

GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

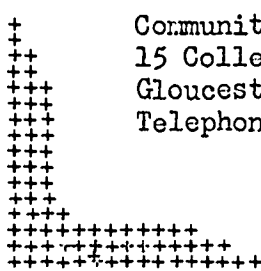
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L O C A L H I S T O R Y

B U L L E T I N

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EDITORIAL

The tragic sudden death of Mr. Tilstone has been a great blow to everyone who knew him, and accounts in part for the lateness of this Bulletin.

I have not been receiving the programmes from the Archaeological and historical societies, and think this may be due to the fact that some secretaries do not know my address. It is :-

Gardiners Farmhouse,
Sandhurst, Glos.

Particulars should reach me not later than October 10th, 1967 for inclusion in the next Bulletin.

The great publishing event, "The Coaching Days of England", merits I think, quite a bit of space. In addition to the review, I have therefore included one or two excerpts which are in effect re-quotes since the book consists chiefly of drawings and writings of the period between 1750 and 1850.

The schools will be very interested in the "Signals" scheme outlined on Page 7 and the notes about maps may induce some villages to seek their lost records which can tell so much history.

GRANTS towards PARISH HISTORIES

Notice from Local History Committee

The Committee would consider applications for grants to assist in production of Parish Histories. Details of project to

The Assistant Secretary,
Gloucestershire Community Council,
Community House,
15 College Green,
Gloucester.

COMMONS REGISTRATION (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1966

Notice from Local History Committee
and Glos. Association of Parish Councils

It is important at this time to draw attention to the provisions of the above Act, which became operative on the 2nd January 1967, and which provides for the registration of land as common land or as a town or village green. The Registers of land required under the Act will be prepared and kept by the Gloucestershire County Council as the Registration Authority, and registration should be made before the 30th June, 1968; after that date a fee of £5 will be required.

All local authorities are required to take certain action under the Regulations, and have been circulated to that effect by the Ministry of Land and Natural Resources. An application for the registration of land as common land or as a town or village green may however be made by any person who is the owner of the land, the owner of the right of common, or by the landlord and tenant of such land jointly, or, in certain cases, by the Church Commissioners of the Church of England.

There may be land in Gloucestershire, required to be registered as common land but not owned or administered by any local authority, where the Act is not known to the owner, lessee, tenant or other person at present enjoying various rights which may be attached to common land, (e.g. rights of pasture, estovers, turbary, common of piscary or pannage, to name but a few); and these rights could become lost forever, by failure to register under the Regulations. There are also some parishes in the county which have no Parish Council who would have received the letter from the Ministry and taken the appropriate local authority action.

In view of the importance, not only to us but to future generations, that these lands and rights should be properly registered and their future safeguarded, it is urged that you bring any such cases known to you to the attention of the person concerned. We must safeguard these rights for posterity, especially as with the growth of cities and towns in recent years the amount of such land available to the public for rest and recreation is rapidly dwindling.

It should be mentioned that the Regulations do not apply to the Forest of Dean. The Gloucestershire Association of Parish Councils has distributed booklets and application forms to all its affiliated Councils, and further copies may be obtained free from the Association at Community House or from Gloucestershire County Council at Shire Hall. Mr. Gray, County Records Officer, will also give advice if requested on the standing of any piece of land or on details of ownership where such has been registered under the Lands Acts.

Please treat this as important and ensure that any such lands in your area are registered.

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES

Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group

The Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group is a re-organisation of the Gloucester Roman Research Committee which was formed in 1931 for the purpose of studying, surveying and investigating by excavations or other means Roman Gloucester, and of ensuring its preservation.

The objects of the re-organised body are to extend the scope of these activities to embrace not only the city of Gloucester, but the district surrounding it, to cover other periods as well as the Roman, to issue reports on its work and to interest and instruct its members by means of lectures and courses.

The Committee is hoping to arrange regular meetings in the Autumn at which lectures on archaeological topics will be given. Meanwhile it is proposed to hold a series of about six informal talks to give instruction to members who are interested in assisting at future excavations. The talks will take place on Mondays at 7.30 p.m. in the Exhibition Room, College of Art, Brunswick Road, Gloucester, beginning on 15th May. There will be no meeting on 29th May (Spring Bank Holiday).

Members of the public who are interested in joining the new Group are asked to contact the Hon. Secretary, Miss Mary Travell, 7 Chamwells Walk, Longlevens, Gloucester.

Mary Travell

Gloucestershire Society for Industrial Archaeology

The Society continues to flourish and our membership has reached 154. We have just completed another successful series of winter lectures at Stroud and Cheltenham, in conjunction with the Extra Mural Department of the University of Bristol and at Gloucester in close liaison with the W.E.A.

Our excursions have just started with visits to see the remains of the Gloucestershire and Avon Tramroads and also St. Mary's Mill at Chalford. Our highlight this Summer will probably again be the steamer trip. This year we are going from Tewkesbury to visit Stourport on Severn by steamer.

The Society intends to place plaques at sites of particular local industrial archaeological interest and the first of these was unveiled at Brimscombe Port, the Headquarters of the old Thames and Severn canal in September last. Plans are well ahead for a second such plaque to be placed this time at the Hop Pole Inn, Gloucester Road, Cheltenham, which was the site of the Cheltenham depot of the old Gloucester and Cheltenham Horse Tramroad.

Several members of the Society have been working hard recently to dismantle a steam engine at Gloucester Docks, this has been presented to the Society by the contractors, Nott, Brodie & Co. Ltd., and it is being dismantled for storage with a view to its eventually being re-built in an Industrial Museum which we hope to have one day in the area .

M. Eastwood
(Hon. Secretary)

The Society of Thornbury Folk

The Society has had two talks, on the future of Thornbury and the Plan of development, and on the country between Cotswold and Severn.

The Hon. Secretary gave a series of six lectures about Thornbury to a group at the Community Association's new headquarters at The Chantry in Castle Street.

Having held an exhibition at the Thornbury Festival last Whitsuntide, the Society is hoping to have another this year in October.

B. Stafford Morse
(Hon. Secretary)

Wotton-under-Edge Historical Society

The Wotton-under-Edge Historical Society's winter series of lectures concluded with some memories of old Wotton. The speaker was Mr. Albert Dando, who has lived in London since he left Wotton in 1909, but it is plain from the way he speaks that wherever he is, there is a corner of Wotton. It is not surprising that friends ask him "Whatever made you leave such a delightful place?"

As Deputy Librarian at London's Guildhall Mr. Dando has found many reminders of Wotton's benefactors. Sir Hugh Perry, who was a freeman of the City of London bequeathed £1,000 to establish the almshouses that bear his name.

Atkyns, 1763 and Rudder, 1779 are the source of much contemporary information, as are also the various reports of the Charity Commissioners. Katharine Lady Berkeley's benefaction established the Grammar School, and Sir Richard Venn allocated two places in the Leicester Almshouses at Warwick, for the use of Wottonians. William and Robert Hyett gave £600 to the town for charitable purposes, and the father of Lord Chief Justice Hale, of Alderley, left the reversion of an estate at Rangeworthy for the benefit of Wotton.

In 1836 Isaac Pitman, one of eleven children, became the first master of the British School. When this appointment was terminated for religious reasons he set up his own school, charged 2d. a week, and formulated his own system of shorthand. In November 1837 a fourpenny

textbook appeared. It was printed in Bath, and stitched together by the school children. By 1843 his system was so popular that he had to devote all his time producing books, which earned him a Knighthood. His grandson, Sir James, has introduced an initial Teaching Alphabet, which flourishes in at least one of Wotton's schools.

By courtesy Gloucestershire Gazette Newspapers

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EXCAVATIONS OF A ROMANO-BRITISH
VILLA AT FARMINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

On the 7th July, 1964 I observed on the surface of a newly ploughed field a concentration of pottery sherds which I recognised as being Romano-British. My wife and I felt that the area of pottery scatter had much to recommend it as a dwelling site (map ref. SP 133 158), i.e. good drainage, freedom from any danger of flooding, shelter, a good spring of water and easy access to the Fosseyway.

After eliminating other possible sites in the area from which the pottery scatter could have originated it was decided with the permission of Lt. Col. R. C. Barrow, the owner of the land, to cut two trial trenches across the area.

Digging was commenced on the 3rd September, 1964 and immediately the top of a substantially constructed wall was exposed. It was then decided to carry out a fuller excavation, one of the principle factors which decided us being that as the site lay so close to the surface and as the field was under continual cultivation the site would rapidly deteriorate. Work was carried on to late October, 1964, the summer months of 1965 and 1966 and we are at present striving to complete excavations despite the present unsuitable weather conditions.

It is intended to publish a full report at a later date when all the evidence has been compiled.

Working from our original trial trench we followed the outline of a substantially constructed building 92ft. long and 31ft.6ins. wide. This building we called the main building and it contained at its west end a room 16ft. wide which originally had an opus signinum floor. The walls of this room had been plastered and painted and against the south wall there was an open hearth.

At the east end of the main building had been inserted two heated rooms forming part of a bath suite, extensively robbed but

from which we retrieved sufficient evidence to obtain room dimensions, type of floor, floor supports and site of furnace. Amongst the great weight of debris on this area was a considerable quantity of tufa and many fragments of hypocaust box flue tiles: two of these fragments bore a tiler's stamp mark, viz. VCA. Also in this main building between the partitioning wall of the west end room and the heated rooms at the east end were the remains of a cooking oven. Around this oven was a considerable scatter of cooking pot fragments, an iron knife with bronze strappings and the antlers of a red deer, together with bones of sheep, oxen, pig and deer.

Working on from this main building we exposed a corridor or verandah along the south side which connected two rooms forming wings at the south-east and south-west corners of the main building. The south-east wing had been reduced to foundation level; the east end of the corridor was in a similar state but the west end of the corridor showed that this originally had a cement floor. The south-west wing proved to have a channelled hypocaust which had been heated by the previously mentioned open hearth in the west end room of the main building. Annexed to the west wall of this wing was a small room upon which we are now working. The main entrance to the building was sited almost centre of the corridor. To the rear and adjoining the main building (north side) there was a rather large building, at present not fully excavated. On this side adjoining the two heated rooms of the main building was a small room containing a cold plunge bath. The plunge bath sides were lined with a waterproof cement and the floor covered with red patterned tiles. The outlet from the bath ran into a stone culvert; this culvert was completely undamaged and ran for 29ft. in a north-easterly direction terminating in a shallow soak-away. The sides of the culvert were formed of rough stone slabs and it was roofed with very large rough stones, the joints between being sealed with broken roofing slabs and the whole thing becoming wider and deeper along its length.

Annexed to the full length of the east wall of the main building was a large work room containing a good example of a 'T' shaped corn drying oven. From charcoal recovered from the flues we obtained a quantity of charred corn. Leading to the corn drying oven was a rough flagged passage-way bordering an area of random pitched stones which would have given a raised floor and which is suspected to have been a threshing floor. The whole of this eastern annex appears to have been a very late addition to the villa and indeed to have been built from reclaimed masonry.

The roofs of the buildings had been clad with large thin slabs of stone known locally as 'presents' held in position by large headed iron nails. The roof apex of the main building had been finished with long tapered channel shaped ridge stones, the narrow end of each fitting into the wide end of its neighbour.

It is now evident from coins and pottery sherds found and masonry work that this is principally a 4th century building giving us a grand plan of a Romanised farmhouse of the typical winged corridor plan.

Small finds of interest from the site included a large stone counter-weight, stone pivots, ventilator, spindle whorl, lead plumb-bob, weight possibly for holding thatching, part of a beam balance and 26 coins and as already mentioned an iron knife.

P. E. Gascoigne

SIGNALS FOR SCHOOLS

There is a growing interest in local history among Gloucestershire schools. Both C.S.E. and G.C.E. examination syllabuses are less rigid than formerly, and more teachers and students are able to explore and enjoy that close contact with the past that local historical topics provide. Among the drawbacks in teaching local history, however, are the distances between many of the schools and the County Records Office or major Libraries where such work must be prepared, the difficulty for teachers or their pupils to select significant facts from the mass of printed matter and old records available, and the lack of suitable aide.

A new scheme being prepared by Mr. R.A. Lewis, Headmaster of Lydney Boys' School, and Mr. Brian S. Smith, Senior Assistant Archivist in the County Records Office, will overcome some of the present difficulties. Deriving their inspiration to some extent from the well-known commercial Jackdaws (published by Jonathan Cape) and the pioneer "archive teaching units" of Sheffield University, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Smith have approached the problem from the practical point of view of a teacher and an archivist with teaching experience, both being knowledgeable local historians. They are now producing sets of photocopies of documents on various topics of Gloucestershire history. These have been named SIGNALS - yet another set of initials like UNESCO or ERNIE - standing for Sources Illustrating Gloucestershire in National and Local history!

So far one SIGNAL has been completed on "The Gloucestershire Cloth Industry, 1700-1840", and a second on "Gloucestershire Roads, 1697-1830" is almost finished. These are on trial at Lydney Boys' School. A third is planned for the immediate future on "The Poor Law in Gloucestershire", and the authors hope to continue with one additional new topic each year. Each set consists of 20 bound booklets of photocopies of about 30 carefully selected documents, maps, Acts of Parliament, extracts from contemporary books and similar sources in the County Records Office and Gloucester City Library. These are for use in the classroom on the principle of small groups working on a topic or, in a whole large class, two people sharing a copy. In addition each set has bound typescript teacher's notes,

which include an explanation of the general background of the topic with reference to the documents illustrated, notes on the individual records with transcripts of any passages that might prove difficult to read, and guidance on where to obtain more information.

There will be only one set on each topic, which will be available on loan only from the Records Office. Already some teachers have asked if they can purchase sets or single copies, but at the present time it is quite beyond the staffing resources of the Records Office to undertake this, desirable though it would be. The cost might be prohibitive in any case, but if there is a strong demand single copies for teachers may be made.

Although SIGNALS are intended for work with the older students of the County secondary, technical and grammar schools, they will be equally available to primary schools, the Gloucester City schools, colleges of education, and further or adult education groups. The period of loan of a set of SIGNALS will vary, depending on the type of school and its needs, to ensure that circulation is reasonably maintained, and the whole loan scheme will obviously depend on the cooperation of teachers: failure to return a set on time will deprive others of its use.

However, for the moment no sets are available at all. They will be ready sometime in the summer of this year and it is hoped that the County Education Authority will be able to arrange meetings where the SIGNALS will be introduced and discussed. A number of teachers have already expressed the wish to borrow SIGNALS, and the scheme has been welcomed by an H.M.I., while other counties like Shropshire and Kent are following the pioneer work in Gloucestershire.

Brian Smith

SANDHURST RECORDS REDISCOVERED

A social visit to Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Humphris at their beautiful old farmhouse, Abloads Court, yielded an exciting discovery. Knowing my interest in the History Bulletin, Mr. Humphris showed me some old tithe maps which had been left in his care many years ago. We spread out the main very large map on the floor, and there was Sandhurst as it was in 1839. All the old crucks cottages were shown, one now alas demolished, and it was interesting to see that the word "cottage" in those days did in fact mean quite a sizeable house. The "Vicarage cottages" are shown near the present newer vicarage, and it would seem that at that time Sandhurst boasted a curate as well as a vicar. The large sixteenth century house "The Grove" was marked as "Grove Cottage", and my own thirteenth century cottage was at that time divided into two, evidence of which I had already discovered.

Mr. Humphris let me take the maps to show to the County Records Officer, and he has reported on the discovery as follows :-

The maps had been left there years ago by the late Canon Sewell, Vicar of Sandhurst from 1903 to 1938. On examination by the County Records Officer, these documents - in three large galvanized iron tubes - proved to be the parish copies of the Sandhurst Tithe Apportionment and Map, dated 1839, with a later Altered Apportionment and the relative map. The Apportionment, on many parchment sheets, is in good condition; the Map, mounted on canvas, is slightly damaged at the folds, but a mouse which met an untimely end inside it had fortunately done comparatively little harm before expiring.

These Tithe Awards or Apportionments, made for most parishes in connection with the commutation of tithe about 1840, are important parish records. The fine map is often the earliest existing large-scale map of the parish, and the Apportionments give every individual field or building in the parish, with the field-names, listed alphabetically under the names of the owners at the time. Normally there should be three copies, one with the Tithe Commissioners in London, one in the Diocesan Registry, and one with the incumbent of the parish. The Diocesan set for Gloucester Diocese is now deposited with the Gloucester City Library; a number of parish copies have been deposited with the County Records Office, others are still in the parishes, and some have been lost or mislaid.

The present Vicar of Sandhurst has agreed to deposit the newly rediscovered tithe documents in the care of the County Records Office at the Shire Hall. The Sandhurst Tithe Map is of special interest as showing strips in the Common Meadows and some remains of the arable Common Fields which existed until the Sandhurst and Norton Inclosure Award of 1865.

M. M.

FURTHER ROMAN DISCOVERIES IN BELL LANE, GLOWCESTER

The excavation which began in 1966 was continued throughout the winter by Mr. A. P. Garrod and is now being swiftly extended by the builders of the new Market Hall. Thus the history of the site is appearing in ever greater detail.

The earliest buildings may the more confidently be identified as legionary barracks since the tip of a sword was found in their ruins. Their water-supply came from a large clay-lined cistern, and terracotta plaques along their eaves were decorated with human faces, pine-cones, a vine-stalk and other religious motifs. Their successors, the wooden-framed primary buildings of the colonia, were replaced after a few decades in the second century by long ranges of stone buildings between close-set parallel streets. A mosaic pavement of this period, containing panels of buds, was heavily worn and patched before it became buried beneath architectural debris and a coin-hoard two hundred years later. Six other mosaic pavements, however, seem to be refloorings of the fourth century; one of them was more than 43 feet long and another had the figure of a leopard as its centrepiece. About the year 400 a domestic courtyard was turned into a metal-workshop and two more coin-hoards were stowed in the rafters, only to be scattered when the roofs collapsed. On the floor of a nearby room lay many thousand tiny panels of bone among the burnt ashes of some elaborately inlaid piece of furniture.

J. F. Rhodes

EXCAVATIONS AT CIRENCESTER 1966

Cirencester enjoyed two seasons of excavations during 1966. The first at Easter time to complete work on the Saxon Church, and the second during the Summer testing threatened Roman sites in the town and continuing the work that has been begun at the amphitheatre.

The Saxon Church, discovered beneath the Abbey in 1965, had been only partially excavated and the continued work has permitted the complete form and size of the church to be established. It consisted of an aisled nave with an apsidal eastern end; at the west end a narthex crossed the nave though not the aisles. The aisles themselves were subdivided into chapels and, in total stripping of the north aisle, four chapels - of uneven size - were found. The walls had been robbed to their foundations by the Norman builders of the later Abbey - though the plan of the foundations indicates a church of great size, 175 feet long overall, the nave being 21 feet wide and the aisles $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide.

Also at Eastertime, a Roman turret that had been discovered on the N.E. section of the Town Wall was excavated. The turret itself survives to 6 feet above its foundations and the sections reveal that it had a complicated history. First, the turret was free-standing in an earthen rampart; subsequently a wall 4 feet wide was built into the front of the rampart, replacing the front wall of the turret. This wall is narrower than was expected in this section of the defences - and exploration to the south of the turret revealed the point at which the wall thickness increased to $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It was shown that the wide wall had been a replacement of the narrow one - flooding is known to have been of trouble to the Romans at this point, and can probably be identified as the cause of this replacement. As a final phase, a bastion was added to the face of the wall. No dating material was discovered from these phases.

Four Roman sites were examined during the Summer. In one of these in Watermoor, all traces of the Roman settlement had already been removed; in another, known as the Sands and near the site of the South Gate, a fine early military rampart and ditch were found and sectioned - these must belong to the earliest phases of the Roman occupation of Cirencester. In the North of the Town, to the west of Dollar Street, the remains of a massive wall, 6 feet wide and curving, were found in a badly robbed state. There are not many buildings that can have involved such a large curving wall in Roman times, and the suggestion that this is the site of Corinium's theatre will be followed up in future excavations. Finally at the amphitheatre a section was made through the upper layers of the southern bank of seats - here the stone sills on which the wooden seats were found to be in position; this shows that there has been practically no erosion of the bank since Roman times.

A GOOD FOOD GUIDE IN 1770

"The Coaching Days of England" has brought to light some amusing and significant facts about food prices and the general comfort of travellers in 1770. Although nowadays there is general outrage if a penny goes on the price of a cup of tea or coffee, the cost of these items in 1770 must have put them out of reach of all but the well to do. 6d. a cup would work out now at about 2/6 a cup! The excerpt is from the pungent pen of Arthur Young, who also had bitter comments to make about the turnpikes in his book in 1769 called "tours".

"The road from Whitney to North Leach is, I think, the worst turnpike I ever travelled in; so bad that it is a scandal to the country. They mend and make with nothing but the stone which forms the under stratum all over the country from Tetsford to the other side of Oxford.....I was infinitely surprised to find the same stone, hard rough and cursed roads miscalled turnpikes all the way from Gloucester to Newnham which is twelve miles. It is all a narrow land and most infamously stoney... hugeous stones as big as one's horse and abominable holes".

Inns. A six months tour through the North of England.

Leeds. Old King's Arms. Cook. Dirty and disagreeable. Veal cutlets, tarts and cheese for supper at 8d a head without malt liquor being charged.

Castle Howard. New Inn. Crowe. An excellent house, but dear, and a saucy landlady.

Newcastle. Wind. Civil, but extravagantly dear. A boiled fowl, oysters and one woodcock 2/6 a head. Also a roast fowl, a very small haddock and ten smelts 2/6 a head.

Cambo. White Hart. Aynsley. Where you will find a haughty landlady, who lays it down as a maxim of conduct never to come near her company, send as often as you please.

Kendal. King's Arms. Christopher Fenton. A good house very civil and remarkably cheap. A brace of woodcocks veal cutlets and cheese 1/- a head. Dinner - a boiled fowl and sauce, a roast partridge, potted charr, cold ham tarts and three or four sorts of foreign sweetmeats 8d. a head. Another supper; cold ham, tarts, potted charr, anchovies butter and cheese 6d. a head. Tea or coffee 6d. a head. Other things proportionately cheap.

Manchester. Bull's Head. Budworth. Mr. Budworth is a most sensible and intelligent person, and gives travellers the best information relative to the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation.

Dunstable. Bull. Sergeant. Very good. Mutton steaks 1/- duck 2/- bread 2d. a head.

Stamford. George. Scurry. Exceedingly good and reasonable but wretched waiting.

Rotherham. Crown. Very disagreeable and dirty, but very cheap. Hashed venison, potted mackerel, cold ham, tarts, cheese and a melon at 1/- a head.

Scarborough. New Inn. Stephens. Very cheap but very dirty. Cold ham chicken, lobster, tarts, anchovies and cheese 1/4d. Coffee or tea 6d. a head.

Oxford. Angel. Very dirty and not obliging.

NOTE. It would be interesting if any reader can enlighten us about the ingredients of "potted charr".

Taken from
"Coaching Days of England."

PRISON REFORM

Two showcases in the entrance to the Shire Hall, Gloucester, are used by the County Records Office for small exhibitions of records, changed periodically, illustrating local history. During 1966 they were concerned successively with 'Autographs', 'Books' (in connection with the National Library Week), 'The Severn Bridge', and 'The Normans' (for the ninth centenary of the Norman Conquest).

The latest display has been on the fairly topical subject of prisons and prison reform. It starts with an old print of Gloucester Castle - or what remained of it - which had been used as the County Gaol 'time out of mind' and in the late 18th Century was the usual sink of dirt, disease, cruelty and immorality, run by the gaoler as a private profit-making concern.

In 1711 the Quarter Sessions Order Book contains a list of the 'ironworks' in the Castle, including 'thumb scrues' and 'one large pair of Irons called the Widdow's Armes'. A 'calendar' of inmates in 1745 lists felons awaiting transportation (at that time to the American colonies), others reprieved and doubtless to be transported later, an 'incorrigible rogue' convicted of stealing firewood and

sentenced to be 'publicly whipt', Forest of Dean poachers, a man accused of stealing articles valued at ls. 2d. and two men who had deserted their families, leaving them chargeable to Iron Acton parish.

Conditions in the Gaol and the local bridewells or 'houses of correction' were appalling. Only those who could pay had any food beyond the ration known as the 'County Bread'. Lack of hygiene caused frequent epidemics of small-pox and gaol-fever (typhus). A prisoner who had managed to retain his sense of humour wrote in 1770 from Gloucester Castle 'There is hardly any thing more welcome now than clean stockings, clean straw, a clean shirt, and a shilling'. After which he breaks into about thirty lines of tolerably good verse, lamenting his wants, which included ale, and ending:

'But as I often all this lack,
I then must eat a dish of whack;
But if the whack be wanting too,
I nothing have for teeth to do,
But say I'm sick and stomach nice,
And away I go to kill my lice,
For tho' of all things else we're scanty
I do assure you lice are plenty'.

'Whack', he explains, 'is a dish in great use here and is made with water, oatmeal, salt, and treacle, boil'd and about as thick as pap'.

In 1773 John Howard, the reformer, started his enquiries into prison conditions. When he visited Gloucester Gaol, he reported that many of the prisoners in September 1776 were half-naked and much famished. In December, thanks to the Gloucester philanthropist, Robert Raikes, and others who had taken pity on them, their appearance was much altered. There was no proper separation of the women, and the licentious intercourse of the sexes was 'shocking' to decency and humanity! Five or six children had lately been born in the Gaol. About Christmas 1778 eight prisoners had died of smallpox.

Howard's report on prisoners aroused the national conscience, but it was a Gloucestershire magistrate, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, who first brought practical reforms into effect, and promoted an Act of Parliament in 1785, for building the new Gaol (still in use) and four model Houses of Correction, at Northleach, Horsley, Lawford's Gate (Bristol) and Littledean. That at Lawford's Gate was burnt down in the Bristol riots of 1831 and only the one at Littledean now remains complete, used partly as the police station and partly for storage of county records.

'Paul', as Sidney and Beatrice Webb record, 'determined to make the Gloucestershire prisons a model for all England'. He was 'the head and heart of the committee, the draftsman of the Bill, the clerk of the works, the author of the reformed system of discipline'. The records

displayed in the Shire Hall include the Minute Book of the Commissioners for building the new County Gaol, the Rules for the Government of the Gaol, the Proceedings of the Committee for Prison Charity (also founded by Paul, and said to be the first Prisoners' Aid Society in England) and finally the long and extremely interesting report on the new Gaol, made by Sir George Paul in his own hand in 1809. On the pages shown he quotes orders which had been made from time to time on such matters as diet and hygiene, and also discusses the risk of escape. Soon after the prison had been completed, the cell of Andrew Leary, 'a man noted for bold and determined villainy', was somehow left unlocked. He escaped over the wall with the aid of the prison bell-ropes, which he cut off with a razor 'most improperly left in his possession'. Leary was later recaptured at Chippenham, but it is evident that then, as now, prison security arrangements sometimes left something to be desired.

Irvine Gray

HISTORICAL ORDNANCE MAPS.

Among useful small reference books for the local historian and topographer, attention may be drawn to The Historian's Guide to Ordnance Survey Maps, published by The National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London W.C.1. Reprinted, with additional material, from 'The Amateur Historian', it was compiled by Dr. J.B. Harley, Lecturer in Geography in the University of Liverpool, and a section entitled 'The Period Maps of the Ordnance Survey' is contributed by C.W. Phillips, O.B.E., F.S.A., Archaeology Officer to the Survey. The price is five shillings.

This little book of fifty pages traces the development of Ordnance Survey maps from the original 1" survey started in 1791, and describes (with a number of helpful illustrations and figures) the various editions and scales of the maps which followed. Most local historians will be aware of the great and increasing value of, for example, the first editions of the six-inch and twenty-five inch O.S. sheets produced between 1840 and 1893 (for Gloucestershire 1873-85). Less well-known, however, are the very large scale plans of a number of towns, issued in the 19th Century. Of particular value to archaeologists and medievalists, of course, are the period maps of prehistoric, Roman, and monastic Britain inspired by the late Dr. O.G.S. Crawford, Archaeology Officer to the Survey from 1920 to 1945, and published from 1924 onwards.

Irvine Gray

PAMPHLET CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF MRS. HUES, 1810.

DARING ROBBERY

The Apprehending and Taking of

MRS. HUES

The noted Female Highway Robber, aged 28 years, in the City of Bath, for robbing Mr. Whitcombe, of the Boar's Head, Bristol, on the Highway of 200 guineas, and a Bank Note, value Twenty pounds.

As necessary correction is often a method by which young people, beginning to stray in the paths of vice, are deterred and brought back again to the road of virtue, yet when this is incautiously inflicted, or done in a violent manner, it frequently excites far worse thoughts than would otherwise have entered the breasts of young people thus punished; and instead of preventing them from committing trivial offences, stimulates them to do the worst things imaginable in order to deliver them from a state more hateful to them than death itself.

The indiscretions of youth are always pitied, and often excused, even by those who suffer most by them; but in regard to those persons that are grown to years of discretion continuing to pursue with eagerness the most flagitious courses, and growing in wickedness as they grow in age, pity naturally forsakes us, and they appear in so execrable a light, that instead of having compassion for their misfortunes, we congratulate our country of being rid of such vicious persons, whom nothing could save but a violent ignominious death.

We here relate the facts concerning a miserable woman who, though she suffered the hardships of prison, paid little or no regard to it, still keeping in the road of wickedness, till she was taken a third time, for which probably, she will suffer death.

On Saturday, 31st March 1810, on the highway from Chepstow to Bristol, mounted on a fine bay gelding, dressed as a gentleman, and armed with a brace of pistols, she rode up and attacked Mr. Whitcombe of the Boar's Head, Bristol, and with one of her pistols cocked, demanded his money instantly or he was a dead man; he complied with this demand and gave his pocket book containing 200 guinea bills, and a bank note, value 20 pounds. With this booty she took the road to Bath, but being closely pursued, she was apprehended in that city.

On her examination she owned herself to be a woman, and that her husband was a capital farmer near Chippenham which proved true. She was formerly prosecuted by the Bath Guardian Society for robbing the shop of Mrs. Payne in March, 1806, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years, but was pardoned. She was also confined one year in the cells at

Gloucester, for a similar offence, and it is the same woman who it is said some time since committed a robbery at Marlborough and likewise at the Unicorn, Bath.

Angus, Printer.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS IN 1966

GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORDS OFFICE

Family and estate:

- Agg-Gardner (Cheltenham) (addnl.): manor court books, Cheltenham 1823-84, and steward's papers, 17th cent. -1830.
Delabere (Prestbury): deeds of Prestbury and Cheltenham, and family papers, 17-19th cents.
Viner Ellis (Minsterworth): family and literary papers, including Dan. Ellis of Edinburgh, 1802-41, Rev. Sam. Viner of Durham, 1755-1813, and Mrs. Annie Raine Ellis of Uffington (Berks.), late 19th cent.

Solicitors' deposits:

- Griffiths & Lewis: numerous deeds of Cheltenham and Bishop's Cleeve, c.1700-1908; Bishop's Cleeve farm accounts, inclosure and tithe papers, c.1830-40; Cheltenham poor law papers, mid. 19th cent.; agreements and correspondence of Cheltenham Turnpike Trust, 1820-75; business records of Cheltenham Assembly Rooms Co., 1870-1900.
Romney, Fraser & Ody: Tewkesbury deeds, 1550-1829, including Ordinances of Tailors' Guild, 1698; Twyning maps, 1713, 1829.
A. E. Smith & Son: Minchinhampton manor court minutes, 1843-1935; tithe apportionments and maps of Nailsworth area, 1835-54; deeds.
Winterbotham, Gurney & Co.: numerous deeds, etc., of Cheltenham and Winchcomb area and Alveston, 1577-1940; business records of John Lance & Co., of Cheltenham, drapers, Gloucestershire Cinemas Ltd., and Swansea Wagon Co. Ltd., 1866-1923.
Yearsley & Wadson: deeds of Forest of Dean area, 17-19th cents.; business records of Mitcheldean Brewery, late 19th cent. - 1923, and Forest of Dean Mining Co., 19th cent.; surgeon's log of England-Australia and whaling voyages, 1836-41.

Deeds:

- c.500 for many parishes, from c.1280, and Newland, 1220-1500 (184).

Official:

Lydney highway board papers, 19th cent.; Northleach police order book, 1840-1908; Tewkesbury R.S.A. and R.D.C. books, 1880-1909; Stroud and Coleford Nursing Assocs. reports and minutes, 1895-1957; National Health Executive Committee minutes, 1912-48; Thornbury Guardians' records, 1905-20; County Treasurer's ledgers, 1901-36 (136).

Parish:

Duntisbourne Abbots, Dymock, Quedgeley, Quenington, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Twynning; microfilms of 55 parish registers.

Parish Council: Ashchurch.

Charity: Bredon (Worcs.) papers, 1812-77.

Schools:

Evenlode school board minutes, 1899-1919; log books etc., of 12 schools.

Business:

Snowhill and Stanton farm accounts, 1795-1931; West County Breweries Co., Ltd., ledger, administrative and property records, 1822-1951, deeds (a few properties only), 1613-1898; Stroud undertaker's notebooks, 1885-1937; misc. papers of Nownham Gas Co., 1888-1916; shareholders' registers, etc., of Apperley, Curtis & Co., of Dudbridge, cloth mills, 1895-1933.

Maps:

Ashchurch inclosure, 1814; Aston Blank 1752, Forthampton 1731, Minsterworth 1757, Old and Little Sodbury 1795; W. Jersey (U.S.A.) 1753.

Miscellaneous:

Letters of A.W.Pugin and C. Hanson about Woodchester Park (Xerox copies), 1846; Winchcomb Museum, corresp. and papers, 1924-46; posters and records of Winchcomb societies, etc., 1815-1944.

NEW BOOKS IN GLOUCESTER CITY LIBRARIES

A Hundred Years of Presbyterianism: A history of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Cheltenham : By Mrs. F. W. Hart.

Offa's Dyke Long Distance Footpath : Beachley to St. Briavels.

Parish Church of St. Michael, Brimpsfield (Deanery of Bisley);
By R. F. Butler.

Gloucester Diocesan Yearbook 1966-7.

Port of Bristol Official Handbook 1967.

The King's England : Gloucestershire. New edition 1966:
By Arthur Nee.

Poems : By Beatrice Hobbs.

Good food from Gloucestershire : By Gloucestershire Federation
of Women's Institutes.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editor,

When the "Place Names of Gloucestershire" volumes were published three years ago, they contained noticeably few field names, presumably because little of the ground work of collecting them has been done. It was suggested at that time in the Bulletin that there was work here which could well be undertaken either by schools or by members of local societies; as a form of collecting it compares favourably with, for example, collecting aeroplanes or farm implements, requiring little over and above one large map and some sheets of paper, but headroom.

It would be interesting to know if anyone has made the attempt for any parish, and if so, what were their conclusions and their special "finds", and also whether the Local History Committee could provide any kind of help from the centre.

Elizabeth Vowles.

The Old Rectory,
Whaddon,
Glos.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Stonehenge Decoded: By Gerald Hawkins.

Stonehenge, that mighty megalithic monument on Salisbury Plain, has preserved its mystery through the ages and many attempts to solve it have been made from the days of Stukeley and John Wood down to Gerald Hawkins, the author of the latest attempt.

His "Stonehenge Decoded" is a worthwhile work in that he has presented in a reasonably readable form summaries of the conclusions of his predecessors in the subject.

His accounts of the legends which have attached themselves to the monument, of the various tribes of the earlier inhabitants of these islands in whose time the structure was built and rebuilt, are full of interest.

His description of the structure with the probable methods of its erection and the sources from which the materials used were obtained included much of the most up to date information available, and goes into a great amount of detail.

He adds a valuable chapter on other monuments of approximately the same period both in Britain and elsewhere.

The later portion of the book includes Professor Hawkins own theory that Stonehenge was erected to serve as a massive and accurate "computer" of astronomical phenomena. This is the most difficult part of the book, and is comprehensible only to those who well versed in astronomical and even mathematical arts.

That Stonehenge and certain other megalithic monuments have a seasonal significance cannot be denied. It was essential that our prehistoric forefathers had to have some form of calendar for agricultural if not religious purposes, but it is difficult to credit them with the knowledge and skill which Professor Hawkins would allow them in this particular instance. If they could do this why was not this skill displayed in other ways?

Professor Hawkins discards earlier theories on the grounds that they were based on outworn premises and inaccurate observation due to the lack of apparatus. He holds himself open to similar treatment in time to come when his new found love, the computer, has itself been superseded by methods hitherto unthought of.

Canon R. J. Mansfield.

Archaeology in Dean: By Cyril Hart. John Bellows Ltd. 42/-

Dr. Hart has performed a much needed service to all who are interested in the Forest of Dean, the least documented portion of Gloucestershire.

As a graceful tribute to the work of Dr. C. Scott-Garrett, he has collected under one cover all that is at present known of the ancient story of the Forest from an archaeological point of view.

It is to Scott-Garrett that we owe most of this knowledge. From his retirement in 1930 he devoted himself to raising to a scientific study the exploration of the "triangle between the Severn and the Wye" which had previously been the occupation of interested amateurs. He was not always right in his conclusions, who is? But the volume of the work which he undertook has produced a mass of information which will be invaluable to those who come after.

Dr. Hart has classified and collected this information from Scott-Garrett's personal records and has given us a masterly survey of the district from Palaeolithic days down to the time of the Norman occupation.

The book includes a comprehensive survey of the many earthworks which line the two rivers, and adequate space is given to the Roman occupation particularly to the almost unique Temple building in Lydney Park, the Dean road, constructed to carry the iron ore of the Dean to the vanished town of Ariconium, and to Scott-Garrett's own particular discovery, the "Chesters" villa at Woolaston.

"Archaeology in Dean" is profusely illustrated with some fine plates, figures and maps, and is certain to become an essential work of reference for all local historians.

Canon R. J. Mansfield.

Geology and the Severn Bridge : By William Dreghorn.

Teach Yourself Local Geology: Leckhampton Hill: By William Dreghorn.

(24 pages each; Enterprise Local Books, 2/6 each.)

The Leckhampton pamphlet is said to form part of a larger forthcoming work, Geological Excursions in and around Gloucestershire. The Severn Bridge pamphlet is subtitled 'Why the engineers chose this site; a scientific explanation for the layman', which does not prepare the reader for a fairly severe criticism of the geological assumptions

of the bridge-builders. Nor does it indicate that the author has used the opening of the Severn Bridge (though neither pamphlet bears a date), to justify a conducted tour in print of the exposed geology of the river-crossing. The Leckhampton pamphlet is a similar conducted tour of the Leckhampton and Salterley Grange quarries.

A great deal of information is crowded into the 24 pages of each pamphlet, and the author goes to some lengths to avoid technicalities, and to explain as he comes to them those that he cannot avoid. There are plenty of maps and sketches; they might, with little extra effort, have been more precisely drawn, and the maps do not always have a scale and a north point. There is indeed a general impression of scrappiness and lack of finish. The author's argument is not always well organised or easy to follow, but the pamphlets are the right sort, and the right size, to use in the open air. As geological guide-books to two particular localities, outlining practical lessons on the ground, they are most welcome.

Christopher Elrington.

The Coaching Days of England

The price of ten pounds puts this book beyond the purse of most people, but although it is not certain yet which, one of the Gloucester Libraries will almost certainly get it.

I can think of no better way of absorbing the history, atmosphere, literature, way of life and social aspects between 1750 and 1850 than by spending an hour or two with this magnificent volume. Apart from the excellent historical commentary by Antony Burgess, everything in the book, drawings, sketches, maps and reproductions are taken from artists during this period, and the excerpts are from the pens of such masters as James Boswell, Samuel Johnson, Fanny Burney, Washington Irving, Antony Young and the satirist "Nimrod".

The coloured prints, of which there are twenty four, range from the hilarious to the sadly moving, and each, if taken out for framing, could cost 30/-.

From the pictures and the excerpts one gets a vivid picture of the towns, villages and countryside of the period. Although coachmen ("coacheys") were the heroes of all the small boys of the day, who imitated their clothes and their swagger in the same way the cowboys are idolised today, coaching was by no means the romantic adventure that it is sometimes thought. Apart from the bumping and shaking, one could nearly suffocate inside or nearly die of exposure when riding on the top. The

coachmen regarded records of speed far more important than the comfort of passengers, who only had the few minutes it took to change horses to snatch food or a shave. There were highwaymen, the perils of ferries such as the one over the Severn, as well as overturning at full gallop. The horses, which always look so smart and fit in the pictures, had a short and brutish life, about three years being the limit for which they could stand the strain.

The book is also very revealing about social attitudes in an age when a marquis could drive his own passenger coach, and one of London's street cries was "Dirty butter for servants"!

It is hard to imagine how this book could have been produced, even at its present high price, if it had not been printed entirely in Italy.

M.M.

Eighteenth Century Views of Bristol and Bristolians: By Peter T. Marcy.

Professor Marcy's pamphlet is one more of the stimulating series published by the Bristol branch of the Historical Association. It is difficult to decide which aspect of it is the more interesting: the dynamic picture of a merchant and industrial city struggling out of the last of its mediaeval bonds, or the thoughtful curiosity of the travellers whose views he has collected. It is fortunate for us that the time which saw Bristol move out of its ancient position as the second port of the realm, cramped, dirty and therefore disorderly within out-worn boundaries, property and customs, and living on some declining industries, to that of small western sub-capital with new industry and pretensions to culture and elegance among its leading citizens, was also a great period for readable travel books. Professor Marcy has ransacked many, from Celia Fiennes onwards and emerged with a lively picture of the eighteenth century city.

This is of necessity a one sided view, an assortment of comment made by people of education to whom manufacture, progress of trade, social habit and amenities were important in the nation's economy and to their own interest and comfort. The one man who could have provided a picture of how the many lived and worked in the close streets by the river was too busy with souls to describe the conditions which caused the misery and apathy to the cure of which he devoted himself. John Wesley who visited Bristol regularly throughout the years of his Journal and must have been the terror of the nation's livery stables, who only on horseback had the leisure to observe and be moved by natural beauty, once on his feet again saw little to

record in the Journals but congregations; once, Professor Marcy catches him exasperated by West Country heaviness, and once, he rather unkindly writes to the Mayor objecting to the proposal to establish a theatre; a reminder that the Commonwealth was but a century behind.

This is a picture "as others see us", and, since the "others" were using the criteria of leisured people, free to travel, and were admittedly outside the magic circle, it is not very flattering to Bristolians absorbed in earning a living, but illuminating to those who try to visualize the city life of a transitional time. Pope was downright rude and Hutchinson saw the makings of an exclusive group like the merchants of his native Boston; to the Irish Gentleman one could retort that it reads not unlike the busiest of Ireland's cities.

Those who know their Bristol will be interested by the efforts which were made at the end of the century to provide for amusement and charmed by an American's description of Mr. Goldney's garden "well filled with orange and lemon trees etc" and grotto, to which a friend arranged his admission by ticket.

Garden-viewing, two hundred years ago, but the print of the Bath Road must be studied to comprehend with what intrepid curiosity the more distant expeditions were made.

Elizabeth Vowles.

I Remember - Travel and Transport in Gloucestershire Villages 1850-1950

It is pleasant to be able to give an enthusiastic welcome to the second pamphlet in the series "I Remember", published by the Gloucestershire Local History Committee from material compiled by the Federation of Women's Institutes. The Editor has used the opening of the new Severn Bridge to provide the theme. The previous pamphlet gave us a glimpse of the fascinating evidence the W.I. Village Histories have been able to unearth, and that promise is now fully confirmed. The present pamphlet takes a narrower and more manageable theme than its predecessor, and perhaps gains in coherence. The opening section, devoted to the river Severn, is an evocative description of the half-deserted riverside villages like Littleton and Minsterworth. The main impression from the pamphlet is of the rapidity of the changes that have taken place in village life: a period of little more than fifty years witnessed the coming of the railways, the bicycle, the motor-car and the motor-bus, and saw the elimination of the horse as the chief means of rural transport. Village communities, once almost totally dependent on their own entertainment, cut off from the world except through their carrier, are now bound into the rest of society through radio, television and easy travel facilities. The county W.I. is to be congratulated on rescuing so many telling examples of the old way of life while there was still time. One of the delights of the pamphlet is the quality of the photographs: if there are more of this standard available, one would like to see them gathered together for a public exhibition of country life.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS, LECTURE COURSES, MEETINGS ETC.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION VACATION SCHOOL.

The twenty-third session for revision courses in history will be held at the University of Kent at Canterbury from Monday, July 31st, to Thursday, August 10th, 1967. The Director is Mr. F.S.L. Lyons, the Professor of Modern History in the University of Kent.

There will be a choice of eleven Seminars, tours, and some interesting evening activities. Enrolment forms can be obtained from Dr. P.N. Brooks, Eliot College, University of Kent, Canterbury, and should be returned completed not later than May 1st.

COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.

Excavations by the Ministry of Public Building and Works of The Chancel of Grey Friars, Gloucester, from 1st May - 26th May.

Participants and spectators welcomed.

WEEKEND COURSE OF LOCAL HISTORICAL FIELDWORK.

Based on Oxenhall, near Newent - 20th/21st May, 1967.

Details from :- The Tutor, Brian S. Smith,
Coldharbour,
Oxenhall,
Newent.

(Tel: Newent 401)

ENGLISH HERALDIC CONGRESS.

Worcester College, Oxford - 11th - 15th September, 1967.

Details from :- The Heraldry Society,
59 Gordon Square,
London W.C.1.

BATH AND BRISTOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Meetings at Bristol 1967/8

October 26th A.J. Seltman Esq.: Coins of Frankish Greece

November 23rd Short Papers and Displays by Members

December 7th Dr. A.R. Cain: Coins of The Isle of Man

Tickets should be obtained from the Hon. Secretary or the Assistant Secretary, Miss D.M. Radway, 34 St. Peter's Road, by the Wednesday previous. Members may book for friends, and the money should be enclosed.

Coaches will leave Cirencester Parish Church promptly and should return between 7.30 and 8 p.m.

Members are advised to take their own refreshments.

EVENING CAR TRIPS

(For Members only (except by special invitation).)
Leave Parish Church at 5.45 p.m.

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| June 1st | Northleach Church (Members own contributions).
Guide :- W.I. Croome, Esq., C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. |
| July 26th | Barnsley Roman Villa
Director :- Dr. Graham Webster, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A. |

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

Monday, May 22nd - King's Head Ballroom - 7.30 p.m.

Visitors 8.15 p.m.

Speaker - The President, W.I. Croome, Esq.
Subject :- Cirencester's Past.

THE COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

List of 1967 Field Meetings.

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| May 5th | (i) Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagans Castle
(ii) Llandaff Cathedral |
| May 26th | (i) Westonbirt Arboretum
(ii) Doddington House |
| June 22nd | (i) Raglan Castle
(ii) Trelleck
(iii) Tintern |
| July 4th | Herefordshire School of Sculpture
(Revd. J. E. Gethyn Jones) |
| July 25th | (i) Barnsley Park (Roman Villa Excavation)
(ii) Southrop Church (or alternative)
(iii) Filkins Folk Museum |

- August 9th (i) Bloxham and Swalecliffe Churches
 (ii) Rousham House - Steeple Aston
- August 24th (i) Worcester Royal Porcelain Factory and Museum
 (ii) Worcester Cathedral
- September 9th Tour of the Mills of the Stroud Valley
- September 23rd (i) Avebury Museum
 (ii) Avebury Manor
 (iii) Malmesbury

FOREST OF DEAN LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Programme of Meetings for 1967

- May 6th All Day Tour. Welsh Castles -
 Cardiff and Castell Goch Ancient Castles
 made habitable.
- June 3rd "Claverdon Manor". Over the Severn Bridge
 to the American Museum in Britain.
- July 1st "Tretower". A mediaeval house and a ruined
 fortress in the Black Mountains.
- August If convenient, an Evening Excursion will be
 arranged.
- September 2nd "Hidcote". A Beauty Spot in the North Cotswolds.
- October 7th "The Chairman's Choice". A talk selected by
 the retiring Chairman followed by the
 Annual General Meeting (2.30 p.m.)
- November 4th "Our Inheritance". Notable Churches and other
 Gloucestershire treasures - Canon Mansfield.
- December 2nd "A selected subject" - Mr. Clissold.

Meetings are at 3 p.m. on the first Saturday of each month unless otherwise stated, the place of meeting being indicated in the monthly circular. Occasional meetings will be announced from time to time.

WOTTON - UNDER - EDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Proposed Programme of Summer Esxursions

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|----------------|---|
| April 26th | An evening visit to Arlington Mill, Bibury. The 17th century mill, now a museum, contains old machinery, a show of country crafts and bygones, and a contemporary Art Exhibition. |
| May 31st | A Tour of Famous Cotswold Villages (Evening) |
| June 28th | A half-day excursion - to Hereford, visiting the Cathedral, then through Ross and Wye Valley, over the Severn Bridge to Aust and home. |
| July 26th | Sudeley Castle, Winchcombe (Evening) |
| August 16th | A half-day excursion to Avebury, visiting Avebury Manor, the Church etc. |
| August 30th | An evening visit to Malvern, visiting the Priory. |
| September 13th | Little Sodbury Manor (Evening). |

N.B. Evening excursions start from Bear Street at 6 p.m.,
afternoon excursions at 1.30 p.m.
