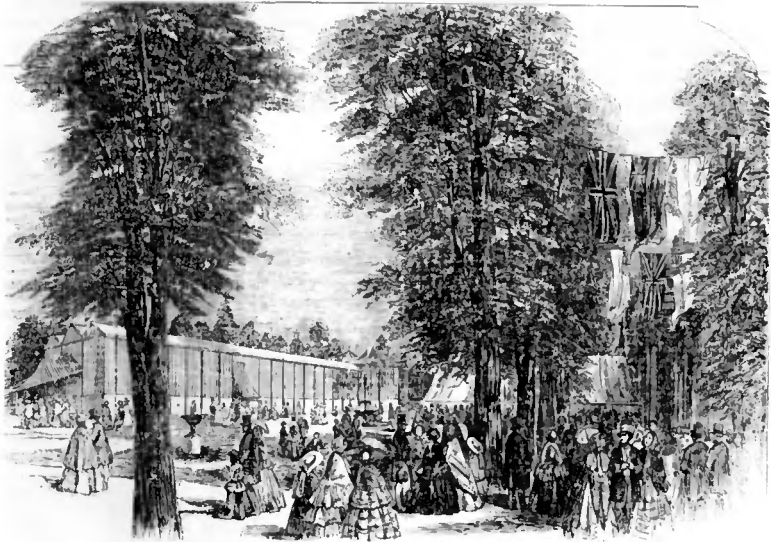


GLOUCESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

# Local History Bulletin

AUTUMN 1979 — No. 40



## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
EDITORIAL .. .. .	2
THE CHELTENHAM CONNECTION — <i>G.V.S.</i> .. .. .	2
CHELTENHAM EXHIBITION OF 1854 — <i>B. Rawes</i> .. .. .	3
BANKING IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE — <i>A. Foster</i> .. .. .	6
SHIRERS AND LANCES — <i>R. Beacham</i> .. .. .	8
NEWNHAM PARISH MAGAZINE 1881-1890 — <i>J. Kerr</i> .. .. .	9
BANKRUPTCY AT THE BULL .. .. .	12
GLOUCESTERSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY .. .. .	16
STROUD SCHOOL OF ART — <i>J. C. Sollars</i> .. .. .	20
OUR SPEAKER FOR TONIGHT — <i>E.L.</i> .. .. .	21
INDEX, ISSUES 1—39 .. .. .	23



## EDITORIAL

IN PREVIOUS EDITIONS of the Bulletin it has been the practise to include "items of interest", "books noted", "future events" etc., etc. However, this has meant less space for contributions. So the Local History Committee are now working on the production of a twice-yearly issue of a Newsletter that will include all the minutiae that took so much space in the Bulletin. This Newsletter will be edited by Dr. Steven Blake and it is hoped to have the first edition out around Springtime 1980.

I feel it only fair to warn our readers that it will be necessary in 1980 to increase our subscription rates from the present 50p per annum. The Committee are looking at various ways by which economies may be effected in order to keep the inevitable increase to as low a figure as possible.

You will notice that this edition includes an index. We are indebted to Mrs Jill Voyce of the Gloucester Reference Library for her efforts in the compilation of this index.

GRAHAM J. STOCKHAM.

## COVER ILLUSTRATION

*Opening of the Crystal Palace in the Royal Old  
Wells Gardens, Cheltenham.*

## THE CHELTENHAM CONNECTION

I LIVED FOR many years in Ayrshire where one could not avoid, and indeed who would wish to, the tremendous interest expressed almost daily in the life and works of Robert Burns. Visiting the area on holiday recently I naturally had to visit the newly created "Land O'Burns Centre" at Alloway. There, as an item for sale, was a copy of the Family Tree of Robert Burns and Jean Armour. To my surprise I noticed that there was a local connection in as much that their grand-daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, was married in Cheltenham in 1847 to Dr. Berkeley Westropp Hutchison. Their daughter, Margaret Constance Burns Hutchinson (note change of spelling) was born at Mossgiel, Australia but would appear to have died in Cheltenham. I understand that she was buried in Charlton Kings Churchyard.

Looking through our new index I find no reference to any article on this connection between Cheltenham and Robert Burns. Perhaps someone reading this may have already carried out some research and, if so, would like to contribute a follow up article.

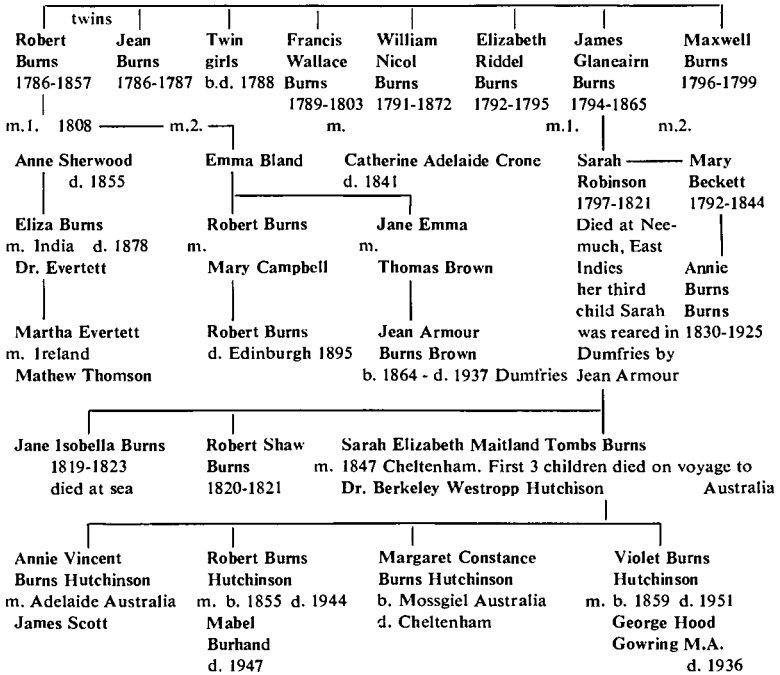
GRAHAM J. STOCKHAM.

## Robert Burns

m. 25.1.1759 — 21.7.1796

## Jean Armour

27.2.1762 — 26.3.1834



### CHELTENHAM'S GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1854

FOLLOWING A SUCCESSFUL Grand Floral Exhibition at Pittville in July 1853, a larger and even grander display was proposed for the next year. A committee under the chairmanship of W. N. Skillicorne was formed in September 1853 and the project began to snowball. Money was raised by the sale of £1,000 worth of £5 shares; the original intention being that any profit should be shared between the subscribers and the Horticultural Society. The theme of the exhibition was to be "Horticulture and Works of Art and Design connected therewith" and was to include a two day floral and horticultural show. The exhibition secretary toured the 'manufacturing districts' seeking exhibitors to display their products. Arrangements were made with Mr Samuel Onley, the proprietor, for the use of the Old Wells Pleasure Ground and a contract was made with Mr George Parsonage, the Builder and Undertaker, to erect a suitable "Crystal Palace".

Building commenced at the end of February 1854. "Looker-On" thought that Mr Parsonage "had no time to lose and were it not that his energy is proverbial a doubt might arise as to the possibility of the work being completed by the time appointed". By March 11th the framework had made great progress and was attracting much attention. By April 1st the boarded front had been removed and a transept over the principal entrance facing the Pump Room had been started, the whole of the timber and iron work of the glass roof had been raised and the work of flooring had begun. The glass building was handed over to the committee according to contract on May 10th. An example of Victorian energy and organisation.

The "Crystal Palace" is shown in a lithograph by J. C. Oldmeadow of Montpellier Walk, actually printed at the exhibition by T. Lydford. The site, now under the Ladies' College, was opposite the northern entrance of Parabola Road on the east side of Bayshill Road and opposite the Old Wells Music Hall and Pump Room which accommodated the "Museum of Rarities". Mr Parsonage had designed, as well as erected, the 400 feet long glass building, which was like a very long greenhouse of three bays with a transept on the east, also of three bays, and a low, square, central tower. In front of the principal entrance stood a pair of stone dragons with crests erect, carved by a local mason. The sun shone through a stained glass window with a horticultural design into one of the compartments of the transept entrance. Within the building the panelling was marbled and a scarlet curtain separated one end from the rest to form the "Fine Art Court". One fountain played inside the building and five more in the grounds. These were powered by a steam engine and were under the management of Mr Freeman Roe, the Hydraulic Engineer, who had been in charge of the fountains at the Sydenham Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. Not shown in the lithograph are several "monster marquees" found necessary to accommodate the abundant displays. Yet even before the splendid, but temporary, building had been started, an advertisement for the sale of its materials, after demolition, had appeared in local newspapers.

The exhibits of manufactures, machinery, ornaments, furniture, fabrics etc. were shown by well-known manufacturers and tradesmen, many of them local and with names still known in the town. They included porcelain, china and glass (Mr Yates); chandeliers, ornaments and machinery (Messrs R. E. & C. Marshall); a steam-loom carpet weaving machine at work (Messrs Shirers & Son); horticultural implements (Messrs Mallorlys). Messrs Martin & Baskett showed glass cases of plate and jewellery, including a silver desert service modelled from the water plants in Kew Gardens. Messrs Hale & Son exhibited a splendid pianoforte in maple and gold and other valuable and curious musical instruments in the Music Hall of the Old Well. Local ladies showed collections of oriental china, embroideries and wax flowers in profusion. The Fine Arts section included several pictures from Lord Northwick's collection and a large canvas by a local artist, Mr Blagdon, entitled "Andre Vesale Stealing the Dead Body from the Gibbet" attracted much attention. Daguerrotypes of local scenes by Messrs B. Jones, W. Ruck etc. were also shown. The Museum of Rarities, loaned by local people, consisted chiefly of stuffed birds and animals. The Exhibition was publicised by "gigantic placards and inviting advertisements" and opened on June 1st.

The grand opening took place with "unusual splendour" on a perfect summer's day. It began with a Public Breakfast for subscribers at twelve noon beneath a tent-like awning over Promenade Walk, extending from the steps of the Old Wells Pump Room to the Exhibition Building. The tables were decorated with choice and beautiful flowers and the poles and sides were also wreathed. After the banquet, with its numerous toasts and speeches, there was a procession to the entrance, a short address, a flourish of trumpets, the National Anthem and the Great Exhibition was declared open. A concert followed at which the united choirs of all the churches and chapels in Cheltenham, under the direction of Mr Cox, organist at St. James's, sang the Hallelujah Chorus and other items by Handel and Hayden, ending with Rule Britannia. Then the band of the Coldstream Guards performed on the lawn beneath the cloudless sky. Upwards of 2,000 of "the leading tradesmen and gentry" visited the Exhibition on the Opening Day. There was some confusion at the Bayshill entrance which was late in opening to the public due to "the discovery, by the detectives, that a party of London pickpockets had taken up their positions there, in the hope of benefiting themselves in the crowd".

Season tickets at 1 guinea for an individual, 1½ guineas for a man and wife and ½ guinea for a child were available. Daily entry was to be 2 shillings and 6 pence every day except Mondays, when it was to be 1 shilling. This proved to be too expensive and had to be reduced to 1 shilling every day except Saturdays. The gates were opened at 10 o'clock instead of 12. These changes made the exhibition "highly prosperous" and there were more than 20,000 visitors in the first fortnight and on the Thursday after the Flower Show when the plants were left on display more than 5,000 attended. Not many of the local aristocracy appear to have visited the show, but there were train excursions from Wolverhampton, Sheffield and Birmingham and, on the last day, a "working class" trip from Bristol was run. The original three weeks season had been extended to six; but probably due to the insistence of Mr Onley, who was receiving much criticism from subscribers to the Old Wells, then had to close. The last visitors left at 7 p.m. and by the next day almost all of value had been removed from the site.

In spite of its success the receipts did not cover the expenses incurred and a dividend of only £1. 9s. 0d. was returned on each £5 share. The structure was auctioned at the end of August. "The glass roof and fronts sold remarkably well and the timber and ironwork found ready purchasers at very fair prices". (Perhaps some parts of the structure still exist in the Victorian conservatories and greenhouses of the town?) The Old Wells Pleasure Ground must have been left in a worn and unattractive condition. Mr Onley put on a Grand Fete, free to subscribers, on Tuesday, August 1st, to compensate for the inconvenience suffered during the exhibition and the Musical Promenades in the Broad Walk were resumed. The Fete was a dismal and ill-attended affair and there was a decline in the popularity of the Old Wells for the rest of the season.

This account has been put together from contemporary accounts in the "Looker-On" and "Cheltenham Chronicle" and other resources of the Local Studies room at Cheltenham Public Library.

BARBARA RAWES.

## ALDERMAN HANNAM-CLARK AND BANKING IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THIS SHORT ARTICLE is written with the thought that readers might be interested to learn about some research presently under way on the history of banking in this county. They may also be in a position to help further this ambitious project.

Fairly recently, the contents of a small chest of drawers in the vaults of Gloucester City Library in Brunswick road became the object of close scrutiny after nearly eighteen years of neglect. It was found to contain an amazing collection of documents including the typescript of a book with a range of supporting material, notes, illustrations, and even original manuscripts. It was all once the property of the late Theodore Hannam-Clark. Not content with his authorship of the pioneering work on *Drama in Gloucestershire*, published in 1928, it seems that the intrepid alderman was working on a similarly enterprising project on the history of banking before his death in 1960.

Alderman Hannam-Clark was a local solicitor who lived in Cheltenham for most of his life. He served on Gloucester City Council between 1930 and 1958, acting as Mayor in 1933. Ever a keen local historian, Hannam-Clark was an influential member of the City Libraries and Museums Committee and it is fitting that his papers were eventually left to the city library whose cause he had so often championed. Today only the banking collection and some books remain at the library, while his other papers form a solicitor's collection at the Gloucestershire County Record Office. At present loosely arranged in about 12 boxes, these papers have yet to be catalogued properly and may yet be found to have material relating to this project.

From the state of the banking collection, it looks as if Hannam-Clark had come some way with his research at the time of his death. Typescript drafts in varying stages of development exist for most of the planned chapters of the book. Bundles of nearly illegible notes accompany each chapter. It is a variable collection, the section on Gloucester itself being quite full, while those on the farthest reaches of the county are rather thin. Hannam-Clark's own subtitle for this work, 'the Romantic lives of some bankers', captures much of the flavour of the typescript, but does not do justice to the effort which has clearly gone into the collection or to the detail it contains.

Of particular value is the genealogical material present in the notes. Hannam-Clark seems to have put his legal and social connections with county society to good use in the arduous task of tracing descendants of old banking families. This was made slightly easier by the fact that there have always been close connections between bankers and lawyers and family concerns in Gloucestershire and lasted for several generations. It was also no doubt thanks to his position as a local solicitor that Hannam-Clark was able to acquire so many manuscripts — the invaluable copy wills, deeds, accounts, letters and illustrations which make this collection such a little goldmine.

Here then we possess a major source for the history of banking in this county — a useful stepping-stone. Thus a Hannam-Clark Memorial Committee, consisting of amongst others, the county archivist, the editor of the Victoria County History for Gloucestershire, the city librarian, and various historians

and representatives of local banks, has recently been formed with the object of taking Hannam-Clark's research a stage further.

Even in Hannam-Clark's day, the history of banking was considered to be 'the Cinderella of economic history' and despite much recent work this is still largely true. Now we have an opportunity to carry out a valuable local study of a region which was vitally important at the start of the industrial revolution, a study for which much of the spadework, including the collection of vital documents, has already been carried out.

The importance of early banking in this region cannot be over-stressed. James Wood's bank established in 1716 was one of the very first, some claim *the* first, private provincial bank in this country. This Gloucester City Old Bank housed in a draper's shop in Westgate street, of which many prints abound, survived the various financial crises of the early nineteenth century and made the founder's grandson 'Jemmy' Wood famous as the first commoner ever to become a millionaire. Jemmy's will was the subject of a protracted law suit on his death in 1836, the papers of which also survive in the Gloucester City Library. His bank was absorbed into the County of Gloucester Banking Company in 1838 and eventually into Lloyd's Bank in 1897.

Gloucester itself seems to have possessed four main banks at the turn of the nineteenth century. All were run by successful local businessmen or lawyers who also served on the city council. Occupying sites in Westgate and Northgate streets, two actually vied with each other for the title of 'Old Bank'. While the Wood family clearly occupied a pre-eminent position in the local banking world, others such as the Niblets of Gloucester, who invested their profits in the Haresfield estate, could also claim a distinguished record dating back to the early eighteenth century. Yet all bar Wood's bank collapsed in the various financial crises which shook the nation in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars. A rather grim poem written around 1826 catalogues the failures and concludes with the stirring words:

'In awful times the name of Wood  
Firm as a rock has always stood.'

These crises called forth new legislation and under the Bank Act of 1826 the Bank of England was finally allowed to set up provincial branches. Needless to say, one of the very first of these was opened in Gloucester.

This city was likewise in the forefront of developments involving the creation of savings banks. A Provident Bank was established in Gloucester in 1818. Designed as 'a bank to receive the savings of the industrious poor', any deposit above one shilling was acceptable and withdrawal on short notice was possible.

Enough has surely been said to show that this research project is worthwhile. But what can readers do to help? Well although Hannam-Clark did a lot to trace families and collect papers for this project, there is still much that can be done in this direction. Valuable family papers in solicitors' collections are emerging all the time and many more could be deposited with the record office. If this study is to do more than cover Gloucester, where our main interest is located at the moment, we shall need the help of many local historians familiar with distant parts of the county and the key families involved in local banks.

If you have information which you think would be of use to us, or you would simply like to know more about the progress of this project, please write to Mike Handford, 6 Spa Lane, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 1JB, who is handling most of the correspondence connected with this work.

1979.

ANDREW FOSTER.

## SHIRERS AND LANCES

When the small but old established department store, Shirers & Lances of Cheltenham, closed last summer some interesting material was transferred to the Local Studies Department at Cheltenham Library. This included the warrant dated September 28th, 1838 appointing Messrs Alexander Shirer and Donald Macdougall "mercers, lacemen & drapers in ordinary . . . at Cheltenham" to Queen Victoria.

At the time of the re-building of the store in 1935 it was claimed that the business had been founded in 1797 and this year was proudly featured in advertisements, though in 1919 (Cheltenham Looker On 1919, p.403) it was stated that Alexander Shirer, formerly on the staff of Debenham & Co., Cavendish House, had opened a drapers shop in 1825 in partnership with Macdougall. Neither year appears to be correct for it was not until 1826 that Clark & Debenham from Cavendish House, Wigmore Street, London, opened a branch at 3, The Promenade (see advertisements Gloucester & Cheltenham Herald Aug. 12th 1826; Cheltenham Journal July 3rd 1826). Shirer and Macdougall probably established their business a few years later. In 1839 the partners were described as "mercers, lacemen, drapers, tailors, hosiers, glovers & undertakers". The 1841 Census return shows Shirer and his family at 2, 3, 5 & 6, Imperial Circus with a resident staff of 21 young assistants. George Rowe in his 'Illustrated Cheltenham Guide' of 1845 illustrates the store's exterior and refers to "the extensive premises of Messrs. Shirer & Macdougall, silk mercers, etc., who exhibit to perfection, through their pellucid panes, the rich shawls of India, or the more brilliant colours of our Scotch & Manchester manufactures. The silks of Lyons & Spitalfields, the gorgeous velvets of Genoa and the beautifully varied tartans of the Scottish clans. An extensive tailoring establishment and shoe warehouse make this concern most complete and efficient".

After Donald Macdougall's death in June 1845 the shop became known as Shirer & Co. until circa 1854 when the style was changed to Shirer & Sons, John Frederick Shirer carrying on the business after his father's death, his brother, another Alexander, founding his own short lived drapers shop at 98 High Street. Circa 1867 John Shirer took as his partner John Haddon, a native of Maxstoke, Warks., who had joined the store ten years earlier as an apprentice, the store then becoming known as Shirer & Haddon.

An old print in the collection shows Shirer's premises in Clarence Street on part of the present site of the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society Head Office. A plain brick building of four stories it was designed by a local architect, Henry Dangerfield, and opened in 1861. "Where to Buy at Cheltenham", circa 1890 describes Shirer & Haddon's as one of the premier shops of the town.



The premises at 1 to 4 and 6 to 9 Imperial Circus were presided over by Mr Shirer and contained the ladies and childrens costumery and outfitting, carpet and household linen departments. Mr Haddon superintended at the Clarence Street premises and here were eight showrooms devoted to furniture and the undertaking department. On the upper floors "to which the visitor ascends by a hoist" were workrooms for cabinet making and upholstery.

John Shirer lived quietly dedicating himself to his business and to the Church of St. Paul where he was warden for 25 years. One of his daughters married the curate there, the Revd. James Glass, and a stained glass window at the Church commemorates both Shirer and his daughter. John Haddon played an active role in the life of the town and was Mayor of Cheltenham in 1887-88. After Shirer's death in 1902 he succeeded him as warden at St. Paul's. John Haddon died in July 1915 by which time the store had become a limited company.

During the nineteen thirties the Imperial Circus-Colonnade premises were rebuilt to the design of Guy W. North of North, Robins and Wilson of London. The first part of the new building to be completed was opened by the Mayor, Councillor Daniel Lipson, on Nov. 19th 1935 after which a celebratory luncheon was held at the Queen's Hotel. A well known interior designer the Marquis d'Oisy had been employed to decorate the store in silver and grey. Included in the material given to the library are architect's drawings of the present premises, contemporary accounts of the opening in 1935 from local newspapers and trade journals and photographs of the departments at that time.

In 1936 Shirer's amalgamated with another old established drapers and furnishers, John Lance & Co. Ltd. of the High Street and the new company of Shirer & Lances Ltd. occupied Shirer's premises.

ROGER BEACHAM,

Local Studies Assistant,  
Cheltenham Reference Library.

### NEWNHAM PARISH MAGAZINE 1881—1890

PARISH MAGAZINES show in brief the social history of a community, based on the Church, and those prior to 1900, before the days of the motor car, when a parish was dependent on itself for education and recreation, are of particular interest.

Those for Newnham are no exception, started in 1882 with a letter of explanation from "their affectionate Pastor T. T. J. Weight"; he hopes it will be "accorded a hearty welcome and if the monthly numbers are bound together, a complete record of parochial life and work may be of interest in future to look back upon".

This first number contains a resume of the main events of 1881 — this year was overshadowed by the destruction of the Church by fire on 28th February, and the death of the Vicar, The Rev. Edward Bruce (1847 to 1881) on May 29th.

The Rev. T. J. Weight, who had served as Curate for some years, was inducted as Vicar by The Lord Bishop of Gloucester on November 16th at the same time as the Church was re-opened with a special service.

Newnham had its own National School, and the progress of the children, the prizes obtained and the certificates received, together with reports from the

Diocesan School Inspectors, are given in detail term by term. Adults are not forgotten; night classes are started, but do not last for long, owing to lack of support; so a debating society is started under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society. This goes well and at one meeting some 66 members debated licensing reform. The motion "That local option would not be beneficial to the nation" was carried 25 to 7. Whether the remainder abstained, or had gone home, is not stated!

On August Bank Holiday 1882, the annual flower show was held in "a spacious tent adorned with choice flowers kindly sent by Henry Crawshay, Russel J. Kerr and James Wintle, Esqrs."

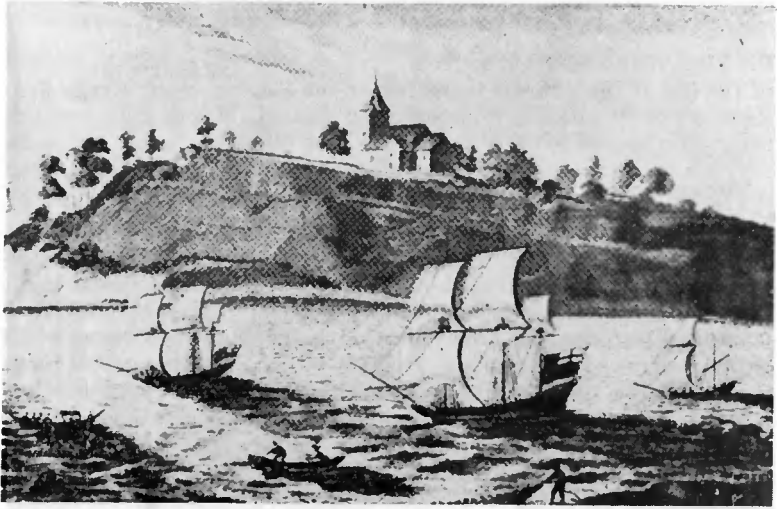
In September the "Poultry, Pigeon and Rabbit Show proved a most interesting exhibition. The arrangements were most excellent, carried out by Messrs. A. Gould and T. Simmonds, both of whom won prizes for Fantail and Himalaya Pigeons respectively, whilst Mr A. Blanton was highly recommended for Lop Ear Rabbits".

Newnham took an active part in the 1st Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteer Brigade, forming No. 7 Battery under Captain Carter, who had been connected with the movement since its commencement in 1860. In 1889 the annual inspection of the 7th Battery took place in Newnham, comprising 84 non-commissioned officers and men under the command of Captain G. W. Guise. The 2nd Volunteer Battalion took over the old school, which had been unused as such for 22 years, and turned it into a handsome and well equipped armoury, now called "The Armoury" and used as the Village Hall. "The room, for many years a warehouse, is completely metamorphosed and looks the perfection of cleanliness and order. Rifle racks, shelves and fittings, have been designed and supplied by Captain Douglas Wintle. Boxing gloves, foils and single sticks are provided for the recreation of members of the Company when drill is over".

The Newnham town band played at most events which frequently started by a march, through the town, to the appointed venue, distance being no obstacle.

Each year the choir attended the Choral Festival in Gloucester Cathedral, which attracted some 6—700 singers, of which Newnham numbered 25—30. In 1885 the Festival was held on St. Barnabas Day, the Choir having learnt the music, had two preliminary practices with Mr Cooke, the Choir Trainer from Gloucester, and on the day of the event departed to Gloucester by train.

Apart from the Choir, there was a lot of musical talent in the parish, and concerts and entertainments were held almost weekly. A particular event seemed to be a special meeting on Saturday evenings, primarily for the men of the parish. The Vicar presided at the first meeting and in explaining the object of the entertainment, said "No doubt Saturday evening is not a time when mothers of families can conveniently leave home . . . it would not be right to neglect the care of the children, or the preparation for Sunday which Saturday night brings. These entertainments are specially intended for men; fathers and elder brothers, who might be glad of some pleasant and interesting recreation, whilst the Saturday evening work is going on at home. It was arranged that the entertainment should close early, that they might return home at 9 o'clock and find supper ready and the children in bed and quiet thought of the blessings of Sunday".



*The Nab at Newnham showing vanished walk around the Cliff, from Bigland Collection of Scarce Prints, 1786.*

The Church services varied in time, according to the day of the week, and were held in a room at Bullo, as well as in Newnham Church. Baptisms, Marriages and Burials are reported each month, and it was noticeable that infant mortality was high, as shown by the names baptized recurring in the same year under burials.

It was in 1890 that the Rev. T. J. Weight was appointed to St. Barnabas in Bristol, and it would be appropriate to end these notes with extracts from his long letter of farewell:

“My dear Parishioners and Friends, . . .

. . . And so I must write a few words of farewell . . . I hope you will think of me and my work at Bristol when you pray, for the labour which I have undertaken is great. As the statement that St. Barnabas is of the value of £300 (per year) may give rise to an impression that my income will be considerably increased by my removal from Newnham, it is fair to say that the Vicar of St. Barnabas has to provide part of the Assistant Curate’s stipend and that the retiring Vicar will claim and receive under the Incumbents’ Resignation Act, a pension for life to be fixed by the Commissioners, which may not exceed one third of the income of the Benefice . . . I have fixed two celebrations of Holy Communion for my last Sunday, in the hope that many will be glad to join with me in special prayer at this time, in that most solemn Act of Worship”.

“And now dear friends, farewell. The Lord be with you. Believe me your affectionate friend and Servant in Christ”.

Compiled by JOAN KERR

## BANKRUPTCY AT THE BULL

ON THE AFTERNOON of Saturday, 9th June, 1792 George Phillips, landlord of The Bull at Fairford, and vintner, dealer and chapman, wrote a letter from Ramsbury to Mr Jonathan Wane, mercer of Fairford. "I hope you'll open this unfortunate business to my dearest of all women in a soft manner as possible . . . I beg and intreat you to let her continue where she is . . . she will not wrong you or any of my creditors of the smallest particle." He signed the letter "yr rather unfortunate and may further say imprudent servant." (1).

He was unable to meet his debts and had fled from Fairford to avoid the shame of facing his creditors and in fear of the penalties that followed on insolvency (2); but taking, we may presume, the advice he had asked of Mr Wane through another friend Mr Bennett, he did return to attend the enquiry which began in the second week of July at The Ram in Cirencester. His account books had been handed over, but on 13th July he asked for an extension (which was granted) to prepare his financial statement. The commissioners met for a "final" dividend (it wasn't quite final) at 11 a.m. on 1st December also at The Ram, and the claims put in by his creditors had by then revealed a very sorry state indeed. (3).

In his letter to Jonathan Wane, George Phillips had suggested that his debts would come to £1,500 while his stock (excluding personal effects such as furniture) would fetch more than £3,000. In fact his debts amounted to more than £3,000. His creditors ranged in status from gentlemen to yeomen, in occupation from London merchants to local tradesmen, in location from Chepstow and Bristol, Birmingham and Chipping Norton, Gloucester and Highworth to London. Sums owing varied from less than £1 to over £300. Many of these were for the supply of goods, particularly wines and spirits; others were for work done and goods obtained locally. A number were loans or the extension of credit.

At first Phillips put much of the blame for his financial collapse on his bankers in London, variously entitled Smith Wright and Hammet, Smith Wright and Gray or Smith Wright and Co. He wrote "from the moment I was connected with Smith Hammet Wright and Co. they have acted the very reverse and which have led me into a strange mess", but a look at his list of liabilities does not altogether substantiate this claim.

His indebtedness for the purchase of wines and spirits (mostly in London) amounted to nearly £1,000. One one brewer is given mention and it is likely that the beer sold at The Bull would have been home-brewed: one of his creditors was S. Smith, cooper at Fairford, who claimed £4, while Daniel Willy of Gloucester was owed 4 guineas for cyder. But of course The Bull was no common pot-house or tavern.

Goods from local sources reveal much of the necessities of an inn. Thus in Fairford and the surrounding area we find the following trades recorded: collarmaker (horses not humans), saddler, cheese factor, wheelwright, butcher, pig dealer, joiner, cooper, cordwainer, slater, tallow chandler, woolcomber, fell monger, glazier, carpenter, mercer and of course local carrier. Yeoman farmers figure frequently in the list. But the debts to a stay-maker and a mercer in Fairford may well be for purchases on behalf of his wife Martha, though the sum owing to a Cheapside haberdasher is stated to be a loan. A bill from an

ironmonger of Birmingham might well be for some special work, and the entry of £31 owed to a yeoman of Newent seems to imply the supply of some goods not locally attainable — could this possibly be for coal? Coals were in fact delivered by J. Simpson, Fairford carrier. The purchase of a horse for £26 from a gentleman of Kingston Bagpuize, the debt of £4. 5sh. to another from Down Ampney for its upkeep and the sum of £10 for oats from farmer Reynolds of Fairford and another are related to his own need for transport. The debt of £3. 19sh. to a collarmaker, of £1. 17sh. to a saddler and of £11.2.1 to the farrier would also relate to this. There are also two debts to wheelwrights: one at Cirencester for £7. 10sh. and one at Fairford for £25. The auction catalogue lists 2 carts and 1 wagon among his goods, as well as several horses and some farming equipment.(4). He also seems to have had an interest in the Stroud Coach which according to P. H. Fisher in "Notes and Recollections of Stroud" was until 1807 the only coach that ran between Stroud and London.(5). Perhaps part of the debt owed to W. Jones, oil and colourman of St. James Westminster, was in connection with this, though it may as well have been for work on the Inn.

Quite a deal of work had to be done at The Bull to judge from references to a slatter (sic), a glazier, a carpenter, as also from a bill of over £32 for W. Higgins glass merchant of Gloucester. The £31 owing to the tallow chandler must have been for lighting at the Inn, as possibly also the £60 due to W. Loveday oilman of Smithfield London, unless of course this was part of his "dealing" to which Mr Wane made reference in his deposition. These items are for debts not paid, and the bankruptcy papers do not record those jobs or goods the bills for which had been met, but the list does give more than a glimpse of some of the necessities of running a coaching inn at the end of the 18th century.

At first glance one might suspect that Phillips had just set up in business with insufficient capital to tide him over till trade built up, but Mr Wane wrote that he had known Phillips for 10 years, and this and the fact that Phillips made Mr Wane (and other local people) assignees of all his effects would seem to show not only long acquaintance but also a measure of confidence in his local friends.

Claims for money run from 18sh. 4½d. to £360, but we may ask on what security were loans made and debts contracted? Some of the loans were backed by Bills of Exchange mostly drawn on Smith Wright and Co., but while some of the creditors send in these "cheques" to the bankruptcy commissioners, only a handful of debts have the notation of having been drawn on a Bill of Exchange, and under the circumstances the creditors would seem not to have done badly in being given 12sh. 6d. in the £: nevertheless they demanded interest (at 4%) for the period they had had to wait for settlement.

It must be remembered that in the 18th century there was scant opportunity for the investment of smallish sums — shares in government stock and the large mercantile concerns were not easily available to the small investor. Where, for example, could a farmer or a local dealer put his spare cash for a few profits — or even for security? The area round Fairford was not one where nascent industry could soak up spare capital. As an instance we may note the debt owing to Sarah Luckman, who was administering her brother's estate — she was almost certainly seeking a profitable use for the monies in her care; or we may notice the mortgages held by Mrs Bedwell and John Williamson on certain

properties in Fairford in the occupation and use of George Phillips. The lack of easy facilities for investment in those days, both in a particular locality and for short-term liquidity, helps to explain the growth of what are called "county banks." In our list only two creditors are specifically called bankers — J. Tombs of Abingdon and R. Cox of Oxford, but others reveal themselves as conducting banking enterprises in addition to other occupations.(6).

But what are we to make of a loan of £71 from W. Tomlins of Lechlade? His occupation is given as Excise Officer. It certainly seems a bit odd that an official whose task it was to see to the collection of duty on wines and spirits should have been lending money to an inn keeper and dealer in wines and spirits. We may note in passing that Mr Tomlins gives his address as Lechlade, at the head of navigation from London on the River Thames. We may guess that one person whose bill was paid promptly was Joseph Pitt, attorney at Cirencester, £21 for services.(7).

The official notice of enquiry had been sent to George Phillips on 26th June, and the preliminary examination by Messrs. Morgan, Thompson, Lewis and Guest was held in mid-July. The appropriate notices appeared in the London Gazette in late June and in issue No. 13474 of 6 to 10 November, and claims would have been sent to the commissioners before their meeting on 1st December at The Ram. A trickle of claims came in later, and the final chapter in this unhappy business took place in 1799 following Phillips' death, when his affairs were wound up. This final meeting was held on 25th September 1799 at The Fleece, Cirencester, the final dividend apparently being 6d. Some delayed bills were dealt with, but the papers used for this short account do not reveal what had happened to Phillips — or to his wife and his mother. They could have kept little from the collapse of his business (8), but from the fact that George Phillips added to the name of Mr Wane those of Benjamin Carter, gentleman of Fairford, and J. Luckman (presumably a close relative of Sarah Luckman, but who was replaced as assignee by Mr Stock, wine merchant of Gloucester), it looks as if he felt he could rely on his local friends to treat his affairs with charity as well as with justice. And from Mr Wane's references in his deposition to George Phillips we may hope that there was both sympathy and assistance to the family in what Jonathan Wane describes, not unsympathetically, as "the deranged circumstances of the said George Phillips."

## NOTES

The papers relating to the bankruptcy of George Phillips are in file D 182 V/6 in the Gloucestershire Records Office.

1. Phillips had asked Mr Wane not to say anything for the moment, but that Mr Bennett of Dudgrove would contact him for the advice he could give. He also made "a reservation" to his "good mother" Mary, aged about 70.
2. Hester Herbert (servant) made her X on the declaration that Phillips had "absconded" on 9th June.
3. The original commissioners appointed for the bankruptcy hearing were:

Charles Tyrrel Morgan, George Lewis and William Thompson. Joseph Guest took the oath as such on 14th July — it looks as if Mr Thompson did not take much part: in any case, most of the verifications were done by Morgan and Lewis. The claims from London mostly appear as affidavits made out at Symonds Inn. Mr Wane had already paid some creditors before the December meeting. Estimates on Phillips' indebtedness vary from £3,185.9.1 to £3,750.11.10, but by 1st December proven claims were given as £3,185.9.1, with the sum of £1,427.12.10 already paid and £331.17.6 held back for later claims. The figures do not work out to a precise degree and some claims were also made in 1799. But it would seem that credit, or had to write off less than half of the sums they were owed.

4. See Appendix 2 for the Auction catalogue.
5. See the Gloucester Journal for 22nd October 1792 for an advertisement of Masters Harder & Co. for their Tctbury and Stroud Coaches. Mr Carter had filed in July a bill against the Stroud Coach for £63.8.9 still unpaid, for 2 weeks earnings and expenses in May; presumably this was on the credit side for George Phillips.
6. References to loans from T. Heynes of Chipping Norton and to Thomas Ingram of Birmingham might well conceal banking services behind the designations of mercer and merchant. From the Gloucester Journal of 14th May 1792 we learn that John Williamson and his partner Olive Bedwell (widow) are dissolving their partnership as bankers by "mutual consent". J. Pitt acts as solicitor in the affairs of the bankruptcy, and one of the Croome family is given as cheese factor at Cirencester: but there is also the banking firm of Pitt Croome Croome Bowley and Browne in Cirencester, and Niblett in Gloucester. The Gloucester Journal of 28th May 1792 refers to Turner and Jeynes bankers at Gloucester.
7. Joseph Pitt's wife died suddenly after a short illness according to the Gloucester Journal of 16th July 1792.
8. J. Wane got powers on 26th June (the official date of the bankruptcy) to enter and seize all goods and to break open locks if need be. Phillips' family could be left with only the clothes they stood up in.
9. Many of the names given as creditors were in partnerships. It is not necessary to name all these, but what we may notice is the number of women taking part in business. We have noted Mrs Bedwell, perhaps taking over from her deceased husband (she herself was dead by 1794), but we also have Elizabeth Smith fishmonger (her son W. Bates Smith was managing the business), Mary Clayfield partnering her husband in the wine trade, as also was Edith Sadler with Mr Fox. The Gloucester Journal of 17th December 1792 also records Penelope Powell, plumber and glazier of Bolt Lane, Gloucester.
10. Henry Hathaway who held a bond of £200 for a debt of £100 makes his mark X. Several of the Bills of Exchange were signed by Phillips for a sum greater than the debt claimed.

11. There is some confusion over the debt claimed by Joseph Part: there is what appears to be a receipt in June 1792 for a payment "in full" by Phillips of £41 for a rick of hay for the use of Joseph's father William. The claim for £20 is dated 24th March, 1794.
12. Mr Pitt's debts are a bit mixed up: one bill is for "services" presumably in connection with his work as attorney in this case. One or two other sums appear as loans etc.
13. The total given can only be tentative. Some documents conceivably went astray, if Mr Wane's December estimate is correct, or possibly a verbal claim was judged sufficient in a case or two. Not included is a bill for £1.10sh. from William Pitt, gentleman of Gloucester, balance of a stamp account.

## GLoucestershire Family History

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE RECORD Office has published "Gloucestershire Family History" to mark International Archives Week 1979, and to meet the growing public demand for an introduction to Gloucestershire sources for family history. Of the 5,000 researchers who visit the Record Office, over half are interested in genealogy. Visitors come from America, Australia and New Zealand to trace their Gloucestershire ancestry, and many postal enquiries are received from overseas.

The aim of the handbook is to provide a step by step guide to general family history research together with specific information about Gloucestershire sources. It therefore supplements general genealogical guides while incorporating the essential material to be found in them.

The book contains 53 pages of text covering research methods, locating families in Gloucestershire, civil registration and the census, parochial and non-parochial registers, sources supplementary to registers, classes, trades and professions, emigration, professional genealogy and family history societies. An appendix includes a select bibliography, information about the Gloucestershire Record Office, and a list of useful addresses. There are four additional pages of photographs and a chart illustrating the order in which sources should be used when researching family history.



CREDITORS OF GEORGE PHILLIPS (9)

Name	Occupation	Place	Amount	On account of —
			£. s. d.	
Baron Henry	newsman	Mile End, Middlesex	4.5 . 0	newspapers
Bedwell, Mrs Olive	widow	Cirencester	365.17. 6	mortgage with J. Williamson (bankers at Cirencester)
Bennett, Thomas	gentleman	Dudgrove, Gos.	85.10.10	loan
Bright, Thomas	yeoman	Newent	31. 0. 0	goods
Brooks, John	brewer	Stratford, Essex	14.12. 6	goods
Brown, Stephen	yeoman	Lockinge, Berks	3. 3. 6	goods
Burnett, Robert jnr.	distiller	St. Mary, Lambeth, Surrey	94.17. 8	goods
Campbell, William	brandy merchant	Southwark, Surrey	38.17. 3	goods
Carter, Benjamin	gentleman	Fairford	120.19. 0	loan & goods
Clayfield, Edward Rolle	wine merchant	Bristol	170. 3. 0	goods
Coates, Thomas	wine merchant	Bristol	66.10. 0	goods
Collett, Richard	saddler	Fairford	1. 6.10	goods & work
Cook, John	wine merchant	Gloucester	42. 0. 0	goods
Cox, Richard	mercier & banker	Oxford	131.15. 0	loan
Croome, Robert	cheese factor	Cirencester	16. 6. 6	goods
Crowdy, James	gentleman	Highworth, Wilts	34. 5. 3	loan
D'Oyley, John	gentleman	Southrop, Gos.	13. 0. 6	corn
Evans, John	distiller	St. Catherine in the Tower Precincts, London	115. 0. 0	loan
Fox, Bartholomew	wine merchant	Gloucester	5.12. 6	goods
Gale, William	grocer	Great Bedwin, Wilts	22. 1. 6	goods
Green, James	yeoman	Eastleach, Turville	9.12. 6	oats
Harmar, Richard	wine merchant	Cannon St., London	163. 0. 0	goods
Hathaway, Henry (10)	yeoman	Fairford	100. 0. 0	loan
Hawkins, John	gentleman	Down Ampney	4. 5. 0	upkeep of horse & goods
Heynes, Thomas	mercier	Chipping Norton, Oxon.	95.15. 0	loan
Higgins William	glass merchant	Gloucester	32. 1. 7	goods
			11. 8.10	handed in May 1799 to J. Wane

Hill, Edmund	yeoman	Buscot, Berks	164. 6. 0	loans
Hinton, William	stay maker	Fairford	17. 3. 10	loan & goods
Hill, William	wheelwright	Cirencester	7. 10. 0	goods work & labour
Holden, Hyla	ironmonger	Birmingham	67. 5. 0	goods
House, William	dealer	Fairford	20. 0. 0	loan
Hurst, Richard	farrier	Fairford	11. 2. 1	goods
Ingram, Thomas	merchant	Birmingham	80. 0. 0	loan
Jackson, Christopher	distiller	Red Cross St., Southwark	38. 8. 6	goods
James, Richard	farmer	Hatherop	19. 3. 0	corn
Jenkins, Henry	butcher	Cirencester	18. 4½	goods
Jenkins, Robert	wheelwright	Fairford	25. 0. 0	work & materials
Jones, William	oil & colourman	St. James, Westminster	18. 0. 10	goods (of Little Pulteney St.)
Kimber, Timothy	gentleman	Fairford	1. 19. 5	goods
Loveday, William	oilman	St. Johns St, Smithfield, Middlesex.	60. 1. 6	goods
Luckman, Sarah	spinster	Fairford	58. 18. 1	loan
Martin, William	wine merchant	Tewkesbury	139. 4. 6	goods
Mills, John	fishmonger	Fore St., Cripplegate	8. 7. 3	fish
Moss, Robert	pig dealer	Stratton	8. 14. 0	pigs
Padbury, Philip	coachmaker	Bonington, Oxon.	18. 11. 10	goods & work
Part, Joseph (11)	yeoman	Meysey Hampton	20. 0. 0	hay
Pitt, Joseph (12)	gentleman (attorney)	Cirencester	57. 18. 6	loan
Pope, Thomas	yeoman	Clanfield, Oxon.	54. 6. 5	loan
Price, Charles	yeoman	Hatherop	33. 13. 0	goods & loan
Purbrick, John	shopkeeper	Fairford	19. 9. 6	loan
Reeves, Thomas snr.	brandy merchant	Christchurch Parish, City of London	22. 12. 0	goods
Reynolds, Thomas	wine rum & brandy merchant	St. James Barton, Bristol	56. 9. 6	goods
Reynolds, Thomas	farmer	Hatherop	10. 0. 0	oats
Rose, Thomas	joiner	Fairford	9. 11. 6	work & labour
Russell, Thomas	butcher	Fairford	6. 4. 4½d	meat & goods
Saunders, Robert	esquire	Little Farmington, Berks	56. 2. 8	? loan

Simpson, John	carrier	Fairford	4.19. 3	carriage of goods, coal delivery
Smith, Samuel	cooper	Fairford	4. 7. 2	work
Smith, William Bates	fishmonger	London Houseyard, City of London	4.12.11	goods
Stephens, Timothy	? farmer	Cirencester	2.13. 8½d	goods
Stock, Edmund	wine merchant	Gloucester	38. 0. 0	wine
Taylor, Rowland	smith	Fairford	4.11. 0	work & materials
Telling, Robert	tallow chandler	Fairford	31. 6. 7	goods & loan
Thompson, Henry	woolcomber	Fairford	35. 1. 0	goods & loan
Tombs, Joseph	banker	Abingdon, Berks	120. 9. 2	loan
Tomlins, William	Officer of Excise	Lechlade	71.16.10	loan
Townsend, Edmund	merchant	Chepstow	15. 2. 1	? goods
Tovey, William	slatter	Fairford	2.17. 9	work
Trinder, Edward	cordwainer	Fairford	2. 7. 7	work labour & materials
Tuckwell, John	yeoman	Eastleach Turville	33. 0. 0	goods & loan
Walker, William	gentleman	Kingston Bagpuize	26.15. 6	a horse
Wane, Jonathan	mercier	Fairford	6.11. 0	? loan
Westell, William	fellmonger	Fairford	1.17.10	goods
Westcott, Anthony	haberdasher	Cheapside, London	28.17. 6	loan
Wheeler, Edmund	glazier	Fairford	3.11. 7	work
White, John	cutler	Cirencester	3. 9. 6	goods
Williams, James	wine merchant	Bristol	323.15. 0	goods
Williams, William	currier	Fairford	25. 3. 0	loan
(Williamson, John	mercier (& banker)	Gloucester	—	partner to Mrs Bedwell)
Willy, David	esquire	Gloucester	4. 4. 0	cyder
Wilson, Henry	butcher	Fairford	129. 8. 1	goods & loan
Wood, Robert	carpenter	Fairford	1.10. 0	work & labour

Total: £3,010.2.2½d. (13). Some of the accounts were presented to the commissioners after December 1792, and a few turned up in 1799 presumably when the proceedings were being closed. A few claims included the Bills of Exchange, on which Phillips had signed for considerably more than the sum borrowed — possibly in lieu of interest or as considering the excess some guarantee of his necessity and promise of repayment. Mr. Pitt's account included work in connection with the case; but expenses and one or two items are not included in the above, which can only provide a general total.

## STROUD SCHOOL OF ART

STROUD'S ORNATE SCHOOL of Art, in Lansdown, featured prominently in the months and years of controversy which ended finally in the official rejection of the "Ring Road" traffic scheme.

County Council highways experts wanted their new road to go up a widened Locking Hill, very close to the School of Art which stands at its junction with Lansdown and, it must be said, very close to the Stroud branch of the County Library on the opposite side of the road.

Now that the "Ring Road" project is disposed of there are fewer fears for the structure of the School of Art but there must be growing concern over the part it occupies in the local educational scene. This is because practically all the studies for which it was designed are now carried on elsewhere under more modern conditions.

When the School came fully into use in the final months of the 19th century it represented a splendid achievement, in the best Victorian manner, in the world of arts and science.

Most of the cost was met voluntarily and generous endowments made possible the setting up of the Stroud Museum in a portion of the building specially designed for it.

Use is still made of the other rooms which are leased from the trustees by the Local Educational Authority but, as in all such cases, growing administrative costs are a constant worry.

Meanwhile, the School remains an extraordinary example of architectural exuberance and, as such, would delight the eye of Sir John Betjeman and arouse the enthusiasm of the growing numbers who find enjoyment and interest in the outward manifestations of the Victorian era.

Nevertheless, one must query the ideas of the original designers and, perhaps, mourn the fact that so much of the money at their disposal was not used to better purpose.

For example, we read that "a feature worth mentioning is the massive fireplace composed of polished Devonshire limestone with mosaic panels", and this in a building heated by a system of hot water radiators, then a very advanced idea.

It was also noted at the time that "the massive doors leading to the hall are of teak, and the steps of granite. Both stone and local free-stone have been freely used, while the columns are of blue limestone."

"A good deal of carving has been carried out by Messrs. William and John Taylor, for Mr Clark of Cardiff, and in particular we may mention the portrait of Her Majesty in the centre of the turret, flanked by a sailing ship and steam engine, and the row of portraits on the western portion of the schools."

These portraits are of Turner, Leighton, Rossetti, Barry, Kelvin, Huxley and Faraday, all luminaries of the arts and sciences in their day. The carvings excited local admiration at the time and it was suggested that, so long as the School of Art remained, "the effigies of the men of genius should be so many incentives to the student and encouragements to the masters."

All this and much more besides is still there for the visitor to see and can, perhaps, be described as a local version of the architectural exuberance of the

late Victorian period to be found in the museums and colleges of South Kensington.

In the closing days of 1899, the opening of the School of Art for a full range of studies gave rise to the claim that "no small town in the west of England is so liberally endowed as Stroud in the matter of educational facilities."

Eighty years on and we may wonder if the building is becoming a white elephant. Certainly it is an architectural curiosity increasingly costly to maintain.

J. C. SOLLARS.

### "OUR SPEAKER FOR TONIGHT . . ."

THE STREET LAMPS are on in the big town. Homeward buses are full and the rush-hour traffic is at a standstill. Everyone else is going home. Shops shut, but restaurants not yet open, so evening meal is a greasy snack in a cheap grill. Already work has taken me from home for two evenings till ten o'clock and now after a tiring 44-hour week Friday evening is to be filled with a talk to the Much Binding Local History Society. My wife is fed up also, as we have had to refuse a weekend invitation to visit friends. Much Binding is 20 foggy miles away from the city, and a 30-mile return journey home. I set out intending to arrive early, reach the empty village but waste quarter of an hour trying to find a Hall well-hidden in a side lane. By the time I get there the place is jammed with cars so I park down the street and struggle with briefcase and projection screen back to the hall.

The Chairman was putting out the chairs and setting up the room for the lecture. It took a little time, and then he apologised that the Society's business would take a further "minute or so". It did not. Thirty-five minutes later he wrapped up a rambling item about the date of the spring outing clashing with the village maypole dancing, mumbled a few platitudinous introductory words to hide his embarrassment at forgetting both my name and the title of my talk and called on me to speak. I choked nervously and started, still spluttering and red in the face.

The Society had asked for slides and provided the projector. Unfortunately the projector bulb blew at the first slide and the owner had to go back home three miles away to hunt for a replacement. Should I now give them the full-length lecture or cut drastically to make up lost time? As we peered at the screen, illuminated less by the projector than by twin street lamps strategically placed to shine in through the uncurtained windows, I decided to cut it short. It was a flat performance by a tired speaker and deservedly there were no questions. Then after tepid applause — also deserved — two garrulous old men questioned and talked and reminisced and recollected until the caretaker switched out the lights and turned us out on to the pavement. Three miles homeward down unsignposted lanes, I passed the right turning, reversed and, careless with tiredness, backed into the ditch.

Fortunately, so far not all these disasters have hit me on the same night, but over twenty-five years of lecturing every one of these incidents is true!

1. Book your speaker well in advance. Settle about fee or expenses. Agree the topic, place and time, tell him how long you would like him to speak and give him some idea of the size and character of the audience. Find out or ask for brief details about the speaker.
2. Avoid Fridays. The speaker has probably already done a busy week's work and, like you, needs relaxation. He is tired and may perform badly, so you get poor value.
3. Confirm the arrangements a fortnight or so before the evening, and send directions so that he can find the way.
4. Offer hospitality — at least a meal for himself, perhaps include his wife, offer a bed or transport depending on where he is travelling from.
5. Reserve car parking space and detail someone to welcome him.
6. Have the room prepared in advance. Provide a glass of water.
7. Brief the chairman about the speaker and the topic of his talk. Introduce speaker and chairman.
8. If slides or film are being used, make sure the meeting place can be properly blacked out. Have standby spare parts for equipment — plug, bulb, long lead, slide cartridge, etc.
9. Keep to a timetable. If there is business to conduct, invite your speaker to come later, or deal with the business at the end so he can go home — you only have to go round the corner to home, he may have another hour's journey.
10. Every speaker knows if he has 'carried' his audience, and questions may come unprompted. But in case they do not, have one or two people briefed to start it off.
11. When it is all over, thank the speaker, see he gets his expenses if offered, allow him a little time for informal conversation, but protect him from those who would monopolise him.

You may still get a long-winded and boring talk, but the Community Council list of speakers will help in your choice. At the very least your speaker will return home with kindly thoughts about the pleasure of talking to your Society.

E.L.

## LOCAL HISTORY BULLETINS

### Index to Issues 1—39 inclusive

Subject index to main articles. References given are to volume and page number(s).

APPRENTICES: Salmon diet .. .. .	21 (11-12)
ARLINGTON: Mill — history .. .. .	34 (10-11)
AWRE: Fieldhouse .. .. .	22 (5)
BADMINTON: Estate Agents .. .. .	39 (12-13)
BEE HOUSE: Medieval — Gloucestershire College of Agriculture, Hartpury .. .. .	23 (4-6)
	33 (12 illus.)
BLOCKLEY: Electric light 1884/5 .. .. .	35 (3/4 illus.)
BOOT MANUFACTURE .. .. .	16 (13-14)
BRASS RUBBING .. .. .	25 (5-7)
BREADSTON: Floor tiles — medieval .. .. .	19 (13)
BRIMScombe: Port — Plaque unveiled .. .. .	14 (5-6)
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: GLOS. BRANCH — history .. .. .	21 (12-13)
BROADWAY: Springhill House — roads to .. .. .	27 (11-14)
	28 (13-14)
	10 (12-14)
BUILDINGS: Measurement of .. .. .	17 (10-12)
BUSINESS ARCHIVES: Estate Agents .. .. .	26 (10)
CAM MILLS: Fulling stocks .. .. .	25 (9-10)
CAMPDEN (Chipping): Charters 1546 and 1555 .. .. .	35 (13 illus.)
CAMPDEN (Chipping): Paul's Pike .. .. .	22 (6-8)
CAMPDEN (Chipping): Quarries, mines and stone pits .. .. .	13 (8-9)
CAMPDEN LANE .. .. .	30 (15)
CANALS: Information — appeal .. .. .	25 (7-8)
CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY .. .. .	16 (18-19)
CERNEY (South): History — extracts .. .. .	7 (4-6)
CHAPELS: Unitarian, Gloucester and Bristol .. .. .	30 (6-7)
CHARCOAL SOIL: Effects on weather .. .. .	28 (4-6)
CHARTER: Roger, Earl of Hereford's c. 1155 .. .. .	22 (5)
CHARTIST LAND SETTLEMENT: Snigs End and Lowbands .. .. .	23 (6-9, 16 illus.)
	25 (8)
CHEESE ROLLING: Brockworth .. .. .	36 (8-10 illus.)
CHELTENHAM: Carriers to (1880) .. .. .	29 (8-9)
CHELTENHAM: 1820's .. .. .	39 (12)
CHELTENHAM: Napoleonic P.O.W. .. .. .	18 (11-13)
CHURCH FONTS .. .. .	20 (10-11)
CHURCHWARDENS: Account books .. .. .	25 (11-13)
CIDER MAKING .. .. .	30 (11-14)
CINDERFORD: General Election 1874 .. .. .	31 (3-4)
CIRENCESTER: Corinjum Museum .. .. .	27 (3-5)
CIRENCESTER: Roman mosaics .. .. .	31 (2)
CIRENCESTER: St. John's Hospital .. .. .	10 (2-4)
CIRENCESTER: St. Mary's Abbey: History .. .. .	39 (5-7)
	1117—1539
	34 (7-8)
CIRENCESTER: Theatre — Maria Foote 1880 .. .. .	29 (10-11)
CLEARWELL: Manor .. .. .	2 (13-14)
CLOTH MILLS: Stroud area survey .. .. .	38 (3-5)
COACHING: 1660—1841 .. .. .	

CONDICOT ISLAND (in R. Severn) .. .. .	31 (10-11)
CORSE: Court .. .. .	22 (5)
COTSWOLD (OLYMPIC) GAMES .. .. .	26 (11-13 illus.)
COTSWOLDS VOLUNTARY WARDEN SERVICE .. .. .	38 (14)
COTSWOLD WAY: History along route .. .. .	38 (10-13)
DOWDESWELL: Eight gables .. .. .	22 (5)
DOWDESWELL: Home Farm .. .. .	22 (5)
DUEL: Last in Gloucestershire? .. .. .	28 (9-11)
	29 (11-13)
DYMOCK: Church-Clock .. .. .	36 (3-4)
ELECTIONS: Cinderford 1874 .. .. .	30 (11-14)
ELEY (JAMES): Thornbury to Gloucester journey .. .. .	
	12/13th July 1808
	32 (9-11)
EXCAVATIONS: Brief reports in each issue .. .. .	
FAIR DAYS .. .. .	30 (3-5)
FAIRFORD: Church—glass, history and conservation .. .. .	35 (8-9)
FOOTE (Maria): Cirencester .. .. .	34 (7-8)
FORBES (James): Library .. .. .	4 (5-6)
FORBES (John): Diary of .. .. .	13 (7-8)
FOREST OF DEAN: Families (Wyrall, Probyn, Bathurst, Boevey, Colchester) .. .. .	16 (14-16)
FOREST OF DEAN: Mining (iron and coal) — development .. .. .	37 (10-12)
FOREST OF DEAN: Newspapers .. .. .	30 (5)
FOREST OF DEAN: Stone monuments .. .. .	20 (8-10)
FOREST OF DEAN: Verderers — authority, election, powers .. .. .	34 (2-3)
FOREST OF DEAN: Who killed the bear? .. .. .	17 (14-16)
FRENCHAY: Friends' Meeting House .. .. .	8 (5-6)
FROCESTER: Tithe Barn .. .. .	22 (5)
FROCESTER COURT: Roman Villa .. .. .	6 (16)
	8 (13-14)
	10 (15)
	12 (14-15)
	14 (12-10)
GLOUCESTER: Cholera epidemic 1832 .. .. .	26 (13-15)
GLOUCESTER: Community House — history .. .. .	32 (6-7)
GLOUCESTER: Duke of Norfolk's House .. .. .	39 (9-11)
GLOUCESTER: Fire engine — 1st 1648 .. .. .	37 (12-14)
GLOUCESTER: Jewish burial ground .. .. .	18 (8-9)
GLOUCESTER: Ladybellegate House .. .. .	31 (5)
GLOUCESTER: St. Oswald's Priory .. .. .	27 (9-11)
	37 (15)
GLOUCESTER: St. Peter's Abbey — medieval records .. .. .	17 (8-9)
GLOUCESTER BUILDING RECORD .. .. .	39 (14)
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL: Serlo exhibition .. .. .	26 (4)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Electric lights (1st) .. .. .	35 (3-4)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE COUNTY LIBRARY: History .. .. .	16 (6-10)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE MILITIA: History 1756—1908 .. .. .	24 (3-6)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE MILITIA: 1758—1796 .. .. .	31 (7-9)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT .. .. .	39 (2-5)
GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT: Puniab Campaign medal .. .. .	30 (9-11 illus.)
GORGES (Ferdinando) .. .. .	11 (6-8)
	12 (13-14)

