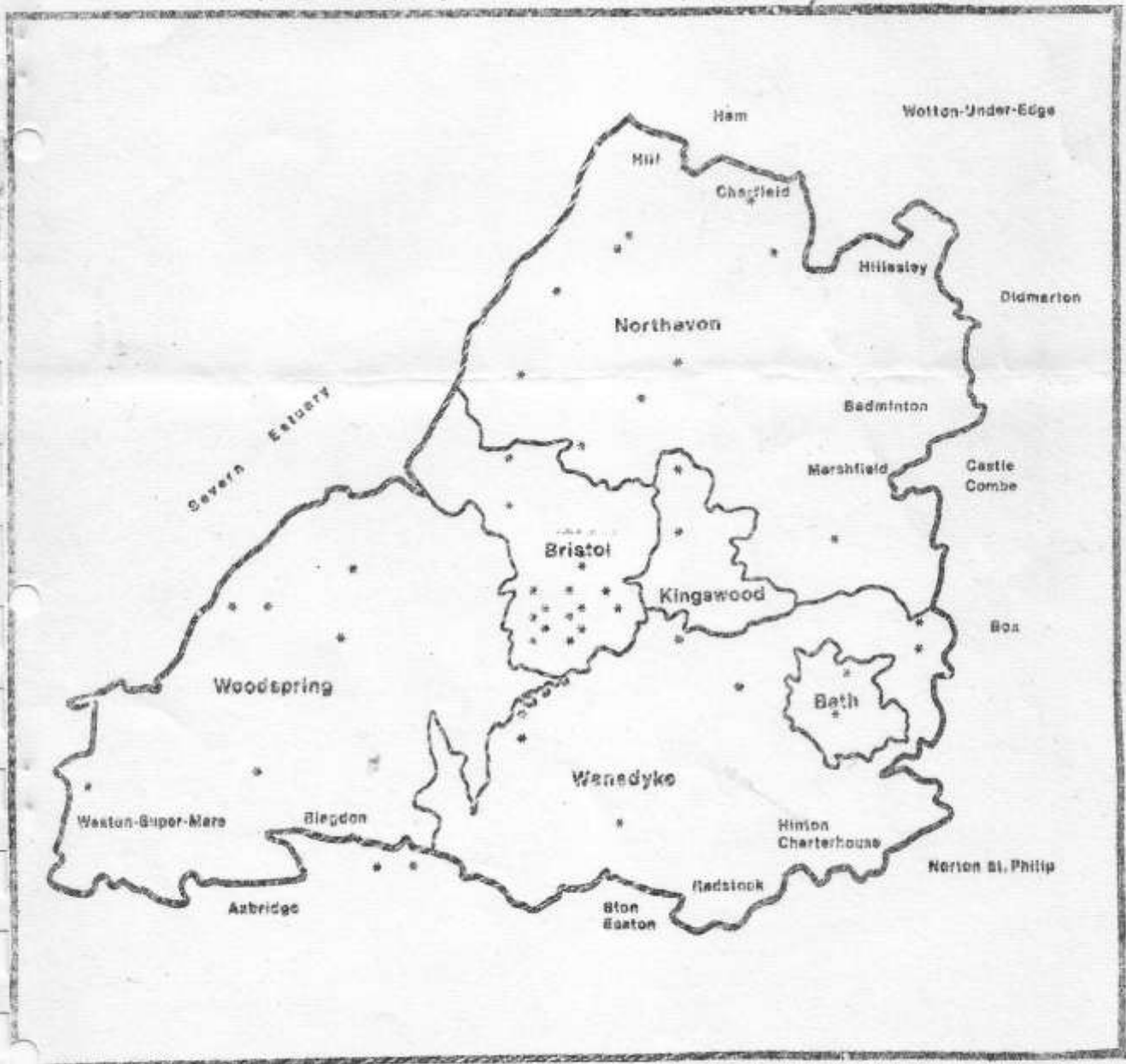


QUEST

Issue No. 11

Newsletter of the Avon Local History Association



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 Mr. I. Wethey, Miss M. Williams.

QUEST is the official newsletter of the Avon Local History Association. Articles appearing in Quest must not be reproduced without written permission from the Association.

The Editor will welcome details of forthcoming events, news of societies, articles and comments. Communications should be addressed to Mrs. Sue Barrance, 120, Manor Lane, Charfield, Nr. Bristol. All other correspondence on Association matters c/o Avon Community Council, 17, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 1PB. Tel. No. 36822.

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EDITORIAL

The Avon Local History Handbook was finally parted from the publishers in the new year - our congratulations to the Editor, John Moore, and the many people who in many different capacities helped him.

The subscription form at the back of this issue heralds changes in this publication. In the autumn the ALHA is joining with the AAC (Avon Archaeological Council) to produce a more handsome printed Journal for October. News items will not be included in the new Journal but societies will receive separate 'newsletters'.

If the experiment should prove successful, we would hope to continue next year with two Journals in April and October and six 'newsletters'. However, at this stage such plans can only be provisional, as printing costs are high and the market for local history and archaeology relatively unknown. The next Quest, at the beginning of July will be the last in its present format.

Most readers are probably too busy to listen to Storytime on Radio 4 at 4.30 p.m. and have missed a repeat ^{reading} of '1066 and All That' by Sellar and Yeatman. I had forgotten that the 'Compulsory Preface' includes the two gems:-

"Histories have previously been written with the object of exalting their authors. The object of this History is to console the reader. No other history does this."

"History is not what you thought. It is what you can remember. All other history defeats itself".

<p>COPY DATE for the final issue of Quest will be June 8th.</p>

ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH A.L.H.A.

Almondsbury Local History Society
 Avon Archaeological Council
 Avon & Bristol Association of Teachers in History
 Banwell Society of Archaeology
 Bath & Camerton Archaeological Society
 Bathaston Society
 Bathford Local History Society
 Bristol & Avon Family History Society
 Bristol Archaeological Research Group (BARG)
 Bristol Civic Society
 Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
 Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society (BIAS)
 Bristol Museum
 Bristol Branch of the Historical Association
 Bristol Broadside
 Bristol Record Society
 Chew Valley Local History Society
 Clevedon & District Archaeological Society
 Clevedon Civic Society
 Clifton & Hotwells Local History Group
 Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire & Somerset (CRAAGS)
 Corston & Newton St. Loe Local History Group
 Crockern, Pill & District Society
 Downend Local History Society
 Doynton Local History Group
 Filton Historical Research Group
 Frampton Cotterell & District Local History Research Group
 Freshford & District Local History Society
 Gordano Valley Society
 Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society
 Kingswood & District Historical Society
 Malago Archives Committee
 Malago Society
 Nailsea Local History Society
 Northavon Society for Archaeological Study
 North Somerset Archaeological Group
 Norton-Radstock Local History Society
 Olveston Parish Historical Society
 Society for a Conservation Area in Long Ashton
 Sodbury & District Historical Society
 Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society
 Somerset Records Society
 Temple Cloud Women's Institute
 Thornbury Historical Society
 Wellow Parish Council
 Westbury-on-Trym Local History Society
 Weston-super-Mare Branch, Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society
 Winterbourne Local History Group
 Whitchurch Local History Society
 Workers Educational Association

NEWS FROM SOCIETIES

Freshford & District Local History Group from Miss Dorothy Withers,
Middlegarth, Wellow Lane, Hinton Charterhouse, Bath. BA3 6AU.

In January we enjoyed a talk by Mr. K. Ponting, B.A.M.Litt. on the "West of England Woollen & Cloth Trade", with particular reference to our local mills. Iford Mill was the earliest fulling mill in this district while Freshford and Dunkirk Mills continued later with other processes as new inventions were developed. There is a record of violent opposition from the workers to some of these new inventions. Slides illustrating the various processes involved in cloth making enabled us to appreciate the skills of these workers. Old maps of the district were on show and members enjoyed lively discussion during the coffee time.

Our future programme includes:-

- June 19th - Joint meeting with Bathford LH Group on 'The Civil War nr. Bath'
- August - The Pumping Station at Claverton on the Kennet & Avon Canal.
- Sept. 26th - Speaker to be announced.
- Nov. 28th - Mrs. B.M. Dobbie on 'Collecting Local Memories'

Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society

Hon. Sec. Bob Milner, 14 Chelmer Grove, Keynsham. Tel: Keynsham 3802

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Saturday
May 12th
2.45. | <u>Progress at the Abbey Site</u>
Barbara Lowe, our authority on all matters relating to the Abbey, will conduct the tour. Meet at the car park off the north entrance to the Memorial Park from Station Road. ("The Park"). |
| Sunday
June 10th
3.00 | <u>Queen Charlton Village and Manor House</u>
An interesting village with its Norman Arch and part 16th century Manor House. Mrs. Trump of the Manor has kindly offered to show us over.

This tour will be conducted by our member Pauline Belsby who resides at Queen Charlton. Meet at the village green. |
| Wednesday
Sept. 12th
7.00 | <u>Keynsham Old Manor House - Bristol Road</u>
As it stands this is probably 17th century, though it seems to have earlier work in it. This visit is by the kind permission of the occupant, Mrs. Jean Rozario. A follow up to Mr. Matthews' talk at the A.G.M. Meet at the entrance to the Parish Church. |

Non-Members welcome - charge 15p. No charge for children, accompanied by adults.

Filton Historical Research Group

Mr. W.L. Harris (tel. 692025) reports on three very successful meetings at which Mrs. E. Thomas spoke on Avonmouth, Mr. T. Bullock on Stapleton and Mr. J. Powell on Bristol Docks. Mr. Powell's talk coincided with an exhibition which he mounted at Filton Library.

On 27th June, members of the Group will be visiting the Roman excavations at the Chessalls, Kingscote, when the K.A.A. are kindly providing a guide. It is hoped that on the way a stop will be made at Wotton-under-Edge for a quick view of the replica of the Woodchester pavement, now under construction.

Downend Local History Society

Programme for May and June 1979.

May 12th - Day excursion to churches of Wellow, Orchard Leigh and Lullington.
Depart from Lincombe Barn 10.30 a.m.

May 15th - Meet at Bitton Church at 7 p.m. for tour of the church and village.

May 22nd - Evening walk around Upton Cheyney to begin at 7 p.m.

June 17th - Sunday afternoon walk around Charfield. Meet at village hall at 2 p.m.

June 23rd - 10.30 a.m. Visit to Castle Farm Folk Museum at Marshfield.

3 p.m. Visit to Marshfield Parish Church. Church records will be on show.

June 26th - Meet at Dyrham Park at 7 p.m. for tour of the house.

Malago Archives Committee
(Bedminster Down School)

Since our last report we have repeated 'Malagomania', our local history extravaganza at Zion Church, Bedminster Down, and exhibited photographs of Long Ashton in the 1880's at a most popular exhibition at Woodspring Museum.

We joined the Malago Society in their Victorian Evening in December and performed 'The Princess and The Woodcutter' with many local history references!

At present we are preparing a paper mache model of Bishopsworth in 1910 for use in the exhibition at our school fete on 19th May on the theme 'The Life of the Village'.

Our latest magazine, Malago 9, is now available, (price 20p. plus 10p. postage and packing from Mrs. C. Lillington, 42 St. Peter's Rise, Bristol BS13 7NF) and if you want to recognise us when you meet us watch out for our lapel badge "I am a Malagomaniac!"

The Malago Society

Our newly-formed Society is thriving, and we now have 130 members. We have enjoyed lectures on various topics ranging from glass-making to genealogy, and last month a bumper audience heard Keith Chivers talk on the Shire Horse. Another friend of the Society, Keith Myers, kindly brought along a selection of harnesses, collars etc. from his huge collection of ancient farm implements, to the great interest of members.

We look forward to the rest of our programme which we hope to augment with outside visits in the summer months to St. Fagans Folk Museum, The Model Farm at West Harptree, Redcliffe Caves, the Keynsham 'dig' and a walk round the centre of Bristol.

Members are also undertaking research into the early Smyth letters, the census returns for Bishopsworth for 1841, 1851, 1861 and 1871 and completely re-filing all our negatives, photographs and archives files.

N.B. In Quest 9 and 10, Mr. R. Tanner was listed as our Hon. Secretary. Actually he is our treasurer, and the Secretary is Mr. J. Smith, 41 Maytree Avenue, Headley Park, Bristol 3, (Tel. 646459).

All meetings are held at St. Peter's Church Hall, Bishopsworth.

1st May 1979

A visit to the site of KEYNSHAM ABBEY with Mrs. Lowe

22nd May 1979

THE EARLIER SMYTHS AT ASHTON COURT Speaker: Anton Bantock

A look at the correspondence of the Smyth family from the 16th to 19th centuries.

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Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society

BIAS have arranged the following summer outings:-

- Saturday May 12th - Day Trip to Rhymney Valley - meet in Cardiff for a train ride and walk up the Valley.
- Tuesday May 15th - Evening outing to the remains of a tannery at Woollard nr. Pensford.
- Sunday May 27th - Mells Open Day - Industrial Archaeological dig.
- Tuesday June 5th - Evening outing to Chelvey Pumping Station to see a disused steam engine.
- Saturday June 23rd - Day trip to Hereford area - meeting at Whitchurch on A40
- Tuesday July 10th - Evening outing to walk from Bathampton along the Kennet and Avon Canal.
- Saturday July 14th - S.S. Great Britain 10.30 a.m.
- Sunday July 22nd - Day trip - Somerset Canal System.

Further information from Bob Martin, 7 Rodway Hill, Mangotsfield.
Tel. Bristol 563194

THE PLACE NAMES OF SOMERSET - a Survey

A group of people in Somerset and Bristol are currently collecting material for the English Place Names Society survey of Somerset Place Names. This currently involves two groups under the direction of Mr. M.D. Costen of Bristol University Extra-Mural Department. If you have some time and energy to spare it is possible that you could help us in your locality. If so, please get in touch with me at the university, telephone Bristol 24161 ext. 696.

Ian Durham

Heraldry From the Avon Area - Number 7.

Kingswood, Wansdyke and Woodspring

Kingswood has been granted some rather attractive arms. The main theme is that of the name of the district, derived from King's Chase (or forest hunting area) of the early Norman kings, who reserved all game for themselves within the confines of Royal Forests. The main item is a stag with a crown round his neck from which hangs a chain. This gold stag on a green ground is bordered by black ermines' tails on a white ground, a symbol of royalty. The mantling or slashed cloth hanging behind the achievement (or coat-of-arms) is green and gold, representing the wood and the leaves, which are also the main colours of the shield. The motto below is *Vigilando Custodimus* - We are the watchful custodians - an appropriate slogan for a district council! The Crest, mounted on the conventional helm, is a rampant half-lion, holding a torch in flames, representing perhaps the mining formerly carried on in the area. The chain round his neck symbolises industry and the sprig of oak on his chest, the forest again. It is quite permissible to use a crest alone or a shield alone, but neither should be described as a 'coat-of-arms'. That term is correctly reserved for the cassock-like garment that a knight used to wear over his armour, both to stop it from becoming rusty and to identify him when closed up in steel. (Blazon: Vert, a stag rampant guardant and royally gorged or, with a chain dependent tenne. For crest, a demi-lion regardant to dexter or, gorged with a chain gules and holding in its paws a flambeau, on the chest an oak spray).

I am indebted to Alan Smith of the Kingswood District Council for information.

Woodspring has simply used a symbol consisting of 5 letters 'W' joined in a circle at their bases, representing the five former authorities joined now in that district. However, the Charter Trustees of Portishead, Clevedon and Weston-Super-Mare have kept alive the former arms of those boroughs, in the first two cases by having them differenced (I expect!) by the College of Arms in London, and in the latter case it would appear by assumption. Thanks to Robert Moon for information.

Wansdyke has adopted a symbol or logo, but by a rather involved process. It was made clear that the district did not want a traditional coat-of-arms, which was the directive given to an Emblem Sub-Committee. This Committee decided that a competition should be held for schools to submit entries, and that the winner should be mounted in the Council's new HQ. There were over 400 entries, but the vast majority were heraldic, including all the winners, thus suggesting to the Council that the democratic response to their competition was to have an heraldic design - i.e. shield etc. The Council however decided against this response and a design was commissioned from Ron Ford. It was discovered that there were 24 other councils with 'W' as their initial letter, of which 16 were using logos, 8 were thinking, 8 had decided not to use anything and 6 had heraldic designs. This led to confusion. A link was sought between the 'W' and the Wansdyke itself, which was built probably as a boundary mark between Saxons invading and then native Britons in the 5th or 6th Centuries AD. The link was that the tops of the stakes surmounting the wansdyke were sharpened, forming lots of little 'w's. This "...produced a 'directional' shape that is always pointing to something else instead of drawing attention to itself. By adding a reflected shape it produced a symmetrical symbol with a natural focal point". It was described by the council, which unanimously adopted it, as ingenious and dignified.

I am afraid that I cannot concur. It is an extraordinarily anonymous symbol, and could mean anything, including Woomera Rocket Range in Australia!! About the only good logo I have ever seen is that of Surrey County Council, which is an oval containing two interlocking leaves. It is a matter of some regret that, despite all the expense and effort, such an ordinary symbol was adopted, despite the response of the ratepayers and electors of the area. The symbol of Woodspring is equally anonymous, but at least it did not cost so much! (Thanks to Peter Berman of Wansdyke DC for the information).

I have dealt at some length on the precursors to the adoption of some symbol to indicate that some effort goes into their selection. In principle one is not against logos - they are often rather imaginative - but those discussed here are not, in my opinion.

Fred Rapsey

**Kingswood
District
Council**



DISTRICT OF
WOODSPRING

**WANSDYKE
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**



Hole Watching

Many people are intrigued by holes in the ground, but few realise that they can be potentially significant historically. Large numbers of archaeological sites of all periods have been discovered as a result of watching new developments such as new roads, housing estates and pipelines. Probably the best known local example was the M5 motorway. During construction it was systematically watched by archaeologists; as a result about two, previously unknown sites, were discovered for every mile of new motorway.

Obviously the chances of finding something of great significance is increased by the size of the development. However even small scale building work can unearth archaeological finds which are important. Perhaps the most useful development for an archaeologist to watch is the trenches for pipelines. This is because they provide a section through an entire landscape, and if anything is found only a small amount will have been destroyed. The most common finds are pieces of pottery and metal objects, which can be identified and dated at one of the major museums in Avon (Bristol, Bath, Weston-super-Mare). Very often deserted settlement sites will be noticeable as having darker soil than the surrounding area.

Some archaeologists do already watch new developments locally, but most new construction work in Avon is not observed. Hole watching does not require much time or any expertise, but one must get permission and avoid unsafe areas and machines working. It is hoped to get up a group based upon districts, such as those existing for Bristol and Woodspring. These would supply local individuals and societies with information about proposed work. If you are interested in doing this activity, please contact:-

Rob Iles, Field Archaeologist,
County Planning Department,
Avon House North,
St. James Barton,
Bristol. Tel: 290777 Ext. 530.

AVON PLACE AND FIELD NAME SURVEY

John Moore and Mike Crsten from the University and Bob Iles from the County Planning Department Conservation Group are holding a meeting for anyone interested in the project on

THURSDAY, MAY 10TH

at 7.15. pm.

at the Community Council offices
17, Whiteladies Road, Bristol.

Details of the survey were published in Quest 9.

Further details from Conservation Group, County Planning Department, Avon House North, St. James Barton, Bristol.
Tel: Bristol 290777 Ext. 530.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE LANDSCAPE

A series of walks around interesting sites in Woodspring District is planned to take place throughout the Summer. They will be led by a guide who will briefly talk about the main features of the site and the landscape history of the surrounding area.

The walks will take place on the first Wednesday of each month starting at 6.30. p.m. There is no charge. Everyone welcome.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 2 May | ASHTON PARK, LONG ASHTON
Meet at the north lodge, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of
Suspension Bridge. |
| 6 June | WORLEBURY HILLFORT, WESTON
Meet at Royal Pier Hotel/Old Pier car park. |
| 4 July | CHRISTON VILLAGE, near Banwell
Meet at the church |
| 1 August | DOLEBURY HILLFORT, CHURCHILL
Meet at Nelson Arms, S.T. 445 597 |
| 5 September | NAILSEA INDUSTRIAL SITES
Meet at High Street Car Park. |

Ordnance Survey Maps for area: No. 182 (Weston and Bridgewater);
No. 172 (Bristol and Bath).

Car Parking: Note, at some of the starting points there is not much room for parking. Therefore, please be prepared to park a short distance from the meeting place, and avoid blocking driveways and country lanes.

Organised by Woodspring Museum and Avon Planning Department.

MAY 5TH and MAY 19TH

WALK AROUND FRAMPTON COTTERELL

The walks are not 'guided tours' but were originally planned as working sorties for members of the Local History Society - Nevertheless, members of other societies would be very welcome to join in.

Further information from Jeffrey Spittal - Tel: Winterbourne
773158.

Some Minor Pleasures of the River Frome

The River Frome is probably best noted for its role in the development of the Bristol merchantile trade, and the motive power source it provided for over 25 water mills. The river, however, along its 18 mile journey from the Dodington source to the Avon confluence provided the adjacent populace with many pleasurable memories. During my research the following have been noted.

Millerds Plan of Bristol (1673) records in Latin alongside the words "Frome fluvius" a delightful summary which when translated reads:-

"Hither each man's pleasure draws him, young and old alike, Some demand the grass, some the water. Here slow and swift, fish are caught with the rod, here the limbs of the weary are refreshed with gentle swimming. Here too the student wanders meditating the arts, and the happy lover walks with his darling."

Fishing was indeed one of the rivers main attractions and in a deed of 1174 AD William of Gloucester made over the fishing rights of the Frome (between Stapleton and Baptist Mill) to St. James Priory. By 1402 AD this Fishery of Stapleton in the Manor of Barton was worth 6/8d a year. (1) Latimer records that the Mayor and other Council dignitaries paid annual visits for fishing in the Frome and that "mighty was the subsequent feasting on perch and eels". These bounteous days obviously declined and eventually discontinued, but two references in 1676 and 1699 indicate some attempts at revival although, it is noted, on a humbler scale compared with former times (2).

Refs. (1) Stapleton Past and Present. DAHL
(2) LATIMER Volumes 1 and 2. Annals of Bristol.

Bathing was probably the second most popular river recreation and many bathing places were existent along the Frome and its tributaries. The Old Fox Inn at Lower Easton was advertised in 1755 as having a "bathing place in the Frome, with commodius dressing houses alongside". (3) Some years earlier Territts Mill, near the upper part of Stokes Croft, was sold to Thomas Rennison, who converted a large circular pond into a bathing pool. The pond fed by the waters of the Cutlers Mill Brook had been much frequented by swimmers. The pool advertised as RENNISON'S GRAND PLEASURE BATH was 400 feet in circumference and appears to have been exclusively for males as a few years later a "ladies pool" was built. By 1916 the shape had become oblong but about then the pool appears to have fallen into disuse. The pool together with the nearby Old England Tavern were in their heyday, a favourite rendezvous for those indulging in the high revelries of the day as they were outside the City boundaries and so not curtailed by civic restrictions (4)(5). Another pool, but with a shorter life, was constructed at a cost of £1100 in 1889 near the Midland Railway viaduct at Eastville. Owing to disorderly conduct by many youths the bathing place was later closed (6).

Refs. (3)(4)(6) Latimer. Annals of Bristol Vols. 2 and 3
(5) Old Inns of Bristol. DENNING.

Walking and sightseeing along the Frome Valley lands was another obvious enjoyable pastime and many local diaries and biographies make references to such. Tea gardens (some with bowling greens) became favourite meeting places whilst the bridges, mills and riverside glades became the favoured subjects of local painters.

In June 1877 the Bristol Council appointed a committee to select a site for a park for the eastern districts of the city. The site suggested lay between the Fishponds and Stapleton Roads and was bounded by the River Frome on the northern side. Eastville park, as we know it today, now forms an integral part of the much favoured and well used Frome Walkway presently stretching from Frenchay Bridge to Stapleton Bridge.

Boating must be considered as a possible pleasure associated with the river, although no real record of such has yet been identified. The various plans and maps of Bristol show many shipways and Miller's Plan of 1673 shows a wide variety of rivercraft, but it is possible that further upstream where the river was narrower and swifter the rivercraft were rarely used.

The Ducking Stool although never a pleasure for those strapped therein appears to have been a delight to the crowds that watched its use. Erected in the mid 16th Century, it was mainly used for "scolds and nagging tongues and for brewers of bad ales". Latimer describes how "women found guilty of common scolding were punished by being dragged to the Weir (Broadweir), thrust into the Stool, whirled over the river, and plunged into the river by the City Beadles, amidst jeering and cheering acclamations.

Undoubtedly many generations of Bristolians and South Gloucestershire residents have enjoyed, and will continue to enjoy, the pleasures afforded by the River Frome. Today such pleasures can only be taken away from the City, as from Eastville into the City Centre the river is almost lost beneath the concrete and asphalt developments.

Harold Lane

EXHIBITION AND WALK AROUND SODBURY

Sodbury and District Historical Society are to be congratulated on the well attended and smoothly run exhibition on the afternoon of Saturday, 31 March. Over 200 visitors spent time looking round the exhibits provided by local history societies and admiring the historic building of the Old Town Hall and the civic silver.

Mr. Percy Couzens, a well-known local historian, led a large party on a tour of the old town and outlined the history of the buildings en route. Rather more time than intended was spent in the church due to a heavy shower of rain, but the walk around was much enjoyed, as were the refreshments available throughout the afternoon.

The Avon Local History Handbook was on display, on the eve of its official publication day, and sales were encouraging. Visitors were interested to watch a woodwork demonstration and display of hand-painted local maps.

It is hoped that other societies will wish to organise similar events to involve both local historians and members of the public in the history of their areas.

What's In A Name? - Somerset Place Names

At the most primitive level there is something magical about the names of places as there is about the name of people. To know the name is to understand the place - or so we think. From the earliest times people have tried to find out what the names of places mean and if the answer is not obvious they have invented etymologies for names and often changed the name in the process.

But there is more in a name than simply knowing what it means - after all we are not really much farther on if we know that Littor near Chewton Mendip means the "farm or settlement at the gate" (Hlyd- O.E. gate or opening) (tun- O.E. settlement or farm). In isolation a name means very little, but when taken in context with the meanings of other names in the locality or indeed over a large area and when set against other documentary and archaeological evidence the names of places may begin to give valuable information about the processes which shaped the geographical and social structure of the Somerset landscape from the time the English first arrived in the mid 7th century through into the post conquest period. Although place names have changed or been invented at all times up to the present day, the majority of the names we find date from before 1200 A.D. Since this is a time which is less well documented than later ages place name material is potentially very valuable for the study of this early period.

Clearly it is important to get the meaning of a name right, for a false derivation will lead to a false conclusion. For example Lydeard was thought to be an English name containing the elements "Hlyd" (see above) and "gaard" meaning a yard or enclosure. The trouble with such an explanation is that it does not explain why the name should apply to such a big area for there are two large parishes, Bishops Lydeard and Lydeard St. Lawrence, and the name clearly applies to a big expanse of countryside. Turner's suggestion that it derives from Primitive Welsh and means 'Lito' = fire, 'garto' = a hill or mountain ridge or alternatively 'leto' = grey, 'garto' = hill seems more likely. Cothelstone hill in Bishops Lydeard parish was used in ancient and modern times as a beacon. More importantly, the fact that the name is almost certainly Welsh rather than English points to the area as one of Welsh settlement and continued occupation rather than somewhere started by English settlers in the seventh century. So we must look for all the earliest forms available for the names of places and the examination of the material is a skilled business which depends on the science of linguistic analysis not on inspired guessing. Just as it is important to keep an open mind about the basis of a name and not try to force it into a predetermined mould as happened with Lydeard, so it is also important not to get carried away wildly and excitedly, assuming that all the names in Somerset or elsewhere can be related to Welsh simply by taking a modern Welsh dictionary and looking for a resemblance between the name and a word in the dictionary.

The most important first step in finding out about the names of a district is therefore to collect as much material as possible. This means that every available document must be scanned to produce as many names as possible. In place names studies all names are equal. There is no difference in principle between the name of a city, like Bath, and the name of a humble two acre paddock in Allerford or Raddington. Just because we know

what places are important now doesn't mean that we can make the same assumptions about Somerset a thousand years ago. Only when a considerable number of names have been recorded can wideranging interpretation take place, but lack of material over a wide area does not impede the interpretation of limited local material and an hypothesis about a wider area of name studies can still be very fruitful. In Somerset it seems likely that interpretation of evidence will centre on two main problems.

The first of these is the question of the influence of Welsh names on what is predominately an English named landscape. Both the discovery and the analysis of Welsh names is difficult. The second problem is that of dating names. Obviously the first question flows over into the second but we cannot simply say that any Welsh name is necessarily older than any English name in its application to a settlement since we do not know what Welsh named settlements were in situ when the English arrived. Nor can we be sure about the first English names given to places for the names we see now maybe English names for existing Welsh settlements. Nevertheless since we must make a start somewhere we should surely look at the material presented in the earliest of the surviving charters of the O.E. period and take a commonsense view of what we find. Unfortunately the charters have to be treated carefully for in Somerset almost all the surviving charters are copies of originals or even inventions. Bearing that in mind a look at the earliest records shows that the charters granted to Glastonbury Abbey before the year 700 gives the names Ferramere (Meare) Beckerie (Beckery) Godenie (Godney), Martynesye (Marchey), Andreysie (Nyland) Glastingai (Glastonbury), Lantocal (Leigh in Street) Lugworesboerch (now Montacute) Pengerd (Pennard) Cantucwudu (Quantock Wood) Crutan/Cryoboroch (Creech) and Brente (Brent Knoll).

Of these names Ferramere, Godenie, Martynesaya, Andreysie and Lugworesboerch are English in origin and have elements which contain personal names and then a description of the situation i.e. Godenie = "Goda's Island". Ferramere = "The island of the Fearn family".

Pengerd, Cantucwudu, Crutan, Brente, Lantocal and Glastingai are Welsh or Welsh and English, while Beckerie may be either Irish or English. It looks very much as if we should regard Welsh, Welsh and English and English descriptive names of the type above as potentially very early names. At these sites the English found the existing Welsh population well settled or they set up some of their own very early settlements.

The English are supposed to have arrived in Somerset after their success at the Battle "Aet Peonnum" in 658 according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. If this battle took place at Penselwood near Wincanton on the Wilts border, central Somerset must have been in English hands from that date. A critical question is therefore what settlements did the English found and what names did they use in the years between 658 and the first known charter to Glastonbury between 670 and 672?

Mike Costen
Extra-Mural Department

The Bristol People's Oral History Project - Stephen Humphries

The 'Bristol People's Oral History Project' began on March 5th. It is sponsored by STEP, the job creation scheme, and involves three unemployed teachers - Jane Dunstan, Kathy Lye and Pam Scull - tape recording conversations with elderly Avon residents on their memories of childhood and youth. The scheme will continue for a one year period, during which time we hope to complete approximately 350 interviews.

We are transcribing the tapes and will deposit them in a sound archive to be established at the Bristol Reference Library. The archive will also comprise a cassetted version of the tapes which members of the public will be able to listen to at the library. In return the library has purchased and loaned us a Uher recorder, as used by the B.B.C. - which when the scheme finishes will be available for the use of local history societies for their own oral history recordings - and £700 worth of tapes. I must point out that it will not be possible to give any interested individuals or organisations access to the tapes or transcripts until the project is completed in March 1980.

In February 1980 we will be staging an exhibition at the Blaise Castle Folk Museum on the social history of childhood and youth in Avon, utilising edited versions of the tapes we accumulate during the project.

We are based at the Resources for Learning and Development Unit in Bristol and we will be using the Unit's recording studio to produce edited tapes for use in local schools, based on the material we collect.

At the moment we are looking for interesting respondents aged seventy or over - the older the better - and if any 'Quest' readers have any suggestions for potential interviewees I would be glad to hear from them. To begin with we are concentrating on those who came from a working class background and who later became active in the local Labour and Socialist movement. After this we will be talking to former policemen, schoolteachers and those who were active in various organisations such as the Y.M.C.A., the Scouts, the Girl Guides, the Boy's Brigade and the Band of Hope, who provided supervised leisure activities for youth. These are the major groups we are interested in at the moment - if you know anyone who fits this description who might be willing to talk to us I would be extremely grateful if you would contact me, Stephen Humphries - telephone Bristol 44964 - most evenings. I am writing a Ph.D. thesis on the social history of childhood and youth in Bristol, and my main role in the Project is to arrange the interviews, write the questionnaires and organise the archive, the edited tapes and the exhibition.

AVON LOCAL HISTORY HANDBOOK

The Handbook was published on 1 April and is on sale through local bookshops as well as from the office at 17 Whiteladies Road, priced £2.50.

Societies and individual members who placed pre-publication orders should collect these from the office if they have not already done so.

Societies may take copies in bulk on sale or return at £2 to sell to their members at £2.50.

LOCAL HISTORY DAY SCHOOL

Saturday 10th November 1979

10.30.a.m. - 5.30. p.m.

at the Extra Mural Department, Tyndall's Park Road.

PROGRAMME

John Moore - The Domesday Survey - its usefulness in Local History

Graham Davis - Victorian Bath

Linda Hall - Gabled Farmhouses in South Gloucestershire

Brenda Buchannan - The Enclosure Movement in North Somerset.

Lunch cannot be provided, but there will be tea and biscuits in the afternoon. Further information from Dr. Bettey.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE LOCAL HISTORY COMMITTEE

ANNUAL LOCAL HISTORY CONFERENCE

on

Saturday, 22nd September 1979

at

2.00. p.m.

at

Gloucestershire College of Education, Oxstalls Lane, Gloucester.

The programme will include the

CANON MANSFIELD MEMORIAL LECTURE to be given by ALHA President, John Moore, who will speak on 'The Forest of Dean and the Deanery of the Forest'.

The charge, including tea and biscuits, will be 50p. Visitors welcome.

Further enquiries may be made from Gloucestershire Community Council, Community House, College Green, Gloucester 28491.



SHIRE HORSES

My memory of Shire horses goes back to the time when I was one of a family of six children living at 46 Parson Street, Edminster, in a cottage with an orchard and stables adjoining where my uncle, Fred Niblett, kept 14 shires engaged in the business of timber hauling.

These 14 horses made up three teams with three carriages, the drivers being my father, George Price and Bill Brown, assisted by my brother Wilf, and young George Price. The journeys to the countryside varied in distance as the radius around Bristol stretched as far apart as Butcombe, Chelwood, Clevedon, Tockington and Bitton, which meant in those days a long working day, remembering the walking the drivers had to do in rain, sleet, snow and hard frost - all this taken for granted.

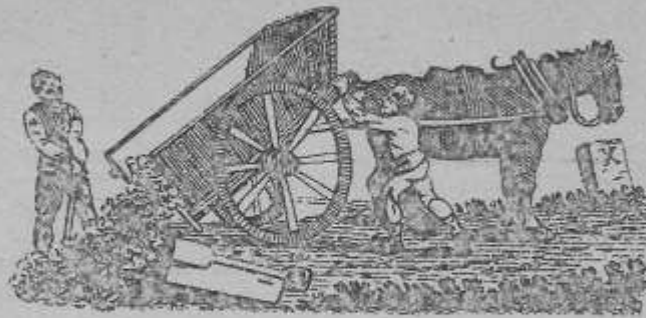
No reins were used or needed for the horses' guidance, as they were trained to obey by word of command and addressed by name, each with a temperament of its own. Like children they sometimes needed to be corrected when slacking, hence the need of names. The drivers were well known for miles around Bristol often noted for their loud voices when shouting words of command.

I did not become a timber haulier myself, but remember the horses well by name. My job as a lad from about 1917 to 1922 was to clean out the stables, mix the chaff in the loft, fill the mangers, maybe fetch a horse that had been newly shod from the blacksmiths in Fire Engine Hill, or fetch some repaired harness from the saddlers, the nosebags and collars being nearly as tall as myself then; time for playing was rather restricted.

One of the best sights I ever saw was two teams doubled up on one carriage to haul an extra large oak tree from Shirehampton Golf Course, coming up the steep hill out of Westbury-on-Trym, the tram driver behind being unable to pass, foolishly ringing his bell. Yes, even in those days some road users never had a minute to wait, or patience.

These horses were endowed with a wonderful brain as they had at times to obey the word of command at once. An instance would be when rolling a tree up the skids on to the waggon when loading; pulling too hard at the wrong time would turn the waggon over, it had to be rolled gently on to the top of the skids and as soon as it reached the bed of the waggon, pulling had to stop at once. I never saw one tipped over, the words of command were simple - "Gee Up" "Go on" "Go to the right" "Come 'ee backway" "Come left", and of course, "Whoa".

It was great to see a team with a full load going through the gateway of a field in the dead of winter with mud and water up to the axles, horses going full pelt to keep the wheels turning, no room for drivers to walk by the side of the horses and mud too deep anyway, so they stood behind to shout instructions and crack their whips as a reminder that all out effort was needed. The whip was seldom used on the horses for they knew what it was for, as the cane used to be for us at school. The farmers had little to grumble at as their gates and posts were rarely damaged.



Another time when the brain of the shire horse was in strong evidence was hauling a heavy load up Battles Lane at Chew Magna, a double team having to be used, with speed essential from the bottom of the steep right up to the tee junction at the top. There the sharp right hand turn had to be negotiated into the narrow High Street, without damage to a stone wall in front and one on the left coming up, the length overall being the shaft horse, three trace horses each side abreast, the length of the waggon and overlap of the tree on the back. This had to be swung around in one action with no stopping or damage to walls, so it meant the trace horses going over to the facing wall and hugging the side when swinging the load to the right. This was done with only inches to spare at the rear.

What I remember so well was the shouts of command, the sparks from the horses shoes from the hard stone road as it was then, and the all out effort of every horse against the harness. Alas, Battles Lane remains much as it was, but the scene of that day is gone for ever.

The drivers were devoted to their horses, but it was very hard work with long hours of toil. Many times during a long, wet winter men and horses would come home soaked, into the lamp lit stables, off with harness and then each horse got a quick rub down with a rough cloth to take off the worst of the sweat and rain, before the day's work could be called finished. After starting sometimes at 6.00 am and not home maybe until 10.00 pm, it was a long day.

Starting out in the morning to fetch a load was a steady stroll as far as the horses were concerned, but coming back was at a much quicker pace. They did not require any bidding to get back to the warmth of the stables and a feed, and they knew the roads home for miles around. Some retired from hauling work and were sold to farmers for lighter work on the farms, but they would return to their stables on their own long afterwards, from as far away as Butcombe or Stanton Drew, if a field gate had been left open. Mind you, the roads around Parson Street were a far cry from the rush and tear of today. Winter nights at home it was a case of 'Up to bed' for us children when the horses were heard coming home, and we could hear them from as far away as Fire Engine Hill. The clomp of hooves and rattle of chains, all in single file, the full loads and waggons quite often left at the saw mills for unloading in daylight next day, the race for the trough for a drink with about four pushing to get their noses in, and into their own stalls and heads in the manger.

If the harness was very wet on returning, a big fire was built in the kitchen to dry the collars or loin clothes, if wanted for the morrow. The smell from the sweat and rain when the steam started to rise in the warm room was, I suppose, very unpleasant, and yet in a way was an experience very few people today will ever enjoy.

This is only a brief outline of what I know, but my brother Wilf could supply stories and photos of bygone days in a way I cannot. Like all good horsemen, however, he is too modest to write about his memories of the runaway load on Rownham Hill, or the story of the farmer's wife who stitched up a gash in the belly of one of our horses that got injured on a sharp branch of a tree. She, as far as I can remember, used a needle and silk thread, with no ill effects to the horse.

The gentle giants were a race apart but their feet with heavy shoes hurt me, as I learned to my cost one day when, through my own fault, I got stepped on by one. Whilst I expected some sympathy for the pain suffered, all I got was abuse from my father telling me that the next time I would know the proper way to lead a horse out of the yard. So, as you see, it was a lesson remembered.

While I look back on those times as The Good Old Days, maybe my brother would not be in agreement. They were for him years of blood, sweat, tears and toil, but he still looks at a good horse with pride, I know.

Horses were a family tradition as two of my uncles also operated with two teams, timber hauling from Barton Hill at about the same period, until, sad to say, the change over to modern transport.

The past is gone for ever, but now those of our generation can enjoy the memories that others will never know.

MEMORIES OF MR. E.C. HAZELL, 56 LEWIS ROAD, BRISTOL 3.

ESSAY COMPETITIONS

- (1) For the Over-Sixties - a reminiscence.
- (2) For Society and Individual members.

The winner of the memory section is Mrs. Nora Parker and her entry will be published in the next edition of Quest.

The winner of the second section will be announced at the A.G.M.

All enterprises, however colourful, need to be soundly financed, and Hippisley, the first actor manager of the first Bristol Theatre, 1729, insisted on scrupulous accounts being kept. The Accounts Book of the theatre for the years 1741 - 1748 survives in the Bristol Reference Library, but the information I give has been obtained from Kathleen Barker's "Bristol at Play, Five Centuries of Live Entertainment." Apparently, in the early nights of the season, a deduction was made every evening to cover rent, music, lighting (candles) ancillary services special services, costumes, after which, the balance, if any, was shared among the players. So the beginning of the season must have been financially uncertain for the actors and actresses. Presumably audiences were larger towards the end of the season, and the players could expect a fatter share of the profits. In addition, towards the end of the season each player had a 'benefit' performance, the proceeds of which he kept, after paying expenses of the night and a five shilling payment to colleagues.

Mrs. Hannah Fritchard, the great tragedienne of her day, stipulated a clear £50 for the season, but this was exceptional, even Charles Macklin was on shares. And its rather fun to tell a little joke about Charles Macklin, the information again obtained by this delightful little book of Richard Jenkins, "Memoirs of the Bristol Stage 1829"- Apparently, during the playing of Hamlet, Charles became enamoured of a young lady in Jacob Wells; the lady in question had arranged to leave a window open for him - but nothing went as planned - apart from it being a disgustingly wet night - When Charles eagerly climbed through the window he knocked over a china bowl and jug and in general caused such a commotion that the lady, desperate for her honour to be preserved, pushed him to the ground, where he beat a hasty retreat.

The accounting was scrupulous, even down to 'a shilling lost on the stage' and if an actor or actress was absent for a rehearsal, her share of the proceeds was forfeited. In 1741, the receipts were, on the average £10 a night, but by 1747, they were nearly £20. Hippisley died in 1748, and for the next few years there was a marked falling off of receipts. In 1757, the theatre, possibly due to lack of business, was shut up for a season. We know of this, because a certain Mary Hooks, widow of a former J.P., a coffee house owner and printer, had for several years past supported herself by means of printing of Play Bills for the Jacob Wells Theatre. She says in P.F.B.J. 13 August 1757 "that the theatre, now being shut up, she is thereby deprived of her sole Dependence and Subsistence".

the desirability

There were two events which precipitated/for a new and larger theatre. The first was the acquisition of the star of the London Stage 29 year old William Powell, who had stepped into Garrick's parts when the latter went on Continental Tours.

The poet, Chatterton, Hannah More and a host of versifiers, attested to the rapidity with which he became an idol and the talk of the coffee houses. Secondly, the disturbances, which occurred at the Benefit Performance for a distressed family, where rival claimants fought to be recognised, would possibly awaken the authorities to their powers under the Act of Parliament 1737 which stated that all Theatrical Performances for hire, gain or reward, other than those possessing a Royal Patent, were illegal. The Jacobs Wells Theatre was never prosecuted, but the danger was always present. However, it was well known that for established companies up and down the country, the Act was derisively treated.

From 1764, the year of Hippiessley's death, to 1765 the theatre was leased by his widow to a consortium for an annuity, while she retained contact as a box office keeper. The last season was in 1765 and the Theatre Royal opened in 1766.

BRISTOL LIFE-BOAT MUSEUM APPEAL

The voluntary seamen of the Royal National Life Boat Institution have saved more than one hundred thousand lives since it was first founded in 1825. Their craft have become a familiar sight around our shores and thousands upon thousands of people have good reason to be grateful for the existence of this fine service.

But, there is no museum of the boats and equipment used by the men, anywhere in Britain, and with the timber built craft now going out of service, there have been fears that these master-pieces of traditional construction would be lost forever.

Now, however, a plan has been evolved to create Bristol Life Boat Museum in the disused 'L' shed building in the City Docks. The people behind the scheme are all volunteers. They face the task of raising a sum in excess of £140,000.

That is why a brochure has been produced as the first formal appeal to industry and commerce, both within the city, the region and the nation, for funds for this most ambitious and worthy project.

In another part of the brochure the Royal National Life Boat Institution have said that when the Life Boat Museum is established it could well form the National Life Boat Museum. It will contain - in an area of about 1,200 sqm on the ground floor of the 'L' shed - life boats of timber construction equipment used in vital life saving, and displays of modern technology used to save life at sea.

With the S.S. Great Britain not far away and the general development of the docks area for leisure, the Life Boat Museum is being planned as a viable financial proposition. For business/planning to support the project, which, in three years, it is hoped will be extended to the first floor of the building, there will be considerable promotional potential. It is envisaged that the museum will also provide facilities for teaching seamanship, an archives library, meeting rooms, and a workshop where a shipwright will carry out restoration work. There will be a section graphically describing the history and work of the RNLI, a small bar and a room for films and lectures.

The organising committee have, with the generous co-operation of Bristol City Council, already taken substantial steps towards creating this much needed museum. Bristol Life Boat Museum is registered with the Charity Commissioners as a limited charity and many people expert in various spheres have already given their time and efforts towards bringing the Life Boat Museum to the point at which money is the next vital stepping stone.

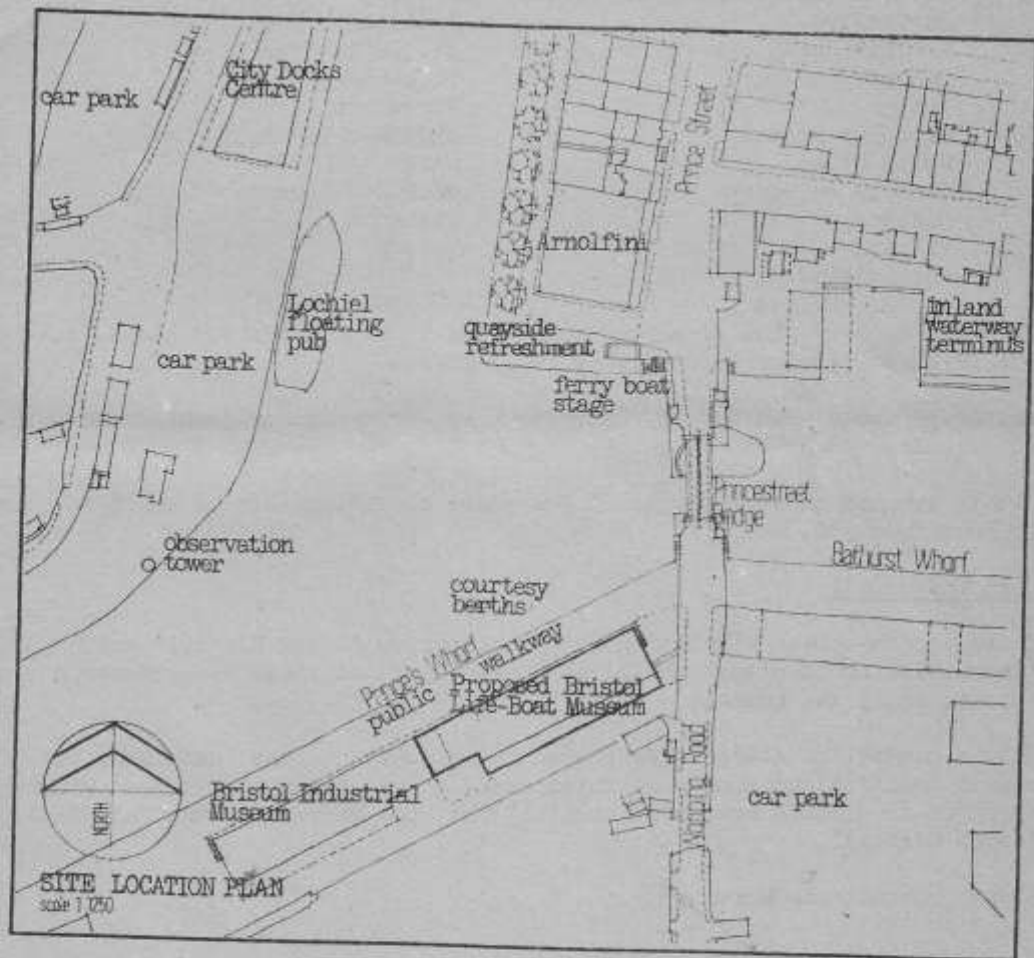
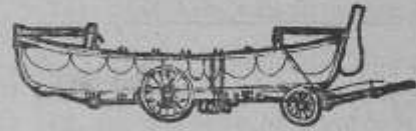
It is intended that when the Museum is completed profits from the project will be given to the Royal National Life Boat Institute which relies entirely on voluntary contributions.

A Founder Society has been established to enable individuals to support the creation of the Bristol Life Boat Museum and the Society will provide invaluable income for the establishment of the project. The initial subscription is £10, with £5 per year thereafter. New members will receive a special Bristol Life Boat Museum tie or brooch, other privileges will include: low cost admission to the museum; invitations to special founders days. Membership forms are available from Wg. Comdr. G.H. Dodd, O.B.E., RAF (retd), Station House, Tintern, Gwent.

Your help to make this project a reality is urgently needed. Should you wish to know more, please contact the Committee Chairman, Mr. Peter Elliott at 87 Kings Drive, Bishopston, Bristol. BS7 8JQ. The Project Treasurer, Mr. Charles Newbury, would also be delighted to receive your contributions, payable to "The Bristol Life Boat Museum" at National Westminster Bank, 9 the Triangle, Clevedon, Avon.

The Bristol Life-boat Museum

23



Recording Churchyard Memorials

Mr. Roy Lewin of 7, South Croft, Henleaze, Bristol, has been for many years transcribing Church of England tombstones and has now completed all churchyards in Avon except the following:-

Bath (Lyncombe and Widcombe Parishes)	
Bristol (Brislington and Henbury Parishes)	
Burrington	Redstock
Coalpit Heath	St. Catherine's
Hanham	Tickenham
Hutton	Tortworth
Midsomer Norton	WESTON-SUPER-MARE
North Stoke	Wick
Oldbury on Severn	Wick St. Lawrence
Oldland	Wrighton
Pilning	Yatton
Portishead.	

He would be very glad if anyone would like to assist him but please contact him first in case work is already in progress.

Mr. Lewin would also be very happy to help anyone or any local society to whom his findings might be of use.

Canals are his other hobby so if you share his enthusiasm he would be pleased to hear from you.

Open University

Those who have been struggling with the courses 'Doing History' and 'Industrial Archaeology' should soon have finished their assessments and be able to enjoy the summer!

Only a handful of students responded to my notice in the last issue but should a sufficient number be interested, a 'get-together' in the autumn can be arranged to discuss how well (or ill!) the Open University has introduced 'Local History'.

Please contact the Editor.

READING MATTER - NOTICES & REVIEWS

Library Resources in South-West England and the Channel Islands -
Edn. 2, 1978, edited by Jean C. Rowles, Anne Green and Lyn Jones.,
Library Soc. (Ref. Special and Information Section), London 1978.

The above guide to the resources of 238 libraries in Hampshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon, Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall has been published at the price of £6.25 (£5.00 to Members of the Library Association).

The last edition of this guide appeared in 1965. Since then considerable amalgamation of libraries under the control of local authorities has taken place and although the total number of entries in this new edition is fewer than in its predecessor the coverage is no less extensive.

Details of resources and services appear in the standardised format which has by now become familiar in this series. Details of opening hours are given, range of subjects covered, total number of books held and periodicals received and conditions of public access in the case of non-public libraries.

The index to the directory has been enlarged to take fuller account of special and topographical collections in the area covered. As a tool for today's growing army of local historians it should be especially useful.

It may also be emphasised that this publication and the other volumes in the same series are the only comprehensive guides to library resources and services available to the general public. Careful study of the contents of volumes in this series could well save much expense of money and time. At the relatively low prices asked there is no reason why every branch library, most businesses, as well as the more affluent local history societies, amenity groups and other bodies concerned with the provision of information to either individuals or organisations should not have one.

C.J. SPITTAL

Chairman: Reference, Special and Information Section (Library Association)
Western Group.

TITHES and the TITHE COMPUTATION ACT 1836

by Eric J. Evans. Published by the Bedford Square Press for the SOLH -
available from MacDonald and Evans Distribution Services Ltd., Estover Road,
Plymouth PL6 7PZ at £1.50 per copy + 10% postage.

This is an excellent booklet, the first in a series, 'National Statutes and the Local Community'. The series aims to describe the situation prior to the enactment of the Acts of Parliament, the manner in which they were enforced, the implications for local communities of the time, and the documentary evidence available to the local historian today.

Points on "Bristol ; An Architectural History" edited by Bryan Little, Michael Jenner and Andor Gomme - published by Bristol & West at £28.

This book, with 452 pages and 336 illustrations, but only one map, deals with the historic architecture, i.e. till about 1930, in three sections, as follows.

- A. by Bryan Little; mediaeval architecture down to 1540.
- B. by Michael Jenner; Elizabethan and Stuart periods, also most of the Georgian material, including Georgian Gothic, but not covering terrace groupings.
- C. by Andor Gomme; Terrace groupings of all dates, Victorian architecture and the XX century till about 1930.

Appendices on the rebuilding of St. Werburgh's Church in Mina Road, the controversy about the statues on the Cathedral North porch, on architectural competitions held in Bristol, and on the leading Bristol architects and their main buildings.

Of the authors, Bryan Little is well known as an author on topographical, architectural and historic subjects, Michael Jenner is a prominent practising architect in Bristol and Andor Gomme, as well as being an architectural historian, and the part author of an important book on the architecture of Glasgow, is a reader in the English Department of Keele University.

Published as it is on such a scale and with great splendour of design and presentation, the book is easily the most complete and authentic work so far published on its subject. It gathers together the material of all previous studies and has much new material of its own, along with lively, and at times controversial aesthetic judgments. Though various new facts on Bristol architecture may still come to light, this book cannot, at least for many decades, be superseded, and it will be valuably supplemented, in May, by Tony Aldous' short work on modern Bristol architecture.

Bryan Little

"SOUTH OF THE AVON" by Leonard G.W. Vear
(Subtitled 'Glimpses of Old Bedminster Life')

Mr. Vear's book is a history of Bedminster and the surrounding areas, and includes its development from Saxon/Norman origins, through land use and field names, famous houses, the Malago and its mills, early hospitals and health, living conditions, the Bedminster Union Workhouse, churches, the unusual, occupations, industry, crime and prisons, the police force and dialect.

It is illustrated with 13 photographs and 3 maps and plans and is a very interesting and readable book.

The book is available from Mr. Vear at Rose Cottage, Southend, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos, or through the Malago Society via Mrs. S. Tanner, 12, Petercole Drive, Bishopsworth, Bristol 3, Tel: Bristol 643270 in paperback at £3.00.

"MALAGO".

List of Speakers

The ALHA hope to revise the list of speakers issued in Quest 3 as the Information Officer is frequently asked for such a list. Any comments on the original list, recommendations for particular speakers or any other relevant information would be most welcome. Please contact either:

Jeffrey Spittal, Winterbourne 773158
or Sue Barrance, Falfield 572

MALAGO 9 December 1978 edited by Ian Lillington and published by The Malago Archives Committee, Bedminster Down School and The Malago Society for Local History in South West Bristol 20p.

The new edition of Malago is particularly good with a wide variety of articles. It includes accounts of Bishopsworth Post Office and Bedminster National School; the first of a series of articles on Poor Relief in Bedminster and a portrait of a 19 century vicar of Bishopst. 'The Building of Headley Park' describes the development of a housing estate in the 1930s, while 'Algy and Aggie' describes the dismembering of the Gore Langton estates. The memories of Walter Bosley and 'Daisybelle' and three shorter articles all make very enjoyable reading.

If you are not a regular Malago reader but would like a copy contact Mrs. C. Lillington, 42 St. Peter's Rise, Bishopsworth, Bristol 3

The Langtons of Newton Park - Graham Davis - well produced booklet costing 75p available from Mrs. S. Tanner, 12 Petercole Drive, Bishopsworth.

Gloucestershire Record Office

has now reopened and the address of the County Archivist and the new Search Room is Worcester Street, Gloucester GL1 3DW
The main Search Room for historical and genealogical records, including quarter sessions and borough archives, and the collections of local history books, photographs, pictures and maps is at the Record Office, Worcester St. (Gloucester 21444 Ext. 229). Open: Mon - Fri. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. by appointment, Thurs. to 8 p.m. and Sat. 9 a.m. - 12 noon.

ACCESS. There is car parking at the Record Office: enter from Alvin Street.

Access by footpath only from Worcester Street.

Other public and local government records, including courts, local boards and councils, poor law unions, hospitals and schools, may only be consulted at Shire Hall, The Search Room (Gloucester 21444 Ext. 227) is open Mon. - Fri. 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m., 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

There is no parking space at Shire Hall.

Vol. 13 No. 5 THE LOCAL HISTORIAN - February 1979
published by the Standing Conference for Local History (SCLH)

Articles:

Primary Sources for Nineteenth Century Agricultural Trade Unionism: Nigel Scotland

What Happened in Local History During 1978: Robin Chaplin

The Value of Farm Notebooks: A New Example from Cheshire: R.E. Porter

Community Writing: John Hayward

Bus Services and Local History: A.G. Newman

A Local History Service for Staffordshire Schools: R.A. Lewis

The two themes of the Review section are Canals and the Labour Movement.

Books mentioned in the 'Publication received' section that may be of particular interest are:-

Discovering English Dialects by Martyn Wakelin (Shire Publications 1978) 70p

Discovering Timberframed Buildings by Richard Harris (Shire Publications 1978) 85p

Elementary Surveying for Industrial Archaeologists by Hugh Bodley and Michael Hallas (Shire Publications 1977) £1.25

Food, Clothes and Shelter - Twentieth Century Industrial Archaeology, by Kenneth Hudson (A. & C. Black, 1978) £5.95

Houses in the Landscape - a Regional Study of Vernacular Building Styles in England and Wales, by John and Jane Penoyre (Faber, 1978) £6.50

Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture, by R.W. Brunskill (Faber, revised and expanded from the 1971 edition, 1978), £5.95 hardback, £2.95 paperback.

Mills and Millwrighting, by John Vince (Shire Publications, 1978) 60p

Signposts to the Past - Placenames and the History of England, by Margaret Gelling (J.M. Dent, 1978), £6.50

The Boulevard and Montpellier, Weston-super-Mare (Weston History & Conservation Study Group and the Arkwright Society, Weston-super-Mare Local History Trail No. 4, 1978) from Weston Civic Society, c/o Mr. M.J. Taylor, 9 Albert Road, Weston-super-Mare, 20p + post.

AFFILIATIONS & DONATIONS 1979-80

The financial year of the Avon Local History Association, and consequently the annual subscriptions, runs from 1 April to 31 March, and it would be helpful, therefore, if societies who have not done so could forward their subscriptions or donations for the year 1979-80 as soon as possible.

You will recall that the scale of affiliation fees is as follows:

For clubs with up to 50 members	-	£1.50
For each additional 50 members	-	50p

Up to a maximum of £5.

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To: Avon Local History Association, 17 Whiteladies Road, Bristol BS8 1PB

I enclose a cheque/P.O. for the amount of £..... as an affiliation/donation/individual membership to ALHA. Cheques to be made payable to ALHA.

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