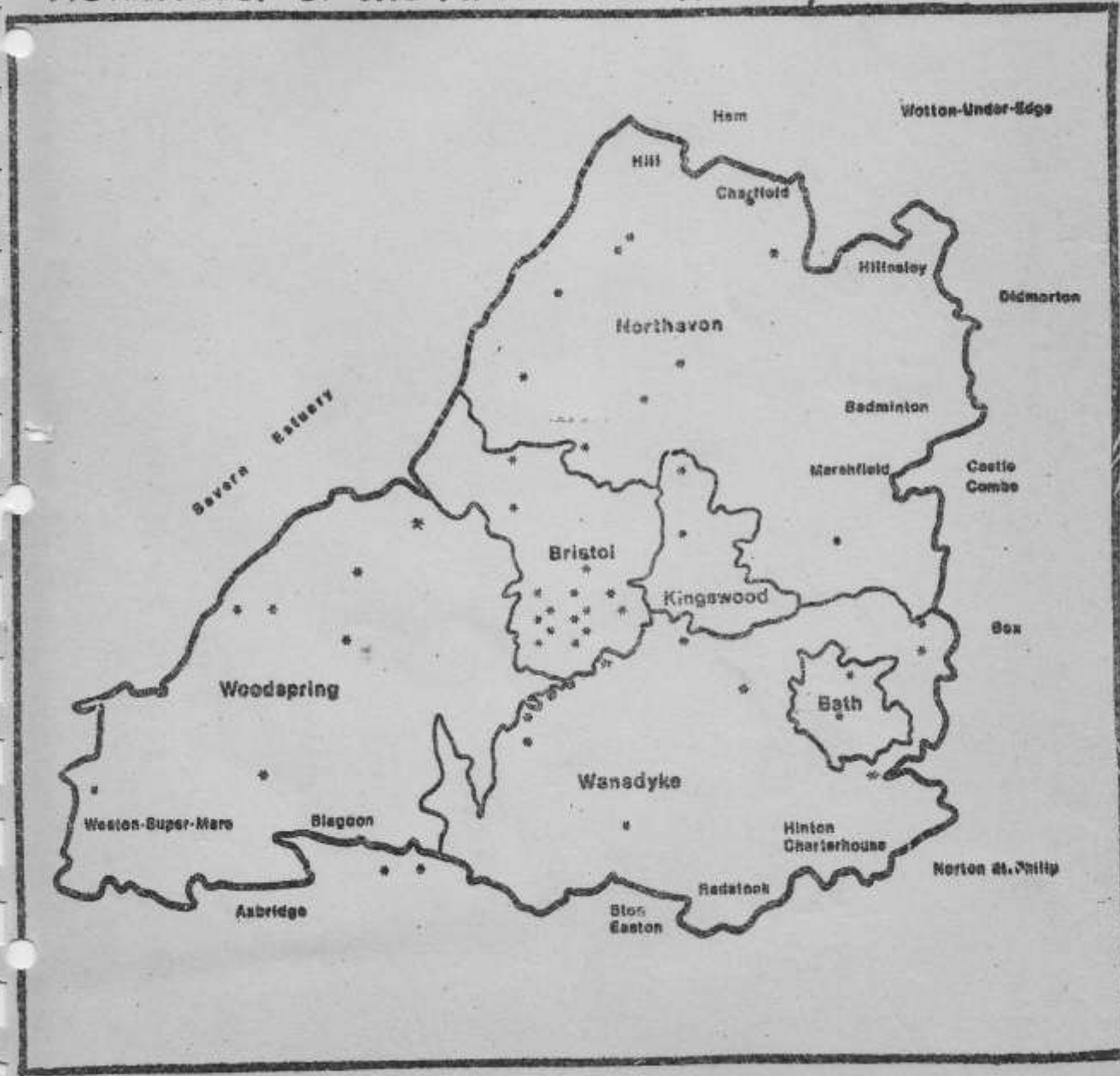




ALPHA QUEST

Issue No 8

Newsletter of the Avon Local History Association



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There are many living within the boundaries of Avon County who doggedly refuse to change their county allegiance from Somerset, Gloucester and Bristol. Although understandable, their attitude is unfortunately impracticable, for like it or not Avon is the present administrative organisation. With ancestry covering centuries in Devon, Cornwall and Somerset I have a deep sense of belonging to each, but now I am living in a county called Avon, and assisting Avon administration to work is quite logically self-help.

Thus the Avon Local History Association deserves to be supported because qualified historians, librarians and archivists and many group representatives are working hard to produce a service to local historians. Growing pains are inevitable in order to establish functional priorities, and finance is a serious problem at ALHA because finance is a serious problem in the constituent groups, and services cost money.

The work of the past few years is at last maturing; a handbook is in the process of being printed that will be invaluable for researchers; a guide is being constructed that will aid in organisation; a plan for the production of specialist papers is under way; and a concept dear to the hearts of all groups, the organisation of a printing service is under consideration.

QUEST is, of course, the ALHA newspaper and is designed to cater for all tastes but at a level readable by all. Criticism has been levelled at the standard of articles, but then a few of our specialists could write articles only comprehensible to specialists and the critics seem to be reluctant to demonstrate their undoubted expertise with contributions. QUEST is not static and improvement is sought in presentation, but as ever the editorial staff are looking for material. Several members have cut their teeth as authors with QUEST and space is always available for newcomers.

There is room for unaffiliated groups in ALHA and all voices and opinions are welcomed. Groups can operate quite successfully without affiliation, but they are missing out on many exciting new ventures. The concept of a national structure with machinery for communication between groups throughout the country is an essential service in subjects such as industrial history. Perhaps the most exciting development is in co-operation and consultation with archaeologists and the Avon County Planning authorities in the sphere of historical environment.

Finally, ALHA is not a body of individuals remote from the affairs of groups and societies. Each is intimately concerned with their own group activities. They as all, are human beings who work infinitely better with support and encouragement. In the manner of modern slogans, "Help ALHA and help yourselves."



**WHY NOT VISIT US AT
THE MANOR HOUSE
BISHOPSWORTH, BRISTOL.**

**AND WHILST ENJOYING THE SPLENDOUR OF
THIS FINE OLD GEORGIAN MANSION,
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RANGE OF MICROFILM AND COPYING EQUIPMENT,
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ORGANISATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH A.L.H.A.

Almondsbury Local History Society
 Avon Archaeological Council
 Avon & Bristol Associations of Teachers in History
 Banwell Society of Archaeology
 Bath & Camerton Archaeological Society
 Batheaston Society
 Bathford Local History Group
 Bristol and Avon Family History Society
 B.A.R.G. (Bristol Archaeological Research Group)
 Bristol Civic Society
 Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
 B.I.A.S. (Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society)
 Bristol Museum
 Bristol Branch of the Historical Association
 Bristol Peoples Publishing Project
 Bristol Records Society
 Chew Valley Local History Society
 Clevedon & District Archaeological Society
 Clevedon Civic Society
 Clifton & Hotwells Local History Group
 C.R.A.A.G.S. (Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire & Somerset)
 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
 Hanham Folk Centre (History Section)
 Keynsham & Salford Local History Society
 Kingswood & District Historical Society
 Malago Archives Committee
 Nailsea Local History Group
 Northavon (Thornbury) Archaeological Group
 North Somerset Archaeological Group
 Norton Radstock Local History Society
 Olveston Parish Historical Society
 Sodbury & District History Association
 Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society
 Somerset Records Society
 Temple Cloud Womens Institute
 Society of Thornbury Folk
 W.E.A.
 Westbury-on-Trym Local History Society
 Weston-Super-Mare Branch, Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
 Winterbourne Local History Group
 Whitchurch Local History Society

LATEST NEWS FROM THE ALHA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VARIATIONS ON THE ESSAY COMPETITION

The Executive Committee have decided that as the response from schools to the essay competition in the past two years has been very poor, mostly due to the problems of communication, the theme will be varied this year and that two different types of competition will be run:

- 1) FOR THE OVER SIXTIES: a pre-second world war reminiscence of the area. Full details will be published in the next issue of Quest and it is planned that the prize will be an outing to a local place of historical interest.
- 2) FOR SOCIETY AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS: for the best article published in Quest during the year. The judging will be by the Executive Committee in April and the prize will be a £5 book token and a copy of the Avon Local History Handbook.

This competition is open NOW and societies are asked to publicise it among their members and urge them to submit articles for Quest to the editor: Mrs S. Berrance, 120 Manor Lane, Charfield.

CONSULTATION WITH THE COUNTY COUNCIL

A joint consultative committee has been set up between ALHA, the Avon Archaeological Council and the County Council, and the Chairman has written a report on this which appears on page 21.

FUTURE EVENTS

A sub-committee has been set up to discuss future events and has already come up with suggestions for an exhibition of school projects on local history; a wine and cheese evening or other event with a speaker and/or film to give society members an opportunity to meet socially; conducted walks around the villages of Avon, and full details will be given in future issues of Quest.

ALHA GUIDE

The draft of a simple guide on how to set up a local history society and the kind of work and programme which can be carried out is presently under discussion by the committee and hopefully will be available in the autumn.

AVON LOCAL HISTORY HANDBOOK

Over 600 copies have been ordered at the pre-publication price, and the handbook will be available in the autumn.

RADIO BRISTOL: LOCAL HISTORY 'SPOT'

Further discussions are taking place with Louis Robinson concerning the possibility of running a local history spot on his afternoon programme once a month, and if any reader is interested in participating in this venture or in providing suitable material we could use - either society news or more general historical information - please let the office know. (ALHA, 17 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8. Tel: 36822)

NEW POSTS

PRESIDENT: John Moore, who resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, was elected as the Association's first President at the AGM in April.

INFORMATION OFFICER: A post of Information Officer has been established so that societies and individuals will have someone to refer to for advice and information on historical matters. Jeff Spittal has been elected to this post and will be pleased to help you with your queries if you write to him at 162 Church Road, Frampton Cotterell, or ring him in the evening on Winterbourne 773158.

ESSAY COMPETITION

The number of essays submitted for the Annual Essay Competition was disappointingly small. The winner, Mr. Michael Glasson, 39, Church Town, Backwell, is a pupil of Backwell Comprehensive School. Although in general the submission did not reach the high academic standards of the judge, the essays contained interesting material for 'Quest'. The prize winning essay is reproduced regrettably without some excellent illustrations prepared by Michael. In addition we publish the interesting article on 'Pin Making' by W.C. Fowler.

A HISTORY OF BACKWELL HILL HOUSE

by Michael Glasson

Backwell Hill House, lying about a mile to the south of the village of Backwell, has an interesting history as one of the larger houses of the area, and an estate which is almost entirely the work of the past 180 years, since its enclosure as wasteland after 1808.

The builder of the house, J.R. Lucas, was the owner of land, coalworks, and glassworks, having inherited his father's partnership in the Limekiln bottleworks in Bristol. In addition he owned a beer and cider warehouse in St. Nicholas Street, and a bottleworks at Stanton Wick, ten miles to the south of the city. In 1788 Lucas established another glassworks at Nailsea, some two miles from Backwell (1).

Lucas's Backwell interests appear to date from about 1810 when, following the enclosure of Backwell Hill, he purchased twenty-four acres of land from the commissioners, sold by them "for the purpose of defraying the expenses (of enclosures)": In 1811 he was in possession of two large holdings in the parish, known as "Winpenny's" and "Hyatt's", the latter a farm of about sixty-seven acres on the top of Backwell Hill which, in 1812, the owner, Lord Bath, leased to Lucas for a term of ninety-nine years. Sometime between 1812 and 1816, Lucas was granted leases of a further fifty-three acres of Lord Bath's land (2). In 1815 the lease held by Lucas of the Stanton Wick glasshouse terminated and he "transferred some of the glassmakers to Nailsea" (3). The Nailsea works now became Lucas's main business concern.

It seems probable that the building of Backwell Hill House was started by Lucas at this time, to provide a residence from which he could manage both the Nailsea factory and his now considerable estates in the area, including by 1816, 144 acres on Backwell Hill. Lying at 525 feet, the site of the house with few trees to protect it must have been both windswept and difficult of access. However, the views, to the Quantocks, Exmoor and the foreland point beyond, were quite magnificent. The house appears to have been completed in 1817. A poor rate, levied at the start of the year, does not mention it, nor is it shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey one-inch to the mile map, published in the same year. A stone

.../.



The number of essays submitted for the annual essay competition was disappointing. The winner, Mr. Richard Bennett, of South Town, in 1910, was awarded a prize of £100. The prize was given to the author of the best essay on the subject of 'The History of the County of Devon'.

the father of the family, and his wife, and their three children, John, Henry and Anna Louisa. Dated 1829.

James's house, the entrance to the house, from the south, was the same as the house in 1829. In 1817 he was in possession of the large holding in the parish, known as 'Wingbury's' and 'Lewin's', the latter a farm of about sixty-seven acres on the top of Bockwell Hill which in 1817, the year, land held, passed to James for a term of ninety-nine years. Sometime between 1812 and 1816, James was granted lease of a further fifty-three acres of land near the farm (2). In 1815 the lease held by James of the 'Garden' which contained and he transferred some of the 'Garden' to James (3). The house was the house James's own business concern.

It seems to have been painted by Reginald Henry Bean (afterwards Rodberd) with his wife Emma (née Lucas) and their three children, John, Henry and Anna Louisa. Dated 1829.

tablet in Wraxall Church, however, which is dated November 1817, is to the memory of John, "only son of J.R. Lucas of Backwell Hill", and the house was certainly completed by 1818, when the poor rate books mention it. The early form of the house is not known. Master's says that it was "a small house erected originally as a shooting lodge"(4), but the constant contemporary references to "J.R. Lucas of Backwell Hill", and its description as a "mansion" when other large dwellings in the parish were described as 'house', implies that it was Lucas's permanent home, and a house of considerable size.

By 1819 Lucas's Backwell Hill estate extended to about 180 acres, although only 29 acres of this were actually owned freehold. As well as this, from 1821 to 1828 Lucas leased a 'house and land' in the parish from his nephew J.E. Homer, possibly West Town House, which Homer is known to have sold in 1828.

In the same year Lucas fell ill and died at Backwell Hill House, being buried at the Parish church of St. Andrew. (5) In his will he directed his Trustees to "permit my wife during her life to hold and enjoy or to receive the rents of my dwelling house on Backwell Hill aforesaid with the coachhouse, stables, hothouses, gardens, plantations, pleasure grounds, barns, sheep, houses and appurtenances thereto belonging ... and in case the net rents or produce of the same Estates shall not amount to a clear two thousand pounds a year then I direct my Trustees hereinafter named to make up the deficiency...but she is not to cut or permit to be cut any timber except for repairs...". Some £11,500 was to be paid out to various relatives immediately following his death, together with annuities totalling £3,400. Lucas was evidently a very wealthy man, particularly when it is realised that these sums did not include payments to his two grandsons, who were to inherit his 'general estate' when they came of age.

Lucas's wife did not remain at the house for long but instead allowed her only child, Emma, and Emma's husband Reginald Bean to live there. Bean appears to have sold off certain areas of the estate and reduced the family's share in the Nailsea Glassworks (6). The Backwell Tithe Map, made in 1843/4, is the earliest plan of the estate known, although unfortunately the functions of many of the features shown are not actually recorded, and the scale is small. The house itself appears roughly similar in plan to its form recorded in 1889, although no conservatory had been built at this time. At the rear of the house lay barns and a large semi-circular yard, and beyond that a lawn and plantation at the edge of which stood a small octagonal building. This is almost certainly the charming 'Gothic' summer house which still exists there, although its thatched roof has now collapsed. To the south of the house lay gardens of varying sizes surrounded by high walls, and at the back of them a coachhouse and sheds, in some of which Bean kept his own pack of hunting hounds(7). The surrounding estate now amounted to about 118 acres. Shortly afterwards Bean, on inheriting the West Coker estates of his uncle William Rodbard, changed his surname and became Reginald Henry Rodbard. He died in 1848 and was buried at the Parish Church. His wife, Emma, remained at the house after his death, and in 1851 she became the legal owner of the estate on the death of her mother. The national census made in the same year shows her living at Backwell with a resident staff of eight, consisting of gardener, coachman, footman, cook, housemaid, parlour maid, under-house maid and kitchenmaid. Her three children had all left home- her only daughter Anna had married J.F. de St. Croix of Jersey in 1845(8), while of her two sons Henry Lucas Bean was living at Weston and Clifton, where he was "universally popular"(9) and John Rodbard Rodbard at Aldwick Court in Wrington. Rodbard, "in many respects a contrast to his brother" was later to become "...well known throughout the kingdom as one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of turkeys, ducks, Black Spanish and several varieties of Cochon China poultry (10).

His mother left Backwell Hill about 1854 and in 1856 Lionel Oliver Bigg became tenant of the house and eighty-six acres of land.

Bigg "was one of the last of the old style of Attorneys-at-law and Solicitor-in-Chancery, and enjoyed a large, single handed practise, principally conveyancing ... He was a tall, slight man, with a profusion of grey hair and side whiskers, always wore high collar and neckcloth and old-fashioned clothes and usually a swallow-tailed coat, pantaloons and shoes. Very brusque and blunt in manner, but downright and straight-forward in speech and dealings, he was universally respected in the profession and out of it, and carried on his practise almost to the day of his death at a good old age ..." (11). He remained at the house for about ten years, but does not appear to have altered either it or the estate much (12). Bigg died in 1870 at Bruton-House, Clifton Park (13), although he was actually buried in Backwell Church where a stained-glass window was put up in his memory.

He was followed as tenant at the house by Jonathon Gray, a man who was long remembered in the village for his habit of taking chairs into the fields at haymaking time, and with his wife sitting and shouting orders at the men. It was said that they could be heard on the opposite hills, some three miles away (14). Gray leased a further sixty-six acres of land from Lord Bath, together with the local shooting rights, making an estate of 155 acres. The Grays left the house in 1880, having been tenants since 1875 of John Rodbard, who had inherited the property on the death of his mother. The Ordnance Survey 25 inch Map, surveyed in 1882/3, shows a number of changes made to the estate and house since 1862. A new driveway had been constructed across park land to the south-west of the house, providing much better access to the valley below via Chelvey Bath. In the park also, a pair of tennis lawns had been laid out, and a conservatory and linking extension had been added to the north end of the house. The Quayles had left by 1882. In 1883, Frederick Wills is shown as being in occupation at the house (15). Later Sir Frederick, he was the fourth son of H.O. Wills and a member of the Bristol tobacco business. He was "rather above middle height, of stout build, wearing large beard and moustache, genial and sociable in disposition, and very popular with all who knew him" (16). Wills later became M.P. for Bristol North and the donor of £5,000 towards the Bristol University endowment fund (17). However he only stayed at Backwell Hill for six years, leaving in 1889.

In the same year, following the death of John Rodbard, the house and estate were sold to a Mr. James Walton. A contemporary drawing shows a plain Georgian-style mansion of seven bays and two storeys. With the exception of a porch on Corinthian columns and arcade at either side, there was a total absence of any external decorative features. According to Escoth (18) in 1889 a completely new front was added to the house. A study of the house before and after this date, however, shows that the basic structure of the old front was retained, although its appearance was greatly altered by a mass of false half-timbering and carved woodwork. In addition a number of windows were enlarged and a Gothic porch on wooden supports replaced the existing Classical one. Although Walton left the house only two years later his 'new front', described by Escoth as resembling that of a South American bungalow, has survived and he is largely responsible for the present external appearance of the house. S.W. Greystone, the next owner, made "further improvements both within and without, building lodges (sic) and stables and forming a new approach to the house from Brockley Combes and obtaining water by a windmill" (19).

In 1899 the house and estate were sold to William Garnett, a Bristol corn-merchant. The Garnetts were the first owners of the house to participate in the life of the village, who had up until now apparently remained remote. Together with the Robinsons of Backwell House they were said to virtually run the parish, organising entertainments, bringing in a district nurse, endowing the church, and providing employment. They were a large family and in 1914 a neo-Elizabethan wing was added to the south end of the house. The architect was probably Sir George Catley, who certainly designed a pair of farm-workers cottages for them (20). In 1917 the Garnett's eldest son

THE BACKWELL HILL ESTATES OF J.R. LUCAS - based on the 1812 Enclosure Map
and later written references



1811
Hyatts
(61 acres)

KEY

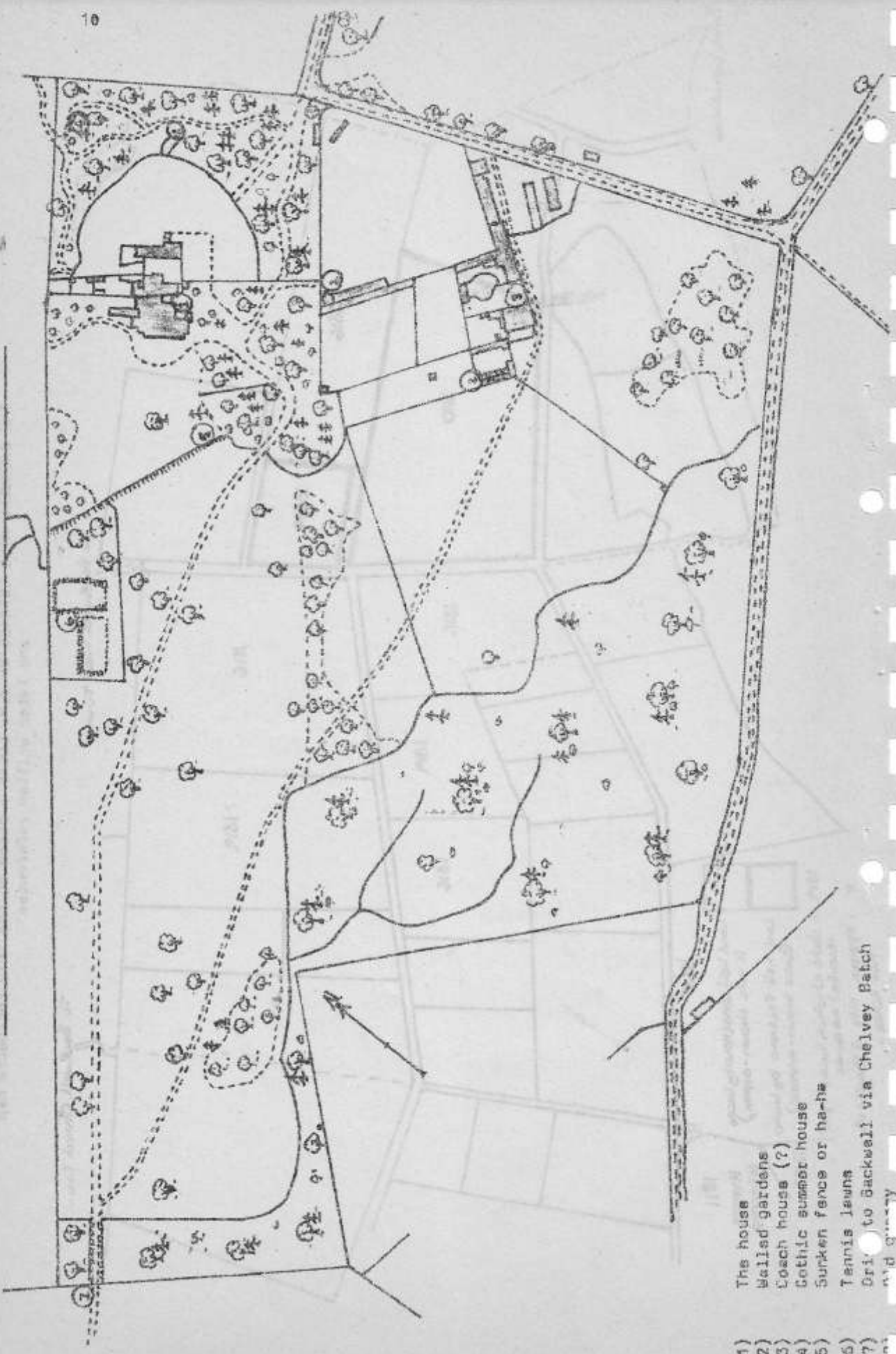
Land held & mentioned by Lucas
(to acre shown - approx.)

Land held & mentioned by Lucas
(acre shown - approx.)

1819 = date at which Lucas's first
reference as owner.

X = approx. site of Backwell
Mill House.

BACKWELL HILL HOUSE 1882-3: FROM THE FIRST EDITION OF THE 25:1 OS MAP



- 1) The house
- 2) Walled gardens
- 3) Coach house (?)
- 4) Gothic summer house
- 5) Sunken fence or ha-ha
- 6) Tennis lawn
- 7) Drive to Backwell via Chelvey Batch

Pat, a pilot in the R.F.C., was "killed on the Western Front whilst flying over the German lines". To his memory his parents set up a magnificent copper crucifix on the bare hill-side below the house. Under the Garnetts the estate was increased to about four hundred acres, of which half were wooded (21). The remaining land was cultivated by the Home Farm which had, by 1902, (22), been converted from a large building possibly the old coachhouse. William Garnett died in 1947 at the age of eighty-two (23), and was buried at the parish church where he had acted as Warden for some twenty-eight years(24). His seven children decided to sell the house and in October of the same year it was bought by the Mullers Orphanage. The 'Bristol Observer' of October 11th 1947 announced that: "A move into the country where the children, besides living in healthier surroundings, will have a better opportunity to learn agricultural pursuits has long been under consideration ..."

"Before the migration to the country can be attempted, considerable building work will be necessary to provide the new cottage homes for the children in the estate grounds.

"The estate, for many years the property of the Garnett family, included a wide acreage of pasture land and two farms, one of which has over three acres of gardens, and will be used as a training ground for the children..." The Orphanage owned the house for ten years but their cottage homes were never built and they altered the property little. However, about 1957 it was bought by a developer who effectively broke up the estate. The lodge, the coachhouse, Maggie Cottage and Home Farm were each sold off separately. Much of the fine timber in the surrounding woods was felled and replaced by plantations of conifer and larch, while the house, of all but a twentieth of its former estate, was sold to a religious order the 'Claretian Fathers' and once more became a training ground, this time for monks. The Claretians were responsible for one of the latest additions to the mansion when they demolished the existing conservatory and replaced it by an ambitious modern chapel. They owned the property until 1969, when they sold it to its present owners, Mr. and Mrs W. Arkles. During the period since the war the condition of the house had slowly deteriorated and the Arkles have set the task of gradually restoring it. It is heartening to see that Backwell Hill House, after a period of institutional use, and in an age when many people would condemn it as too large and inconvenient, has once more become a beautiful home.

17. G.P. Stone "Detailed as it was in 1909" (1909) p. 25.
 18. P.R.S. "Detailed as it was in 1909" (1909) p. 25.
 19. Rev. G.B. ...
 20. 'Local ...'
 21. Bristol Observer, Saturday October 11th, 1947.
 22. G.P. Stone - ...
 23. I.A. Robinson ...
 24. G.P. Stone 'Backwell House - Church ...' (1911) p. 25.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1. R.A. Buchanan and Neil Cossons. "The Industrial Archaeology of the Bristol Region" (1969) p. 147.
 2. Papers in the Bath collection at Trowbridge Record Office (now at Longleat).
 3. Buchanan and Cossons opposite p.147.
 4. Rev. G.S. Masters' Collections for a parochial history of Backwell (1898) p.23.
 5. The Bristol Mercury, Tuesday July 22nd, 1828.
 6. Papers at Nailsea Library (photostat copies of originals in the Chance museum).
 7. A.B. Freeman 'Bristol Worthies' (first series) (1907) p. 87
 8. Bath papers at Trowbridge (now Longleat).
 9. A.B. Freeman opposite p. 87.
 10. A.B. Freeman Bristol Worthies (second series) (1909) p.90.
 11. A.B. Freeman opposite (1907) p.15.
 12. "Map of the Bristol coal-fields geologically surveyed by William Sanders 1862"
 13. Bristol Mercury September 3rd, 1870.
 - 14a) I.A. Robinson "Backwell Local Notes " (1954) p.4.
 - b) A small quarry to the east of the house, shown on this and later maps, may well have been the source of the stone used to build the house.
 15. Kelly's Directory of Bristol, Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, 1883.
 16. A.B. Freeman, opposite (1907) p.122.
 17. G.F. Stone "Bristol as it was and as it is" (1909) p.295.
 18. T.H.S. Escott "Somerset-Historical; Descriptive; Biographical" (c. 1908) p.56.
 19. Rev. G.S. Masters opposite p.23. There was in fact only one lodge and the 'windmill' was an iron windpump.
 20. 'Local Architecture' by A.M. Rome in the Backwell Parish Magazine March 1977(?) p.10. Now one dwelling called 'Magpie Cottage'.
 21. Bristol Observer, Saturday October 11th, 1947.
 22. O.S. 6" map - revised survey 1902.
 23. I.A. Robinson opposite p.52.
 24. E.L. Briggs "Backwell Church - Church Wardens" (1973) p.2.
-

THE PIN MAKERS

In the nineteenth century pin making employed a large number of people in Bristol and Gloucester. In those days it took fourteen different workers to make one pin, many of these were women and children who often would sing some popular ditty, keeping in time with the regular 'thump', 'thump' of the wire being hammered on the pin blocks. There were fourteen pin factories in Gloucester in 1820 employing about 1500 workers, roughly one fifth of the total population. In 1838 Gloucester alone sent over three hundred million pins during the year to London but by 1867 the trade was finished, the old hand made pin having been ousted by the superior and cheaper machine made product.

Bristol also had its pin makers with shops in the Nelson Street and Union Street area and factories in Upper Easton and Kingswood. The 1851 Census shows many people in the Two Mile Hill area with occupations such as 'Wire drawer', 'pin straightener', 'pin pointer', 'pin header', 'pin sticker', and 'pin packer' suggesting that industry was still manually operated.

The original machines for pin making were patented in 1817 and 1824 by two Americans residing in London. These machines did not prove a commercial success and the patent rights were required by Messrs. D.F. Taylor of Lightpill Mills, Rodborough near Stroud but it was not until 1833 that the machine made pin was introduced to the market. These machines produced pins with solid heads, which were superior to the hand made product the heads of which sometimes gave way and the shank ran into the fingers. Nevertheless £20,000 had been expended before the machines became profitable and the original patents finally expired in 1843.

About this time three young men, Samuel, James and William Lusty were living in the Stroud area, they were probably all sons of Thomas and Ann Lusty of King Stanley. They all became engineers and appear to have acquired a knowledge of pin making machines, possibly at nearby Lightpill Mills.

Samuel Lusty, the eldest, moved to Birmingham and the Trade Directory of 1849 shows him in business in Moland Street as an engineer, machinist and manufacturer of improved solid headed pins. He patented a machine for making pins in 1852, which according to Richard B. Prosser of H.M. Patent Office "marked a considerable advance towards simplicity in construction".

James Lusty went into business as an engineer at Two Mile Hill, Kingswood, and in 1850 his younger brother, who was twelve years his junior, was apprenticed to him. In this area a Quaker by the name of Robert Charleton is reputed to have made a fortune out of pin manufacturing and devoted a lot of the money to developing better machines. Some of these were made by the Lusty brothers. By the 1890's pin manufacture appears to have ceased in the Bristol area but the equipment fortunately remained in a disused factory until 1937 when it was acquired by various museums.

The Bishop Hooper's Lodging Museum at Gloucester have one of these machines bearing the name 'J. Lusty'. The Bristol City Museum have two machines, one of which bears the name 'W. Lusty', Dursley. The Science Museum, South Kensington have two pin making machines, which are part of their Production Engineering Collection. They are:- 1937.886 Cutting and Pointing; 1937.887 Heading; 1937.886 has the maker's name 'W. Lusty, Dursley' cast on it and William Lusty of Birmingham patented a machine for making needles in 1865 which is similar to 1937.887.

Our William Lusty had moved to Birmingham by the mid 1860's and the needle machine was definitely his invention. Unfortunately he dies of Tuberculosis soon after at the age of 36. Samuel and James Lusty also died young, probably as a result of poor working conditions. Nevertheless the energy of these three Gloucestershire men is an example of the enterprise that made Victorian Britain the industrial leader of the world and it is fortunate that some of their machines are preserved as a memorial to their ingenuity and hard work.

W.G. Fowler.

In the sixteenth century the north coast of the Gulf of Mexico was explored by Spanish and other European navigators. In 1517 Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida and named it. In 1521 the Spaniards discovered the Gulf Stream, which carries the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea northward. The Gulf Stream was discovered by the Spaniards in 1521. It was named after the Spanish word for 'sea', 'mar'. The Gulf Stream is a major ocean current in the North Atlantic. It is formed by the confluence of the Labrador Current and the Sargasso Sea. It carries warm water northward, which is why the climate of the eastern United States is milder than it would be otherwise. The Gulf Stream is also responsible for the formation of the weather systems that affect the United States. It is a vital part of the world's climate system.



The United States is a country of many diverse people and cultures. It is a country that has made many great contributions to the world. The United States is a country that has made many great contributions to the world. The United States is a country that has made many great contributions to the world.

The United States is a country of many diverse people and cultures. It is a country that has made many great contributions to the world. The United States is a country that has made many great contributions to the world. The United States is a country that has made many great contributions to the world.

HERALDRY FROM THE AVON AREA NUMBER 5 - NORTHAVON DISTRICT COUNCIL

One of the most interesting of the recently-granted civic arms is that of Northavon District Council which can by extension be assumed to be those of the area rather than the body, of which they are technically the property. There is an echo of Avon's sea-stage in the supporters, on the left a wyvern in green from the arms of the Beauforts replaces the portcullis from the same family's arms in the old Sodbury arms. On the right, a cockatrice, gold with blue wings, is taken from the arms of the Wests, Earls De La Warr whose fess dancetty sable (horizontal black zigzag line) was part of the Sodbury shield. Each of these supporters holds a gold clarion (set of pan-pipes) from Keynsham Abbey's arms. The Abbey held the manor of Marshfield and nominated the vicar of the parish as well as the tenant of the farm. They were also in the arms of the Granvilles and provide a "passing reference to the battle of Lansdown from which Sir Basil Granville was conveyed, mortally wounded, to Cold Ashton". The shield itself, the central feature of any arms and the only part which may be strictly speaking shown alone, "combines the principal emblems from the arms of the former Sodbury and Thornbury RDCs with allusions to the two main occupations of the area". The field is silver (ie background) as in Sodbury's shield. The wavy line across the middle represents the vales of Berkeley and Sodbury with "its edges suggesting the rivers Frome and Severn" by the fact of their waviness. On this green line are two sheaves for the agriculture of the area and a pair of wings between for the aircraft industry at Filton and Patchway. They were also on Thornbury's shield already. The red lion above the green wave is from Sodbury's arms, "derived from the Royal Arms formerly displayed on the Borough and RDC Seal and also akin to the Codrington lions". The thorn-berry tree, a pun on the name of Thornbury, often used in heraldry under the concept of 'canting', is below the green line, in the best and most ancient traditions of the 'gentle science'. Above the helm is a mural or civic crown, known in Eastern Europe as a "Peoples' Crown", also a reference to Thornbury Castle. "Out of the battlements rises the white crosslet (sic) of the Howards, entwined with a gold Stafford Knob, both seen on the Thornbury arms". The motto, finally, FIDES IN CIVIS, means "A conscientious approach to our fellow-citizens" and derives from the "Latin mottoes of the two councils, Sodbury's CIVIVS SODALIBUSQUE (=For our fellow-citizens and friends) and Thornbury's CORONAT FIDES (=Faith crowns').

The arms are featured on the cover of the Northavon DC's Official Guide, painted in full colour, and they are a credit to the artistic sensibilities of the council, which had the courage to adopt such a distinctive insignia to dignify the mundane affairs of administration. It should be noted that the arms of Sodbury and Thornbury still exist and can be used by the successors of the councils for which they were granted originally, provided that the College of Arms alters some very small detail, such as the colour of the claws of the Wyvern in Sodbury's arms. This is to make the point that the old authority is in effect 'dead' and new arms have to be devised for the new authority. This 'newness' is nearly always very small indeed - except in the case of poor Swindon which lost its rather endearing 1920s railway engine!

I am greatly indebted to Mr. F. Maude DMA MILGA, the Chief Executive and Clerk of Northavon DC for supplying me with permission to depict these arms and for giving me such a wealth of information, from which the text "in quotation marks" is taken verbatim.

I will award a small prize to the first correct blazon of these arms to reach me at Nowton Court, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, after 10th August please.

Final note to teachers - these arms would make a marvellous local study: children would not only have to pick each detail to bits and identify the reasons for the inclusion but produce the arms from which the components came and a large map with detail recorded - excellent local study.

Fred Rapsey

RADIO BRISTOL

During the summer Radio Bristol are hoping to provide a feature each Saturday afternoon called the 'Project of the Week'. In 'The All Weather Afternoon Show' listeners will be invited to volunteer for a selected project; to go along during the afternoon and to assist the organisers with the scheme. If you are intending to undertake any work which could make use of such help you should contact the producer of the programme John Howard. Such schemes may involve clearing ponds or canals, conservation projects or rebuilding works, but there is really no limit. If you are running a voluntary project and you may need help get in touch.

The address is: Radio Bristol, 3, Tyndall's Park Road.

Tel: 311111.

BOOKS

The following publications are available from the S.C.L.H., 26, Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HU.

1. Directory of National Organisations

A ten page booklet containing details of the organisations with information on where to contact them. Published 1978, it costs 40p including postage.

2. Recognisable Qualifications in Local History

Particulars of courses which lead to awards in Local History for adults, and young people still at school. Published 1977, it is a six page booklet costing 30p.

3. Local History Societies in England and Wales

Published 1978, a list of 34 pages costing 65p.
Cheques payable to "National Council for Social Services".

LOCAL HISTORY EVIDENCE FROM ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

The Ordnance Survey of Great Britain began its work in 1791 but its roots go back further to the time of Major-General William Roy's mapping of Scotland after the Battle of Culloden in 1745. During the Napoleonic Wars maps of the country were drawn up beginning in the south-eastern counties of England at a scale of one inch to one mile and in the years after 1815 there was an increasing realisation of the usefulness of maps for civilian purposes such as the management and transfer of land, civil engineering and sanitary improvements in towns. The story of these early days is told comprehensively and very readably in Sir Charles Close's book "The Early Years of the Ordnance Survey" published by the Institution of Royal Engineers, Chatham, in 1926.

As more demands were made on the Ordnance Survey an increasingly sophisticated range of maps became necessary. The original 1" to 1 mile (1:63,360) series was retained as a general map and the first edition of the one-inch sheets provides a picture of this country in the first half of the nineteenth century showing woods, heaths, parks, common fields, turnpikes, industrial buildings etc. What is not often realised is that the surveyors' preliminary drawings for these maps also survive and are as important as the maps themselves being made at scales of 2", 3" or 6" to one mile. They often precede the published maps by as much as ten or twenty years (no date of survey is printed on the map). The originals have been deposited in the Map Room of the British Museum and these surveyors' drawings are themselves an important source of topographical information; for example many show field boundaries which do not appear on the 1" maps but in some cases these may be diagrammatic. The first published sheets of the 1" series were produced in black monochrome before colour was introduced in 1889. By the time the Seventh Series of this 1" map was completed in 1961 limitations of scale combined with an accumulation of man-made features upon the landscape of England had made it necessary not only to simplify the representation of many surface features and to reduce the number of features depicted either by name or abbreviation but also to exaggerate deliberately other features such as roads. The Seventh Series shows only large-scale antiquities, county and civil parish boundaries and public rights of way. It has been produced in an Outline Edition and as an Administrative Area Map. The Seventh Series supercedes previous editions and corrections and additions are made continually as new sheets are printed. Thus it forms a faithful record of change. The Ordnance Survey's "Description of Ordnance Survey Small Scale Maps", Chessington, 1947 gives a concise description of 1" Ordnance Survey maps.

The 6" map begun in 1840 is the oldest (apart from the First Edition 1") and the largest scale to cover the whole of Great Britain down to low-water mark on which contours are shown. Many features shown on it are depicted at their actual scale but, for others, generalisation is necessary involving the selection and simplification of material to eliminate unwanted detail. Some buildings are exaggerated and all roads, including metalled drives of 100 metres or more in length are shown, where possible represented to scale. For further details of this map see the Ordnance Survey's "Description of Ordnance Survey Medium Scale Maps", 1957.

During the mid-nineteenth century it was realised that the 6" to one mile scale was inadequate for all purposes required nationally and the "Battle of the Scales" commenced. It lasted for twenty years and, as the name suggests, concerned a suitable scale for the maps of Great Britain. Following upon a series of Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Committees a final decision was reached in 1858 to adopt 1:2500 for cultivated areas, 1:10560 for uncultivated areas and 1:500 (or approximately ten feet to one mile) for towns with a population of 4,000 or over. Maps series on smaller scales were to be derived from these basic scale maps.

The 1:2500 (25 inches to one mile) map is to-day still the most detailed map to be published for much of Great Britain. In 1886 authorisation was given that it should be revised on a twenty-year cycle. The first revision started in 1891 and was completed in 1914. Other revisions, begun in 1904 and 1911 were never completed.

The aim of the 25" scale is to depict permanent features of the man-made landscape at ground level. A characteristic feature of this series is that every enclosure has a serial number by which it can be distinguished. From 1855 to 1872 the area of each numbered parcel was printed in a booklet to accompany the sheets of each parish. These booklets were known as "Parish Area Books" (from 1873 to 1886 as the "Books of Reference") and are invaluable because they show areas and land uses for each parcel of land. They were discontinued in 1886 and the area was then printed beneath the serial number. The first edition of these 25" maps showed such detail as individual trees in hedgerows, gates in fields, paths, flower-beds, small gardens and even bay windows! After 1892 such detail was omitted. Another publication of the Ordnance Survey, "A description of Ordnance Survey Large Scale Plans", 1954 gives a detailed description of 25" maps.

Just as the Napoleonic Wars had given rise to a need for an improved map coverage of Great Britain so did the accelerating urbanisation and sub-urbanisation of Britain during the nineteen-twenties and nineteen-thirties. Government legislation concerning town-planning, housing and public health during these years called for more detailed maps particularly of urban areas but the Ordnance Survey was ill-equipped to meet these demands. Thus the Davidson Committee was set up to consider how the effectiveness of the Ordnance Survey could be restored. It reported in 1938 but some of its recommendations were in time partly overtaken by technological changes in methods of map production and by metrication.

The 1: 25,000 scale recommended by the Davidson Committee has been used for special maps designed to serve particular users more precisely than the ordinary sheets. The Outline Edition (First and Second Series) is printed in grey showing the same detail as the parent map its purpose being that of a working tool for planners and field study groups to use as a base for plotting additional data. Further details of this scale can be found in the Ordnance Survey's "Description of Ordnance Survey Medium Scale Maps", 1955.

In addition to the above scales there is the 50 inches to one mile scale (1: 1250) which originally included all county boroughs, municipal boroughs urban districts and similar units with a population over 10,000 but excluding continuously built-up areas the aggregate population of which exceeded 10,000 yet covering special administrative units. The present rule is more flexible and includes all towns with a population of over 20,000 which would be covered by at least fourty maps; a contiguous group of towns is regarded as one for this purpose. The series is under continual review and is continued as urban development occurs appropriate to its scale. It is the largest of all current Ordnance Survey maps and its basic objective is to represent all permanent detail at ground level which means, in practice, all permanent objects or buildings the plan outline of which covers an area of eight square metres or more. Detail too small to be drawn to scale in its correct position yet sufficiently important to be a useful feature of the map is represented by conventional symbols. All classes of antiquity shown on Ordnance Survey maps, administrative boundaries and house numbers are shown at this scale.

Details of scales and of the dates during which particular areas of the country were mapped at particular scales may be found in J.B. Harley and C.V. Phillips "The Historian's Guide to Ordnance Survey Maps", Nat. Coun. Soc.Serv., 1964. Part of the matter of this pamphlet originally appeared in the "Amateur Historian," 5, 1962/63, pp. 130-140, 166-172, 202-211, 251-259. For those who require more information there is the much larger book by J.B. Harley, "Ordnance Survey Maps - a Descriptive Manual", 1975. This gives technical details of triangulation as well as descriptions and illustrations of maps at various scales. There is also a very useful bibliography.

Generally speaking some 1" and 6" maps of the local region are available in local libraries and record repositories. A directory of library resources in South-West England scheduled to appear this autumn will contain an index indicating the whereabouts of local map resources but limitations of space and time made impossible any detailed indexing by scale. Those collections most easily accessible to the public locally may be found in the headquarters libraries of Avon County by College Green in Bristol and of the adjacent counties of Wiltshire (Bythesea Road, Trowbridge), Somerset (Mount Street, Bridgwater) and Gloucestershire (Quayside Wing, Shirehall, Gloucester). The holdings of the Record Offices for these same areas should not be forgotten. Complete national sets of particular series are usually only available in such large copyright libraries such as the British Museum, the National Libraries of Scotland and Wales and the University Libraries of Oxford (the Bodleian Library) and Cambridge. Other large collections exist at the Royal Geographical Society in London, the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and the headquarters library of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in London. Large collections in university libraries supplementing those already mentioned may be found in the School of Geography Library at the University of Durham and in the School of Geography Library at Oxford. A lesser-known but very extensive collection of O.S. maps augmented by others produced by the army for its own use exists at the Surrey Production Centre of the Royal Engineers located at Surbiton in Surrey. This collection includes over one-and-a-half million maps! When approaching those libraries offering to make photocopies of old maps (British Museum, the Bodleian and Cambridge University Libraries) you would be well advised to ask if the copies can be made from unbound maps. Both the British Museum and the Bodleian have some of their maps in large bound volumes which may assist preservation but leads to marginal distortions in photocopying. Those maps at the library of the Royal Geographical Society are, however, stored loose and flat.

Copies of present-day maps are available for purchase from Messrs. Georges of 89 Park Street, Bristol. BS1 5AV. (Tel. Bristol 26602). Marketing arrangements for Ordnance Survey maps are in the hands of the Publication Division of the Ordnance Survey. Copies, in whole or in part, of Ordnance Survey maps may not be made without the permission of the Survey. This regulation also applies to material supplied as a special service. Full details on all these matters are given in a leaflet entitled "Ordnance Survey Map Prices and Royalty Charges" and in another called "Price List-Mapping Services" (OS Leaflet New Series No.7) both obtainable from the Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton SO9 4DH. From the same address details may also be obtained on such services as control surveys, supply of unpublished survey information (Advanced Revision Sheets), enlargement of large-scale plans, reductions, transparencies, microfilms and map-mounting. Regular lists of new publications and revisions at all scales is also available.

Since 1969, Messrs. David and Charles of Newton Abbott in conjunction with the Ordnance Survey, have been re-publishing exact facsimile reprints of the later printings of the first edition of the 1" Ordnance Survey maps covering England and Wales in ninety-seven sheets. This reprint is being edited by Dr. J.B. Harley of the Department of Geography at the University of Exeter who is providing introductory notes for each sheet designed to assist in the dating and interpretation of the maps. An index map is available showing the arrangement of the reprint.

Maps, perhaps less familiar than those series already described, produced by the Ordnance Survey are the large-scale town plans other than the 1:500 (now obsolete) and the 1:1250 already mentioned. Town plans originated in the mid-nineteenth century at scales of 1:1056 (5 feet to one mile), 1:528 (true 10 feet to one mile) and 1:500 (10.56 feet to one mile). The publication of these plans can be traced through the annual catalogues of the Ordnance Survey prior to 1924 with the 1914 catalogue printing a full list. After 1894 these three series became obsolete but they are extremely valuable to the historian since some of them provide the earliest large scale coverage available from the Ordnance Survey. They also have the advantage of additional information to that on the 25 inch series for the larger

scales accommodate more written information particularly the names of buildings and the uses of commercial and industrial premises. They show the plan of rooms in public buildings and on the 1:500 and 1:528 scales even the number of seats in churches are recorded.

There are few publications which deal specifically with the use of Ordnance Survey maps for historical purposes. J.B. Harley and C.V. Phillips, "The Historian's Guide to Ordnance Survey Maps", 1964 has already been mentioned and another useful book is Jean Mitchell's "Historical Geography", English Universities Press, 1954 and later impressions. The author points out the usefulness of maps in historical studies and suggests collecting a complete series of maps for an area and studying the changes the series shows. She points out that in using early maps one has to decide how far the differences between two maps lie in differences between surveyors' knowledge or in differences of cartographers' skills in setting out that knowledge rather than in changes that may have taken place between those dates at which the maps were made. Early Ordnance Survey maps are a valuable primary source of evidence in local history studies - evidence for parish boundary changes, expansion of settlements, the dating of woodland, communications (for example the changes in landscape brought about by the first railways shown on some maps), leisure, cultural and religious provision - but the early maps were not at times entirely accurate. One article which deals with general techniques of analysis related to a rural parish is E.M. Yates History in a Map, Geographical Journal, 126, 1960, pp. 35-52: the pitfalls and difficulties of early Ordnance Survey maps are pointed out in A.P. Carr, Cartographic Record and Historical Accuracy, Geography 47, 1962, pp. 135-144 which deals with inaccuracies in relation to coastal features and in J.B. Harley, Christopher Greenwood, County Map-maker and his Works: the Map of 1822, Worcestershire Historical Society Publications (New Series) 1962, pp. 41-54 which discusses some of the errors likely to be found on early county maps of the early nineteenth-century.

Cluny M. Brown.

REVIEW

"Churches in Bristol" by Bryan Little, 75p.

Redcliffe Press Ltd 1978, 14, Jowry Square, Bristol 8.

This is a well written and comprehensive book on the churches that grace Bristol. Adequately illustrated with photographs, it fulfills a need in the tourist market for those visitors who wish to have a record of the churches seen during their visit. It is an excellent acquisition for the library of the local historians who read this review.

AVON COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT AND THE ALHA

Planning officials of Avon County Council have for some time been concerned that there is no single body representing Archaeological and Historical interests within Avon which the County can consult on matters concerning the two disciplines.

At the suggestion of Mr. Dawson of the County Planning Department and at the invitation of Mr. N. Thomas, Director of the Bristol City Museum, members of the executives of ALHA and the Avon Archaeological Council met Mr. Dawson on 17th March 1978 to discuss this subject. Mr. Dawson outlined the problem as he sees it and cited the situation existing in the Natural History field, wherein there is now a Joint Committee formed between the County and the various county interests to consider matters of mutual interest. This arrangement is said to work well and is considered of benefit to both parties. After discussion it was agreed that the AAC and ALHA should refer back to their respective organisations the proposition that a similar Joint Committee should be formed. It was proposed that five members of each organisation should be nominated to serve on the committee.

The proposal was outlined to the A.G.M. of the ALHA and was unanimously endorsed. The ALHA executive has considered the matter and appointed its five representatives to attend the inaugural meeting of the Joint Committee on 19th May 1978.

The ALHA representatives are "To represent the views of Local History Societies and of the Association". They are to ensure maximum possible contact with local societies, as relevant to each issue, but they were given the authority to act without consultation if urgency demanded.

It must be stressed that this joint committee will not consider such things as specific planning applications. Local societies must still keep observation on these for themselves. The Joint Committee will mainly consider matters of broad policy - such as the Avon Structure Plan. It is also important to recognise that the Committee would be expected to introduce matters for discussion, not merely considering subjects of the County's choosing. To this end, it is important that Societies who are particularly concerned on matters of broad planning policy relating to Local History or Archaeology should bring these items to the attention of Mr. John Arbuthnot at ACC 17, Whiteladies Road, Bristol - for consideration by the Committee. Such matters should be in writing with the fullest possible supporting information.

The ALHA representatives are:

Mr. T.W. Crowe; Mr. G. Davis; Mr. H. Donnett; Mr. J.S. Moore;
Mrs. S. Rogers.

Reports on the outcome of this joint venture will be published in future editions of Quest.

ARTHUR GIBSON

T.W. Crowe
Chairman - ALHA.

BRISTOL RECORD OFFICE - ANNUAL STATISTICS

Invited to comment on the Annual Statistics by the City Archivist, Miss M. Williams, I accepted with a certain amount of apprehension because statistics are often dull fare to digest.

The statistics of the Bristol Record Office proved to be the exception for they contain a mine of interesting information.

Besides a listing of departmental records transferred to the archives and non-departmental deposits, there is a list of the City Clerk's library acquisitions for the year.

Perhaps the most interesting item concerned "enquiries", a report on the variety of users seeking information, and emphasised the truly fine service given by Miss Williams and her staff.

With permission, it is hoped to reproduce some of the material of the report in a future edition of 'Quest'.

H.D.

BRISTOL RECORD OFFICE

LIST OF PRINCIPAL ACCESSIONS 1977

FAMILY, ESTATE & PERSONAL

- Bennett, John: MS. autobiography 1853.
- Bowyer, Curwen, Hill and Reece families: diaries, correspondence etc. including Methodist sermons 1854-53, journal of tour of Italy post 1865 and accounts of voyage to and around the West Indies late 19C, 1817-late 19C.
- Bridges, Boucher and Smith families: deeds, wills, correspondence etc. 1699-1817.
- Hunt, Henry: deeds, papers etc. 1650-1950
- Mills, Lydia Mary: certificates, testimonials 1910-36.
- Morley, Samuel (M.P. for Bristol 1868-85): letter re religious charity 1878.
- Smith, Mary: personal correspondence 1810-77.
- Smyth family (additional): deeds, wills, correspondence including correspondence of Thomas Smyth, Royalist M.P. 1639-40, papers etc. including accounts of collections for repair of St. Pauls Church, London 1632, heraldic and church notes c. 1650-77, 1510-1825.

PUBLIC RECORDS

Case books, casualty books, maternity registers etc. of Bristol Royal Infirmary 1836-1948.

DEEDS

Bristol 1634-1930.

BUSINESS

Henry Hodder and Co. (chemists): minutes etc. 1887-1946
 United Land Co. Ltd.: plans of building plots 1876-83

NONCONFORMIST

Methodist: marriage registers of Ashton Gate 1901-62, Baptist Mills Salem 1900-44, Baptist Mills Wesley 1908-68, Barton Hill 1928-53, Bedminster Hebron 1899-1967, Bedminster Windmill Hill 1952-57, Bishopston 1906-59, Easton Road 1910-60, Easton Tudor Road 1924-56, Eastville Stapleton Road 1935-68, Fishponds Road 1935-61, Hotwells 1929-39, Kingsdown 1865-1969, Knowle 1939-68, Old King Street 1909-54, Redfield 1910-74, Redland Grove 1899-1941, St. George 1917-57, St. Philip's Marsh 1932-47, Totterdown 1900-62, Whiteladies Road 1899-1973, Frampton Cotterell 1922-67, Hanham 1963-66, Mangotsfield Cossam Street 1963-64, Mangotsfield North Street 1949-73, Easton-in-Gordano 1937-66, Keynsham 1953-66, Radstock 1912-64, Weston-super-Mare 1910-69, minutes of Parkway Circuit 1970-75, minutes, accounts of Patchway 1945-75, Severn Beach 1932-60, Tockington 1946-68 churches.

ANGLICAN

Holy Trinity Clifton 1818-1965, Holy Trinity Stapleton 1720-1972, St. Andrew-the-Less Clifton 1873-1939, St. Barnabas 1844-1954, St. Clement 1855-1950, St. Paul Portland Square 1794-1968, St. Peter Clifton Wood 1856-1937, Redland 1813-1976, Aust 1800-1913, Elberton 1763-1957, Littleton-upon-Severn 1701-1956, Holy Trinity Horfield (addnl.) 1927-69, Holy Trinity St. Philip's (addnl.) 1911-73, St. Gabriel (addnl.) 1919-73, St. Lawrence (addnl.) 1920-73, St. Paul Clifton (addnl.) 1851-1935, St. Werburgh (addnl.) 1806, Olveston (addnl.) 1560-1965.

SOCIETIES

Bristol Association of Engineers: minutes 1895-1966.
 Bristol Club: minutes, reports, accounts, etc. 1886-1967.
 Bristol Gardens Guild: minutes, accounts, correspondence 1929-73.
 Bristol Local Savings Committee: minutes, reports etc. 1916-76.
 Bristol Naturalists Society Engineering Division: minutes etc. 1886-1951
 Bristol Sunday School Union: minutes, reports, accounts etc. 1813-1945.
 Bristol Trades Council (addnl.): minutes 1942-71.
 Felton Women's Institute: scrapbook 1965.

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CHARITIES

Bristol Municipal Charities Trustees: minutes, leases, ledgers, journals, cash books, rentals, surveys and plans of Trinity Hospital, Foster's Almshouse, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, Dr. Thomas White's Charities including Temple Hospital, Alderman John Whitson's Charities including Red Maids' School, Alderman John Merlott's charity and Alderman Henry Bengough's charity 1512-1906.

MAPS AND PLANS

Ordnance Survey maps of Bristol and environs scale 6in.: 1m. 1920-51.

MISCELLANEOUS

Apprenticeship indentures and burgess certificates 1750-1876;
films 1958-77; press-cuttings re Livermore minstrels early 20C.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL GROUPS

NAILSEA LOCAL HISTORY GROUP

The Nailsea Group has remained active throughout the spring and summer. A highly entertaining visit by Eric Gadd, who spoke about the S.S. Great Britain, was followed by an equally enjoyable visit to the ship. Our Programme Secretary, Mrs Hewitt, not only organised an excellent visit but also good weather and a grand-stand view of the Power Boat racing.

We are all wondering what extra attraction will be our pleasure when we visit the Redcliffe Caves in July!

MALAGO ARCHIVES COMMITTEE

Our summer term has been full as always, and each of our Tuesday meetings has been taken up with writing and rehearsing our latest acting venture - MALAGOMANIA - which we presented on 17 June to help celebrate the 50th anniversary of St. Oswald's Church, Bedminster Down. This was very well received by about 70 people, and the children who took part worked hard and enjoyed themselves.

The central theme of the show was the gibbet which once stood near the church on the bleak, windswept Bedminster Down, and the highwayman, Millard, who came back to life and told the story of our area in various anecdotes we have discovered.

.../.

Part of the childrens' reward was a visit the following week to Tickenhan Court, where, together with some of our adult friends, we had a very interesting tour led by Mrs Plant. We have also visted the Bristol Record Office and the 'dig' at Long Ashton, and have our plans for next year well in hand.

One of the most inseresting developments over the last few months has been the formation by a group of interested people of a 'steering committee' with a view to starting a new local history society in the area in the autumn. These friends have been going through our archive files and tidying them up (they needed it!), and helping with our local history show in June. They have been meeting fortnightly at St. Oswald's Vicarage and Bishopsworth Manor, and are planning a programme from September onwards.

We are very pleased to say we have made some very friendly contacts with our nearest 'neighbours', the Whitchurch Society and SCALA (Society for a Conservation Area in Long Ashton), and have helped with exhibitions at Long Ashton and Dundry. We have other exhibitions planned in our local library and at Woodspring Museum later in the year.

EXCAVATIONS AT LONG ASHTON

The remains of a medieval village are being uncovered at Lower Court Farm, Long Ashton, by a team of 35 archaeologists working for CRAAGS (The Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset). The area is soon to be developed as a housing estate, and it is hoped that this 'rescue' dig will unearth some new information about settlements of this period.

It has already turned up a good quantity of late Saxon pottery, c. 1050, and other pottery of the 12th - 14th centuries. Ditches enclose five to ten 'crofts' which may contain buildings, and substantial foundations of a 17th century mill have been found. The work is continuing over a large area of what was once the village of Ashton Phillips, and any remains of buildings found will be particularly important.

The site is now open to the public at weekends and a guide book is available. Two CRAAGS publications also on sale are:

"Small Medieval Towns in Avon" by Roger Leech
pp.60; with coloured maps. Price £1.50

"Historical Towns in Somerset" by Michael Aston and Roger Leech
pp.176; with many coloured maps and plans. Price £6.00

Ian Lillington

SPEAKER FOR LOCAL HISTORY MEETINGS

Mr. Philip Gallop of 158 Highridge Road, Bishopsworth, Bristol 3, is willing to give a Victorian Lantern Slide Show of one hour duration. His telephone number is Bristol 640644.

R.S.V.P. 'QUEST'

The publication you are reading, 'QUEST', is at present posing quite a few problems. It does not pay its way and is under criticism both in presentation and quality.

'QUEST' was originally costed for a publication size of about 12 pages which allowed a profit margin in the purchase price of 15p. However, with ALHA's expanding interests there is an increased demand for the circulation of information. The result is bumper issues of 40 pages which are informative, but alas unprofitable.

The criticisms on presentation is based on comparison with such publications as the BIAS journal which is printed with many excellent drawings and illustrations. Cost-wise, if the present 'QUEST' was printed instead of typed and duplicated, then the purchase price would escalate three or four times. As a printer once pointed out to me, the costliness of a book is in the setting up; it does not matter how many copies are thereafter printed, that cost must be covered.

The dilemma of a printed 'QUEST' is that it is only viable if subscription fees based on individual membership are high enough to justify printing at a low selling price. A magazine the size of 'QUEST' would require at least 500, perhaps a minimum number of 1,000, to be sold.

ALHA has the technical expertise to produce top grade articles with illustrations, but perhaps with few exceptions only within the capability of our professionally qualified members.

The question of quality has been discussed with a few members, and Ian Lillington of 'Malago' reflects the opinion of many when he says that the general aim is on the right lines and allows

- (a) opportunity for the inexperienced to publish
- (b) articles by 'experts' to be printed giving information, advice and source material
- (c) the circulation of news from local societies

The problems that have to be solved are

- (1) Do we dispense with 'QUEST' in its present form and concentrate on a high-grade, costly, one publication per year?
- (2) Do we reduce the scope of 'QUEST' to merely a newsletter?
- (3) Do we retain 'QUEST' in its present form with increased purchase price?
- (4) Do we retain 'QUEST' in its present form with the same purchase price subsidised from funds perhaps resulting in higher affiliation fees, or through advertising?
- (5) Dispense with 'QUEST' altogether and circulate separately
 - (a) information sheets?
 - (b) articles in the form of local pamphlets?

A sub-committee is examining the problem but would like the opinion of our readers. Perhaps you would like to write to the sub-committee via the ALHA office and advance your own ideas.

SOME REMARKS ON THE MOORE-CROWE INDEX WITH OBSERVATIONS
ON THE EXTRAORDINARY DUTIES OF A CERTAIN OFFICIAL

The forty-eight tasks worthy of execution which were drawn to our attention in the last issue of Quest by Messrs. Moore and Crowe constitute a formidable reminder of what should be done before the actual writing of any history of Avon begins. All this listing does not necessarily have to be done before we can start research ourselves but the work outlined is a very sensible and timely reminder of the effort necessary for ensuring that later research is approached properly. Personally, I think it a pity that they listed only forty-eight jobs. I do not like to think that we might be wasting time for a month a year so I have added four more possibilities just to make sure that there's no time left over for such fripperies as holidays, house-decorating, gardening, cricket, football or trips round the shops buying the wife her new summer outfit. With a programme of the Moore-Crowe magnitude there just won't be any time left over for things like that. That list, like the Ten Commandments or the Bristol bus time-table is however extremely useful to have by you. They share one thing in common: they tell you what should be happening even if it isn't.

One of the additional jobs I have proposed is the compilation of a cumulative index to "The Local Historian". All of us, whether doing any of those jobs on the Moore-Crowe Index or pursuing some project of our own, need to turn to that invaluable journal from time to time. Most unfortunately neither of Bristol's two large library systems has a complete set. Both, in fact, lack about the first twenty years of it. Enquiries are being made to see if any plans SCLH may have in hand or the provisions of copyright legislation will forestall my intended enterprise. Even whilst it is in preparation the manuscript of such an index should have considerable local use.

It was the formidable aspect of that list of forty-eight jobs together with the fact that I happen to have a complete file of "The Local Historian" (thanks to a brisk deal with Messrs. Georges some years ago) which gave me this idea. Work is one thing but a choice from four dozen varieties of life-sentence is another. I thought this was one way in which I might be able not only to dodge the column but also to assist our membership with suggestions about sources of possibly useful information.

It was an impudent presumption of course but I had looked through those forty-eight suggestions and decided that, however much I might like to kid myself otherwise, there were just four which I had any kind of competence whatsoever to undertake and two of those I knew could be done far better by friends of mine, who by now, I hope, ^{are} duly enrolled as individual members of ALHA!

So, as the radio comedian of some years ago used to say "don't be faint". I hope I will not offend anyone amongst our 'lay' membership at least if I suggest that individually any one of us can do only a few of those jobs but together those few jobs done by individuals could add up to quite a solid accomplishment. Because of my work I'm supposed to know something about sources of information. What that really ~~means~~ is that I know practically nothing about anything - all I do know is where to look for that knowledge I do not possess. It does not worry me that such is the case. I like it that way and have always believed that this is a skill (or half-skill) which can usefully be exercised for the benefit of

a larger community than that with which my official employment brings me into contact. Many people, much of their time, are in a situation of wanting to find out something and I happen to believe that a librarian should be 'on duty' all of his working hours just as much as a vicar should be.

All very high-minded of course but looked at alongside the forty-eight tablets handed down to us by Messrs. Moore and Crowe it is, I hope, a point of view which explains my emergence as the "Information Officer" for ALHA. All those forty-eight jobs call for some degree of specialised interest (I do not say 'specialised knowledge') or the exercise of some personal enthusiasm. The one conspicuous omission from the list was something functional - a lubricant or catalyst for all of them, if you like or, in human terms, a 'jack-of-all-trades'. As I have just alluded to the fact that I feel that only four of those jobs may lie within my competence you will see quite readily that I possess the essential qualification of a 'jack-of-all-trades' which is, of course, to be master of none.

With a programme of that size which is itself but preliminary to research work yet to be undertaken some kind of arrangement for giving practical help seems vitally necessary. Our professional members are, as we know, always ready to provide guidance but they are busy men with other large jobs to do, not off-the-cuff answers over a telephone. On the other hand, group meetings of people doing any one of those forty-eight jobs could be infrequent and one person working on his own between such meetings and not so fortunate in the extent of his knowledge as his colleagues may at times feel bewildered and 'out-of-touch'.

Without wishing to usurp the function of the Samaritans that is one kind of situation in which I hope the Information Officer may be able to help. Provided, as I have said before and publicly, that he is not expected to have those powers of instant omniscience customarily assumed to be one of the attributes of the Deity, he will do his level best to answer questions about books, manuscript collections and such other sources of information as individuals or institutions. The telephone number is Winterbourne 773158 (prefix 93 if you are dialling from outside Winterbourne) and I am generally home and had tea by half-past-six. For all such enquiries I am at your service.

As there still seems to be a little confusion about my duties I should like to point out here that I regard them as bibliographical only. I do not presume to offer advice on how your local society should be run, how you should handle publicity, raise money, recruit members or expedite the demise of granny with doses of whatever you prefer, administered in quantities sufficiently minute to be undetectable by a trained pathologist, so that ultimately you may pursue your research in peace and quiet. On such matters as those I elect to remain silent.

If I cannot answer your enquiry at once - which is more than likely to be the case - I will undertake whatever investigation may be appropriate and try to come up with an answer. I am fortunate in having an ear of the professionals (as well, I hope, as some measure of their confidence) and I can get to them at times when others cannot. I also have good and valued friends in the public library service to whom I can appeal, quite sure that they have dealt with more local history enquiries than I've had hot dinners.

This is all meant to emphasise that we should together, as one working body, think of ALHA as being in operation all the time and not just when we have public or committee meetings.

.../.

Apart from the 'phone-in' service, I hope to be able to keep abreast of new publications dealing with the local history of Avon and maintain a card-index of articles which would really constitute a regular up-dating of the bibliography which will appear in the 'Handbook' this autumn.

Furthermore, I think we ought to maintain a register of current research among the local societies in Avon. Only too often facts come to light in one area which could be useful in another or methods of research are evolved which could have a general application. In every group there is always somebody with some special knowledge or expertise which he or she is generally only too happy to pass on to others. A list of local speakers might also be a good thing to compile. One such list did appear in Quest some time ago but some of the speakers lived a good way distant from the boundaries of Avon, offered rather exotic chosen subjects or were dispiritingly expensive to entertain. I feel that much useful local talent was too modest to reveal itself in that list but perhaps it was never asked. If it was not I should like to remedy the defect.

I'm also quite prepared, given due notice, to compile bibliographies or, if you can suffer the boredom without overt and visible signs of distress, to talk to societies about libraries, their resources, and the right use of the reference books they may contain. We have not got everything into the 'Handbook' bibliographies though having spent the last two months, in co-operation with Geoff Langley, slogging away at that job such a statement, albeit true, is difficult even for me to believe. The only proviso here is that I am a non-motorist, transport to and from the place of meeting would be appreciated.

Once all that is done there is always that cumulative index to "The Local Historian" - there was a saying around where I was brought up to the effect that it's far better to wear out than to rust out - and my complete file of it. I'm quite prepared to put it at your service but definitely not for loan. Provided there is co-operation with, and a clear understanding of, the terms of the Copyright Act (i.e. that one uses one copy only of any article solely for personal and private research) I am prepared to make photocopies of articles at a cost of three pence a 'take'. A 'take' will cover two pages. We must be quite sure of the legality of this offer, but, subject to obtaining proper approval, the offer is firm.

That is the deal which your Information Officer is prepared to offer you. It is up to each and every reader of this publication to take advantage of it and get something more for your money than convivial evenings or Quest excellent of its kind as it is. I believe in the job we are doing and dutifully genuflect before the Moore-Crowe Index. I also hope that the provision of an Information Officer may help towards keeping our scattered membership genuinely in touch with one another and working away happily and industriously at the Doomsday of possible projects. Really, now that we've been told what we are looking for, Quest should be re-entitled "Pilgrimage"! There is obviously a long foot-slogging journey ahead of us.

C.J. Spittal.

MAKERS TAKERS A TRAIL

SO THAT OTHERS CAN TAKE A TRAIL

What is a trail?

The kind in mind is a pre-routed walk with written guide, including map. Makers and takers will be people who wish to share an interest in a part of a city, town or village, some of its old and new buildings, streets and squares which reflect the periods of growth and decline in its life, and give it its identity, character and atmosphere.

When is a trail justifiable?

The question may make the reader pause for thought. "But surely", you may say, "a trail must be a good thing?" Yes, but for whom? There are many local people and visitors from parts of this country and also overseas, who will welcome knowing more about a place. Gratifying that wish should help to awaken or strengthen interest in the architectural heritage and character of our villages and towns. A trail is a good thing for the onlooker. But what about the looked-upon? Allowance should be made for people's sensibilities. Ensure that a trail does not provide a stopping-and-talking-point just outside somebody's window. Remember that a street of small nineteenth century houses in the centre of a town may contain a high proportion of old people, and possibly those who receive visits from the 'welfare'. They may be suspicious of strangers looking about them. For what, they may wonder. A local history tutor was photographing a row of Victorian back-to-back houses when a large man appeared in a doorway. "What are you doing?" he demanded. The tutor explained that he wanted some pictures of houses for his class. The man relaxed. "That's all right" he said, "only I thought you were one of those chaps who take photos of people living together".

Judgment has to be exercised in the selection of routes for trails. A trail is justifiable when it adds to the understanding and enjoyment of the walker; when it is so devised that it does not interfere unduly with the privacy of others; when it does not result in harm to the very things to which it draws attention. How many well-worn nature trails are there which no animal now goes near?

What should a trail include?

It should not be encyclopaedic. It is not necessary to describe every building passed on the way, nor should every place of history about them be chronicled. Only so much can be absorbed by any one individual at any one time. A trail can be devised around a theme - the medieval remains in a town or village. This may be a worthwhile idea where a place is noted for a particular part in history. Or a trail can serve to show how buildings, their shape, size and situation in a village or town reflect the growth of a local trade or industry. Or a walker can be taken through a particular century, everything visible within that period being pointed out. For the most part, however, it is likely that what will be wanted is a route which will leave its taker with a general impression of what the place may have been like and how it has come to be as it is today. Read what others have done (1). Some things will be worth copying, others avoiding.

Who takes a trail?

Inhabitants and visitors. Their needs are likely to be different. A local resident can take a trail on a warm, sunny day. He will probably want more detail about the background history of the buildings and other places he passes. The visitor from outside may have an hour or less at his disposal. It may be cold and raining. The way of a trail, and the content of the written material, will depend on the needs of those for whom they are intended.

You may wish to consider presenting the written material on a trail in one of two ways, or perhaps both. You can have a map, with an accompanying few paragraphs outlining very briefly the history of the area, and pointing specifically to a certain number of buildings and other items of special significance en route. You can have a larger guide containing more detailed information for the benefit of those with the time and inclination to take a deeper interest in their surroundings.

A guide should indicate whether the whole, or only part, of the trail is suitable for the disabled, particularly those in wheelchairs.

Who makes a trail?

Making a trail can be a lone effort, or a co-operative one. Whoever does it will need to know the area well and have an affection for it if something of the spirit of the place is to be conveyed to the taker of a trail.

If it is to be a co-operative effort - as seems more likely - then a local historian can provide information about the architectural and other features, a photographic society can take pictures for the guide if pictures there are to be, an artist from an art college design the lay-out of the guide, and a business man think up ways to pay for copies. Alternatively, all the work may be undertaken by an amenity society, school or W.E.A. class, community or parish council whose members may, or may not, have the broad spectrum of skills and knowledge necessary. If they do not, they can ask 'outsiders' for their assistance.

How do you make a trail?

Decide on the route to be taken - what it is to highlight and how long a walking time. (If it is to cross private land, the permission of the owner must be sought.) Check that nobody else is making the same trail, or has already done so. Ask the local planning officer if there are any development plans of which you should take account. Some of the present buildings could disappear within the year!

Draw a map of the trail and its attractions (preferably to scale, with trail distance given, and car-parks, public lavatories and some refreshment points marked).

Prepare an explanatory guide on the buildings and other items of interest to be passed by a trail taker. Say if any of the buildings are open to view and when.

Try the proposed trail and draft guide out on a few people who have not worked on their production. They will tell you if the trail and guide are as interesting as you think. If any changes seem sensible, these can then be made.

Decide whether the trail should be marked in some way, perhaps with small vandal proof metal signs. Some existing trails are marked by small plaques attached to buildings noted in the guides. The British Tourist Authority is collecting information about the design, materials and approximate

cost of plaques. The B.T.A., with the National Tourist Board, is looking also at the idea of a symbol which could be used on plaques in future. Its use would be optional. It will be seen, however, that it could be helpful to have a common symbol which would be readily recognisable to trail takers. If you do decide to mark a trail, do consult the local planning officer, and the owners of properties, of course. Then, if all is well set about getting and mounting the plaques.

Settle whether a charge is to be made for the guide. If it is, take account of the fact that possible sellers of copies, such as shop-keepers, may like a discount for their trouble.

Get the guide into 'print'. Generally, it will be produced either as a printed leaflet, or in photocopy form from typed sheets. If you are fortunate enough to have the services of a volunteer typist, the cost of the latter method should be modest. Do remember that the guide is going to be used in the streets as people walk along. Preferably, it should fit into a pocket or handbag when not being read.

Publicize existence of trail through the local press, municipal guides, church magazines, and on parish council, factory and community centre notice boards.

Make copies of the guide available. Libraries, pubs, hotels, museums, tourist information centres, shops and newsagents can be asked to hold and distribute them. Ensure that stocks are maintained, and that any sales money is collected.

Revise trail and guide if changes take place in the area.

Where may money come from for a trail?

Money for producing and 'printing' the guide is likely to be the most difficult problem to resolve. And if you have trailmarkers, you will need to pay for them.

A local authority may incur expenditure for certain purposes which serve the interests of their area or any part of it, or all or some of its inhabitants (2). A local authority may also subscribe to facilities for the recreation of visitors (3).

The English, Scottish and Welsh Tourist Boards can provide financial help for projects of benefit to tourists in 'Development Areas' (4).

A local chamber of commerce might make a contribution on the basis that some of the trail takers will bring custom to the area.

The local newspaper might agree to print the guide material in its pages. The disadvantage here is that its life as a printed source of information will be limited to the issue in which it appears, unless, of course, the paper can be persuaded to provide off-prints of the material at minimal cost.

Take heart from the experience of one trail maker. The cost of producing leaflets for three trails came to £100. Return from sales have already reached £125. Any excess income can be used to produce guides of fresh trails, or up-dated versions of existing ones.

NOTES

(1) Examples. There is a single folded card which offers quick references to outstanding buildings passed on a walk round Berwick Upon Tweed. Copies free from the Tourist Information Centre, North Road, Berwick Upon Tweed. Seven trails are presented within one cover under the title "Harrow Walkabout". Copies cost 50p, plus postage, from the W.B.A. Branch Secretary, 52, Embury Way, Stanmore, Middx. The Bradford on Avon Preservation Trust at 9, Woolley Street, Bradford on Avon, Wilts., can supply at 5p. each, plus postage, copies of its twelve page trail round the town's conservation area. "A Walk Around Old Harwich" is available for 30p, plus postage, from The Harwich Society, 5 Church Street, Harwich, Essex, CO12 3DR. For information about other existing town trails with guides send for a list to The British Tourist Authority, 64 St. James's Street, London. SW1A 1NF. If you would like to delve more deeply into the business of trail making, Brian Goodey, Senior Lecturer in Urban Analysis and Perception, Urban Design Dept. of Town Planning, Oxford Polytechnic, Headington, Oxford OX3 0BP, has available, at £1.50p each, a research memorandum on "Urban Walks and Town Trails: Origins, Principles and Sources" (this includes within its pages a list of existing known trails).

(2) See Section 137 of the Local Government Act, 1972

(3) See Section 144 of the Local Government Act, 1972

(4) Financial aid for projects is available for 'Development Areas' only: these cover certain parts of the three countries. If you wish to know whether your city, town or village comes within one of the Areas, consult the appropriate Tourist Board. English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1A 0DU (Tel. 01-7303400), Scottish Tourist Board, 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU (Tel. 031-332-2433), Welsh Tourist Board, Welcome House, High Street, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2YZ (Tel. 0222-567701).

Issued by the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU, from whom further single copies of "Make a Trail" are obtainable without charge provided a stamped, addressed foolscap envelope is supplied. A charge will be made for multiple copies.

WANTED -- STAMPS!

EVERY DAY many thousands of ordinary postage stamps, British and Foreign are thrown away. If they were all sent to OXFAM they could be turned into hard cash to finance vital work among poor communities throughout the world.

FOR THIS REASON OXFAM asks you to save stamps from your everyday mail - or collect at your place or work. Look out that long-forgotten boyhood collection! A mere handful of used stamps could provide a vaccination for a child or tools and fertilisers to give a peasant farmer the chance of a fresh start.

PLEASE send any stamps to OXFAM, 274 Banbury Road, Oxford, or take them to your nearest OXFAM shop, or to the OXFAM Regional Centre, 62 Cotham Hill, Bristol.

LOCAL HISTORY COURSES IN AVON

BRISTOL

A STUDY OF BRISTOL ARCHIVES Ref: B78 T02 SX

20 meetings on Wednesdays 7.00-9.00 p.m., at Bristol Archives Office, Council House, College Green, starting 4th October. Prior enrolment to Staff Tutor in Local History, 32, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR by 22nd September.

Tutors: Prof. P.V. McGrath, M.A. Fee: £6.00.
Miss M. Williams, B.A.

STUDIES IN BRISTOL & SOMERSET HISTORY Ref: B78 T12 RD1

20 meetings on Thursdays, 1.30-3.00 p.m., at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 32, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR, starting 5th October. Prior enrolment to Dr. Sharpe, 32, Tyndall's Park Road.

Tutors: Dr. J.H. Bettey, M.A. Fee: £6.00 (Creche facilities available,
M.D. Costen, M.A. fee extra)

HISTORY OF BRISTOL Ref: B78 T03 SX

20 meetings on Thursdays, 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Lockleaze School, Hogarth Walk, Lockleaze, Bristol, starting 28th September.

Tutor: Bryan Little, M.A. Fee: £6.00

WEST COUNTRY RURAL LIFE, 1500-1900. Ref: B78 J03 SX

10 meetings on Tuesdays, 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Stoke Lodge Community Centre, Shirehampton Road, Stoke Bishop, starting 3rd October. Prior enrolment at Stoke Lodge on or after 19th September.

Tutor: Dr. J.H. Bettey, M.A. Fee: £3.50

CURRENT WORK ON LOCAL HISTORY IN THE BRISTOL AREA Ref: B78 C01 SX

A day course on Saturday 4th November 1978, 10.30-5.30 p.m., at The Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 32, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol. Prior enrolment to Dr. Bettey at 32, Tyndall's Park Road by 27th October.

Tutors: Dr. J.H. Bettey & panel of lecturers. Fee: £1.05

BATH

VICTORIAN BATH Ref: NA78 J05 SX

10 meetings on Thursdays, 2.30-4.00 p.m., at the Youth & Community Centre, Abbey Street, Bath, starting 28th September.

Tutor: G.P. Davis, B.A., M.Sc. Fee: £3.50.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE BATH AREA Ref: NA78 J04 SX

10 meetings on Wednesdays 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Camden Worké Museum, Morford Street, Bath, starting 27th September.

Tutor: Mrs J. Day, F.S.A. Fee: £3.50

THE GROWTH OF BATH DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY Ref: NA78 B01 SX

An afternoon course on Saturday 14th October 1978, 2.30-6.00 p.m., at the Youth & Community Centre, Abbey Street, Bath. Prior enrolment by 7th October to Mr. P. Hibbard, Beech Lodge, Beechen Cliff, Bath BA2 4QT. Cheques to be made out to the W.E.A.

Tutor: Prof.R.S. Neale, M.A. Fee: 70p.

WINTERBOURNE

LOCAL HISTORY RESEARCH GROUP Ref: NA78 J01 SX

10 meetings, fortnightly, on alternate Mondays, 7.30-9.30 p.m. at Winterbourne Community Centre, 52, High Street, Winterbourne, starting 9th October 1978.

Tutors: B.J.S. Moore, B.A., F.R.Hist.S. Fee: £3.50.

ALMONDSBURY

SOURCES FOR THE LOCAL HISTORY OF ALMONDSBURY & DISTRICT Ref: NA78 J06 SX

10 meetings, fortnightly, on alternate Mondays, 7.30-9.30 p.m., at The Church of England School, Almondsbury, starting on 2nd October.

Tutor: B.J.S. Moore, B.A., F.R.Hist.S. Fee: £3.50

PILL

RESEARCH IN LOCAL HISTORY Ref: SA78 F01 SX

6 meetings, on Thursdays 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Pill Junior School, Westward Drive, Pill, starting 28th September, 1978.

Tutor: Roger Ashley, M.A., B.Litt. Fee: £2.10p.

UBLEY

SOMERSET COUNTRY HOUSES Ref: SA78 J01 SX

10 meetings on Tuesdays, 7.30-9.00 p.m., at Ubley Primary School, Ubley, Nr. Bristol, starting 3rd October 1978.

Tutor: Roger Ashley, M.A., B.Litt. Fee: £3.50.

AFFILIATIONS & DONATIONS 1978-79

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 1978-79 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

The person named on the form as your correspondent will receive one copy of QUEST quarterly, together with any other periodic mailings and the minutes and agendas of meetings of societies.

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A category of Individual Membership has now been introduced at an annual subscription of £1.

Individual members will receive one copy of QUEST quarterly, together with any other periodic mailings and the minutes and agendas of meetings of societies.

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.

Our correspondent is)
My name & address is)
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Name of Society (if appropriate)

Signed..... Date

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Additional copies of 'QUEST' are obtainable from the ALHA office, price 12p + 10p p&p if sent by post.

Please order additional copies on the form printed in QUEST 7 or telephone the office - Bristol 36822. (Mrs Hand)