieu School.

The school has its origins stretching back to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, and there have been schools in Beaulieu continuously since then. Undoubtedly the most significant date in its history was the permanent building of a school in 1841 by Lord Montagu of Boughton, and an additional building to house the boys' school in the 1860s.

Forster's Act of 1870 led to compulsory education for all, though initially only to the age of 10. Access to the school log books, a legal requirement from 1870, enabled contemporary anecdotes to *be* recorded. With the school grant being determined partly by attendance, there are many references to the frustration of the headmaster when boys were absent cover beating or bird scaring.

Following the talk on the history of the school, society members related some of their experiences at the school, including Mr Shotter's liberal use of the cane!

With *such* an extensive history, it is not possible to relate all the important events in such a short space. A detailed history will appear in subsequent newsletters.

## A HERO AND A HEROINE

Recorded on the next pages are two acts of conspicuous bravery carried out by Beaulieu people.

### (i) Miss Jacques of Otterwood Farm

Miss Jacques was the daughter of William Singer Jacques who farmed Otterwood. The circumstances of Miss Jacques' act of bravery were reported in the *May 20<sup>th</sup> 1911* edition of *The Hampshire Independent*, and the cutting is displayed below. Also, on the next page is the letter sent to W. Perkins M.P. who nominated Miss Jacques for the Albert Medal.

The circumstances of Miss Jacques' heroic act were as follows:—Her father and brother were driving a bull into the farm from a field, when the animal suddenly became infuriated and attacked her brother, knocking him down and goring him. His father quickly went to his assistance, belabouring the bull with a stick. He, in turn, was promptly tossed a considerable distance. Miss Jacques, on hearing the uproar, came out from the house, and seizing the bull by the horns managed to hold the animal till the injured man escaped into the house. She succeeded in making her escape, the infuriated animal actually charging the door after it had been shut behind her. The animal was completely maddened, and had to be shot. Mr. F. Jacques was found to have several ribs fractured, and his father suffered from bruises and shock. That one or both of them would have been killed but for Miss Jacques' plucky intervention is almost certain.

Following the deaths of William Singer Jacques and his wife Dora Emily Jane, both in 1915 within a month of each other, the remaining family moved away.

## BEAULIEU LADY TO RECEIVE ALBERT MEDAL FOR BRAVERY.

We recently recorded a conspicuous act of gallantry on the part of Miss Jacques, of Beaulieu, in running to the assistance of her brother when in danger of being gored to death by a bull at Otterwood Farm. We are delighted to announce that this lady's signal bravery will be suitably recognised by his Majesty the King.

The following letter has been received by Mr. W. Frank Perkins, member for the New Forest Division, from the Home Office:—

“Home Office, Whitehall,

“18th May, 1911.

“Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 20th ult. I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that the King has been graciously pleased to approve of an Albert medal of the second class being awarded to Miss Amy Madeline Jacques, in recognition of her gallantry in going to the assistance of her brother when he was attacked by a bull at Otterwood Farm, Beaulieu, on the 26th March last, and that Miss Jacques will receive instructions to-morrow with reference to her attendance at this office to proceed to the Palace and receive the medal at the hands of his Majesty.

“The presentation will probably be made early next week.”

“I am, sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“HENRY OUNYNGHAME.”

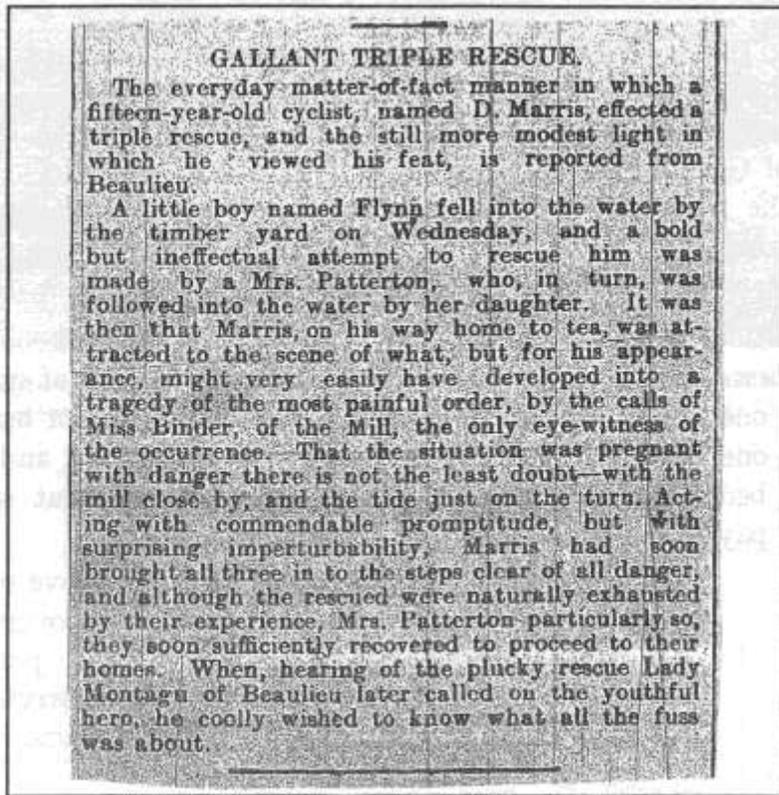
\* W. F. Perkins, Esq., M.P.”

(ii) Donald Marris

Donald Marris received a certificate from the Royal Humane Society for an act of bravery in saving the lives of three people who were in difficulties in the Beaulieu River. The citation reads...

It was received unanimously that Donald O. W. Marris is justly entitled to the Honorary Testimonial of this Society inscribed on Vellum, which is hereby awarded him for having on the 25<sup>th</sup> June 1913 gone to the rescue of three persons who were in imminent danger of drowning in the river at Beaulieu and whose lives he gallantly saved'.

The newspaper report from *The Hampshire Independent* of June 28<sup>th</sup> 1913 giving more details is below...



Don Marris was the brother of Isabella Marvin who, with her husband Cecil ran the Beaulieu Garage for so many years.

## THE CHURCH SILVER

There are two inventories of the goods of Beaulieu Church in the National Archives at Kew. Both are in the Exchequer records in the E117 Exchequer: *Church Goods, Inventories and Miscellanea series c. 1509-1603*. They are:

- 20.4.1549 ref: E117/2/75
- 15.7.1552 ref: E117/2/78

Below is the inventory of the church's possessions in 1549. This was reproduced in the Field Club Handbook in the 1920s.

### BEAULIEU.

The Inventory of all jewells plate ornamentes and bells of the paryshe church of Beaulieu made the xx daie of April yn the thirde yere of the reigne of Edwarde the vj by the grace of God of England Fraunce and Irlonde kynge defender of the faythe and yn earthe of the church of England and Irlonde supreme head by Sir James [blank], curate and Rychard S. . . . [blank] churchwardens, and Rychard Dyxon one of the paryshioners there as hereafter folowethe.

Firste one chalyce of sylver guylted ; one oyle boxe of sylver, one basyn and ewer of latyn, iiij candellstyckes of brasse, one payre of sencers laten ; one holye water pott and the bedemans bell brasse ; bells yn the towre ij but small payres of vestymentes viij copes ij ;

In wytnesse whereof as well the parties above seyde as the Kynges magesties commysyoners to these presentes have enterchaungeably putt to their seales the daye and yere above wryten  
WYLLYAM BERKELY, JOHN . . . THOMAS PACE.

## THE CUCKOO TREE

At the north end of the High Street once stood a tree. The photograph below, taken in 1889, shows it clearly.



It was called the Cuckoo Tree — but why? I wonder if there is any connection which the paragraph below taken from *Sketches of Hampshire* by Moody, published in 1846:

Beaulieu, in addition to its abbey and its witch, has some notoriety as the place where, by report, an attempt was made, or suggested, to detain the cuckoo all the year, by hedging it in. The story seems equally probable with the reputed origin of the term Cockney, which title could not be more displeasing to a thorough-bred Londoner than the mention of the cuckoo was a few years ago to the inhabitants of Beaulieu. It is a fact that the neighbourhood in which the harbinger of spring is earliest heard is that of Beaulieu, and naturally so beautifully wooded a vale, opening to the south, would tempt there the wanderer to repose. It is said that even as early as April 15th, being Beaulieu fair day, the cuckoo is invariably heard. The living is a donative curacy in the patronage of the Duke of Buccleugh, of the annual value of £72.

Perhaps this is where the Cuckoo was often seen. The tree was chopped down in the early part of the 20th Century, probably because it was getting dangerous. The tree was felled soon after the photograph below was taken.



John Wise in his book *New Forest — Its History and its Scenery*, published in 1863 includes the following paragraph...

Further, there are plenty of local sayings, such as "The cuckoo goes to Beaulieu Fair to buy him a greatcoat," referring to the arrival of the cuckoo about the 15th of April, whilst the day on which the fair is held is known as the "cuckoo day."

Further evidence, perhaps, as to the origins of the name *Cuckoo Tree*.

\*\*\*\*\*

Walter Elsworth has given me permission to include extracts from his book *Beaulieu in World War II* which was published in 1982.

## BEAULIEU IN WORLD WAR II

*by Walter Elsworth*

### Part 1: The Phoney War.

In Beaulieu, in common with the rest of Great Britain, with the outbreak of war imminent, much thought was given to the threat of heavy air raids and the protection of civilian lives and property. The Air Raid Precautions (A.R.P.) organisation was brought into being, its headquarters being in what is now Lady Montagu's boudoir, the East Wing of Palace House.

The district Headwardens were Mr. and Mrs. E. Lomas who lived at Monkswell House, assisted by Mr. Cotterill from Hopes Corner and Captain Widnell, Lord Montagu's Agent who ably supported Lord Montagu's mother, the Hon. Mrs Pleydell-Bouverie, in running the estate until her son's 25<sup>th</sup> birthday. Between them they enlisted quite a number of local wardens, each with an area where they were responsible for matters such as black-out supervision, incident reports, and action in dealing with casualties and damage if and when these occurred. A First Aid Party was formed under Mr. Alec Marvin (from the village garage), about seven or eight in number with operational headquarters up at The Lodge.

An Ambulance Party was also added to this, most of whom were middle-aged ladies who acted as drivers. Their post was in the garages at the rear of the Montagu Arms Hotel.

Several Messengers were recruited too, to keep communications open should the telephones be put out of action, mostly youngsters from fourteen upwards, with bicycles. Altogether this made up quite a well-organised band of volunteers who gave up quite a lot of time, and spared no effort to make their party as efficient as possible.

At this time too, big changes were made to the village Fire Brigade which up to then had been more or less an estate brigade under the leadership of Mr. F. Wadley who ran the Power Station and who was wholly responsible for its training and operation. It had a chemical trailer appliance, towed by a large car, but alas, no means of pumping from open water. When it was taken over by the Auxiliary Fire Service (forerunner of the National Fire Service) it was supplied with a trailer pump and Austin towing vehicle, ladder, hoses etc. all of which were standard equipment with the rest of the country. Quite a lot more men were recruited, also some messengers, and at one time the strength was something like twenty-four men. On the death of Mr. Wadley, the new officer-in-charge was Mr. Norman Winsey (from the local baker and grocer's shop) with Mr. Ted Biddlecombe as second in command. Drills and exercises were laid on and the brigade soon became a vital and efficient part of the village Civil Defence organisation.

With the outbreak of war, the Civil Defence started operations in earnest. The A.R.P. Headquarters was manned twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. When an air-raid alert was sounded, the First Aid Party assembled and everyone went to his or her post ready for anything that might happen. All this proved to be a little unnecessary as, at first, no activity followed. After a short time everyone relaxed somewhat and remained at normal work until called, with the exception of the A.R.P. Headquarters staff.

One big job the Civil Defence was called upon to do was the distribution and fitting of respirators or gas masks to the whole population. Everyone from babies upwards was issued with one type or another and shown how to use them, and such in a scattered area as Beaulieu this was quite some job. To impress upon the people that these had to be carried at all times was also a little difficult, but the habit gradually caught on — but thank goodness, the need to use them never arose, though the threat remained right up until the end of hostilities.

Identity cards were another necessity, everyone being issued with a small card bearing an individual number which, again, had to be carried at all times ready to be shown to anyone in authority who asked to see it.

At this time Beaulieu was one of the areas selected to receive evacuees. The scheme was meant to try and ensure that as few children as possible remained in towns likely to be targets for heavy bombing raids. The children sent to our area came from Portsmouth, all of them of school age. I can well remember them arriving at the old Parish Hall as it then was (now the Royal British Legion Club) [N.B. This was in the school yard. The Royal British Legion Club has since moved to East Boldre — Ed.] and waiting to be collected or taken to the families who were to look after them. The older village children were called in to act as guides for the people who provided the transport.

These evacuees never settled down too well, and as the air raids never materialised, before long most of them returned to their homes. There were, however, what were known as voluntary evacuees, these in the most part being relatives of people who lived here. The majority of these came from London and they soon settled into life in the country and stayed up to the end of the war.

Another civilian operation was the requisitioning of Dock House as a hostel for members of the Women's Land Army. About twenty girls, mainly from Nottingham, were stationed there to act as a mobile workforce for the local farms. Most of them were town girls with no experience of country life at all. Let me say just that they added a further dimension to village life. I must not say too much because one or two of them married local men and are still living in the area! In addition to the girls at the hostel, quite a few of the local farms had their own W.L.As who were resident in the farmhouses, staying with the same farms throughout the war and doing a very good job in very uncomfortable, and sometimes unpleasant conditions.

Military activities also began with a battery of heavy anti-aircraft guns sited at Yew Tree Heath near Beaulieu Road Station. These men were quite isolated, Beaulieu village with its public house and half dozen shops being their nearest and only bit of civilisation. Searchlights were set up at Pig Bush, Lodge Farm and Harlicks Hill, manned by about a dozen or so men. The Lodge, as soon as it became empty, was taken over by a Field Company of the Royal Engineers under canvas in the fields and grounds. With the naval personnel down on the river, this meant that quite a number of *service* personnel could be seen stationed in and around the village.

To try and provide some sort of facilities for these men in their off-duty hours, some of the wives of the British Legion branch opened a canteen in the branch hut (now Lloyds Bank) [*this was a building on the site opposite the hairdressing business at the top of the village — Ed.*]. They provided tea, cakes and sandwiches, indoor games, stamps and writing facilities. These were greatly appreciated by the men and the venture proved to be very popular. Alas, most of these good ladies are no longer with us, the only one left that I can recall being Mrs Betteridge who now lives at the Clock House. Here I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the small profits that were made were the very start of the fund of money subsequently raised by the local British Legion club in the village, so popular and used no doubt by many members of the staff at Beaulieu Tourist Centre. Just pause, if you would, when you take up your next drink there, and think back to the days when this dedicated band of workers gave up their spare time to try and do their bit, and help provide some little comforts for the servicemen stationed in this somewhat lonely and isolated district.

It is here I think that I should mention the 'Black-out' as it was termed, which was imposed and enforced throughout the length of hostilities. All windows had to be kept covered by dark materials during the hours of darkness, and curtains had to be hung on the inside of all doors so that no light should be seen when they were opened. Cycle lamps were covered, except for a very small opening and car headlights were very similar — two or three slits being all that were allowed for illumination. Just try and imagine Beaulieu in winter, pitch dark, with all the obstacles too. Many minor and a few major bumps and accidents occurred, no to mention a host of scares and frights. Of course, the traffic, apart from military vehicles, was very light (petrol restrictions being rather tight for civilian use so that it was a case of using bicycles or shank's pony except for really special occasions when Mr. Marvin's bus or the Hants & Dorset services were used). Very little travelling was done and the watchword (the country was full of them!) 'IS YOUR JOURNEY REALLY NECESSARY?' was quite faithfully regarded.

Another new feature too was the sight of barrage balloons floating over the Southampton area. Big grey monsters, they came to be quite an accepted part of the scenery, riding head to the wind, at the top of their cables. We had none here in the Beaulieu area, the nearest being at Dibden, close to where Bramshott Hill Golf Club is situated. Still it was possible to see fifteen or sixteen from most parts of the village —

more of course from high places such as Hill-top or the top of Harlick's or Bunker's Hill.

Up to this time the war really seemed quite remote here in Beaulieu. In fact I think it was called 'The Phoney War', but this more or less ended with the fall of France and the evacuation of Dunkirk in May 1940.

*In the next edition... Part 2 - The Threat of Invasion*

\*\*\*\*\*

*Park Chapel again...*

This paragraph is taken from *Sketches of Hampshire* by Moody, published in 1846. It describes in detail the chapel which was standing at that time.

Within the distance of two miles to the south is St. Leonard's, which was the principal grange or farm belonging to the abbey, and which was long famed for its huge barn, 226 feet in length, 77 feet in width, and upwards of 60 in height. There are also the remains of a chapel which once could boast of considerable beauty and decoration, but has long been applied as a goose-house and a pig-stye. At a short distance further south we have Park Farm, which was also a grange belonging to the monks of Beaulieu. The chapel is still standing, a massive stone building 42 feet in length and 14 feet in breadth, and is divided into two apartments by a stone screen which reaches the roof. Each apartment is vaulted with stone, supported by four plain ribs, which unite in a rose in the centre. The windows are of the thirteenth century, the building being probably erected within fifty years after the foundation of the abbey.

\*\*\*\*\*

## BENEFACTORS:

On this page and the next are two newspaper cuttings from the late 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

### (1) JOHN — DUKE OF MONTAGU

John, Duke of Montagu lived from 1690 — 1749. It was he who had Bucklers Hard built (around 1722) and had the great buttress to the church built in 1743. He had obviously gained a great reputation as a benefactor which lived long after his death, as was evident in this newspaper cutting from the *Hampshire Chronicle* of November 16<sup>th</sup> 1772.

A number of Bank notes having been sent in a letter from an unknown hand to Ensign B——, of the regiment quartered at Salisbury, who had been many years in the same post, to buy him a Lieutenancy, puts a correspondent in mind of the late Duke of Montague, who (a pattern to the nobility) took the highest satisfaction in finding out and relieving the unfortunate unknown: many officers now living, can witness to the truth of this, and his unbounded princely generosity.—'Tis said he expended near five thousand pounds a year in charity; and in the hard frost sav'd many families from perishing: The following epitaph was wrote at his decease, and which he every way merited:

“ Husband to the Widow,  
Father to the Orphan,  
Sincere, and steady Friend to the distressed, is gone:  
Hush, Flatterers!

The Tears that flow from the immoderate Grief  
Can best describe the Loss of  
**JOHN, Duke of MONTAGUE.”**  
How noble the Example! how worthy of Imitation!

John Hussey-Montagu was the son of Edward Hussey-Montagu, 1st and last Earl of Beaulieu and Lady Isabella Montagu, the daughter of John, 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke of Montagu on the previous page. Lady Isabella Montagu, was 'Grey Lady' whose ghost is said to haunt Palace House. John — Lord Montagu was born 18<sup>th</sup> January 1746/47 and died on 25<sup>th</sup> April 1787 aged 40. This cutting is from the April 30<sup>th</sup> 1787 edition of the *Hampshire Chronicle*.

WINCHESTER, SATURDAY, April 28.

The late Lord Montague (whose death was mentioned in our last) died universally lamented by all descriptions of people who had the happiness to know him. He had a most benevolent heart, and his generous acts of beneficence were a perpetual proof of it. He was a liberal patron and benefactor to his friends in every station of life. He supplied the poor around him with habitations, food and raiment. Kindness, probity and goodness, were the motives of all his actions. The value of his favours was always increased by his manner of conferring them. There is a delicacy of sentiment peculiar to noble birth, and he possessed this delicacy in the highest degree. Perfect good breeding, the most polished manners and unaffected good nature, pervaded every part of his behaviour. In the relative duties of a husband and a father his affectionate and tender attentions were a pattern to the world. To his servants and dependents he shewed every mark of condescension and gracious regard. He never deserted an enemy, nor ever deserted a friend. From principles of the sincerest conviction his Lordship conformed to the established church, and proved his sincerity by frequenting her worship, and respecting her ministers. As a legislator his conduct was ruled by loyalty to his sovereign, and love to his country. If his amiable son (as there is every reason to believe) inherits the virtues as he does the honours and fortune of his father, his inheritance is great indeed. For not only ancient and honourable descent, but the greatest personal merit and goodness, eminently distinguished the late noble Viscount. And this impartial account of his character is given by one who knew him well, and thinks himself bound to honour his memory with this last tribute of respectful and merited praise.

### FILMING AT BEAULIEU (3)

The summer of 1966 saw the Beaulieu River being used for the filming of *A Man for all Seasons*.

The film was based on a play by Robert Bolt of the true story of Sir Thomas More, the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Chancellor of England. He refused to endorse King Henry VIII's wish to divorce his aging wife Catherine of Aragon who could not bear him a son, so that he could marry Ann Boleyn, the sister of a former mistress. He subsequently paid with his life.



*From the programme issued to the filmgoers...*

"Thomas More is a man of  
angel's wit and singular learning...  
a man of marvelous mirth and pastimes,  
and sometimes of as sad gravity -  
a man for all seasons."

So wrote Robert Whittinton more than four centuries ago of Thomas More, statesman, scholar, philosopher, wit, and extraordinary model of Renaissance genius. Thomas More has fired the imagination of succeeding generations, and never so brightly as in "*A Man for all Seasons*", Fred Zimmerman's film of Robert Bolt's award-winning play.

Bolt based his drama, and now the script for the film, on the last seven year's of Thomas More's life, focusing on that dramatic moment when a man can no longer compromise with his conscience without losing his soul. "*A Man for all Seasons*" is no conventional chronicle of heroic martyrdom. It is rather a story of a supremely positive act. Its meaning for the contemporary world in which states still ruthlessly demand the surrender of self is strikingly clear.

Paul Scofield repeats his highly acclaimed performance as Thomas More in the motion picture version. Co-starred are Wendy Hiller, Leo McKern, Robert Shaw, Orson Welles, and Susannah York. Fred Zimmerman, the director of "*From Here to Eternity*", "*High Noon*", and "*The Nun's Story*". Produced and directed the film in colour on locations near Oxford and Southampton in England. Interiors were shot at Shepperton Studios outside London.



Playwright Robert Bolt (*opposite*) lived nearby and it was felt that the unspoilt Beaulieu River resembled the Thames of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, hence its choice as venue.



The film was a great success.

Paul Scofield (*opposite*) won the Oscar for Best Actor for his portrayal of Sir Thomas More; there were additional Oscars for screenplay, cinematography, costume design, best director and best picture.

King Henry VIII, played by Robert Shaw, arrives at Thomas More's Chelsea home.

Notice Dock Head in the background.



For the filming, they chose the second field on the left as one takes the footpath to Bucklers Hard (in my youth it was called 'the swimming field', as this was where we would swim). My father and uncle rented the field from Lord Montagu and had to vacate it for the period of the filming.

I remember the film company building a stone wall (or rather a wall with the appearance of stone, though I can't recall of what it was made) and also a landing stage (it is still there today, though somewhat dilapidated). There were also two massive wind machines, though I can't recall them being used.



*Above:* Henry VIII crosses the river wall and returns to the royal barge after leaving Sir Thomas More's Thames-side garden in Chelsea.

*Overleaf:* The Cast and Credits

### ORIGINS:... Need's Ore or Needs-Ore

John Wise in his excellent book *'The New Forest: History and its Scenery'* published in 1863 sheds some light on the origins of the name Needs-Ore. Below is part of the paragraph of explanation:

Everywhere we meet similar compounds, — in Needshore, which the Ordnance map spells Needs-oar, and thus loses the etymology, which, like the Needle Rocks, means simply the under (German *nieder*) shore; in the various Galley Hills, corrupted

COLUMBIA PICTURES presents

FRED ZINNEBANN'S FILM OF

# A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

from the play by ROBERT BOLT

## CAST

PAUL SCOFIELD	.....	Thomas More
WENDY HILLER	.....	Alice
LEO MCKERN	.....	Cromwell
ROBERT SHAW	.....	Henry VIII
ORSON WELLES	.....	Cardinal Wolsey
SUSANNAH YORK	.....	Margaret
NIGEL DAVENPORT	.....	Duke of Norfolk
JOHN HURT	.....	Rich
CORIN REDGRAVE	.....	Roper
COLIN BLAKELY	.....	Matthew
CYRIL LUCKHAM	.....	Archbishop Cranmer
JACK GWILLIM	.....	Chief Justice
THOMAS HEATHCOTE	.....	Boatman
YOOTHA JOYCE	.....	Averil Machin
ANTHONY NICHOLLS	.....	King's Representative
JOHN NETTLETON	.....	Jailer
EIRA HEATH	.....	Matthew's wife
MOLLY URQUHART	.....	Maid
PAUL HARDWICK	.....	Courtier
MICHAEL LATIMER	.....	Norfolk's Aide
PHILIP BRACK	.....	Captain of Guard
MARTIN BODDEY	.....	Governor of Tower
ERIC MASON	.....	Executioner
MATT ZIMMERMAN	.....	Messenger
VANESSA REDGRAVE	.....	Ann Boleyn

## CREDITS

Produced and Directed by	.....	FRED ZINNEBANN
Executive Producer	.....	WILLIAM N. GRAF
Screenplay by	.....	ROBERT BOLT
Music Composed and Conducted by	.....	GEORGES DELERUE
Photographed by	.....	TED MOORE
Production Designer	.....	JOHN BOX
Production Supervisor	.....	WILLIAM KIRBY
Editor	.....	RALPH KEMPLEN
Colour Costume Design	.....	ELIZABETH HAFFENDEN
		JOAN BRIDGE
Casting	.....	ROBERT LENNARD
Assistant Director	.....	PETER BOLTON
Technical Adviser	.....	PATRICK McLOUGHLIN
Continuity	.....	CONSTANCE WILLIS
Camera Operator	.....	ROBERT KINDRED
Art Director	.....	TERENCE MARSH
Assistant Art Director	.....	ROY WALKER
Set Dresser	.....	JOSIE MacAVIN
Second Unit Director	.....	PATRICK CAREY
Sound	.....	DUSTER AMBLER
		BOB JONES
Dubbing Editor	.....	HARRY MILLER
Assistant Editor	.....	MARCEL DURHAM
Make Up	.....	GEORGE FROST
		ERIC ALLWRIGHT
Hairdresser	.....	GORDON BOND
		HELEN BEVAN
Wardrobe	.....	JACKIE CUMMINS

Color by Technicolor®

MEMORIES OF D-DAY

On Friday, 19 November the Beaulieu History Society met in the Village Hall to hear memories of D-Day.

This fascinating evening, organised by Gill Hawkins, took the form of readings, contemporary slides and informal discussions about what went on in Beaulieu in June 1944, during the days leading up to D-Day. The stage was set with 1940s memorabilia, wartime posters and RN flags relating to the Beaulieu River. Memorable contributions were made by Beaulieu residents who had played a part in those extraordinary events.

Former BBC TV presenter, Jane Rowland, wearing an attractive 1940s Wren Officer's uniform, hosted the evening. She started by relating the historical background of Operation Overlord and gave a brief overview of the naval & volunteer establishments that were operating in this area in 1944. A PowerPoint presentation showed details of the many requisitioned properties up and down the Beaulieu River from Lepe House to Palace House, the Village and back out to Needs Ore. The excellent slides, prepared by John Hawkins, illustrated the extraordinary range of Beaulieu's wartime activities.

John Phipps, former estate manager of the Beaulieu Estate, then set the scene by describing how the Forest looked prior to D-Day, with its vast multinational military encampments, extensive troop marshalling areas and massive numbers of vehicles assembled in readiness for the assault. On June 6<sup>th</sup> 1944 villagers woke to an unaccustomed quiet throughout the Forest: on this day the troops had departed for embarkation to Normandy. John, to much laughter, ended his talk by asking the audience to guess the meaning of acronyms such as SWALK and BURMA which young soldiers had sometimes printed on the backs of letters to their wives and girlfriends.

Next, Rosemary Johnson read a personal memoir contributed by ABS William Walker in which he recalled how his Landing Craft first rode out the storm in the Solent off Yarmouth on 5<sup>th</sup> June, before departing for Juno beach. in Normandy. They had held a service on the section of the Mulberry harbour they were to tow across the Channel. All the troops on surrounding ships (and even the atheists!) had joined in singing the stirring hymn "Eternal Father".

Special guest, typhoon fighter Jerry Eaton, was sadly unable to join us because of illness. However he sent a graphic description, read by Brett Johnson, of how he had flown out of Needs Ore airfield on D-Day. Jerry had a previous connection with Beaulieu which is mentioned on our CD recording of the evening.

*continued overleaf*

*Report on Recent Meetings (2)*

*continued from previous page*

Clive Lester, who has had a long and personal connection with Exbury, the headquarters for Operation Overlord, then gave a presentation concerning HMS Mastodon, telling us how and when it was established. By June 1944 2,300 personnel were housed on the Estate. Clive mentioned the unpopular commander, Capt. Swinley, who was not pleased to be in charge of a detachment of exceedingly popular Wrens. Clive then described the many types of craft being repaired and built in great secrecy, along the Beaulieu River. Clive ended with some rousing naval toasts and then declared the NAAFI canteen open.

During the interval members of the society had a chance to look at the displays of posters and documents, many of which had been loaned to us by Nick de Rothschild and Sir John Coles.

The all-clear siren then sounded to return us to our seats for the second part of the evening. Ralph Montagu proceeded expertly to interview on stage a number of local residents who had lived through June 1944 in Beaulieu. These were: Bunny Borthwick, Fred Norris, Belinda Lady Montagu and Brigadier McGarel Groves. From the audience Mary Malcolm, Denis Hendey, Stan Seaman & Denis Loseby contributed fascinating anecdotes. Bunny Borthwick began with an entertaining account of her experiences operating as a Wren in the Solent. Between them, the reminiscences covered many of the volunteer services, including the Home Guard, the ARP and the Land Army girls. Their exploits were exciting, brave and at times very funny, recalling an era of deprivation, hard work but also giving a sense of national solidarity.

Jane Rowland, bringing the programme to a close, asked everyone to remember those who had crossed to Normandy but had not returned: she read a poem written by local resident Michael Renyard called, Forest Fields.

Many people were personally touched by the memories the evening had evoked. Sir John Coles then thanked everyone who had taken part, particularly Gill Hawkins, who had researched and organised the evening.

THE BEAULIEU HISTORY SOCIETY

Officers and Committee:

John Coles [Chairman], Gill Hawkins [Secretary], Anthony Norris [Publicity & Newsletter editor], Emma Page [Treasurer], Rosemary Johnson [Events Secretary], Ralph Montagu, and Ann Coles.