

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

LOCAL HISTORY

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## LOCAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER

SPRING 1963.

The most historic event since our last number has undoubtedly been the Great Freeze and our children's children may well record traditions of traffic on the icy Wye and the crossing of the Severn ice-floes by three intrepid climbers this winter. While roads were blocked and villages cut off, many Local History activities were at a standstill. But the weather caused many casualties among our old people and our ancient buildings, making it even more imperative to preserve records of our living past, so the articles in this number lay emphasis on Do It Yourself enterprises. Mr. R.D. Abbott, A.M.A., gives detailed advice on photographing Ancient Buildings and Mr. Leslie Gore suggests subjects for research on the history of local farmhouses and their buildings. For those who are interested in tape-recording and are tempted to use this most modern method of recording old people's memories, the G.C.C. Area Officer who has conducted a survey for the Department of Economics at Bristol University by this means gives some most practical suggestions.

### THE STANDING CONFERENCE FOR LOCAL HISTORY.

The Exhibition on "Vanishing History" designed for the Council by the Victoria and Albert Museum has been booked by Bristol Museum for Jan. 4 - Feb. 9, 1964. The Winter number of Amateur Historian contains a particularly interesting article on "The Provincial Seaports of the Nineteenth Century" when perfect little square-riggers, full-rigged ships, barques and brigs were built for voyages round the Horn or to the Mediterranean and regional rigs such as the Bideford "muffie" were evolved to suit particular ports and trades. Available sources are suggested and the need for collecting oral evidence is strongly stressed. The Standing Conference is considering the recording of Folk Lore and Dialect and a pamphlet is in preparation. The Central Council for the Care of Churches is holding an exhibition this year and asks for local help in tracking down information on Gallery Musicians. If any of our readers can help, their notes should be sent direct to the Council.

### COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.

The Open Meeting in Gloucester arranged by Group 13 last November was a most stimulating experience for members and visitors. The programme was outlined in our last number and readers will realise that both the paper on prehistory in our County and the reports of recent Romano-British discoveries were in the hands of experts who would give excellent accounts of their subjects. Professor Richmond in his consideration of Roman Gloucester and Cirencester in the light of comparative material compared the Legionary Fortress of Glevum with that revealed at Lincoln and made suggestions as to its probable boundaries. He showed that the colonnades of Glevum may have made its appearance resemble Timgad. He suggested the Kingsholm site might, on analogy with Wroxeter, prove to be an earlier fort for a force of auxiliaries. Professor Richmond suggested that Corinium may well be comparable with Trier, where the city ground-plan did not fully occupy the wall-space and prophesied that a propitiatory shrine to Diana will be found near the diversion of the Churn. A conference on Industrial Archaeology at Bristol has been organised by this Group and the University Extra Mural Department for April 27th. Mr. Rolt will speak on Our Engineering Heritage and Dr. Carus-Wilson on the Archaeology of the Textile Industries with special reference to the Stroud Valley and excursions have been arranged. It is now possible to become an Individual Member of Group 13 with the right to attend Open Sessions and when our readers note the quality of the fare offered to them they will no doubt hasten to send their 2/6d. subscriptions to The Treasurer, Mr. E.T. Vachell, F.S.A., Coley, Lydwell Road, Torquay.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY COUNCIL LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE.

The Committee has sustained a deep loss through the death of its member, Mr. G.M. Robins. He was particularly concerned with the project for photographing and recording carved tombstones but his kind and friendly interest in all sides of our work will make him greatly missed.

The success of the One Day School for Advanced Sixth-Formers organised by the Committee and the Cheltenham Historical Association last year was so great that this year two days, July 15th and 16th, are being set aside for this project. The speaker will be Mr. John West of Worcester Training College, whose book is reviewed on another page.

The Schools Competition this year has again produced some most satisfactory work and the judge reports that the entries differ in kind from last year and show, in some respects, an improvement. There are fewer group entries but in both classes the subjects chosen are more sensible and better suited to the powers of the competitors. The first prize for an individual entry is awarded to Brian Palmer (Dursley Grammar School) for his paper on The Decline of the Woollen Cloth Industry in the Dursley Valley, which is in a class by itself, the lists of sources and material in his ten appendices suggesting that it might well serve as a basis for a more substantial study. The second prize goes to Janet Mortimer, (Quedgeley Secondary Modern School) for an essay on The Children's Friend School, Hardwicke, which shows excellent methods of work and collecting material. The third prize will be divided between Brenda Wilkins (Chipping Campden Grammar School) for a lively and attractive entry on The Heart of England - Ilmington, and Denise Golding aged 12 (Chipping Sodbury Grammar School) for her work on Dyrham which shows great care in preparation and is illustrated with her own photographs of outstanding quality. A fourth prize is awarded to Julie Gardner (Bishop's Cleeve Secondary School) for a careful study of the village's architecture. Two prizes have been awarded for Group Entries, the first to a Group from Quedgeley Secondary School for a brave attempt on the difficult subject of Enclosure at Frampton-on-Severn and the second to seven girls of Kingswood Secondary Modern School for a set of papers on the history of Kingswood which all reach a very good standard, show individuality and give interesting notes on the sources which they used.

The Committee, having received such promising work from the rising generation, is now considering a competition for elderly residents in the County. A Sub-Committee has been deputed to organise a competition for written and dictated reminiscences by people over 65 referring to events prior to 1919. Further details will be circulated later and any enquiries can be made to the Secretary of the Local History Committee. Excellent material was contributed by such residents to the W.I. Competition, "Our Village in the Last 100 Years", and in some cases their own papers were incorporated, such as the most delightful account given in the Cold Ashton entry written by an undaunted patient in Thornbury Hospital for the Aged. Old people's memories may stretch far beyond their own life-span and though we may not have such good fortune as the recorder in Essex who, investigating an apparently baseless account of German atrocities in a village in the 1914-18 War, found themselves in possession of a unique family tradition of the misbehaviour of a Hessian regiment stationed there in the Napoleonic War, the Committee hope that much valuable and delightful information will be preserved through this competition.

## VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Elrington reports that:

"Under the joint sponsorship of the County Council and the Institute of Historical Research, London University, the Victoria History of Gloucestershire continues to make progress. It is hoped that the volume containing the histories of the 21 parishes in Slaughter hundred and of 9 others in the upper divisions of Tewkesbury and Westminster hundreds will have been completed by July. The volume will then be ready for press;

printing it will inevitably be a long business, but the publication date should be early in 1965. The parishes included are Adlestrop, Alderton, Great and Little Barrington, Bledington, Bourton-on-the-Hill, Bourton-on-the-Water, Broadwell, Clapton, Clifford Chambers, Condicote, Eyford, Lower Lemington, Moreton-in-Marsh, Naunton, Oddington, Prescott, Great and Little and Wick Rissington, Sherborne, Upper and Lower Slaughter, Stanway, Stow-on-the-Wold, Lower Swell, Todenham, Great Washbourne, Westcote, and Windrush.

When this volume is ready for press work will start on the next, which it is proposed should cover the town of Tewkesbury and the parishes around it. The V.C.H. is written hundred by hundred, and the hundreds here concerned are Cleeve, Deerhurst, Tewkesbury (lower division), Tibblestone, and Westminster (lower division). Thus the volume will contain the histories of: Ashchurch, Ashton under Hill, Beckford, Boddington, Bishop's Cleeve (including Gotherington, Southam and Brockhampton, Stoke Orchard, and Woodmancote), Coln St. Dennis, Corse, Deerhurst, Elmstone Hardwicke, Forthampton, Hasfield, Hinton on the Green, Kemerton, the Leigh (including Evington), Oxenton, Prestbury, Preston-on-Stour, Staverton, Tewkesbury, Tirley, Tredington, Walton Cardiff, and Woolstone; in all, 23 parishes."

#### THE BI-CENTENARY OF SAMUEL LYSONS.

This year is the bi-centenary of the birth of one of Gloucestershire's most famous antiquarians, Samuel Lysons, of whom an excellent memoir by Mr. Lindsay Fleming was privately printed in 1934. Samuel was the eldest son of the Rector of Rodmarton but the family house was Hempsted Court which was unfortunately not scheduled and has recently been demolished. He was destined for the Law, but the delightful young man whom we can see in his friend Sir Thomas Lawrence's pencil sketch, of whom even Dr. Johnson approved and whom Mrs. Piozzi made a warm friend did not become Baron Tetbury, Lord Chancellor of England, as his friends expected. His hobbies of sketching and etching and his lively interest in Gloucestershire antiquities and landscape were to provide him with the greatest outlets for his talents and when his attention was drawn to the great mosaic pavement at Woodchester, his real lifework began. From 1793-6 he excavated the Villa working during the winter in a tent provided by his friend Sir Joseph Banks and revealed a ground plan of 64 rooms and corridors. His published account was illustrated by superb plates, almost all of which were his own work; they include a set on the Great Orpheus Pavement in which are embodied reconstructions from such earlier drawings as he considered reliable. A French translation was also published and a copy presented to Napoleon in the hope that the Emperor would encourage French savants to emulate the work. The Woodchester volume was the prelude to Lyson's great "Reliquiae Britannico-Romanae" which are "perhaps the most magnificent volumes ever published on the Roman antiquities of this country" and which include accounts of the excavation of the Villa at Bignor which Lysons himself supervised. He presented to the British Museum objects which he had collected, principally in Gloucestershire, including two exquisite fragments from Woodchester, Cupid and Psyche and the Moon Goddess, and arranged for the transport of portions of a mosaic pavement from Withington to the Museum. These gifts undoubtedly encouraged the Trustees to open a Romano-British Room.

Not surprisingly Lysons became a Vice President of the Royal Society and Director of the Society of Antiquaries and Antiquary to the Royal Academy. In 1804, however, he received an honour of a rather different kind, being appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London partly owing to the influence of Princess Elizabeth for whom he had collected curiosities, "Your old tea-pot man" being her father George III's description of him. Lysons found the collection of early Chancery records, which is an important possession of the present Public Records Office, in an appalling condition of filth and confusion and devoted himself to sorting and "methodising" the records with the aid of six assistants instead of the one helper whom his predecessors considered all-sufficient. With his brother Daniel, he planned an entire County History of England. Those engaged in compiling the present Victoria County History will not be surprised that though the brothers walked, drove and visited indefatigably,

working in rain, flood and by torchlight, they found the ten years they had assigned to the work would be insufficient and only nine counties were completed when Samuel Lysons' death in 1819 brought the work to a close.

To commemorate this anniversary and the centenary of the Parish Church, the Woodchester Pavement will be opened this year from July 24th to August 25th and any of our readers who have not seen it should certainly include a visit among their summer excursions. The pavement illustrated Orpheus playing on his lyre to fishes, birds and animals and though great havoc has been wrought by grave-digging, sufficient remains to show that, like the Barton Pavement from Cirencester Park, it was the work of highly skilled craftsmen. Dr. Aileen Fox considers that both pavements were made by the same school of mosaic makers and that the Woodchester pavement therefore also dates from the early fourth century. The animals which remain are so realistic and vigorous that we bitterly regret the loss of the remainder, which included a spirited elephant and we can well believe with Mr. St. Clair Baddeley that to the children of the house it took the place of our own Noah's Ark. The jungle animals obviously taken from pattern books designed by artists who had seen the living animals, even if only in gladiatorial shows, remind us that then distant Britain was part of a vast Empire. Centuries later when national barriers divided the known world, the illustrators of medieval bestiaries could only draw on their imaginations for the outlines of such wild beasts and in 1491, for instance, an unspotted leopard with boar's tusks could be perpetrated which would never have passed muster in A.D. 300

#### THE UNITARIAN CHAPELS OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.

It is sad news that the Barton Street Unitarian Chapel is faced with demolition for this meeting has had a most interesting history. James Forbes, its first Minister, though a Scotsman, was a Congregationalist; appointed in 1654 as "lecturer" at the Cathedral, he was also pastor of a Congregational Church worshipping in St. Mary de Lode. In 1659, he was assisted, for a few months, by Increase Kather of New England. No-one would have foreseen that this young preacher would stand before Kings and by his writings and diplomacy win a new charter for his colony from William III and virtually appoint its Governor and that his brief connection with this Gloucester congregation would prove one of its greatest claims to fame. Forbes himself was ejected in 1661 and evidently during his lifetime ministered to all the Dissenters in Gloucester. He was a learned and attractive character and for his determination suffered frequent persecution and separation from his flock. After the Toleration Act he settled permanently in Gloucester and educated many pupils for the Nonconformist Ministry. The present meeting-house was built in 1699 during his pastorate. After his death in 1712, his place was filled by Mr. Denham, a Presbyterian, and this appointment was followed by a secession of the Congregationalist members who founded Southgate Chapel. The seceders evidently felt that they were the spiritual heirs of James Forbes and so were within their rights in removing his fine Library (which has recently been presented to Gloucester City Library) and the four silver Communion cups which he had given to Barton Street Chapel.

After nine years Mr. Denham was succeeded by Mr. Tidcomb, who was evidently also Presbyterian in outlook for in later life he became a preacher at Salters Hall, the Presbyterian stronghold. The English Presbyterians had suffered far more vitally than other Dissenters from their Ejection, as they had considered themselves a reforming movement within the Established Church whose national character was essential to their own form of organisation and whose Sacraments they considered valid. It was necessary for them therefore to review their own beliefs and at a time when, being excluded from Oxford and Cambridge, they were obliged to seek their education at the Scottish and Dutch Universities. At this period both these centres of learning were developing theories antagonistic to Calvinism and encouraging to tolerance, rationalism and scientific investigation. A controversy on the nature of the Trinity, begun in Exeter in 1717 and continued in London, gave a great impetus to freer thinking among the Presbyterians and by the end of the century many congregations, influenced by Hartley and Priestley, became

Unitarian in sympathy. It was apparently by following this pattern of development rather than from the teachings of John Biddle, the very early Unitarian Master of the Crypt School, that the Barton Chapel reached the Unitarian position. After 1813 when Unitarianism as a religious faith was no longer legally proscribed, their Minister, Dr. Theophilus Browne, a convert to Priestleyan Unitarianism from the Anglican Church, could freely avow his beliefs. Browne's position was interesting for though he accepted the Unitarians' doctrines he did not understand their traditions, particularly their refusal to accept a creed. The Chapel was evidently flourishing in the mid-nineteenth century when considerable building and restoration took place.

In Bristol the very important Unitarian meeting-place was at Lewins Mead. This congregation had great influence in the City for between the years 1736-92 it provided 18 Sheriffs and 16 Mayors. John Estlin the friend of Coleridge was Minister there and Mary Carpenter among its notable members. The Church inherited fine traditions of toleration and respect for liberty which they fulfilled by making a magnificent stand on the iniquity of the Fugitive Slave Law in America, putting great pressure on the British Unitarian Assembly to make representations against it to American Unitarians. The fine building described by Walter Ison in The Georgian Buildings of Bristol was erected in 1788. The building retains its original woodwork of real historic interest and it is regrettable that unless £20,000 is forthcoming for restoration, its future is more than precarious. Both these congregations will no doubt continue in smaller premises and their historic past should be remembered not only by the members but by their fellow citizens.

#### EXCAVATIONS AT BRISTOL AND BLOCKLEY.

During the excavations sponsored by Bristol Museum at St. Mary-le-Port and its neighbourhood last Autumn, the first evidence of prehistoric occupation of the Bristol Spur was revealed, though the few dozen flints obtained were not assignable to a definite date within this period. Examination of St. Mary-le-Port Street showed that in late Saxon times it was a hollow-way with a narrow ditch on the North side, very dirty with deposits of cess and iron-smelting debris, containing late Saxon and early Norman pottery and a silver penny of Harold, minted in January 1066 by the Bristol moneyer Ceorl. Between the North exterior of the Church and the street, a late Saxon or early Norman wooden building could be discerned; one corner was found, a sunken stone hearth and a cess pit with much associated pottery and evidences of smelting. There is insufficient evidence at present to show whether this site is part of the main Saxon settlement of Bristol or is an outlier. Built into the N.E. angle between the chancel and N.aisle of the mid-thirteenth century Church stood a contemporary stone house. The main surviving feature is a cellar, 22 x 14 ft, lit by an existing window with a shouldered lintel on the N. side and a window at the E. end. The thirteenth century paving stones of St. Mary-le-Port Street, large flat slabs with no signs of wheel-ruts, were also uncovered and it is planned to preserve this extremely interesting house and the paving in the new Museum's gardens. The Church was thoroughly investigated and the outline plans of Churches in the Late Saxon or Early Norman, Late Norman, mid-thirteenth, later fourteenth and mid-fifteenth centuries were recovered. The finds include a most valuable series of pottery, an attractive head of a priest from a tomb dating about 1300, a Romanesque decorated corbel and a sculptured panel of a winged angel. During this autumn further excavations will take place in the vicinity of St. Peter's. (Information supplied by Bristol City Museum).

Excavations at Upton Wold, Blockley, in 1962 revealed that the house mentioned in our fourth Bulletin is a complex of 5 buildings, constructed end to end from South to North. The lowest is visible as an earthwork, the next above it has produced twelfth century pottery and is earlier than the next building up the slope which appears to be the living house (C.12-14). Several courses of its walls survive, some rising 2 ft. above the latest floor level. There are some indications of possible roof trusses and in this case the walls must survive in places to their original height. Two doors and a hearth were discovered and in the interstices of the floor were

sherds and numerous small articles including a worn farthing of Henry III which might have been in circulation till c.1279. The evidence suggests the latest floor and the pottery in it may date from the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century. The next building has not been fully excavated and the last has been stripped but its function is uncertain. Under all floors of these buildings are drains to filter off the surplus water from the surface of the under-lying clay. It seems possible that there is an earlier timber building under the last site but this can only be determined by further excavation. Investigation of this site will continue for several more seasons. (Information from the University of Birmingham).

#### ADULT EDUCATION WORK IN LOCAL HISTORY.

During this Winter almost insuperable difficulties faced any educational project either in the form of meetings, lectures or conferences. Students and leaders might, as in the Forest, be divided by a matter of yards and yet cut off entirely by snowdrifts or a veritable glacier. There are, however, many signs of activity this Spring and at this moment the Extra Rural Departments of Bristol and Birmingham are holding a study tour of Roman Trier. On March 9th, Miss Ratcliffe, Assistant Archivist, held a One Day School at the Bristol Archives Office for the Bristol W.E.A. She made full use of archive material to present a historical survey of the ordinary man and his background in Bristol between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries and showed that though difficult it is possible and necessary to pursue the study of 'Everyman' in this way. In May the Conference of the Bristol Association of Numismatic Societies will be held in Cheltenham. Members will be particularly interested in Gloucester Hoard. Numismatics is, of course, an exact science but, as Mr. Grinsell's scholarly publication for Bristol Museum shows, it has its human side. In the Wars of Stephen and Matilda one Bristol moneyer tried to save his skin by minting coins of a fictitious sovereign, Pereric and in the Civil Wars, the Royalist moneyer escaped before the fall of the City in 1645 and set up his mint in North Devon. All students of County History will rejoice that the Records Office is established in its new and comfortable quarters in the Shire Hall. Several lecture courses are planned for the summer including two which consist of an introductory meeting and five excursions. Both are conducted by Mr. R.D. Abbott, one on the Archaeology of Roman Britain and one on the Medieval Landscape.

#### NEWS FROM THE SOCIETIES.

A new group, the Cheltenham Society, amalgamating the Cheltenham Civic and Rural Society and the Cheltenham Regency Society has been set up. It has embarked on a Buildings Record intended to cover eventually all the interesting buildings in Cheltenham and build up a card index of their history to be kept at Cheltenham Public Library. Photographic records will be included. The work is being organised by Mr. Nigel Temple, Spring Lodge, Payne's Pitch, Churchdown, who would be glad to hear from volunteers living in the Cheltenham area. The B.G.A.S. enjoyed a lecture from their President, Dr. Glyn Daniel, at their A.G.M. on the Long Barrows of the Cotswolds. Their Excavations and Buildings Committee has made a panel of photographers willing to photograph buildings in the County in danger of demolition. The County Records Officer would be glad to receive names and addresses of any experienced amateur photographers willing to co-operate in their own districts. The Society of Thornbury Folk's November Bulletin contained notes on The Window-Tax in Thornbury and the March number has a most fascinating account of the note-books and letters of Thomas Cox Barrow who farmed at Shepperdine in the early nineteenth century. From the names of his apple-trees to his financial affairs, all the details of his life are good reading. Cirencester Historical Society have continued to clean, sort and relabel exhibits in their Historical Museum adjoining the Roman Museum. It will be open on Thursday and Friday afternoons, 2.30 - 4.0., from April 18th till the Autumn or by special request if sufficient notice is given. The photographic album of local "digs" is progressing well.

It is clear that this year should hold very interesting events for Local History Students and we wish them better weather in the Summer than they received in the Winter.

O.M. Giffiths.  
(Editor)

## BOOK REVIEW

In his attractively produced Village Records (Macmillan, 1962, 30s.) Mr. John West has set out to help the "amateur historian" by reproducing, in photograph, transcript, and where necessary, translation, a series of documents of selected types from the whole range of English history. As far as possible each is concerned with the Worcestershire village of Chaddesley Corbett so the book has unity and continuity while bibliographies of printed materials for most other counties widen its scope. Practised teachers in search of local-history materials, teachers in training, undergraduates, groups and writers with interests in local history, even the ambitious six-former, all can learn much from this book.

For the Middle Ages there appear an Anglo-Saxon charter, extracts from the Domesday survey, from a manorial court-roll, a lay-subsidy roll and a Manorial extent; also a discussion of monumental brasses lest in his zeal for documents the student should forget the equally valid evidence of other tangible survivals. For the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there are contemporary maps, extracts from a parish register, a constables' presentment and a calendar of other quarter-sessions papers, a probate inventory and a hearth-tax return; also plans and sketches of houses to illustrate some of the interesting transcribed inventories; probate records indeed occupy almost a fifth of the book. For the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries there is an enclosure award, a map showing common land, a land-tax assessment, a portion of a tithe map and an abstract and a page from a tithe award, two comparative land-use maps and a turnpike map with the corresponding extract from a modern ordnance survey: there are also a page from a commercial directory and two diagrams comparing Worcestershire trades and occupations in 1650 and 1841.

Each period of history is characterised with insight in a preliminary introduction; each type of document is then fully discussed. The innumerable bibliographies are inevitably uneven and are highly selective, though this is not perhaps made sufficiently clear. Students of Gloucestershire will find no reference to A Gloucestershire and Bristol Atlas, Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1961, or to the publications of the Record Section of that Society. Surrey and Sussex are left out in the list of parish records (p.83); Cheshire and Flint get cursory treatment throughout; marriage bonds and allegations might have been explained; the series of 'Short Guides to Records' now being published in the periodical History, and of which offprints can be purchased in bulk, are omitted. There are some excusable misprints and even mis-spellings but there are also some downright mistakes, for example Vale-Royal (p.38 and Index) is not in Lancashire. But it is ungrateful to carp where so much has been given.

Mr. West attempts to encourage the inexpert to prepare himself to look at documents and tries also to safeguard the archivist from injudicious exploitation. He has helpful hints on the hand-writing and Latin of the Middle Ages but not on medieval methods of dating; he includes several 'elementary wordlists' and a glossary of unusual English words. He is a persuasive exponent who sets his standards of scholarship high, so it is the more unfortunate that the transcripts of the later medieval documents contain inaccuracies which should be set right in the future edition which will surely be required. At the moment then this is hardly a beginner's book. There is perhaps a danger that the novice will not realise how selective the choice of documents has perforce had to be; such obvious and accessible sources as the well-indexed English calendars of Chancery rolls, so often neglected by local historians, are nowhere directly mentioned. But this book is always suggestive and readable and will be invaluable to those with some slight knowledge already and with some critical sense. There is a thoroughly helpful appendix of lively suggestions for teachers and amateur study-groups. This is a delightful book to dip into, quite apart from its utility, for Mr. West's enthusiasm is infectious.

Margaret Sharp.



B O O K L I S T

(Compiled by L. Gore, B.A.)

M.W. Barley	The House and Home	Vista Books
N. Burns	Family Tree An Adventure in Genealogy	Faber
A. Clifton-Taylor	The Pattern of English Building	Batsford
E.A. Fisher	The Greater Anglo-Saxon Churches	Faber
W.O. Hassell	How They Lived The beginning to 1485	Blackwell
M.J. Havren	The Catholics in Caroline England 1625 - 1640	-
T.E. Headrick	The Town Clerk in English Local Government	Allen and Unwin
W.G. Hoskins	Provincial England	Macmillan
A.H. Johnson	The Disappearance of the Small Landowner. New Edition with introduction by Joan Thirsk	-
G. Martin	The Town	Vista Books
Report	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments	H.M.S.O.
T.S. Willan	A Tudor Book of Rates	Man. U. Press
W.M. Williams	A West Country Village. Dartington Hall Studies in Rural Sociology. Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co. A History	Routledge and Keggan Paul  Wiedenfeld & Nicolson

Aids to Teachers Series.

H.F. Kearney	The Eleven Years' Tyranny of Charles I.	Historical Association
J.B. Owen	The Pattern of Politics in 18th Century England	" "

See also Short Guides to Records appearing in "History"

- (1) Rate Books February 1962
- (2) Poll Books June 1962
- (3) Probate Inventories Oct. 1962
- (4) Estate Maps and Surveys Feb. 1963

Reprinted. Available in Paper Back Edition

W. Notestein	England on the Eve of Colonisation 1603 - 1630.	Harper Torchbooks
L.C. Knights	Drama and Society in the Age of Jonson	Penguin (Peregrine)

Reprinted:

C.A. Beard	The Office of the Justice of the Peace in England in its origin and development. Reprint of 1904 edition.
H. Cam	The Hundred and the Hundred Rolls. Reprint of 1930 edition.
H. Cam	Liberties and Communities of Medieval England. Reprint of 1944 edition.
F.G. Davenport	A Classified List of Printed Originals for English Manorial and Agrarian History during the Middle Ages. Reprint of 1894 ed.

## Articles.

- D. Chilton Land Measurement in the 16th Cent.  
Trans. Newcomen Society. Vol XXXI
- I. Cohen The Herefordshire and Gloucestershire  
Canal. Trans. Woolhope Nats. Field Club.  
Vol. XXXVI-ii
- G.E. Mingay The Size of Farms in the 18th Century.  
Economic History Review. Vol. XIV No. 3.
- Dr. Tratman Some Ideas on Roman Roads in North Bristol  
and Somerset. Procs. University of Bristol  
Spelaeological Society. Vol. 9. No. 3.  
(Available as an offprint)

## FARMHOUSES AND HISTORY.

In recent years a great deal of work has been done upon the history and archaeology of one of the most obvious features of the English landscape - the farmhouse. It is accepted and taken for granted as part of the rural scene but what do we know about it, and how can a study of farmhouses, farm buildings and cottages add to our knowledge of a neighbourhood?

A farmhouse and its buildings is both a home and a place of work and though nowadays there may be a greater physical separation between the two functions this was not necessarily so in earlier times. There is evidence, for example, for the existence in Gloucestershire of the long house type of building in which farmer, family and cattle were all housed under one roof, the byre being separated from the domestic end of the house by a cross passage extending the width of the building. Intensive field work remains to be done; some Gloucestershire farmhouses are medieval in structure, others, and probably the majority, are the product of the re-building of the sixteenth and seventeenth century. A re-building which might take the form of the improvement of an existing house by the insertion of ceilings and a stone stack, or complete re-building on an adjoining site incorporating all or part of the earlier building possibly as a service wing, or the earlier building may be found in use as a barn among other farm buildings. There are a number of possible variants.

For the local historian the study of buildings and the use of documentary evidence might be expected to provide much greater precision to the dates at present postulated for the re-building of rural Gloucestershire. We need to establish a chronology. If a period of years could be established it would then be reasonable to assume the availability of capital for re-buildings and improvement at that time. This would almost certainly coincide with the availability of longer leases. It may also be that the presence of new or improved farms would form part of the evidence for the study of enclosure. It remains to be seen whether a comparable situation existed between the two counties but Richard Carew in Cornwall in 1602 was certainly aware of a relationship between agricultural change and the appearance of new houses - "where the most part of the shire is severed into enclosure you cannot easily make choice to stand in any one of them above a quarter of a mile from some dwelling house". We may find in Gloucestershire patterns of sixteenth and seventeenth building varying according to the nature of the husbandry practised. It can be shown for example for South Gloucestershire that open field husbandry continued to survive in the seventeenth century where a sheep / corn husbandry was practised and that enclosure was characteristic of the dairying and stock rearing areas of the Vale of Berkeley and Severnside. Intensive field work might reveal discernible differences in plan between farmhouses serving different agricultural needs and in the kind of farm buildings surviving. Of equal interest to the local historian is a consideration of the building materials in use at any one time. Were the earlier buildings predominately of timber? William Marshall noted in 1789 that timber appeared to have been the material used in the Vale of Gloucester and that the Vale of Berkeley was characterised by small old timber dwelling houses.

But what of the county as a whole? Was there a transition from timber to stone and, if so, when did it take place?

This brief article asks more questions than it answers which is inevitable at the present state of our knowledge. The writer would like to be informed of the whereabouts of dated buildings and would be glad to hear from any persons in the county interested in the investigation of farmhouses and ancillary buildings. The two indispensable studies for any student of the subject are:

M.W. Barley	The English Farmhouse and Cottage	Routledge and Kegan Paul.
Sir Cyril Fox and Lord Raglan	Monmouthshire Houses Parts I, II and III.	

L. Gore.

#### THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF BUILDINGS.

One of the most important aspects of local history, and one which can be carried out satisfactorily by the amateur, is the photographic recording of buildings in town or village. In these days most people possess a camera, which is capable of producing a satisfactory photograph for permanent record purposes.

The desirability of recording buildings needs no emphasis, for each week sees the construction of new buildings, and the destruction of others, which may have been a feature of the local scene for anything up to several centuries. It is true that many of the buildings so destroyed have little claim to architectural merit, but even so, English local building has its own individual character, which is apparent from region to region. It is often only when a building is being demolished that it is realised that no photographic records are known to survive, and it is quite impossible for any sort of central authority to keep a check on all the demolition work which goes on up and down the country. The National Buildings Record does valuable work in attempting to cover all buildings of real architectural quality, and there are local surveys such as that recently inaugurated by The Bristol College of Technology, Department of Architecture, or The Cheltenham Society, whilst the Gloucester Museum, in co-operation with the Corporation's building departments, endeavours to compile a record of buildings being demolished in the County town. In spite of such efforts, it is inevitable that much remains unrecorded, especially in rural areas, although the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, through its Buildings and Excavations Committee, is endeavouring to compile a panel of people willing to take photographs for record purposes.

There is no doubt, however, that it is the local historian who is best placed to keep an eye on the changes taking place in the building pattern of the streets and roads of his town or village. Furthermore, it is much better to have too many record photographs than none at all, and it is hoped that the following notes may be of practical use, and may encourage local historians to help in this way.

As with any branch of photography, it is the original negative which is so important, and with present day technical standards, even comparatively cheap cameras are quite satisfactory instruments for recording buildings. Such cameras normally use either 35mm, 2½" x 1-5/8", 2½" x 2½" or 2½" x 3½" film, and suitable negatives can be produced in any of these sizes, although the square format of the 2½" x 2½" film is sometimes inconvenient, as the majority of buildings have an unequal height/width ratio. Reflex cameras, in which the viewer sees exactly what is going to appear on the negative, are probably the ideal type of camera for recording buildings.

There are a good many black and white films on the market which give negatives of a good standard, and particularly suitable are the medium speed fine-grain films, such as Ilford FP3 and Kodak Verichrome Pan.

The aim of the photographer should be to produce a clear, distinct picture which will be of use for record purposes in the future, and the clarity and definition depend upon a number of factors. Lighting of the building is of prime importance in showing up details of decoration and construction, and it is often best, in conditions of sunlight, to take the picture when the sun is at an angle to the building, rather than directly behind the camera. Perversely, many buildings have their most interesting facade facing towards the north, and consequently only have the sun on this frontage in early morning or late evening during a few months of the year. In this case it is often more convenient to carry out photography on the sort of day which the film manufacturers describe as 'cloudy-bright', when light cloud veils the sun and cuts out deep shadows.

The use of an exposure meter is to be strongly recommended, especially in conditions of uneven or imperfect lighting. For good definition it is best to stop down the camera lens to f.8 - f.16, and if the camera is held in the hand, to use exposures not slower than 1/100th of a second to avoid the possibility of vibration.

If poor lighting conditions necessitate a slower exposure, then a tripod is essential, and in any case this will be needed if it is required to photograph interiors. The only other essential piece of equipment is a lens hood to protect the lens from extraneous light.

The viewpoint chosen is clearly a matter related to the particular subject, but the most usual picture will be of the building elevation, either side or end and it is obviously desirable to take the photograph from sufficiently far away for the camera to be held parallel to the ground, for if it is tilted upwards the final picture will show the building appearing to fall over backwards. In narrow streets it is often possible to overcome this difficulty by using a high viewpoint from an upper window of a facing building (with the owner's permission of course).

Besides the photograph which gives a general impression, it is often a good thing to record details of doorways, windows, pediments, decoration, etc; and whilst the general principles so far outlined, still apply, it is wise to check the subject/lens distance with a tape measure, unless the camera is fitted with a reliable rangefinder coupled to the camera lens.

As the photographs are being taken for record purposes it should not be necessary to emphasise that it is essential to write down details of the subject, and the date at which the photograph was taken. Many fine collections of local photographs, which have ultimately found their way to Museums and Libraries, have had their value much reduced by the failure of the original photographer to record this information. Many of the commercially produced negative storage files include space for the writing up of details of the subject, but if this is insufficient, then it is imperative that a separate written account be compiled to relate to each photograph taken. In this way the picture, in course of time, will become a true and valuable local record.

R.D. Abbott.

#### INTERVIEWING WITH A TAPE RECORDER.

The use of a tape recorder with an all purpose microphone is a must. A knowledge of the information required and the kind of questions to ask is also necessary.

I go first to the local policeman in the area I intend doing my interviewing and notify him of what I am going to do. Then I approach the door of the first interviewee, state my name and business and include the fact that the police know I am working in the area. This allays any fears and suspicions.

I prefer to work with a non-battery operated machine, because better results can be obtained with a microphone that can be placed on a chair a table or even on the floor.

There must be no fuss or bother about operating the machine or measuring the distance between the interviewee and the microphone. The aim should be to make the interviewee unaware of the machine. I find that it is always a good thing to ask if the person has ever heard his or her voice on a gadget like this. Nearly always the answer is 'No'. I just switch on and then ask a few general questions about the garden or the weather. After about two minutes I play back what has been recorded and talk about what "wonderful machines" these gadgets are. From then on it is pretty much plain sailing. Questions need not be asked in any order and indeed need not be framed in the same way for every interview. I have often found questions answered in just letting the person go on talking. I sometimes find when I want to fix a date or year it is a good thing to say, "Oh, let me see that would be before I was born", or "Was that before the Great War?"

Do not be afraid to use a bit of tape or use a bit of time in allowing the interviewee to wander away from the point or to ramble on. Many times I have found a jewel of information as a result of this method. There must be no apparent hurry, and once one is sure that the recorder is working pay no further attention to it except that sometimes one may stop it when something is being said that the interviewee is saying as an aside or story not at all connected with the interview.

The older people are the best subjects for interviewing as they are not concerned about giving a Yes or No to a question. To them it must be qualified by why it is yes or no and perhaps followed by a story or legend. Of course this is to be encouraged. I find, too, that it is a great help to tell the interviewee that he or she will be helping other people in giving their co-operation in the work that the interviewer is doing.

Ensure that it will not be necessary to change tapes during the interview, and do check on the local voltage and check machine before entering the house. In trying to get the interview it is a good thing if one can say, "I was talking to the Vicar or Councillor Jones, and he told me that you would be just the person who could help me in the work". Reckon a good hour for the interview including the preliminaries, and try to make sure that you will not have to break off for any reason during that time. If using a car ensure that it will not be in anyone's way during the interview. If tea or coffee is offered do accept it.

Interviewing is comparatively easy if you know what you want and can probe or suggest at the right times during the interview. It is also useful to recall and record anything that may have been said when the machine has not been started. Most elderly people are glad to talk instead of listen, especially if they get the opportunity to talk about the past.

Finally, do ensure that electricity is available in the cottage before you try to connect the tape recorder.

A.H. Scarrott.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORDS OFFICE  
Shire Hall, Gloucester

List of Principal Acquisitions, 1962

Family and Estate:

Clutterbuck (Ozleworth): manor court papers, 1645-1853;  
deeds of Ozleworth and South Cerney, 19c.

Danvers (Thornbury): deeds of Alveston, 1561-1728;  
correspondence and accounts of Danvers, Ward and Yeates  
families of Bristol and Swainswick (Som.) from 1708;  
rental of Olveston, 1641.

Graham-Clarke (Frocester): deeds and estate papers of Frocester, 1800-96; deeds of E. Yorks., 1684-1863, Newcastle and Northumberland, 1733-1860; trust papers of Jamaica estate, early 19c.; correspondence of Eagles family in Australia, 1846-79.

Hicks-Beach (Gt. Witcombe): c.300 deeds of Gt. Witcombe, Brimpsfield, Badgeworth and Shurdington, 1519-1784, Beverstone, c.1250-1434, London, Essex and Worcs., 1584-1785; manorial survey with maps, 1704, and estate map, c.1820; family and legal papers from 1671.

Howe and Scott (Stowell): c.300 deeds of Stowell, Chedworth and Compton Abdale, 1598-1867.

Huntley (Boxwell) (addnl.): deeds from 16 c.; estate and household accounts and papers, 18-19 c.; maps of Boxwell and Lighterton common fields, 1794, and Boxwell manor, 1795.

Martin (Westrip, Stroud): deeds, from 1677; farm accounts, 1778-1829.

Rooke (Bigswear, St. Briavels): naval order and official letter books (4 vols.) of Admiral Sir Geo. Rooke, 1695-1703; order book of the Coldstream Guards, 1715-43; notes, maps, and diagrams relating to Peninsular War and Waterloo campaigns; memoirs, correspondence and family papers of Admiral Sir Geo. Rooke, 1693-1707, General Sir H. Willoughby Rooke, early 19 c., and Col. J. C. Rooke, 1800-14; deeds of Bigswear estate in St. Briavels, Newland, and Llandogo (Mon.), 1671-1835; legal and estate papers, 19 c.; estate survey with maps, 1787-97; heraldic pedigree of Disney family of Norton Disney (Li.), 1659; commonplace book of Aston family of Cheshire, 1666-85;

Manorial:

Survey of Ashleworth, Hartpury, and Eldersfield (Worcs.) 18 c.

Deeds:

c. 800 for many parishes, from c. 1280.

Maps:

Shipton Oliffe and Shipton Sollers, 1764; Cotswold House, S. Cerney, 1801.

Business: accounts and specifications of Hen. and Dan. Spring of Painswick, builders, 1823-74; prospectus and rules of Tetbury Gas Co. Ltd., 1835-6.

Official: minutes of Nailsworth, Woodchester and Dudbridge turnpike trust, 1780-1877; Education Department records, including inspectors' reports, 1903-36, evacuation of children, 1939-45, and log books of 17 schools, from 1864; County Police: personnel and crime registers, accounts, etc., and police station diaries of Cirencester area (112 vols.), from 1839.

Parish: Badgeworth, Boddington, Cirencester, Hewelsfield, Lydney, Randwick, Leonard Stanley, Staverton and Stonehouse.

Society of Friends: copy registers of births, marriages and burials, 17 c. - 1837; deeds of Broad Campden meeting house, 1664-1896.

Miscellaneous: Parliamentary commission to Col. Rich. Aylworth, 1648; observations on the Severn bore, mid-18 c.; Cirencester election posters, 1820-37; log books of Hen. Lewis, Berkeley Canal pilot, 1854-82.

NOTE:- For all Parish Records deposited with the Gloucestershire Records Office, Gloucester City Library, or Bristol City Archives Office, the place of deposit is indicated in A Guide to the Parish Records of Bristol and Gloucestershire, to be published, 1963, by the Bristol and Archaeological Society.

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REPORTS FROM MUSEUMS IN OR CONNECTED WITH  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Bristol Museum is issuing a quarterly newsletter for visitors entitled "Mosaic". In the first number our attention is drawn to the display of coins from the Bristol Mint now on display and to Mr. Grinsell's Brief Numismatic History of Bristol (3/- post-free). Readers are asked if they can throw light on the place of origin of a fine mosaic pavement presented in 1949 by the late H.J.G. Rudman or offer any fittings and accessories to complete the Bristol Tram-Car (probably dating from 1895) which has been given to the Museum. Accessions include an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrow-head found at Long Ashton, a Roman stamped amphora-handle and Bristol Mint coins, silver pennies of William I and William II, a silver penny of Edward I and an Irish sixpence of Henry VIII minted in Bristol by Sir W. Sharington. The Bristol Archaeological Research Group's publication, Preparation of Archaeological Reports by L. Grinsell, P. Rahtz and A. Warhurst can be obtained from the Museum (4/- post-free). In the programme of Conducted Walks arranged by the Museum is an expedition on Aug. 14th to the Keynsham Abbey site. The Abbey was an important foundation and housed the tomb of Jasper Tudor, Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke, uncle and chief supporter of Henry VII. The conduct of the Canons was not always exemplary; in 1350 they were rebuked for keeping sporting dogs and allowing lay-folk in the refectory and in 1353 for playing games with the pensioners and allowing women to enter at unlawful times. The buildings were stripped at the Reformation, probably because Keynsham had already a parish church. Much stonework recovered since 1961 from neighbouring walls and rockeries will be on view and the restored Romano-British villa on Messrs. Fry's property will be visited.

The Local History accessions recently presented to Cheltenham Museum include various items of nineteenth century ladies' costume, a stained oak dresser by Ernest Gimson and a single bed by Peter Waals, a polished steel fireguard by Norman Bucknell of Bisley, some important pieces of furniture by Sidney Barnsley of Sapperton and two carvings by Alec Miller of Chipping Campden. Among a group of Whitworth-Gloster Aircraft Ltd. models are the Gloster-Whittle E.18/39, the first gas turbine jet propelled air-craft in the world to fly successfully in May 1941, and the Gloster Meteor III designed and constructed by the Gloucester Aircraft Co., and the first jet propelled fighter of the allied nations to operate in the 1939-45 War.

Corinium Museum has suffered a great loss by the death of Prof. Donald Atkinson, its Honorary Curator since his retirement from the Chair of Ancient History in Manchester. Professor Atkinson was keenly interested in Roman Britain, having carried out excavations at Wroxeter and his great knowledge was reflected in his work at Cirencester. The Custodian reports that the coin collection which Professor Atkinson sorted and catalogued involved over 9,000 coins and that his arrangement of the Museum's Samian ware, on which he was an expert, is of great value to students and archaeologists. His warm humanity made his advice and counsel much desired and was reflected in the very texture of his work. A re-reading of his article on the Cirencester Word Square in the B.G.A.S. Transactions recapture the fascination with which he could endow his subject.

The Curator of Stroud Museum reports that:

"During October-November the Museum organised an exhibition of medieval manuscripts, pottery, and carving in wood and stone as a part of the Stroud Festival of Religious Drama and the Arts. Most of the items were loaned, the manuscripts being the property of the Victoria & Albert Museum. This was a great success, attracting no fewer than 21 organised parties.

This brought the total number of organised visits during 1962 up to 38, an all time record. Total attendance figures for the year rose to 10,725, almost a record.

Donations during the half year have included a small but good collection of fossils, mostly local - among the items being a number of fossilised insects from Aust cliff. Roman pottery and coins have been donated from a number of sites. It is, however, unlikely that these finds will lead to the discovery of any unknown Roman villas. The more important items of folk material given have included several 19th. cent. dresses, a doll of 1838, a constable's truncheon from Nympsfield, and a glazed earthenware match-holder bearing the words GODSELL & SONS' FINE STROUD ALES.

An appeal in the local press for books, leaflets and photographs of local interest has produced gratifying results. The Museum's reference library has been considerably improved, but there are still a number of omissions. Visitors and students frequently ask to consult volumes of the Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club Proceedings, county histories by Rudder and Rudge, or local parish histories by Lilley, Rudkin, or Little, to mention but a few. These books, sometimes expensive, are urgently needed - but our funds are severely limited. Readers of this Bulletin, or their friends, who feel they may be able to help are invited to contact Stroud Museum. Gifts of this nature would be very much appreciated, and could enable us to extend this aspect of our educational work which has developed over recent years."

The following report has been received from the Curator of Gloucester City Museums:

"CITY MUSEUM. The Museum has bought the greater part of a large hoard of late 3rd century Roman coins, which was found in February 1960 during the rebuilding of shop premises at the corner of Northgate and Eastgate Streets in the centre of Roman Glevum. The coins were deposited in a large jar buried beneath the gravel floor of a building which may have been a shop, or a bank, or perhaps the city treasury. The hoard consisted of 15,524 antoniniani, and the great bulk of them were of the reformed coinage introduced by the emperor Aurelian in 274 A.D. It was hidden in the troubled reign of Allectus (293-296 A.D.), who ruled Britain in revolt from Rome, and who was defeated and killed in battle when his revolt was crushed. The hoard was declared Treasure Trove, and 1200 of the coins have been retained by the British Museum for addition to the national collection. Under the present practice of the law of Treasure Trove, the finder, an employee of the building contractors, has been rewarded with the full market value of the find, amounting to £850.

Whitworth Gloster Aircraft Ltd. have presented five scale models of famous aircraft built at their Hucclecote factory near Gloucester. The earliest model is of the Gloster Grebe, a biplane first built in 1923, and which continued in service until 1930. Other models represent the Gauntlet, the Gloster VI Golden Arrow racing seaplane, the Gloster Whittle E 28/39 (the first British jet-propelled aircraft to fly), and the Javelin Mark IV (a modified version of Britain's first operational delta-winged aircraft). Four of the models are to a scale of 1/24, while the Gloster Whittle E 28/39 is to a scale of 1/6. The models will form a permanent record of some of the products of the Hucclecote factory, which is now in the final stages of closing down.



FOLK MUSEUM. During the winter the screens and display stands in the Agricultural section have been redecorated and the collection has been augmented by the addition of recent acquisitions, principally from the Badminton estate and elsewhere in the county. A notable addition to the Dairying section has been a fine 18th century double-windlass cheese press from North Nibley, kindly transferred to Gloucester by the Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum Committee.

Another important addition to the collections at this Museum has been an imperial peck measure, engraved 'County of Gloucester, 1834' and made by Bate of London.

REGIMENTAL MUSEUM. The whole of the ground floor has been redecorated and three new built-in showcases have been provided for the display of early uniforms. This is the first stage in a three year programme of re-organisation designed to present the important collections illustrating the history of The Gloucestershire Regiment in a more logical and attractive manner."

#### SUMMER COURSES 1963.

Dillington House, Somerset.

August 17th-24th.

Residential Course. "Exploring Two Counties. East Devon and West Dorset".

Urchfont Manor, Wilts.

July 19th - 21st.

"Wool in English History."

July 27th - Aug. 2nd.

"English Churches and Houses."

Aug. 3rd - Aug. 12th

"Exploring Wiltshire".

Details from The Warden, Urchfont Manor, Nr. Devizes, Wilts.

Oxford W.E.A. Summer School.

July 27th - Aug. 3rd.

"The Parish".

Aug. 3rd - Aug. 10th.

"The Borough."

Balliol College, Oxford. Details from The Secretary, Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.

University of Cambridge Extra Mural Studies.

Aug. 10th - 17th.

"Local History". Includes seminars on smaller domestic buildings, village topography, etc., with practical work. Apply Secretary, Stuart House, Cambridge.

University of Bristol Summer School.

July 27th - Aug. 10th.

"Bristol and the West Country in Medieval History".

Details from P.L.C. Fryd, W.E.A., 7, St. Nicholas Street, Bristol, 1.

Dale Fort Field Centre, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire.

July 31st - Aug. 14th.

"Archaeology". Director Professor W. Grimes.

Apply to Warden.

EXCAVATIONS IN OR NEAR GLOUCESTERSHIRE 1963.

(Applications for Group Visits, offers of help, etc., should be sent to the Directors).

- Cirencester. Corinium. Director, J.S. Wachter, F.S.A.  
Leicester University, July 15 - Aug.17. Helpers wanted.
- Winchcombe. Site of Mercian and Medieval Towns.  
Director, B.K. Davidson, Esq., Inspectorate of Ancient  
Monuments, Abell House, John Islip St., London, S.W.1.  
May 27 - June 21.
- Frocester. Romano-British Villa site.  
Director, Capt. H.S. Gracie, Flat C., Thrupp House, Stroud.  
June - September. Helpers wanted.
- Barnsley. Roman Villa site. Advanced Students only.  
Director, Dr. G. Webster, F.S.A. Apply Dept. of Extra  
Mural Studies, The University, Birmingham. 15.  
July 6 - 20.
- Cricklade. Sectioning Pre-Conquest Rampart.  
Director, C.A. Raleigh Radford, F.S.A., Culmcott,  
Uffculme, Devon. June 17 - July 6.
- Woodchester Pavement. Open July 24 - Aug.25 including Sundays.  
Opening Ceremony by Professor Ian Richmond.  
Details from W.J. Brunt, Esq., 76, Chandos Rd.,  
Rodborough, Stroud.

PROGRAMMES OF LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETIES 1963.

Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society.

- May 11 Northleach, Sherborne Park and Farmington Church.  
July 17 - 20 Oxford  
Sept.14 Avebury and district.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Historical Association.

- May 3 A.G.M.  
May 18 Malvern  
June 15 Icomb Place  
July 13 Upton House and Wroxton Abbey

Cirencester Archaeological and Historical Society.

- May 11 Chepstow, Tintern, Kilpeck  
June 15 Berkeley Castle and Church  
July 18 Barnsley Excavations  
July 25 Woodchester Pavement

Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club (Archaeological Section)

- May 9 Bath and Claverton Manor  
June 6 Dymock and Much Marcle Churches, Ledbury  
Birtsmoreton Court.  
July 17 Barnsley R.Villa. Eastleach Churches. Filkins Folk Museum  
Aug 8 Woodchester Pavement. Cirencester excavations  
Sept 17 Frocester R.Villa, Berkeley Castle.

Forest of Dean Local History Society.

Apr. 6 F.W. Baty on "The Natural History of the Forest of Dean"  
May 4 All day tour of N.Wiltshire  
June 1 Archenfield  
July 6 St. Fagans Folk Museum  
Aug. 3 Welshbury Camp  
Sept. 7 Visits to Castles of the Trilateral  
Oct. 5 A.G.M. Speaker, "The Chairman's Choice".

Society of Thornbury Folk.

Mar. 4 A.G.M. "Gloucestershire and its history", by Dr. R.A.Ryder.

Wotton-under-Edge Historical Society.

Apr. 24 Prinknash Abbey  
May 29 An Evening in Bath - Prior Park College and Assembly Rooms  
June 26 Dunster Castle & Minehead  
July 31 Painswick House  
Aug. 28 Cricklade - Two Churches, A Museum & Saxon Remains,  
conducted by Dr. T.R. Thompson  
Sept. 25 Over Court, Bisley, also Bisley Church.

ALTERATIONS IN:

Officers of Archaeological and Historical Societies  
in Gloucestershire.

Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

President: The V.Rev. Douglas Harrison, M.A., The Deanery, Bristol. 1.  
Chairman: The Hon. W.R.S. Bathurst, F.S.A., Cold Ashton Manor, Glos.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Historical Association.

Hon. Treasurer: D. Sylvester Esq., St. Paul's College, Cheltenham

Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club.

President: M. Philips Price, M.A., The Grove, Taynton, Gloucester.

Wotton-under-Edge Historical Society.

President: D. Milner, A.R.C.A., R.W.A., Oakfield House,  
Ellerncroft Rd., Wotton-under-Edge.

Chairman: Mrs. Tranter, Waterley Bottom, Dursley.

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