

Kulmoria School

1930

KILMORIE RD., FOREST HILL
SCHOOL JOURNEY
TO
EYPE,



BRIDPORT

4

"The world we live in is a
fairylane of exquisite beauty,
our very existence is a mir-
acle in itself and yet few
of us enjoy as we might and
none as yet appreciably,
the beauties and wonders
which surround us.

The greatest traveller
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LORD ARTHUR. The name of "nature"

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FOREWORD

On the morning of June 20th, if all goes well, you will be over the hills and far away on the greatest adventure of your lives.

You will leave behind the comfort of your homes, where mother is always at hand to attend to your numerous wants, and will have the experience of doing - with joy, I hope - everything for yourselves. You will form a small community on your own. There will be heaps of opportunities for showing friendliness, kindness, unselfishness and consideration for others which, I hope, will not be missed.

Make the most of your opportunities, try and see the best side of every thing and make the holiday as pleasant as you can for the whole party.

DON'T be too venturesome and place yourselves in dangerous positions which may lead to accidents and spoil the enjoyment of not only yourselves but also the other members of the party.

Good luck and a most enjoyable holiday to us all!

The Honorary Master

CAMP RULES

1. Keep your tent clean; it is your home for a fortnight.
2. When fine, valances to be lifted, blankets to be shaken and folded placed outside each morning before breakfast.
3. Keep the camp tidy; there is a proper place for rubbish.
4. Do not leave the camp or party without permission.
5. Keep your eye on your captain; assist him all you can.
6. No bathing unless a master is present.
7. Enter into the work of the camp cheerfully; much fun can be got out of it. We shall be a happy family if each does his bit in the right spirit.
8. From time to time, gentlemen, purely from their kindly interest in your welfare, will be giving their time and services for your special benefit. Show your appreciation by courteous attention to all that is said and by a reassuring cheer when you leave.
9. Let the impression you leave behind you, do credit to Kilmorie Road School.
10. Remember always. SAFETY FIRST.

Friday
20 Jun

Saturday
21 Jun

Sunday
22 Jun

Monday
23 Jun

Tuesday
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Wednesday
25 Jun

Thursday
26 Jun

Friday

HISTORICAL NOTE

Many earthwork fortresses found in the hills - South Devon was prominent in the Roman history. Romans and the Britons before them, used Plymouth as a harbour; Roman walls still remain at Sandecker and Vachery, another old Devon town.

Savage battles were fought here between the Saxons and the Danish raiders; in one particularly fierce encounter at Charmouth, the Vikings overcame the valiant defenders and entered the country.

French raids were frequent.

The county was particularly divided between king and baronage in the first bar. Many stories are told of the attempt of Charles to take the country, from Charmouth.

The Duke of Devonshire chose to land on the Cliff at Lyme Regis and, following judgement, many were sentenced at Dorchester to various Judge Jefferys' torments will bring us many reminders of these times.

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THE TRAIN JOURNEY

From Paddington we shall journey through the counties of Middlesex, Buckingham, Berkshire, Wiltshire and Somerset to Dorset, where we stay.

Leaving the busy metropolis behind, we shall see how the sandy heaths of the London Basin are becoming residential areas to house city workers, whilst the clay lands are given over to market gardens. Notice at Slough and other places that industries, which formerly kept to the crowded coalfields of Central and Northern England, are being brought South, where land is cheaper; electricity now supplies the power. We cross the Thames and enter Berkshire at

M Maidenhead (26,000), a borough and a great boating centre.

Reading (100,000) our largest town and first stopping place. Has a University, biscuit factories, engineering works and is famous for its horticulture, especially for seeds.

The River Kennet now provides a valley between the Marlboro' Hills and the edge of Salisbury Plain and through this our train will take us to Newbury (12000) where two battles of the Civil War were fought. An important market town with a famous race course.

The railway, in company with the Kennet and Avon canal which you will have noticed, climbs up the dip slope out of the Thames Basin over the Chalk rim at its narrowest part. Thereabouts is Savernake, famous for its beautiful forest of oak and beech. The line now descends through a valley of Gault Clay and Greensand, strata lying beneath the Chalk, which stands up on either hand as bold scarps. Notice how the bordering hills are steeper here than they were previous to passing Savernake.

These geological facts, masked by vegetation, will be revealed by cuttings and quarries; notice the rounded forms of the Chalk hills for comparison



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with these to be seen later

Frome (11,000) on the Rias Frome, is the next place of any size - a typical market town, lying in the hilly district between the scarp edge of Salisbury Plain and the butt-end of the Carboniferous Mendip Hills, from the Northern edge of which coal is mined at Radstock.

The remainder of the journey passes through the undulating lands of the Lias and Oolitic limestones with the softer clayey limestones forming the lowlands.

Yeovil (12,000) a market-town, with dairy produce on a large scale, glove manufactures, aeroplane, petrol engine and general engineering works, is very rapidly gaining in importance and is our last point in Somerset. Morden Newton is important because we must change here for Bridport, for the train goes on to Dorchester and Weymouth.

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BRIDPORT

Bridport is an incorporated borough—that is to say—a town which manages all its own local affairs and has a mayor. King Henry III owned it as a royal demesne and gave it a charter; it became a borough in King Henry VIII's reign. Its small harbour, a mile or so down the Brit, gave it an early importance and like that of near-by Lyme Regis, cost them a great deal to maintain, the tide sweeping up the channel ever striving either to destroy it or to silt it up. As ships became larger, so its fame as a port, waned.

Its church is cruciform and built mainly in the Perpendicular style with early English transepts.

In the days of Edward the Confessor, Bridport possessed a mint. Later the fine coals from the neighbouring vales of Blackmore and Marshwood gave excellent material for ship-building but the industry which has grown up with the borough and still struggles to survive is the spinning and weaving of flax. Sails, ropes, cords, fishingnets, tennis nets and all kinds of

sporting material are made here. At one time the output included all the ropes for H.M. government even those used in prisons so that locally to be hanged was "to be stabbed by a Bridport dagger."

The Bridport Borough Arms at the beginning of the book illustrates its character. It was a gateway to the ocean; the three spinning hooks are symbolic of its leading industry; the crowned lion proudly reminds us of its close connection with the king and the fleur-de-lis signifies France, with which country a very profitable trade in wine and wool was formerly maintained by the ports on this coast.

The area on the coast near the harbour, now named West Bay, is being developed as a pleasure resort and a promenade has been built. It remains quite tiny, however, and its natural beauty is still unspoilt.



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BRIDPORT. The Town Hall. R. Jones.

West Bay



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DORCHESTER

Dorchester has been identified as *Durnovaria*, or principal stronghold of the little *Deceby* or *Decebae* tribe, the largest 'Red British' tribe in the country, as well as being guarded by two lines of steep ramparts, only feet in height, each keeping each other at the two entrances in such a way as to form a noose. The early Britons would not live in the open chalk downs for with their primitive flint implements they could not clear the hundreds of the forest which surrounded them. Such forts as Maiden are remarkable testimony to their perseverance.

The Romans, at the same period, made Dorchester a fortified camp, excavated a moat, and built walls round it, traces of which remain. With the chalk from the moat they made an amphitheatre for their entertainments - Naumany Flage - perhaps on the site of another quay.

The town suffered badly in the wars of the Saxons and Danish pirates, as well as in the various frequent, history telling wars, it ended with the last invasions in the 16th century.

In 1685, after the Battle of Sedgemoor, Judge Jefferies came here on his "Bloody Assize"; he had the court draped in scarlet and ordered most of the three hundred prisoners to be put to death.

Formerly, it manufactured woollen goods, which Weymouth exported; today, it is the central market town for a big area, interested mainly in dairy farming and sheep breeding.

One cannot mention Dorchester, without thinking of Thomas Hardy, the author of the Wessex novels who lived here at Max Gate. His books deal with the lives of people who lived in Dorset; almost every part of the county is dealt with and every town described, though under other names. Thus Dorchester is Costerbridge. It is not surprising that his name is beloved by all the people of the region.

Dorchester has a very interesting museum, containing many interesting historical and geological specimens of local origin. This we must find time to visit.



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R. Jones.

Stone in Lyme Regis



R. Jones.

The Esplanade Lyme Regis



Lyme Regis. looking Seawards.

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LYME REGIS

Lyme Regis, a town of quaint streets, curious bridges and old-fashioned houses, stands at the foot of steep hills, where the little River Lym has cut its way to the sea between the tall Blue Lias cliffs

The Cobb, a 250 yd. semi-circular breakwater of stone, dating from Edward I's reign makes a small artificial harbour, rivaling that of Bridport. To keep this in repair, Kings and governments have contributed. It was frequently raided, fired and sacked by the French and has figured largely in history; of that, more elsewhere.

Of interest to us, its church has Norman columns, a Jacobean pulpit, a chained breeches Bible and a tapestry representing the marriage of King Henry VII.

The Domesday Book mentions 17 salt men engaged in salt boiling, later in addition to trading with France in wine and wool and general merchandise, the town was engaged in the weaving of serge and the

making of lace, the latter a link with the neighbouring town of Honiton.

After the European Wars, times were bad until it became the custom for fashionable people to spend holidays at the seaside and to indulge in bathing and boating. In this connection, Lyme was a very favoured place and many great names in art and politics are thus associated with it. Authors loved its old-world setting as a background for their books and painters delighted in reproducing some of its artistic scenes.

The rock strata here dip towards the sea and huge landslides have occurred as the result of this and due also to the fact that underneath is a band of clay, very slippery after rainy season when permeated with water. Many fossils too are found here.

Portland Bill

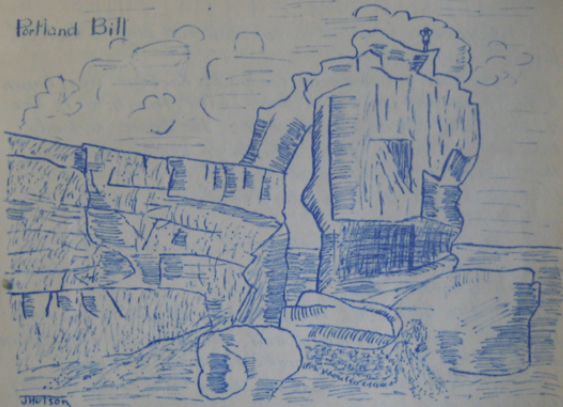


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WEYMOUTH AND PORTLAND

Weymouth, situated on a sheltered bay, is Dorset's favourite watering place.

Its history commenced early. Its harbour was known to the Phoenicians; a Roman road went from here to Dorchester; the Saxon kings knew it; the Danes certainly troubled this region; they were often bombarded by the French and readily sent ships to smelt the British fleet sent against them; they sided with Charles Ist in the Civil War.

Its fame as a seaside-resort, was made when the Duke of Gloucester, who in 1780 had built Gloucester Lodge, now the Gloucester Hotel, recommended the place to his brother, King George III. When the King began to pay regular visits, Society followed suit; the horse and rider, carved in the chalk hills, commemorates the King's patronage.

In olden days the harbour did a lively trade in wool; today, it is alive with interest and activity. Vessels make regular trips to the Channel Islands carrying passengers

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and bring back every garden produce - vegetables, fruit
and flowers - for the local market; in addition, lin-
bar and other necessaries are brought from the East.

Portland is connected to the mainland by a fine
flat bank of pebbles, several miles long, the sea on either
side, with an average width of two hundred yards - the
Chalk beach. It forms very important protection to
Weymouth and Portland harbours. In the 14 days of
January, the bank has lost much of the tides it
held for navigators, for the waves here can be very
rough and the current very strong and many a vessel
has been hurled to its doom.

Portland harbour, one of our greatest naval harbours, is of
most excellent anchorage by the Portland breakwater. It is
long, built by cannon from the station, and by the Bournemouth
breakwater. It was long since, was discovered that the water
level here, which can be taken into docks, made no use of
building stone; every building and bridge in Portland has been
built of it. This is still used and by an old arrangement, the stone
is, with the best grazing ground, stored in the profits.

CHARMOUTH. A "steep built village" on a hill bordering the R. Char, occupies a central position in a beautiful district that what Jane Barker in "Excursion" described as a "sweet enclosed bay, backed by dark cliffs". The same cliffs contain many fossils, very interesting historically.

CHIDECK. Pronounced "Chistick", named from the de Chidecks, old lords of the manor, one of whom built the castle. The latter commanded the best port road out, being a narrow, was destroyed. Only the moat now remains. Seaford, its "suburb", occupies a delightful little bay between steep slopes leading to Golden Cap and Thencecombe Exen.

WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM. Whitechurch = "St. Wilfrid's Church", "Canonicorum" of the "Canons". St. Wilfrid was a Bede (France) figure and the church contains his shrine and tomb. The income of the church is divided between the Canons of two cathedrals, - Salisbury and Wells. The church is much visited for it has many interesting features.

SYMONDSBURY. A village situated in a secluded and well wooded hollow is but a short distance from the camp, at the foot of Selmer's Hill.



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GEOLOGY

Whilst the rocks of our own locality, clays and sands lying in a basin of Chalk, are of Tertiary age, those of the Bridport area are of Secondary or Mesozoic age, and were formed previous to the Chalk, which is the last member of the Secondary period.

The ridges of Chalk and Celtic Limestone which stretch southward from Wiltshire to Somerset, curl round into Dorsetshire and are here found very close together, the Celtic limestone and underlying Lias rocks being most prominent round about the Camp. The section shows that the highest points are capped with Upper Green sand and if we follow the Brit or Bride to their sources, or journey west along the coast to below Lyme Regis, we shall find the Green sand in its turn covered by the familiar chalk.

The Lias rocks are in three layers, a limestone which makes a good building stone (lower lias), with a clayey limestone (Mardene lias) and a sandstone (Sand lias) above it. The Celtic rocks have Inferior (lower) white, a good building stone.



at their base, covered by Fuller's Earth, which is used to-day in many changing preparations from the way it absorbs grease and had once an important place in the woolen industry. Upon this lies Forest Marble, full of fossils, first quarried for building purposes in an Oxfordshire forest and Cornbrash, a brown clayey limestone which easily breaks up to form a very fertile soil, (g) foxfern. Where the uppermost of these strata are worn away, the lower ones are exposed and each is found covering wide stretches of the surface.

You will notice that several members of the Cretaceous rocks found in the Wold, are absent here.

Faults are another interesting geological feature which we shall be able to examine here. Seams and stresses are set up in the earth's crust which finally reach the breaking point and a mass of rock on one side of the crack or fault which forms, is shifted bodily downwards, upwards or sideways in relation to the land on the other side. The whole appearance of the country side has been altered by these occurrences.



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Golden Cap - from Churnmouth Head



GOLDEN CAP from the North West.

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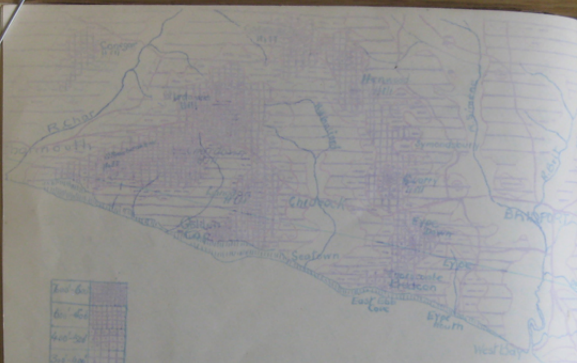
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CAP from the North West.

You will see marked in the map very abrupt changes in the geological formations where a fault line occurs. A little fault has formed very conveniently for us just to the west of West Bay and quite close to our camp.

From Chormouth westward, land slips occur and partly from this cause, the sea is here gaining on the land to the extent of three feet per annum. In a memorable slip in 1839, forty acres of land fell into the sea. Water soaks through the porous surface strata to an underlying band of clay, along the surface of which, it flows to the sea cliffs; it carries away material and issues as springs. The surface rocks are undermined, break away and slide along the slippery clay into the sea. We shall walk along the cliffs from Chormouth to Lyme Regis and the extent of destruction caused in this way will be very clearly seen



200-60
60-60
400-50
300-50
200-50
100-50
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Scale 1" = 1 mile Green line = section line



Geological Map
BRIDPORT DISTRICT
level boundaries - thick
thin lines are faults
1" = 1 mile

CRETACEOUS

CHALK	1	G
Dinner Green Sand	2	F
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CRETACEOUS

CHALK

UPPER GREEN SAND

BRISTINGS SAND

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CORNDRASH

FOREST MARBLE

FULLERS EARTH

INFUSOR COLITE

LIASSIC

SAND LIME

WALSTONE LIAS

LOWER LIAS

PEBBLE ALLUVIUM

Right

Scale of 1/2 mile

FOSSILS

Anything that forms a link with life in the earlier stages of the earth can be termed a fossil. Thus, shells, shell casts or moulds, bones of prehistoric animals, worm tracks or feet prints made in the sand, baked hard by the sun and afterwards covered by succeeding layers, are all fossils. One may crack, say, a hard sandstone pebble and find the un-mistakeable form of a shell in the very centre. How did it get there? Well, a very long time ago the shell was the home of a living creature lying on the shallow sandy bed of the sea; later, it became covered with other sand transported by river and wave. As millions of years passed, the whole sand strata became covered with other deposits, compressed and hardened into a stone, raised to form dry land, undergoing many changes until the piece of rock from which our pebble was rounded and smoothed by the waves, became broken off and carried away to the sea. To understand the importance of fossils, it must

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Trigonia.



Fossil Foramsifera (ammonite)



Pecten.



Balaenites

Fossils



Terabratula



Sea Urchin.



Common Ammonite

be remembered that all rocks except these very hard crystalline rocks like granite produced from the molten state down in the earth and those lava belched forth by volcanoes, were formed in the same way in lakes, estuaries, swamps and all contain fossils, more or less.

The older beds normally lie beneath the later and are brought to the surface by the wearing, folding, faulting of the earth's crust; these are harder having more stresses and contain relics of the earliest forms of life. From the fossils found in these successive rocks, the story of life upon the earth can be traced.

Thus shellfish and later other fish, were the first forms of life, followed by amphibia and the appearance of plant life. — next in order came reptiles, mammals and birds and man himself was the last.

In the camp area, many fossils can be found, just a few of them are sketched. We shall hope to bring back many specimens for the school museum. An almost complete skeleton of the ichthyosaurus, in the Nat. Hist. Museum, was discovered at Charmouth.



The Buddle River. LYME REGIS

OBJECTS OF THE SHORE

It seems strange that the common sponge is the *films* body of an animal living in the depths of the sea. The numerous holes are channels through which water is circulated by means of countless hairlike cilia waving to and fro and the stream of water continually brings food to the animal. Equally strange are the "sea firs" of fern-like appearance, consisting of simple creatures, growing on to one another in branch-like formation, all seeking and capturing it by stinging and paralyzing.

The common jelly fish has mouth and stomach, sacks of pigment for eyes and cavities filled with fluid which act as ears. Its tentacles capture food and sting! — as even human beings sometimes discover.

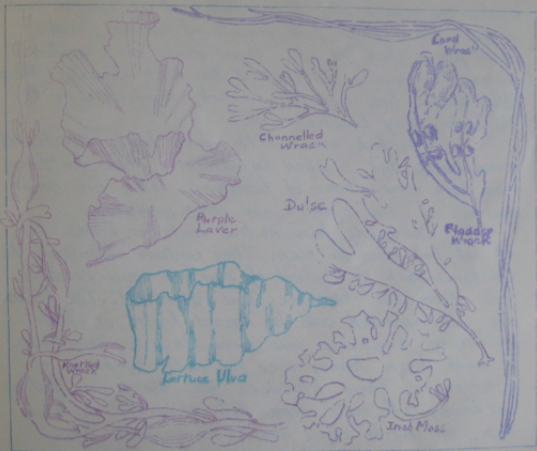
How wonderful too are the sea anemones! Of the brightest tints, looking like wonderful flowers — dahlias, marigolds, daisies, they are attached to the rocks by sucker bases by which they can slowly creep. But the gaily colored "petals" are tentacles, waiting to



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envelop the unwary prey, to be swallowed up by the mouth in the centre. Their food consists of shrimps, crabs, small fishes, shell fish, etc. Hard parts are expelled through the mouth when the rest has been digested. When they absorb lime and form a shelly reinforcement to the body, they become corals.

Starfish are a little more highly developed having nerves and a blood circulation; their leathery skins have cover plates of limestone. They are great enemies of the oysters and other molluscs.

Seaweeds have no true roots or leaves. You will not find veins in them. They contain chlorophyll, the substance which by the aid of sunshine can produce food from the Carbonic Acid absorbed. The fronds are just separated cells in massed layers or stems, multiplying lengthwise and breadthwise, sometimes in double layers having near the ends bladders of water or air. These bladders keep the fronds floating and waving in the water in order that the sunlight may reach them. The sketch shows some of the common types.

SHELL LIFE

Amongst shell life are found the lowest forms of life; it was also the first type to appear in the earliest stages of the earth. The animals, we call them all molluscs, have developed in different ways to suit the varied conditions under which they live.

Their shells are their protection; when within them they are enveloped in a fleshy mantle and it is this which has the power to make or repair the shell by lime absorbed from the seawater. When living attached to rocks and exposed to the violent seas, the shells are smooth, as the limpets. When their home is the sandy or gravelly bottom, they are thick and rough with irregular knobs to give them a hold - the oyster. Floating shells are thin and light.

There are univalves and bivalves. Univalves have a single shell or valve, some, like the limpet, living always with the open end attached to a rock, ship or other mollusc; others, coiled into whorls, have a little horny disc or operculum.

-um for a door - you will have noticed it in a
Mk. Bivalves have double shells with strong hinges and
strong muscles to keep them closed when necessary and
interlocking teeth near the hinges and along the edge
prevent them being forced side ways. You may have
to open an oyster!

Those living mainly between high tide
low tide marks, often have air sacks for breathing, which they
when likely to be submerged for a time. Others have gills
washed by steady streams of water from which they get
oxygen; these store water to keep their gills damp
when left above water. Some which burrow into the
sand have long siphons or double tubes, one to
in, the other to discharge, water.

They have long ribboned tongues, with
rows of horny teeth, numbering thousands; like
these like a rasp, they can cut off and chew their
and in some cases, bore through the shells of
molluscs.

Eyes may be just spots of pigment



Common
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Common Octopus



Common Nauticap



Perley's Cucklet



Common Whelk



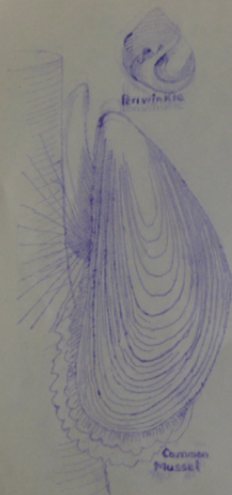
Common Nauticap



Great Scallop



Sepia or Cuttle Fish



Bivalvia

Common Mussel



Ham Top Shell



Granula



Common Top Shell



Razor Shell



Tag Cockle



Common Limpet

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Dog Cockle



Common Limpet

light from darkness, or they may be properly formed eyes seeing a feet distant. They have keen senses of touch and hearing but their best sense is that of smell. lobster pots are baited with carrion in order to entice their victims into the traps. Both eyes and noses may be at the end of antennae, which can be extended or withdrawn altogether at will. You will have noticed the two pairs, possessed by the snail.

The cuttle fish has a shell, composed of thin, hard plates of lime, wholly contained within the mantle. Bird farmers feed this "cuttle bone" to their chickens.

There are many types having peculiar features of their own. The violet shell, living its life attached to a rock of foam, suspending its eggs to the bubble. The slightest touch is met by a jet of violet fluid, which clouds the water around. We shall learn much about the various specimens we find, similar to those sketched. We shall manage to do without a specimen of the octopus.

ARCHITECTURE

A little knowledge of architecture will add much to our interest in the various churches and buildings which we shall visit.

The Romans were the first to bring to these islands a knowledge of building. Their aim was size and strength but only fragments of their work remain.

The Saxons, not great builders, built strong, heavy buildings, chiefly churches, with rough, rubble walls, small semi-circular or triangular arches and square towers with short spires. When they wanted a castle built they sent for Italian workmen.

The Normans, in the space of fifty years, swept away most of the Saxon work and replaced them by many large churches and castles. They built plain strong buildings, with thick walls, large round pillars, deep rounded windows and door ways and massive square towers.

The method of construction followed from the 12th to the 16th centuries is termed GOTHIC. Science discovered that strength could be achieved without sacrificing so much



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space and material. Lighter and clustered columns, pointed arches and flying buttresses were brought in. At first buildings had both rounded and pointed arches and these are termed Transitional.

GOthic is divided into three periods, which with their characteristics, are -

- ① Early English 1189-1307 Stateliness and refinement
- ② Decorated 1307-1377 Rich Geometrical tracery
- ③ Perpendicular 1377-1485 All possible lines vertical, stone roofs of fanlike tracery, whilst wooden roofs were hammer-beam like Westminster Hall.

Next, came the Reformation which checked the building of churches, whilst the establishment of the strong Tudor monarchy stopped the building of castles. Instead, we find Tudor manor houses, with large flat-headed, mullioned windows and level ceilings; rooms were panelled or hung with tapestries. They were often surrounded by a moat.

Jacobean style introduced more ornament but the coming of the professional architect made for variety and a distinct type was followed.

1. From the direction
2. From the declination
3. Notice it duly
4. Time of point of
5. Fix sum what of
6. Note w
7. Name of and his
8. Visibility rest of
9. Exercise measur
10. Construc Eye n
11. Collect Name
12. Make kind of

SURVEY WORK

1. From shadow of fixed pole, calculate S. N. E. and W. and mark direction points on map.
2. From magnetic compass and ... calculate the angle of declination
3. Notice Pole Star fixed; all others apparently revolve round it daily.
4. Time angular movement of moon and stars from a fixed point on the horizon.
5. Fix sunrise and sunset on the horizon and on map. Test what points of the compass it.
6. Note waning and waxing of the moon during the period.
7. Name and describe the situation of prominent places and hills in the view; also coastal features.
8. Visibility - how affected by contour; use map and then test by actual observation.
9. Exercises in determining heights and distances by measured baseline and angles (Similar Triangles)
10. Construct a vertical section showing the gorge at Eye mouth.
11. Collect as many different kinds of rock as possible. Name and place in geological order.
12. Make a collection of fossils, noting where and in what kind of rock they are found.

14. Make a drawing of the cliff at Burton Bradstock showing strata.
15. Make a collection of pretty coloured stones & pebbles, study their form and structure.
16. Make a collection of seaweeds and study the natural history of rock-pools.
17. Find out and state the type of vessel in harbour, with ports of call and cargo.
18. Find out the rotation of crops grown during the last 3 years on various fields, noting the situation of the field slope, shade, etc. Estimate acreage.
19. Find out all about the dairy farm: No. of cows, quantity of milk, dairy appliances, feeding of cattle, summer and winter; milking times, etc.
20. Make a collection of ferns and mosses.
21. Make a collection of wild flowers, classifying them according to their similarity.
22. Draw sketches of typical architecture of the district: thatched cottages - "The Chantry" - "Judas Window" of Con. "Hive Club" - "Keepers' Squint" at heders Church.
23. Make a list of curiosities of dialect you notice.
24. Draw a plan of the Roman camp on Eggerton Hill; point out gates, trenches, etc.
25. Write an impression of Lyme Regis, Dorchester or Weymouth.

