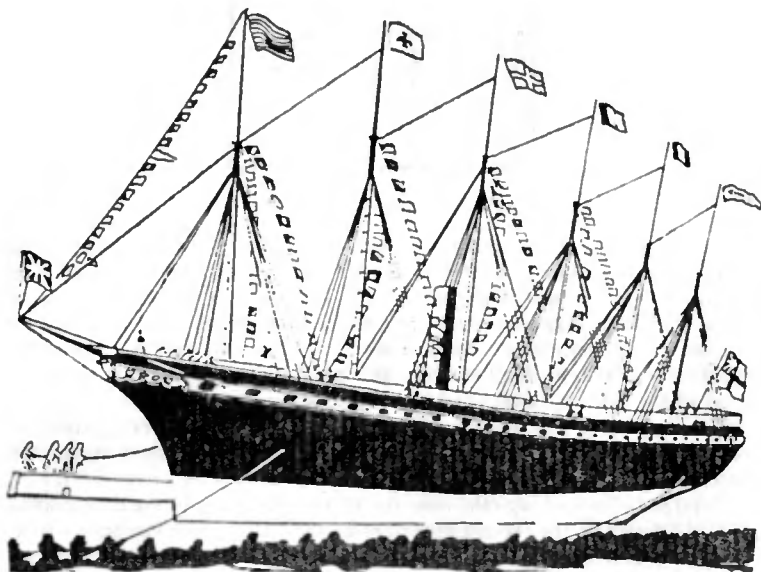


GLoucestershire COMMUNITY COUNCIL

LOCAL HISTORY BULLETIN

Autumn, 1970—No. 22



S.S. Great Britain

Built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel at Wapping Dry Dock in Bristol and floated on 19th July, 1843. She returned to her Bristol home for refitting on 4th July, 1970.

*Brunel Society and drawn by Philip Lambert,
College of Art and Design, Gloucester.*

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EDITORIAL

IT HAS BEEN a most interesting summer and autumn. The Exhibition "The History of Gloucester" mounted by the City Library and the Gloucestershire Records Office has proved a great success. The dig at Crickley Hill revealed fascinating relics of an iron-age fortress, and I am hoping to have an article on it in the next edition. Most exciting of all Brunel's iron ship, the "Great Britain", made her epic return from the Falkland Islands to her original dock in Bristol from which she was floated in 1843. Anyone who has not seen her should make a point of going. There is a queue, but you can have refreshments while you wait. One day, we hope, she can be restored to her former glory as depicted on our cover.

Next year Tewkesbury celebrates the 850th anniversary of the consecration of the Abbey and the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Tewkesbury. It is, therefore, most timely and pleasing to include Mrs Winkless' article on the Tewkesbury Founders' Book. This beautiful town, now mercifully bye-passed by the M.5, was visited this summer by more than thirty members and friends of the Essex Architectural Research Society. As well as the architectural delights of Tewkesbury, the party visited many small traditional houses, one of them my own, listed at Fielden House, but not normally open to the public. I have included a few brief notes on these as they can sometimes be viewed with prior permission and have much to commend them.

MERCEDES MACKAY, *Editor.*

EXCAVATIONS AT BERKELEY STREET, GLOUCESTER

THE SITE of the proposed G.P.O. Telephone Exchange extension is close to the historic centre of Gloucester and, as excavation showed, had many of the characteristics of other archaeological sites near the city centre. It was a unique site because excavation was able to take place uninterruptedly for a full year. The time available for excavations in Gloucester only too often proves to be a depressingly small fraction of what is required to unravel the complexities of the city's long occupation.

The excavation finally revealed the exact line of the Roman fortress and city's W. defences. Remains of successive ramparts, the city wall and an interval tower were found on the W. part of the site adjacent to Berkeley Street. The wall evidently runs to the E. of its previously supposed line, under Berkeley Street itself. It entered the site at the junction with Longsmith Street where the old County Library projected westwards.

Within the site the *intervallum* road ran parallel to the rampart and wall and was fronted on its E. side by a succession of buildings belonging first to the fortress and then to successive stages of the Roman *colonia*. Enough of the timber buildings of the fortress was excavated to enable them to be reliably interpreted as the centurions' quarters at the end of two barrack blocks. One centurion's house was completely excavated, revealing a layout of rooms which can be seen in stone, for example, at Caerleon. Finds of coins further confirm the recently obtained evidence that the fortress is of Flavian date (its construction is at the moment put at 66 A.D. or later) and not the previously supposed 49 A.D. creation of Ostorius Scapula.

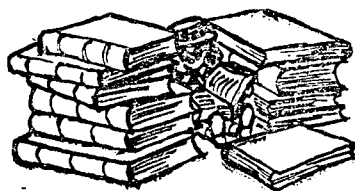
The distinctively military layout of the fortress buildings was copied in the next period when timber buildings with stone-based external walls were constructed. Coin evidence dates this period to 87 A.D. or later and makes it tempting to connect it with the foundation of the Nervan *colonia* in 96-98 A.D. Within the next fifty years most of the site underwent two successive rebuildings, the second of which was, over most of the area, a single elaborate masonry building. This consisted of a square paved courtyard flanked by four wings. Within the courtyard was a stone water cistern and the foundations possibly of a fountain; facing the courtyard opposite the entrance from the street was a large room containing a mosaic floor. Unfortunately it was not possible to excavate the whole of this building but, on present evidence, it appears to have been a substantial town house. Surprisingly, it was demolished within a generation or two of its construction and for the rest of the Roman period the site was largely open ground. This may point to a connexion with the renewed activity on the defences in the late second and third centuries, the ground close to the rear of the rampart being deliberately kept clear.

Though some evidence was obtained of occupation on the site in the Dark Ages, it was very fragmentary because of extensive later disturbance and few conclusions can be drawn from it. The highlight of the excavation was perhaps the discovery that, from the late Saxon period until the 14th century, a lost length of lane or street crossed the site. The exact character of this could not be established because of later disturbance but its line is a westwards continuation of Cross Keys Lane (Medieval Scrudlane). Ten buildings which fronted it and ranged in date from the late 11th to the 14th century were wholly or partly excavated. The earliest of these included a 2½ metre square "cellar-pit", comparable to those found in contemporary contexts in other towns such as Oxford, and a rather larger 5½ x 4½ m. building with a sunken floor and walls set on timber sleeper beams and posts. In the mid/late 12th century three fairly substantial stone structures were built. Two of these were subsequently enlarged in

the 13th century. There were, in fact, all the signs of increasing prosperity as far as the 13th century, but whether this and the stone buildings were common in Gloucester at that time or peculiar to this small area must await future excavations.

From the 14th century onwards the archaeological record is only patchy as the building lines all followed the present street frontages where recent cellars have destroyed most of the Medieval levels. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to relate the archaeological discoveries to documentary evidence and that documentation may fill the gaps left by archaeology about the more recent history of the site.

H. R. HURST.



EXHIBITION OF CITY AND COUNTY RECORDS

THE EXHIBITION of city and county records recently on show at the City Museum and Art Gallery attracted 11,207 visitors. 87 parties (2,770 students) took advantage of the guided lecture-tours. Of these, 40 groups (750 students) were from schools and colleges in the Gloucester area, and 47 (2,020 students) from the county. One school alone sent over 400 pupils. The area represented ranged from Yate, Chipping Sodbury, Mangotsfield and Thornbury in the south of the county to Lydney and Ruardean in the west and Northleach in the east.

It was clear that the subject had a wide appeal and relevance to studies. Several schools, particularly in the south of the county, mentioned in booking that they were working on specific Gloucestershire topics. At a senior level, too, there was evidently a keen awareness of the part local history could play in illustrating or explaining wider issues. In fact of the total student visitors, only about 250 were of primary school age; and of the seniors, possibly a third were post 'O' level, further education or training college students. In addition, a number of schools made extended visits to the City Museum generally, or to Bishop Hooper's Lodging to study further aspects of local life and history.

J. N. TAYLOR.

SMALL HISTORIC HOUSES

(1) **Corse Court** — Corse. A timber-framed manor house with a hall-range, and a cross-wing at right angles to it. The hall range has cruck roof trusses; the hall itself, originally open from ground to roof and with an open hearth, is of two bays, and there is a third bay, perhaps pantry and buttery(?) at the lower end. All this is probably early 15th century.

(2) **Gardiners Farmhouse** — Sandhurst. Three remarkably preserved 14th century cruck trusses — probably built as Yeoman's house.

(3) **Home Farm and Eight Gables, Dowdeswell.**

Both at present being restored very carefully. Home Farm seems to have begun as a modest late-16th century house of two storeys with the usual mullioned windows, to which was added in the early 17th century an imposing, square gabled block with excellent fireplaces and other details. Only a few yards away is the square house called Eight Gables (it has two on each side) with a notably mid-17th century stair in the wide entrance passage; and nearly all the original internal divisions of timber survive complete.

(4) **Cromwell House, Naunton.**

A complicated stone building of typical gabled Cotswold appearance; it seems to have begun in the late 16th century as a small house of two-room plan; to which was added, perhaps in the early 18th century, a longer back wing; subsequently another range of rooms was added parallel to the back wing. An astonishingly complicated house for its fairly modest size.

(5) **Chartist Settlement at Snigs End.** Remarkable group of smallholdings, initiated by Feargus O'Connor; the single-storey houses are interesting as representing what was thought to be a quite good standard of accommodation for the smallholder and his, no doubt, large family.

(6) **Frocester, the great Tithe Barn, built c. 1284;** one of the finest of its kind in the country. Samples of its timbers have been taken for radiocarbon (C14) dating at the University of California, Los Angeles, in order to establish how many of the base-cruck roof trusses (all of which follow the original *design*) are actually original.

(7) **Wauswell Court, Berkeley.**

The late 15th century stone manorial hall, with fine timber roof.

(8) **Fieldhouse, Awre.**

A fairly plain exterior, the principal feature being a gabled timber-framed wing; but the plain white-washed front in fact conceals another 15th century cruck hall, and behind it was added, in the late 16th century, a wing which must have superseded the old part as the principal living quarters.

QUARRIES, MINES AND STONE PITS IN THE PARISH OF CHIPPING CAMPDEN

ALTHOUGH THE QUARRIES and mines in this area are not so well known as the quarry at Taynton and the mines at Upton near Burford, they must have been of great local importance. In 'Old Cotswold' Edith Brill devotes a chapter to the subject of the latter quarry and mines and another to the local masons, and stone from these places was used as far afield as Oxford and London.

In the days when transport of heavy material such as stone was such a problem, stone must have been quarried or mined as close as possible to building sites and we can say with certainty that the stone for Chipping Campden church and the fine houses in the town was quarried or mined locally.

The north Cotswolds are capped by a deep layer of fine oolite. Below is a layer of clay and the water oozes through the limestone and seeps out along the hillsides forming springs and water trickles down the slopes where sedges grow. I live at Broad Campden in Sedgecombe House, the hill above is called Sedgecombe Hill, and on the top is Sedgecombe Farm. Below the clay belt is another layer of limestone of inferior quality, and here are the pits from which stone was obtained for building walls and surfacing the roads.

The two most important quarries and mines are at the level of 850 feet, on either side of B 4081 on Westington Hill.

The great town quarry and mine was the one north west of the road, and known to-day as Strange's quarry. Mr Strange, at the age of 78, still works it.



The mine still exists but is no longer worked. The first reference to the quarry, although it must be at least 600 years old, is to the fact that it was leased on 5th September, 1719 by the Lord of the Manor to Thomas Woodward for the lives of the lessee and his wife Mary and his son Robert. Thomas Woodward, described as mason and builder and lessee of Westington quarry, died in 1748. Under the Enclosure Award of 1799 it was part of the property allotted to Gerard Noel, Esq., Lord of the Manor, and was then known as Sernal's quarry, as the quarries always took the names of those who worked

them. The name is perpetuated in Sernal Plantation at the rear of the quarry.

Mr Strange was hard at work on stone for the restoration of Chipping Campden church when I was up there the other day, and he allowed Sam Hope, who was born in Broad Campden, and myself to explore the mine. The main working, along which there is a line for the trucks, extends for perhaps 700 yards, with another long tunnel to the right to an entrance now blocked up.

There are many off-shoots to right and left. In the main, the roof is supported by columns of stone left standing, and supports of wood slanting from near the top of the walls to the roof. All of these seemed rotten and many had fallen down. Black powder marks on the stone work showed where blasting had taken place. There were still several old trucks on the metal lines, one tipped on end by a fall of rock. It is difficult to say how dangerous it is, but Mr Strange insisted that we entered at our own risk. There used to be a memorial stone to George Trapp of Broad Campden, who was killed there, but the stone disintegrated and is no longer to be seen. Horses dragged the trucks, and all the work was carried out by the light of candles. It was a relief to come out from the damp and gloom into the sunlight, and visit the face of the quarry where only one man was at work.

There is no plan of the workings nor of the underground tunnelling of the other big quarry and mine, now disused with the mine blocked up, across the road on the left of the entrance to Lapstone Farm. This land was allotted to Edward Cotterell under the Enclosure Award, but the land passed to Lord Northwick in 1868 from J. R. Griffiths who bought the farm in 1850. Lord Northwick ordered the mine to be closed as he was afraid that the farm house would be undermined. There is very little written evidence available about any of the quarries and mines, but we know that William and Robert Cotterell let this to William and Thomas Freeman of Chipping Campden, 31st December, 1823. From them it passed to John and Peter Haines, and on 27th January, 1858, to W. Eden.

As there are so few records and no plans of the old mines, it is impossible to know to what extent the upper oolite is honey-combed with underground workings. But that they are sometimes only a short distance below the surface was brought home to Sam Hope and myself when we were walking the fields on Campden Hill Farm where he was born, to check the field names. We saw an oil drum in a field of barley. We walked over to it and found that it had been placed to mark a fall into an old mine working. We could see the passages stretching out below, so a week or two later we went up with ladder, rope, crash helmet, and torch to explore. Unfortunately there had been a further fall in the meantime and we could only get down into the hole, the passages having become blocked. On the same line NE and SW, were marked depressions in the ground about 300 yards away. It transpired that there had been a big area of fall to the SW, and tons of rubble had been used to fill the resulting hole.

At the corner of several fields on Campden Hill and Lapstone Farms are old quarries opened up to get stone to build the walls after the Enclosure Act. These are now covered with trees and bushes, and have become miniature nature reserves. Under this act, public stone pits were also awarded and there are four in my village of Broad Campden, still easy to find, one in the attractively named field, Jewell's Knap.

Although all the quarries, mines, and stone pits, except the great Westington or Strange quarry, are closed, it is satisfying to know that stone from that quarry is to-day being worked to repair the stone work of the church, almost certainly stone from the very same quarry that was used to build the church some 500 years ago. Mr Strange has worked the quarry since 1933. Previously it was worked by a man called Guyser for Campden Quarries Ltd. Before that the Potters worked it, and they bought it from the Gainsborough family, the great landowners in the Chipping Campden district until the 1920's.

J. P. NELSON.



EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GLOUCESTERSHIRE INNS

IN 1393 RICHARD III had compelled publicans to exhibit inn signs and, at that time, if a new brew was offered for sale, an ale garland was hung out to indicate a need for the services of the ale taster. This gentleman was chosen annually in the Court Leet of the Manor, or by the civic authority. By an Act of 1552 (5 and 6 Edward VI c 25) the Justices of the Peace were authorised to license at their discretion, persons in each county or borough who alone were to exercise the trade of keeping an alehouse. Originally these licenses were granted at any time by two Justices of the Peace meeting together for this purpose. In 1729 (2 George II c 28) Brewster Sessions were instituted. These were held each September for the granting of licences. Conditions of holding licences were left to the discretion of the local Justices — they usually followed the pattern set out in a Royal Proclamation of 1618 ordering, for instance, closure during Divine Service on Sundays.

At these Sessions the publicans were obliged to deposit £10 as a recognisance for good behaviour and a further recognisance of £10 from a fellow citizen.

Perusal of the ale house recognisance for Painswick in 1755 shows that in most cases the publicans stood surety for each other.



The Blathwayt papers (D1799. X12. X.13) contain presentments to William Blathwayt during the years 1734-41, and there are several relating to the local ale houses. Selling ale without licence was the commonest complaint — in 1734 Reuben Moreman was fined 20/- for selling beer and ale without a licence, and if he refused to pay, goods were to be taken in default. A more serious view was taken of William Burnett's refusal to pay a fine for selling spirituous

liquors without licence — he was committed on January 30th, 1740 to the House of Correction at Lawfords Gate to "endure hard labour for the space of two months and before discharge to be stripped naked from the middle upwards and be whipped until his body be bloody." The publicans were not always the sinners, for in 1740 Jonathon Brinkworth had to send for the Petty Constable to have John Price ejected from his house for "several outrages".

The quarter Session presentments for 1733-40 show some of the local restrictions imposed on publicans. The most common complaint was the selling of ale during Divine Service, or suffering drunkenness on the premises on the Sabbath. In Dursley the publican of the "Prince's Head" was returned "for that he suffered card playing in his said house at unreasonable hours and doth still continue that and like and illegal practices notwithstanding he has been frequently reprehended and forbidden by us." Skittle alleys and gaming on the premises were also forbidden. These presentments were most commonly made by the Petty Constable, who probably suffered much in the execution of his duties of measuring the standards and suppressing disorders. On January 13th, 1737 such a sufferer presented "Walter Huntley for keeping a disorderly house and for aiding and assisting the vile persons harbouring in his House to beat and abuse me in the execution of my office."

The records of Thomas Kemble, High Sheriff in 1753 contain a set of bills relative to his expenses at the Bell Inn, Gloucester and the Talbot (now the Dog Inn) at Over during the Assizes of that year and show clearly the prices prevalent at that time.

March 31st, 1753

Wine and casks	..	..	..	..	..	17.00
Beer ale cyder etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2. 2. 6
Horses and Hay	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0

£3. 2. 6

March 31st — April 6th, 1753

12 Mens eating and liquor at 2/6/day for 6 days	9. 0. 0
Hay for 9 horses for 5 nights	1. 2. 6
Hay for 3 horses on the 5th	1. 6
3 Mens eating and liquor the 6th	2. 6

£10. 6. 6

At the Bell Inn on the night of March 31st the Sheriff incurred the following expenses during a dinner —

A Hundred Gentlemen eating	15. 0. 0
Ten Servants suppers	5. 0
Beer	10. 0

At the same time he purchased five dozen of wine at a cost of £6. 0. 0. — two were gifts to the Judges, two were sent to Over and one went to the Marshall and Clerk of the Assizes.

I had hoped to show the distribution of inns in Gloucestershire in the mid 18th century, but unfortunately there are only records available for the Hundred of Bisley, and the area around Chipping Sodbury. In 1740 Chipping Sodbury was a flourishing market that had eighteen licensed houses, while in 1755 the parish of Painswick had fourteen inns and alehouses.

A. BAILEY.



THE TEWKESBURY FOUNDERS' BOOK

IN 1971 TEWKESBURY plans to celebrate the 850th anniversary of the consecration of the Abbey and the 500th anniversary of the Battle of Tewkesbury.

The Bodleian Library has produced for the occasion a 35 mm. colour film-strip of the so-called Tewkesbury Founders' Book, a late 15th century manuscript which still bears the shelf-mark and number indicating its exact place in the Abbey Treasury where it was housed. The twenty-two frames of the filmstrip provide a pictorial record of the patrons and benefactors of the Abbey from its earliest days to the end of the 15th century. Each patron and benefactor is represented by a painted portrait, in 15th century costume, together with shields bearing the arms attributed to him and indicating family alliances and connections. In most cases a frame consists of a page of the manuscript, some-

times entirely filled by a portrait of the benefactor, surmounted by a scroll giving his name and rank and accompanied by his arms; in other cases a portrait takes up half a page and a section of the text is included, frequently illustrated by armorial shields. The quality of the photography in colour and detail is excellent.

The earliest section of the book covers the period of some three hundred years, from the foundation of the first monastic settlement to the Norman conquest, and it includes portraits of Oddo and Doddo, the reputed founders



(confused in the text with Odda of Deerhurst); Hugh, “a great Duke of the Marches” (Mercia?) and Haylward Meaux (“a noble knight of royal parentage”) shown with his wife Algiva. Several of the early figures in the Founders’ Book carry models of their foundations and these include: Tewkesbury itself, Cranborne, S. James’s Priory, Bristol, and Goldcliff in Monmouthshire.

Robert son of Haimon (Fitzhamon) who built the Norman Abbey we know today is shown (frame 5) with Sybil, his wife, sharing between them a party-recognisable model of Tewkesbury Abbey. The rest of the book traces the descendants of Fitzhamon (although sometimes through

the female line) introducing the great Marcher families — the de Clares, Despencers and the Beauchamps. The last figure (frame 22) is that of Richard Nevill, the King-Maker. The complicated family connections of these great dynasties is shown in the quartering of their arms in the shields arranged around their portraits, or in the text. The filmstrip is completed by elaborate shields showing the arms of the youthful Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI (frame 23) who died at Tewkesbury in 1471 and George, Duke of Clarence and Edward his son (frame 24). The final frame (25) gives a pictorial “dictionary” explaining the quarterings of these shields.

The witness of the Founders’ Book can be confirmed by memorials in Tewkesbury Abbey. Fitzhamon’s body now lies in the Founder’s chapel (to which its removal is mentioned in the text). The modern commemorative tablets mark the places where the remains of many of the de Clares still rest (and indeed were found during the restoration of the Abbey). The brass tablet to the third Gilbert de Clare, who died at Bannockburn, shows an inverted torch indicating the end of the male line — just as it does in his hand in the Founders’ Book (frame 11), and also in a fragment of a coloured statue now in the Abbey museum. The magnificent medieval tombs of the de Clares have perished, but the text tells us that Richard de Clares’ wife “greatly ornamented his tomb with gold and silver and precious stones and placed thereon the sword and spurs he wore when alive.”

But it is the Despencer and Beauchamp tombs which are the most fascinating. Hugh II le Despencer (shown in the Founders' Book frame 12) as a wistful, youthful figure with his hawk on his gloved wrist) was, the text tells us, "Lord Chamberlain to King Edward of Carnarvon" and our mind is drawn to Berkeley Castle and then relentlessly on to Gloucester Cathedral, where Hugh's royal master rests under a delicate forest of pinnacles in his shrine-like tomb. Hugh himself was "basely, treacherously and barbarously hanged, drawn and quartered at Hereford . . . and it was a long time before his body was buried in the church of Tewkesbury."

The portrait of Hugh III le Despencer (frame 14) stands with almost nautical stance as befits a man "stout in war . . . who broke the boom at Sluys". His effigy in alabaster, and that of his wife, remain to be studied in the Abbey; his body, still wrapped in lead was seen when the tomb was examined in 1875. Edward Lord Despencer, a knight of the Garter, lies in the magnificent Trinity Chapel, while his striking kneeling effigy still gazes open-eyed towards the altar from its lofty position on the chantry roof. In the Founders' Book (frame 14) he also is armed and holds aloft his sword.

Isabella Despencer (who is shown twice in the Book), built a magnificent chapel for her first husband who died in the French wars. The Founders' Book shows his young widow, with flowing red hair, kneeling in an architectural framework reminiscent of the Beauchamp chapel, while the shields in the Founders' book are echoed in the shields which decorate the chapel, where her name is still clear on the inscription. It is moving to know that her body was uncovered in the last century and her bright auburn hair was clearly visible. (Isabella appears in frames 18 and 21; her two husbands appear in frames 19 and 20).

The Founders' Book then leads us to the Abbey and the Abbey sends us back again to the Founders' Book. Gilbert de Clare, "cognomine Rufus" says his memorial tablet, and sure enough the Book shows him (frame 11) not only with bright red hair but with a ruddy complexion also.

There are no portraits of Edward Prince of Wales or George Duke of Clarence in the Founders' Book, although each is given a page for his elaborate armorial shield. In the Abbey the young Lancastrian Prince sleeps under the tower ceiling ringed with Yorkist suns. The vault of the unfortunate Clarence lies behind the high altar, and a skull said to be his is still shown.

This filmstrip of the Founders' Book can lead an enthusiastic student (who is prepared to take time and trouble) from modern history textbooks to medieval chronicles to trace the deeds of those recorded in the book. Among the founders are Robert, Earl of Gloucester, whose forces were engaged in many local skirmishes on behalf of his unlovable step-sister Matilda; men who fought against King John (himself once a patron of the Abbey (frame 8)) and who added their seals to Magna Carta; a hero of Bannockburn, and several knights who held high command in the great battles of the Hundred Years' War.

D. WINKLESS.

NOTE: Cheltenham Committee for Education sponsored the making of the filmstrip and a copy is available for loan by teachers from Cheltenham Museum. Those wishing to buy their own copy should write to:

DR. W. O. HASSALL, The Bodleian Library, OXFORD.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCHES OF BRISTOL

Dr. M. O. Smith, Bristol Historical Association, No. 24

"THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCHES of Bristol" is really an architectural handbook and a stimulating one, which has determined at any rate one reader to make a round of the Bristol Churches trying to see what she is looking at.

The ways of looking at church architecture are many; the viewer can be a superficial secker of atmosphere, or a kind of bargain hunter looking for curiosities, both taking the fundamental of structure for granted; it is possible dutifully to ambulate, identifying E. E. and Dec. and Perp. with a glazed eye which misses what they have to tell. Dr. Smith makes the art historian's approach, to a limited district in which there are an unusual number of buildings having essential factors in common; they are churches, mainly parochial, with visible remains characteristic of the phases of mediaeval architecture, among which the Cathedral sets the standard. Bristol seems to offer an ideal field for this kind of study. The area is compact, and it was open, by way of Wells and Gloucester, to the influence of two distinct centres of building development and stone masonry, while the flourishing port brought in the wider contacts and opportunities of water transport. Under Dr. Smith's detailed guidance E. E. and Dec. and Perp. in Bristol take on life and humanity; it becomes possible to understand from the visible evidence how the buildings and a local style grew round the contemporary problems of construction. This can only be done by careful observation and comparison between churches, and with strenuous mental exercise, but is by that much more fruitful than the study of a single church.

In a modern church the personal signature can often be traced: Comper's strawberry in the corner of a pane of stained glass, the woodcarver's mouse; and the personal style of the post Reformation great is recognisable: a Wren church, a Reynolds window, Burne Jones' unmistakable figures, the space and delicacy of Hutton's engraved glass; but to us, the distance in time, method, outlook make the mediaeval church impersonal as a work of art, and, rare documents apart, clues must be sought with the detective's eye; Maufe left his signature on a stone in Guildford Cathedral but the chances are that, when Guildford achieves its seventh century, the only visible signature may be that of his style upon the whole building. It is not often that the ring of a tool from modern scaffolding in the vaulting of a cathedral nave can create a faint vision of the masons who first shaped it, and more practical guides to the imagination are needed.

This is not an easy pamphlet for raising quick enthusiasm, but it could well suggest a fruitful method of study to those who like to lead others in the enjoyment and understanding of mediaeval architecture; worked out in a highly simplified form over a familiar area, it should also appeal to the quick eyes and critical faculty of school children as a means of looking at buildings in an active fashion.

E. VOWLES.

Editor's Note: In view of the great interest in the "Great Britain" steamship (see cover) and in the hoped-for cover illustration for the Spring '71 Bulletin, I include here brief reviews on three books being published shortly by David & Charles.



A TREATISE ON THE STEAM ENGINE

Vol. 1, Historical, Practical and Descriptive (1827)

John Farey

THIS IS AN account, first published in 1827, of the invention and development of the steam engine and of its impact on the British economy over a 100 year period. The 'practical and descriptive' sections are designed as a course of instruction for professional students and as a manual for practising engineers.

John Farey was fortunate in having collected, from the earliest stages of his career, the detailed information necessary to such a study. His personal acquaintance with Watt, Woolf and others enabled him to gain an especially intimate knowledge of the design and application of a new technology.

In addition to covering contemporary mathematics and mechanical knowledge relevant to steam engines, he gives a comprehensive summary of the engineering practice of his time. A great deal of incidental detail is given, including descriptions of the manufacture of iron and the early application of the slide-rule as a calculating device. The whole is well illustrated with reproductions of twenty-five engraved plates, and many text figures.

David & Charles Reprints, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{8}$ in. Illustrated, 126s.

Of related interest: *Early Stationary Steam Engines in America*, 60s.

FOWLER STEAM ROAD VEHICLES

Catalogue and Working Instructions

THIS BOOK, WITH an introduction by W. J. Hughes, is a reprint under one cover of three catalogues, plus a handbook of working instructions, all issued originally by the world-famous firm of John Fowler & Co. (Leeds) Ltd, in the late 1920s.

The Steam Road Tractor catalogue includes the full range of seven vehicles, the second catalogue features the General Purpose Traction Engine, and the third is of the Fowler Patent Steam Wagon. The final handbook is one which was sent out with every Fowler traction engine and steam-roller.

David & Charles Reprints, 7½ x 4¾ in. Illustrated, 35s.

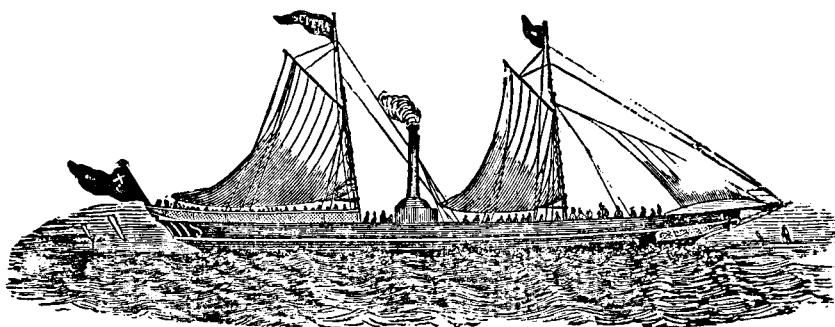
STEAM AT SEA

A History of Steam Navigation

K. T. Rowland

THE BOOK DESCRIBES the development of steam navigation from the end of the eighteenth century to the present day. The work of the early pioneers in Britain, France and the USA is recorded and the origins of the British marine engineering industry are traced. A chronological account is given of the use of steam for main and auxiliary purposes in both naval and merchant vessels, which culminated in the final eclipse of sail towards the end of the nineteenth century. An account is given of decisive inventions, such as the compound engine, water-tube boilers, and finally the turbine.

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**THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION —
CHELTENHAM AND GLOUCESTER BRANCH**

Programme for the 1970—1971 session. All meetings at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, at the Art Gallery, Cheltenham. Professor C. M. MacInnes, Bristol University: Bristol and the Slave Trade.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, at rear of Art Gallery, Cheltenham (Old Bakery). Roger Pringle, M.A., Shakespeare Birthday Trust, Stratford-upon-Avon: William Shakespeare (Illustrated).

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15TH, at the Art Gallery, Cheltenham. Professor Glanmor Williams, University College, Swansea: Martin Luther.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH, at rear of Art Gallery, Cheltenham (Old Bakery). Professor J. R. Vincent, Bristol University: Democracy in Britain, 1860-1930.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12TH, at the Art Gallery, Cheltenham. Professor H. R. Loyn, University College, Cardiff: Bayeux Tapestry (Illustrated).

GLOUCESTER MEETING — FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, at Gloucestershire College of Education, Oxstalls Lane. Professor W. H. B. Court, Birmingham University: The First World War in British History.

COTTESWOLD NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB

Winter Programme — Session 1970-71

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH — Mrs Champion: Excavations at Leckhampton.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH — Miss J. M. West: Some Memories of the Woollen Industry in the Golden Valley and District.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH — Rev. Canon R. E. Grice-Hutchinson: A Field Meeting 120 years ago.

JANUARY 19TH OR 26TH, 1971: ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH — J. Neufville Taylor, Esq.: Fishing on the Severn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH — Peter Falconer, Esq.: Development of existing Towns and Villages.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8TH — Henry Hurst, Esq.: Excavations in Gloucester.