



Westward Ho!

TO SHIPHAM

Coronation Year
1953

DEANSBROOK
PRIMARY SCHOOL
MENDON

Lesley Keenan

Westward Ho!



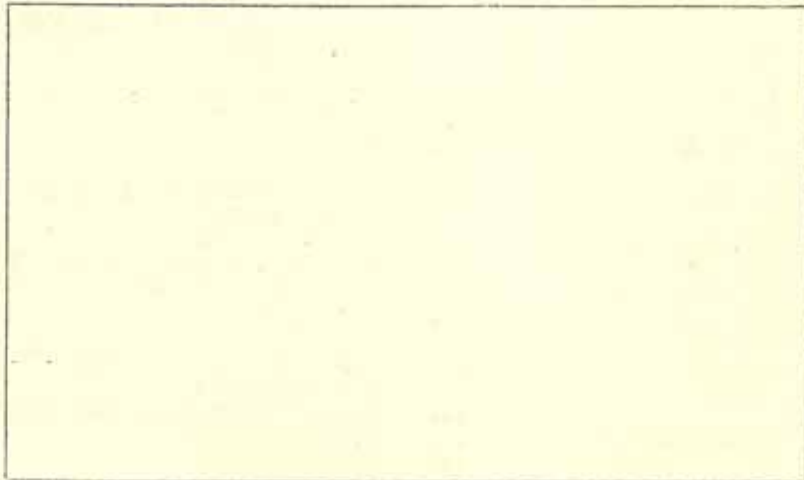
ALFRED & WESSEX
SHIPHAL COUNTRYSIDE
LOCAL LEGENDS
FALOUS PEOPLE OF SOMERSET
THE VILLAGE
MARKET SQUARE
STUDYING OLD CHURCHES

BRASSES AND BRASS RUBBING
STORY OF THE ARCH
LIM SIGNS
PREACHING CROSSES
LEADIP HILLS
CHEDDAR CAVES & GORGE
BURREINGTON COMBE
BRITISH CALPS
BRISTOL CATHEDRAL
BRISTOL AVON
AVON GEORGE
AVONMOUTH & BRISTOL DOCKS
SHIPS
EXPLORATION FROM BRISTOL
BRIDGES
VERE LANTERN
POLIN BATH
RAGHNEY BATH
THE CATHEDRAL
WELLS CATHEDRAL
CLOCKS
FORTIFIED BISHOPS PALACE
CHIMNEYS
GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE
GLASTONBURY ABBEY
LEGENDS OF GLASTONBURY
GLASTONBURY TOR
COUNTRY CRAFTS
DAIRY FARMING
SHEEP FARMING
POTTERY
MURGET GARDENING
PUNGRYING
LIME & CEMENT
WATER SUPPLY
PIG TO PORK
COAL MINING.
TROUT
PAPER MAKING

... ROBIN GRAY: DAVID LAPPFORD:
... ANGELA SCOINS:
... ANGELA SCOINS:
... JULIA MORRIS:
... JOHN LIPSCOMB:
... MARGARET NEWLAN: ANN BRASIER:
... ALAN TURPIN: CAROL PEGLER:
... ANTONY BLAIR: BARBARA COLLIS:
... KENNETH DRYDEN:
... GRAHAM BEASANT:
... LESLEY KERLAN: GEOFFREY LEVY:
... PETER DIXON
... JEFFREY RAINS:
... ALISTAIR ANDERSON: RODNEY PAYNE:
... ELIZABETH ANSELL: JUDY BLAKE:
... JEFFREY RAINES:
... ALAN WOODFORD:
... JAMET EVANS: VALERIE COOPER:
... BRUCE SHERMAN:
... FRANCES THORPE:
... ROGER BOYSEN: ANTHONY ROSE:
... KENNETH ASHVELL:
... DAVID AARONS:
... ALBERT SCARBELL: IAN THOMAS:
... WENDY EVERETT:
... PAUL WATSON:
... ANGELA STARR:
... CHRISTINE KING:
... ROBERT KINGMAN:
... KENNETH SMITH:
... VALERIE COCK: DAVID SHAW:
... ANGELA SCOINS:
... FRANCES NOLES:
... GILLIAN CARTER: LAUREEN KEMPOT:
... JANE LUFTMAN: COLIN JONES:
... ANN BRASIER:
... DAVID CATT:
... MARILYN GOLDBERG: VALERIE ROSER:
... IAN CALDWELL:
... CHRISTOPHER ALEXANDER: MICHAEL STONE
... ROBERT ROGERS:
... PETER LOXTON:
... DAVID RACKHAM:
... DEREK WILKINSON:
... BARBARA BAILEY:
... RHONA BEAN:
... FLORA McDONALD:
... MICHAEL BIRD: MARTIN CASTLE:

WILD FLOWER COLLECTING
FLOWERS OF THE HEDGEROW
PLANTS OF CHALK & LIME
FERNS
BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS
ATTRACTING BIRDS
MOORLAND BIRDS
WOODLAND BIRDS
BIRDS OF THE NIGHT
BIRDS OF PREY
COLLON BRITISH TREES
TREES OF HEDGEROW
BEETLES & OTHER INSECTS
REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS
ROAD TRANSPORT
GREAT WEST ROAD
RAILWAYS
CANALS
ST. MARY'S WILLESDEN
ST. ALBANS
WESTMINSTER ABBEY
CORONATION

... WENDY REID:
... WENDY HOLDER: VALERIE HEDGECOCK:
... PATRICIA DAY:
... JIMMY TAYLOR:
... JOHN DUFFORD: PHILLIP SIMPSON:
... TREVOR JOHNS:
... JOAN GOODSPEED:
... JENNIFER HAMILTON:
... KENNETH PEARCE:
... VALERIE HOWARD:
... BRYANT SIGWARD: CHRISTINE KNIGHT:
... PAT CHALKLIN:
... MICHAEL CHAPMAN:
... MICHAEL SMITH:
... CEDRIC SLINN: RICHARD UPPINGTON:
... DAVID RAWSTON: QUINTON WILKINSON:
... WILLIAM DAY:
... ARTHUR PRIOR:
... GRAHAM BEASANT:
... MARY MORGAN:
... JEAN WESLEY:
... MARY PEARSON: JANE LUFFLAN:



P R O G R A M M E.

May 13th. - 21st.

Rising Bell	7 0'clock
Assembly in Common Room	7.50
Breakfast	8 0'clock
Preparation	8.30
Depart	9.0'clock
Lunch	12.45
High Tea or Dinner	5.30
Diaries and Writing	6 0'clock
Supper	8 0'clock
Lights out	8.30

TUESDAY.

Leave Deansbrook 9.15 a.m.
Route via St. West Road, Avebury
and Bristol.
Arrival - Unpacking
Village Walk - Mount Pleasant

THURSDAY

Bath
Visit Coalmine

FRIDAY

Bristol Cathedral
Clifton Suspension Bridge
Avonmouth Docks

SATURDAY

Glastonbury
Axbridge
Cheddar Gorge and Caves

THURSDAY

Leave Penscot 9.30 a.m.
Route via Cotswolds
Nailsworth - Fishery
Return to Deansbrook.

SUNDAY

Morning Service
Walk to Dolebury Celtic
Camp

MONDAY

Visit Piggery or Lime Kiln.
Walk over Mendip Hills
to Burrington Coombe.

TUESDAY

Wells Cathedral
Wookey Hole Caves
Visit Paper Mill

WEDNESDAY

Visit Pottery
Clevedon

P R O G R A M M E.

June 4 th. - 12 th.

Rising Bell	7 0'clock
Assembly in Common Room	7.50
Breakfast	8 0'clock
Preparation	8.30
Depart	9 0'clock
Lunch	12.45
High Tea or Dinner	5.30
Diaries and Writing	6 0'clock
Supper	8 0'clock
Lights out	8.50

THURSDAY

Leave Deansbrook 9.15 a.m.
Route via Cotswolds
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Village Walk - Mount Pleasant

FRIDAY

Bristol Cathedral
Clifton Suspension Bridge
Avonmouth Docks

SATURDAY

Glastonbury
Axbridge
Cheddar Gorge and Caves

SUNDAY

Walk to Dolebury Celtic
Camp
Children's Service

FRIDAY

Departure.
Visit Bacon Factory . Calne.
Return to Deansbrook.

MONDAY

Bath
Visit Coalmine

TUESDAY

Visit Piggery & Lime Kiln.
Walk over Mendip Hills
to Burrington Coombe

WEDNESDAY

Wells Cathedral
Wookey Hole Caves
Visit Paper Mill

THURSDAY

Visit Pottery
Clevedon

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SCHOOL JOURNEY PARTY 1955
Penscot, Shipham 4th - 12th June.
O U R H O U S E S

- - o o c - -

WILKINSONS

Mr. A.A.S. Downing
Anthony Rose
Roger Boysen
Robert Kingman
Cedric Slinn
Richard Uppington
Colin Jones
Robert Rogers
Jean Wesley
Gillian Carter
Mary Pearson
Patricia Day

CHEEDAR CHEESES

Mr. D.S. Webb
John Lipscomb
Albert Scammel
Derek Wilkinson
Kenneth Ashwell
William Day
Ian Caldwell
Martin Castle
Alan Woodford
Judy Blake
Frances Thorpe



WITCHES OF WOOLKEY

Mrs. M.D. Blitt
Kenneth Smith
Bruce Sherman
Quintin Wilkinson
David Rackham
Ian Thomas
Pat Chaiklin
Christine Knight
Wendy Everett
Elizabeth Ansell
Flora McDonald

DULPS

Miss B.T. Hughes
Anthony Blair
Michael Chapman
Graham Bessant
Marylin Goldberg
Valerie Roser
Lesley Kerman
Barbara Collis
Joan Goodspeed
Julia Morris
Christine King

Deansbrook Junior School.

Dear Children,

This is the first School Journey we have undertaken at Deansbrook. It is a very big venture, and something I think you will look back upon with pleasure all your lives. Our home will be Pennycot, in the little village of Shipham, and it has been chosen by Mr. Webb. Why? because he lived there as a boy.

I think no lovelier county than Somerset could have been chosen, and no part of Somerset is more lovely, more varied, and more interesting in every way than the Mendips. Within our reach are the caves where man lived many thousands of years ago, the breath-taking Cheddar Gorge, the sites of the Lake Villages where the ancient Britons built their huts; the finest remains the Romans left us in Britain; the sacred soil of Glastonbury and King Arthur's country; the Bristol Channel down which the Cabots sailed in search of a new world; the matchless city of Wells; the magnificent modern docks at Lyntonmouth; the birthplace of John Bull; and even the plum that little Jack Horner pulled out from the pie! And there is a large knickerbocker glory for the first one of you who submits to me (in writing) the answer to that last one.

This is your Guide Book. You have written it, and the ideas for the illustrations are yours. I think it is a magnificent piece of work, and would like to say "Well done". It has meant a great deal of work for you, but how much more thrilling it is to read than the ordinary guide book. It may not be completely accurate, but you will be able to make any corrections and further observations when you have seen the actual things you have been writing about. So read it first before you go, take it with you when you go; and, as you go, keep your eyes open and your wits about you all the time.

I have not been very long at Deansbrook, but I have been with Deansbrook children on a good many visits. Wherever we have been, we have enjoyed ourselves, and have, as well, always remembered to consider others. I know you all well enough to feel sure that you will do, as you and Deansbrook children have always done in the past, everything you can to make this new venture of ours a fruitful and a happy one for yourselves, and one which will leave a pleasant and happy memory in the minds of all those good people we shall meet during our journey.

I know you will wish to thank in your own way all those friends who have done so much to make your journey possible. But I, too, would wish to place on record on your behalf thanks to Miss Hughes and Mr. Webb for the tremendous amount of work they have put into organising the whole thing and making the necessary preparations; to the children's librarians at Mill Hill and Henden, who gave so willingly their time in helping you in your researches at the library; to Dr. Butcher, the

Borough Education Officer for giving his approval; to our very good friend, Mrs. Luke, who has so cheerfully and willingly given literally hours of her time in typing stencils for this huge guide book; and lastly, and perhaps most important of all, to your parents for their co-operation with us at school and for their kindness in providing you with the money and clothes for your stay in Somerset.

To all, then, who have helped in any way, I would just say a simple and sincere 'Thank you'.

Yours sincerely,

H. A. S. Downing

Blake wrote "Jerusalem" having in mind the Mendip Hills. We shall enjoy singing this in the common room at Penscot, looking out over towards the Bristol Channel. Here are the words of another grand hymn to go with it.

FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS.

For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Our God, our
father's God;
Thou hast made Thy people mighty by the touch of the mountain sod,
Thou hast fixed our ark of refuge, where the spoiler's feet
ne'er trod,
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, Our God, our
father's God.

We are watchers of a beacon whose light can never die,
We are guardians of an altar 'mid the silence of the sky.
The rocks yield founts of courage struck forth as by Thy rod,
For the strength of the hills

For the dark resounding mountains where Thy still small-voice
is heard,
For the strong pines in the forest which by Thy breath are
stirred;
For the stern on whose free pinions Thy Spirit walks abroad,
For the strength of the hills.

The eagle proudly darteth on his quarry from the height,
And the stag that knows no master seeks there his wild delight.
But we, for Thy communion have sought the mountain sod,
For the strength of the hills we bless Thee, our God, our
father's God.

SHIPHAM - ON - MENDIP

and " PENSOCOT " .

Shipham is not easy to find on a map for it has no railway station, yet it has been a village at least from Saxon times as its name shows.

'Ceap' - Sheep or Market

'Ham' - Village or hamlet

A Roman road which was used for transporting lead from high on Mendip, runs right through the village to Uphill, once a port near Weston. It is also interesting that Shipham Manor was expected to contribute four pounds per annum to the cost of the Crusades in Edward I's reign.

My memories of Shipham are of the time when there was no electric light, no bus service and no water supply laid on. I well remember seeing a frog in our bucket of drinking water from 'Grace Locke's' Well which never dries up. I'll show you which one it is. Cooking was usually done by oil-stoves, and oil lamps gave our light.

Even today Shipham remains but little spoiled; the doll's house cottages are still there, the church of St. Leonard of stone from a nearby field lies hidden among the trees. There is the round Toll House where I used to think a witch lived. The Court-house where Judge Jefferies gave his fearful judgments faces Penscot across a little green.

The village also hides away a Post Office, a tiny school, a Village Hall, two shops which sell just everything and an Inn-'The Miner's Arms'. The people of Shipham lead an active life making their own amusements with many varied Societies, Clubs and Guilds. The Church and Choir has broadcast several times, once on a Christmas Morning, and the village has also appeared in Country Magazine. The locals speak in a marked 'Somerset' dialect which is often difficult to understand but fun to hear.

Shipham is in the very heart of 'Myne Depe' mining country and the rough ground around the village, called 'The Dumps', is where the surface mines and shafts were. These miners were very rough, cruel and quarrelsome indeed and used to fight their neighbours from Rowberrow even on the green outside Penscot. A great woman reformer, Hannah Moore, changed this life by starting clubs and schools - for the grown-ups !

Penscot is in a delightful spot about six hundred feet above the sea with a grand view across the Bristol Channel by day to the Welsh mountains or of Weston and a flashing lighthouse when you are in bed. It used to be an old coaching Inn, the original 'Miner's Arms' but was bought by a Bristol business man for his clerks. Then in 1911 an Association called the W.E.A. made it into a Guest House as it is today.



There are photographs of Penscot and old men in knickerbockers who were carrying butterfly nets. We may all laugh at them today yet they knew the countryside. Shipham and Penscot has much more to give to those who seek, than just another ' holiday by the sea '.

Shipham story is full of customs and legends about which Preb. C. S. Leslie Alford will tell us more, but the spirit of Mendip will always be remembered in Blake's inspiring poem of our Mendip Hills themselves - " Jerusalem ".

Denis Webb.

LETTER
from the
DEPUTY MAYOR OF BATH.

To the Scholars of Deansbrook Primary School, Mill Hill.

Dear Children,

On the occasion of your visit to Penscot, I give you and the staff who accompany you a warm welcome to our Guest House.

I am sure you will have happy times and find much of interest in the Mendip Country in which Penscot is situated. You will live amongst the green slopes of the hills that the Romans saw, and perhaps tread some of their ancient roads.

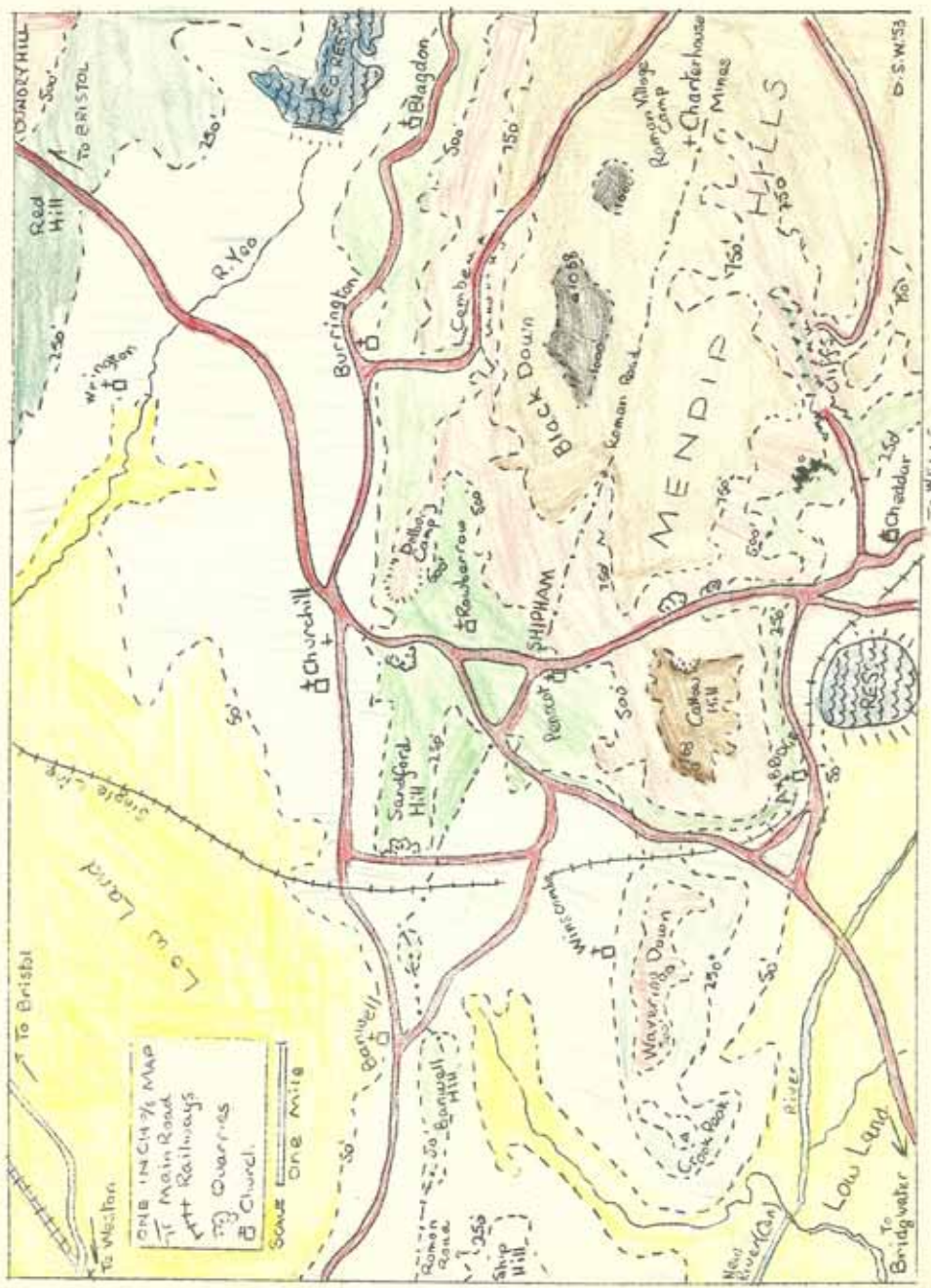
It was of the Mendips that Blake wrote in his poem " Jerusalem ", which I hope you will sing together in the Common Room sometimes.

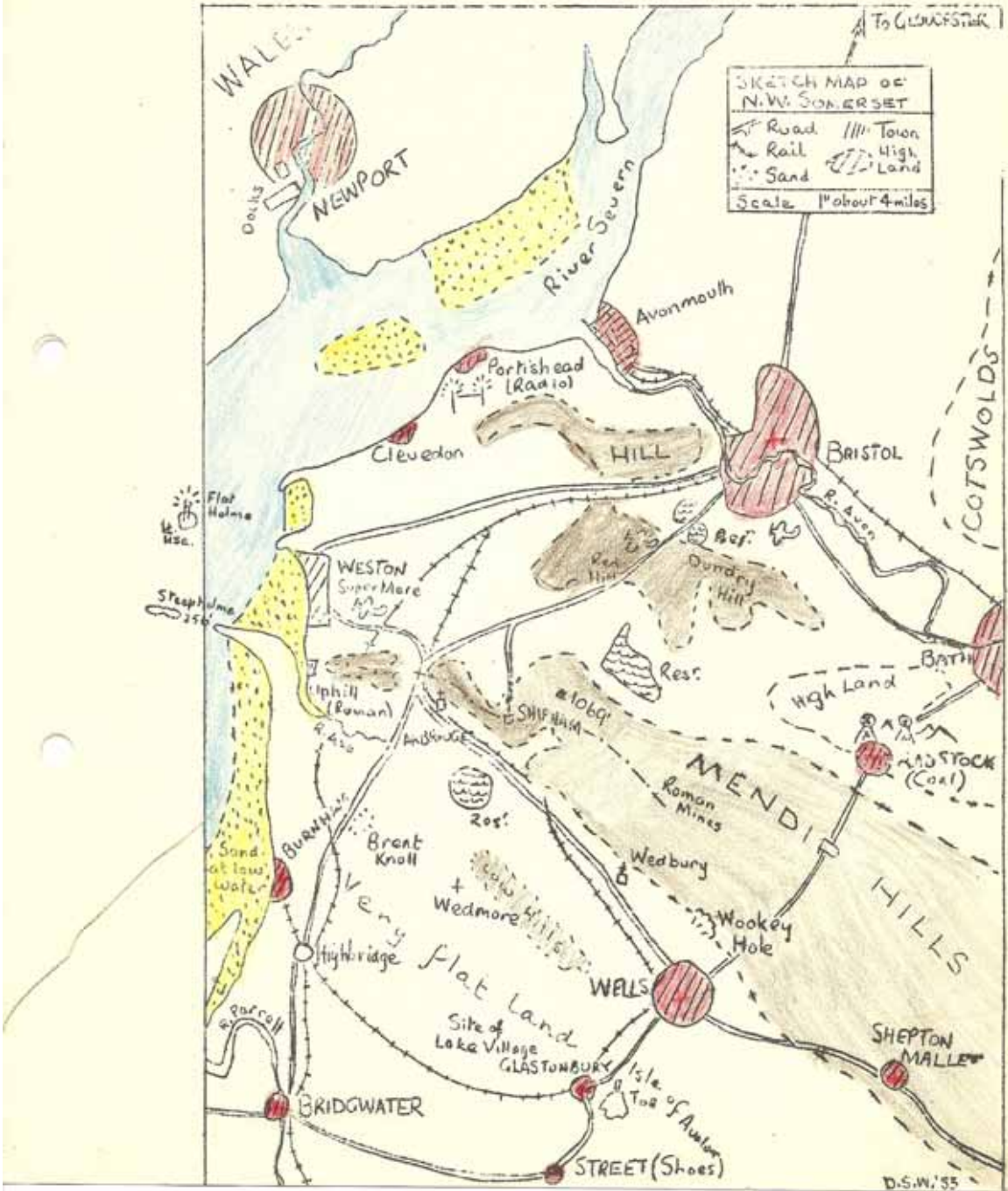
It is good for the old house to have happy young people in it and we hope you will come back to it each night tired but happy and ready for yet another day, after you have had good health-giving sleep.

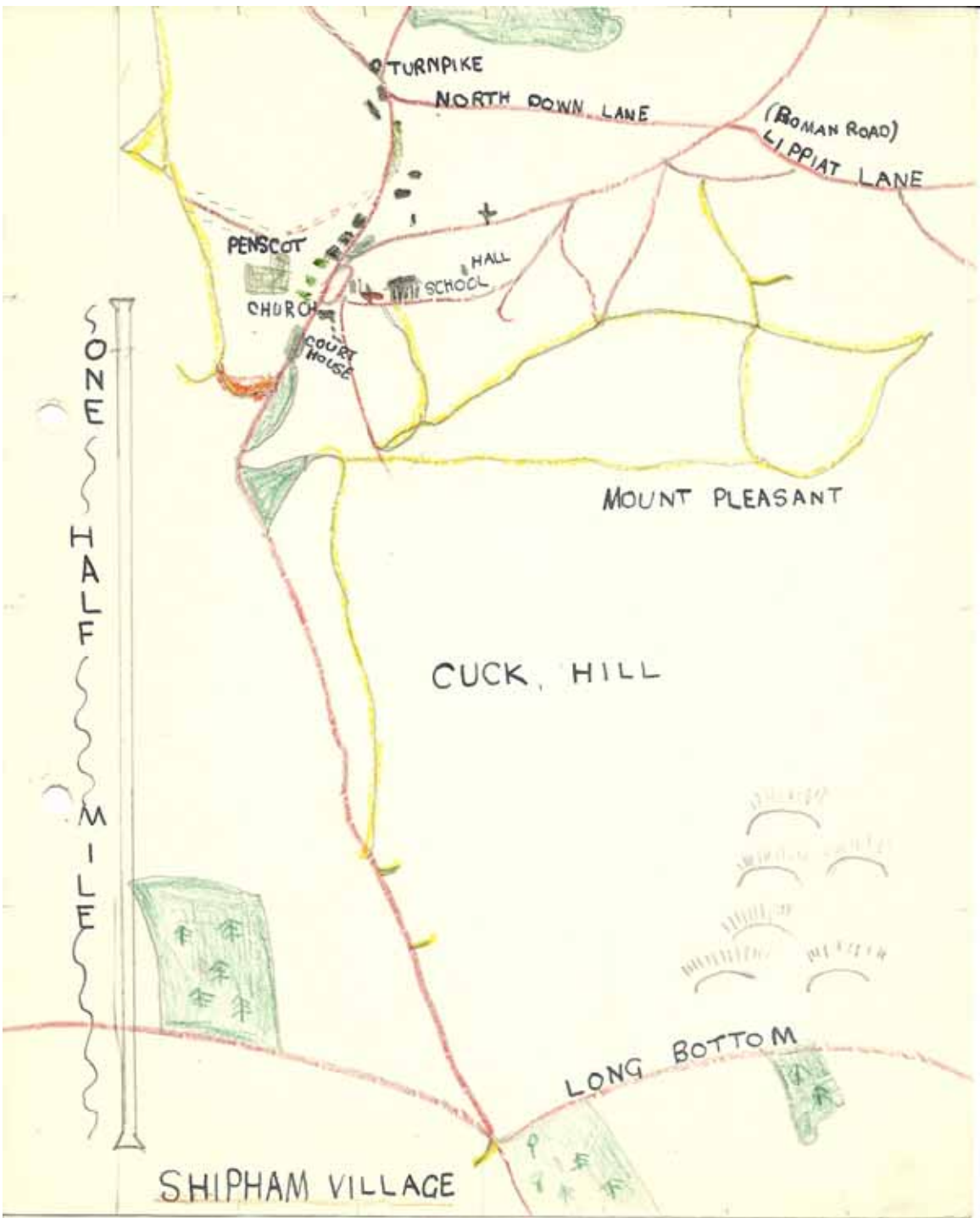
So welcome to Penscotand let us hope for good sunny days for your stay.

Yours sincerely,

Leslie N. Punter.







BIRDS.

When you see one of the birds named below, put a tick opposite its name. Put a tick in the second column if you hear the bird's song or call. If you see or hear a bird not mentioned below, add its name to the list.

BIRD	Seen	Heard	BIRD	Seen	Heard
Blackbird	✓	✓	Kestrel		
Thrush	✓	✓	Jay		
Chaffinch	✓		Jackdaw		
Robin	✓	✓	Rook		
House Sparrow			Crow	✓	✓
Hedge Sparrow			Sand Martin		
Great Tit			Swift		
Blue Tit	✓		Swallow		
Coal Tit			House Martin		
Long Tailed Tit			Great Spotted Woodpecker		
Willow Warbler			Cuckoo		
Chiff Chaff			Green Woodpecker		
Blackcap			Little Owl		
Greenfinch			Fawny Owl		
Goldfinch			Nightingale		
Moorhen	✓		Swan		
Coot			Grey Lag Goose		
Partridge			Teal		
Pheasant			Mallard		
Tren			Pigeon		
Magpie	✓				

TREES.

How many of these trees can you recognise? When you see one, put a tick by its name and write down where you saw it. Make bark rubbings of as many as you can and collect one leaf from each for pressing.

Collect as many kinds of cones as you can find.

TREE	Place where seen.	Leaf Taken	Yes No	Bark Rubbing
Beech				
Oak				
Sycamore				
Birch				
Hawthorn				
Walnut				
Sweet Chestnut				
Hazel				
Lime				
Poplar				
Wild Cherry				
Hornbeam				
Alder				
Willow				
Elm				
Ash				
Pine				
Yew				
Larch				
Spruce Fir				



OAK

Leaf



BEECH

Leaf

ELM



Leaf

LOMBARDY
POPLAR



Leaf



HORSE
CHESTNUT

Leaf



YEW

Leaf

SCOTS PINE



Leaf

LARCH



Leaf

KING ALFRED AND WESSEX

When Alfred's last brother died he became king of Wessex. At first the Danes were too strong for Alfred. He was forced to take refuge in the island of Athelney in the middle of the marshes of Somerset. Here he dressed as a minstrel and visited the Danish camp and is supposed to have burnt the cakes. Later Alfred beat the Danes and the famous treaty, The Peace of Wedmore was signed between Tuthrum and Alfred. The Danes took Northern and Eastern England, North of Watling Street and Alfred was left to rule Wessex in peace. A great white horse was cut in the chalk near Uffington to celebrate Alfred's victory.



In some places they could not use roads to keep the lands of the Danes and the Saxons apart; they had to use brooks, streams, lakes and rivers. Near our school there is a brook and it is thought it was a dividing line. The name of the brook was originally called Dane's Brook. That is why we have three lines going across our badge to represent water, on top of the lines in a Danish helmet and above that the sails of the windmill, Deansbrook, Mill Hill.



Alfred was the first king to think of building an English fleet against the Danes. This too shows how great he was, and for this he is called the "Father of the English Navy."

Robin Grey
David Lafford

Shipham Countryside

Angela Scoins

Shipham is a village to the east of Winscombe and north of Cheddar. It stands 600 feet above sea level on the Mendip hills, and is noted for its healthy air, also for the lovely views seen from the village. The houses and farms are all centred round the village green on which the memorial now stands.

There is a Roman Road running right through Shipham. Around Penscot the fields have always been in an untidy state as there has been a lot of excavating for prehistoric implements.



SHIPHAM COUNTRYSIDE (Cont'd.)

Dumps or Gruffies are the result of lead mining in Somerset. Where the lead has been mined the ground above has sunk and the hollows have since been called Dumps. The real Somerset name is Gruffies.

Many Shipham men fought under Monmouth at Sedgemoor, and in the Armada.

Shipham villagers, at one time, were known for their disobedience. Hannah More has in her diary, "No constable would venture into Shipham, to arrest a man, for fear he might be thrown down an old mineshaft."

One of the famous Somerset days was Lady Day in 1645 when the Civil War was raging. It was said Axbridge villagers went completely mad. We have a detailed description of this rumpus in an old manuscript. From this information we wonder what went on in the olden day market squares.

LOCAL LEGENDS

Angela Scoins.

Many people say, "I do not believe in fairies." Children generally say they like legends better, as there is a possibility of their being true. Legends are also more human than Fairy Tales.

The Wimblestone is a large stone standing in the middle of a field near Shipham Village. The legend is that one night some robbers stole some treasure and buried it in this field, and placed a large stone over it - the Wimblestone. At night, people say, so long as nobody is about, it will leave the treasure and dance around in the field, but as soon as anyone is in sight, or can be heard, it will stop dancing and go back to guard the treasure. The treasure has never been unearthed as the stone is too big and heavy to move - that is of course if there ever was any treasure. Wimble means active.

"He was so wimble and so wight;
From bough to bough he leaped so light."

Gold was hidden under the Wimblestone in Shipham and also people say it is buried on Dolebury Hill. This rhyme is very very old and has been handed down in Somerset families for years. -

"If Dolebury dygged ware,
Of gold should be the share."

THE WITCH OF WOOKEY

Like most English legends that of the Witch of Wookey is founded on fact.

It is said that a woman lived in Wookey Cave and she practised witchcraft. Her evil



Dolebury Hill Camp

THE WITCH OF WOOCKEY (Cont'd.)

influence affected the people of the neighbourhood so much that they sent for the Abbot of Glastonbury, as he was ruler at that time in Wessex. He was told she was casting spells on their herds and crops, and ruining them. The Abbot sent out a monk to finish her, and while she was in the cave the monk poured Holy Water over her and turned her to ghastly stone. There is a stalagmite in the cave deeply resembling the witch, and for the past 1,000 years it has been known as the Witch of Woockey.



Some facts of the legend prove it to be true, as at one time during excavations a man called Mr. Balch discovered the skeleton of a woman, together with her milking pot, dagger, sacrificial knife and a round ball of stalagmite like a witches crystal in the cave.

HOW THE AXBRIDGE CROSS VANISHED IN THE NIGHT

The Cheddar Cross and the Axbridge Cross are, according to legend one and the same. The Cheddar people quarrelled with the people of Axbridge, and for revenge stole their cross in the night. At Axbridge there is nothing left of the cross excepting a fragment of the shaft in the rector's garden, this proving the legend to be untrue.



IS THERE A GHOST IN SHIPHAM?

This question is often asked because at one time people were complaining that saucepans and kettles were mysteriously falling off shelves and doors were slamming when there was no wind.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

This story is by far the most beautiful of Somerset legends.

It is said that as a boy Jesus came to Somerset on a trading journey with His friend Joseph of Arimathea. After the time when Jesus was twelve we know nothing of Him until He started His Ministry when He was about thirty years of age, so it is quite possible for Him to have been in England. Many people say He actually passed through Shipham. It is very lovely to think that as we walk over the hills, we could be walking in His paths.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA (Cont'd.)

When William Blake was walking on the Mendip Hills he was so inspired by its loveliness, he wrote this hymn - Jerusalem.

"And did those feet in ancient time
Walk upon England's mountains green
And was the Holy Lamb of God,
On England's pleasant pastures seen."

FAMOUS PEOPLE OF SOMERSET

Julia Morris

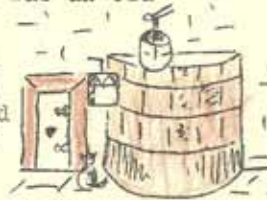
Sally Lunn Sally Lunn's house in Bath was built about 1480. Now the rocks and bricks that the house was built of are crumbling, but the house still stands and is occupied. All the window sills are made of stone and in her kitchen there was a large Tudor hearth most likely built in Richard III's time. In the front of her house was an old Georgian bow window.

Sally was a baker. She used the basement of her house as a bakehouse. There she cooked her cakes. They were called "Sally Lunn's", and were very famous. They were split and thickly buttered.



HANNAH MORE.

The name Hannah More means a lot to the people of Somerset. She tried to improve her neighbour's conditions. Their food was scarce and the houses were dark, dismal and unhealthy. She was also grieved by the conditions and behaviour of the miners in the lead mines of Somerset. The people of Shipham often had fights on the Village green with the people of Rowberrow. Hannah opened schools for the grown-ups so they would not riot, destroy and burn the houses down. She also started Sunday Schools in Cheddar, Rowberrow, Shipham and many other places. She often gave open air picnics, parties and feasts on the top of the Mendip Hills. As many as six hundred children were present and everyone was fed on beef, plum pudding and cider to drink. She taught the girls of Shipham sewing, knitting and a little reading. In one of her last letters to Horace Walpole she said, "I have done all I can to improve the people's conditions."



Sally's old bow window was put in when she started selling her cakes. She paid £5.6.8d. ground rent for her house - the same as it is today.

J.M.



Hannah
More

J.M.

ALFRED TENNYSON AND CLEVEDON

Julia Morris

Arthur Hallam was in love with Tennyson's sister and Hallam and Tennyson often spent evenings together. While Hallam was travelling on the continent he died at Vienna and was brought back and buried at Clevedon. Tennyson was so grieved by the death of his friend that he wrote a long poem called "In Memoriam". Here is a verse of "In Memoriam."

"When on my bed the moonlight falls,
I know that in thy place of rest
By that broad water of the west
There comes a glory on the walls".

Tennyson wrote a poem about Clevedon which began -

"Break, break, break on the cold grey stones
O Sea".

but as a matter of fact he knew very little about Clevedon.

JUDGE JEFFRIES

Charles II denied that he had married anyone and also that he had a son born to him. So when the boy grew up people called him 'The Duke of Monmouth'.

When Charles II died James, his brother, became king. This made the Duke of Monmouth very angry. It was then the Monmouth Rebellion began. The Duke was very popular at the time and at last decided to ride to Taunton and everyone put flowers in their windows and wore their gayest and best clothes.

The Rebellion ended in a defeat for the followers of Monmouth at the battle of Sedgemoor. James II sent a person down to Somerset to sentence the rebels to death or to be transported to the West Indies. Judge Jeffries was a drunken foul mouthed wretch who was always drunk at the trials. Every person was sentenced, even the three little girls who had waved handkerchiefs as Monmouth went by. The Bloody Assize was held in Taunton, but Judge Jeffries also stayed in Shipham during this time.

Duke of
Monmouth



J.M.

WILLIAM PENN.

William Penn was brought up strictly. He like the sea and when he was quite young he commanded the fleet at the capture of Jamaica in 1655. He also founded Pennsylvania and the inhabitants named it after him.

The armour of William Penn's father Admiral Sir William Penn still hangs in St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol.



J.M.

JOHN WESLEY

Trevor Johns

John Wesley was born in 1703 in a loft of Epworth, a thatched and timbered house surrounded by huge fruit trees. He was ordained in 1730. He wrote 5,000 hymns. It was because of his mother's encouragement that he became famous. He went the whole length of England, and through Somerset, preaching and there was a difference in religious life in England.

THE VILLAGE

John Lipscomb

The Green is covered with short grass and here and there patches of brown. All round the sides are bushes while a bit further down there is a stream where boys are catching fishes. There too are other boys sitting round the green watching men play cricket.

Just higher than the trees is the tower of the stone Church. The first churches were of mud, wood and thatch and inside would be kept a long chipper to cut away the thatch of any houses that might catch fire.

A village was often started by a little group of people coming to live by a stream for water and fish. Even London started at a shallow place where the river could be crossed - called a ford.

The Inn was really a hostel and meeting place for the men to talk over the day's news. Pilgrims passing through the village would also stop to rest or stay the night.

As the King had much land he would give some to the Lord of the Manor for his soldiers. The village would grow round the Manor House too. There might also have been a castle to protect the village.

Another use of the river was to drive a water wheel. This was usually used to turn the stone which ground the wheat for the whole village. Some mills used the wind instead.

Many of the games we play today were played long ago in the village. Football was started by kicking a ball from one village into another. "Pick-a-back" fighting was just copying the knights at a tournament, while five stones were called "knuckle bones". The beginning of cricket was stool ball in which the stumps were a three legged stool, and perhaps most fun was had when the Fair came to the village.

THE MARKET SQUARE

Margaret Newman. Ann Brasier

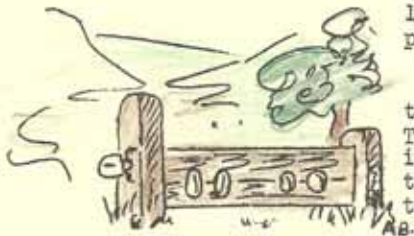
In the early Stone Age, men who were too old to hunt, went to a place where tracks met in the hope that he might see a traveller who would exchange meat for his flints. This was probably the first kind of market. The exchange of goods was called barter.

THE MARKET SQUARE (Cont'd.)

In the Middle Ages the market was usually held in the town, sometimes it was held in the church yard, but more often on the common just outside the town. At a market several people would show their skill at juggling and play acting. Men played sports such as archery, quarter-staff, jousting, running at quintain, cock fighting, or bear and bull baiting. The people couldn't hold a market unless the Lord of the Manor told them they could do so. Each town guild produced a play which was nearly always a religious play. They acted their plays first in the church then later on a stage put on Wagon wheels. But the plays were only acted on "Holy Days" - holidays.



If a man thought he had been cheated he and the stall keeper were taken to a Tolbooth in front of a number of merchants. If the buyer had not been cheated, then he was put in the stocks for causing a disturbance. The stocks are an upright piece of wood fixed to the ground with holes for arms and legs and when anyone was in the stocks people threw bad fruit at them.



People were often whipped in front of the public. The whipping post was like a pillory only instead of putting your head and hands through you only put your hands, which were then tied together.

To pay on the nail means to pay at once without hesitation. The nail is a pillar with a circular plate about three feet in diameter on which most of all the "Stock Exchanges" were made. There are four nails at Bristol and we shall see one when we visit Axbridge Market Square.



STUDYING OLD CHURCHES

Alan Turpin

FONT A font is a stone or marble basin for holding holy water for baptism. In the Saxon and Norman times people used to stand in the font and have the holy water poured over them, but later the basin was much smaller and whoever was going to baptise the baby just made the sign of the cross on the forehead. The font stands at the main entrance door of the church because this is the entrance to the Church and the baby is entering God's family.

Norman Font
St. Mary's, Hendon



STOUPS

A Stoup is a basin cut in stone to hold holy water. It is placed in the porch or just inside the church. When the people came into the church they dipped their hands in the holy water and put the sign of the cross on their forehead as a sign that their sins were forgiven.



SQUINTS

A.T.

A squint is an opening in a wall or a wide pillar. It was used for looking through at the high altar.



Squints are usually found at the sides of the chancel arch. The Leper squint was used by the lepers to look through without going into the church to give the leprosy to other people. There is a very fine squint in Axbridge Church.

SCREENS

A screen is used to separate the chapel from the main building. It is placed between the choir and the nave. Some screens are carved out of stone or wood. The rood screens - rood means a cross - were made high so that people could see the cross of Christ from the back of the nave.

SHRINES

The shrine is a case holding the remains of a dead saint. It is a memorial. In the shrine of St. Alban there were healing holes for people to put their hands in because they thought that they would be healed. The shrine is often placed behind the high altar. St. Alban's shrine was covered with gold and jewels, and there is also a lovely shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey.



Shrine of St. Alban

STUDYING OLD CHURCHES (Cont'd.)
BUTRESSES

Carol Pegler.

A butress is used to hold up the outside wall of a building. The arches inside push away the wall so to support it on the outside, builders added a butress is used to support a wall although it does not touch. The arch that stretches from the butress to the roof looks as if it were flying, so they call it a flying butress.

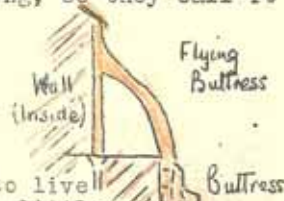


AN ANCHORITE'S CELL

An anchorite was a hermit who liked to live by himself so he built a little cell for himself with two holes in. One was for people to pass the food in to him and the other one was for him to be able to see inside the church without leaving his cell.



GARGOYLES



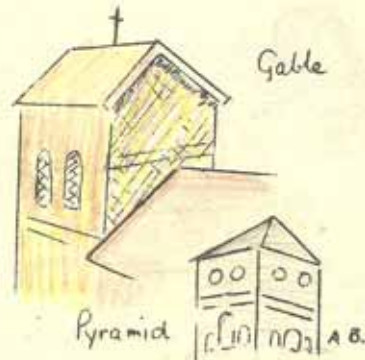
Robin Gray

A gargoyle is a water spout in the shape of a queer animal. It is used for stopping the water running down the wall and making it crumble. The gutter runs along the bottom of the roof, through the gargoyle until it comes to the mouth of it. There the gutter ends and the water shoots out. People years ago said that the gargoyles protected the church.



TOWERS AND SPIRES

Anthony Blair.



TOWERS AND SPIRES. (Cont'd.)

Towers and spires were built for many reasons. They were landmarks for sailors at sea, and travellers on land. When danger occurred men were sent into the tower to watch for the enemy. Very big bells were used for ringing, so the towers had to be very strong to hold them. Somerset is famous for towers, but not so much for spires. Usually towers have eight sides because a four-sided one would catch the wind too much.

SPIRES

13th C.
Timber



15th C.
Timber



Stone
13th C.



Robert Kingman

LECTERNS

A lectern is an ornamental reading desk from which the lesson is read to the congregation. They are usually made of brass with an eagle to place the bible on. The lecterns with eagles on top are to suggest that the scripture message is carried on the wings of the world. In Wells there is a famous lectern, with the following inscription on it - "Dr. Rott Creyghton upon his returne from fifteen years exile with our soveraigne King Charles ye 2nd, made Deane of Wells in ye yeare 1660".



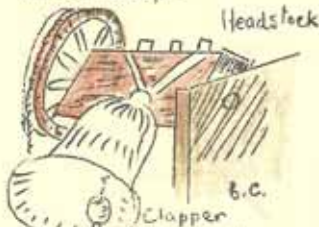
R.K.

Barbara Collis

BELLS.

Bells are rung from the base of the tower and you may see ropes coming from holes in the ceiling. Most bells show their date and the name or mark of their founder.

Wheel and Rope



B.C.

The bell is hung on a heavy beam. The stock makes the bell swing from side to side. If the stock doesn't turn they are fixed bells and are probably struck by a small outside hammer used only for chiming the hours and quarters. If the stock does turn that means that there is a large wheel at one end with a groove, that takes the top end of the bellrope.

A chime is a set of bells tuned to the notes of the scale on which music can be played by a bell player who strikes the notes on a keyboard. Handbells are used to ring changes in the same way as for church bells. The performers have the bells set out on a table. Each player has four to six bells to look after.



LYCH GATES

Ann Brasier.

Lych means a dead body. This word is no longer used except as part of a word. Many old churches have a lych gate, that is a church yard gate with a roof which is used to shelter the coffin and burial party from the rain. The screech owl is often known as a lych owl because its cry is usually heard before someone's death.

THE REREDOS.

Peter Dixon.

A reredos is an ornamental screen placed behind the altar. Sometimes a reredos is made out of wood, stone or marble. In the cathedral the reredos stood behind the high altar between the most sacred part of the church, the shrine, and the choir. In Westminster Abbey the reredos which has beautiful pictures of the Last Supper, divides the shrine of Edward the Confessor and the choir stalls.

CHURCH ROOFS AND VAULTING.

Kenneth Dryden.

The roofs of the early English churches were made of wood. These were liable to catch fire so they used stone vaulting, but it was more expensive. The Normans used barrel vaulting as a roof as well as an ornament. As the people began to build the pointed arch the walls became higher and they felt they needed more light. As the vaulting became higher so it became more complicated, and spread out like a fan. Fan



MISERICORDS

vaulting was used in Gloucester Cathedral as early as 1370. In Westminster Abbey there is a fine example of fan vaulting in Henry VII Chapel.



Valerie Cooper.

Misericords are tip-up seats, something like cinema seats, yet not quite as comfortable. 'Misericord' means pity or compassion. During a long service, when the monks were supposed to stand, they could support themselves on its broadened edge. There are interesting carvings on many misericords. The carvings are very amusing. For instance they have faces on some or heads of animals which look very funny. One misericord shows a man and woman both armed with a broom handle or wigs. They are playing in a tilting match. The knights used lances to tilt with. The old man is seated on a sow, and the old woman is on what looks like a turkey cock.



BRASSES AND BRASS RUBBING.

Graham Beasant.

Brasses are memorials to the dead in brass, showing the person in the dress he or she wore when they were alive. The brasses are useful to the students of history as they show the correct dress worn at a time when there were no photographs to show it. They are usually of the 13th or 14th century.

Some children take a penny and others a book and take a rubbing of it. Brass rubbings are done on the same principle. The materials needed are heel ball, a soft cloth duster, a nail brush and a roll of ceiling paper. Having found a suitable brass first of all dust the plate carefully and clean out all the lines with a nail brush. Then unroll the paper over the brass, allowing at least a foot at each end, and hold it in position by placing heavy books or hassocks on the ends. Then outline the brass with the finger tips, so that we know where to rub on the heel ball. Be careful of the nails. Rub on the wax until there is a perfect outline of the brass. Then rub the paper with a flannel rubber.



The work of brass rubbing is not light, and many a beginner gets a bad habit of giving up too soon. You can obtain permission to take a rubbing from the rector and in some churches you may have to pay a small fee for the church funds. Rubbings may be kept rolled or hung up. The name of the person and of the church should be written under the impression, and should be listed as knights, clergymen and civilians.

THE STORY OF THE ARCH.

Lesley Kernan. Geoffrey Levy.

The Norman buildings were like themselves strong and big. The arches had to be thicker and stronger to support the heavy buildings, but they were not heavily decorated except at the top of the pillars.



Zig-zag



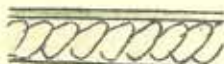
Nail Head



Dog Tooth



Lozenge



Cable



Dovetail

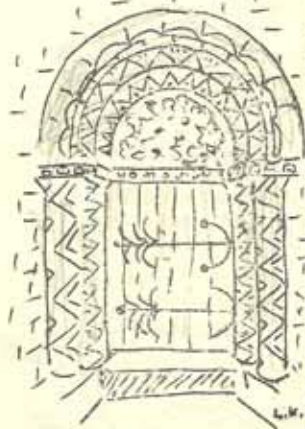
THE STORY OF THE ARCH (Cont'd.)



The arch was semicircular and in the centre was the keystone. The pillars which supported the arches in Norman times were usually round with decorations at the top. In Durham Cathedral the builders enlarged the zig-zag pattern all down the pillars to make the elaborate decorations that stand today. The Normans arranged their arches in a fashion so that they looked like this

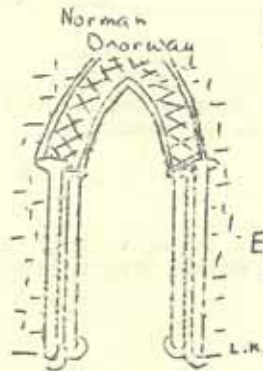


This was called arcading.

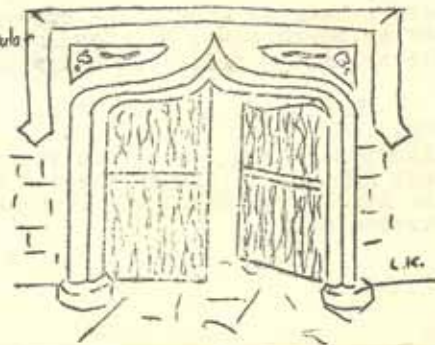


The designers could see that where the arch crossed there was a different sort of arch - a pointed arch and this was called the Early English or Gothic. The churches and cathedrals were made bigger and they soared up to fantastic heights as a sign of man trying to get as near to God as he could. The Early English arches grew taller and taller, so tall in fact, that they looked something like a forest of trees. A good example of this is the Nave of Canterbury Cathedral. The arches were so upright and elegant that we call this the Perpendicular Period.

There was a period called the Decorated Period and very true to its name it was. The arch of this period was flattish, simple and pretty. Today the steel rafters replace the arches. The finding of steel iron and aluminium has all helped to make our massive buildings safe and strong. How we wish architects would put some style in these modern buildings, and make them worth looking at, but now we build for Hygiene and to save space.



Perpendicular Doorway



INN SIGNS.

Peter Dixon.

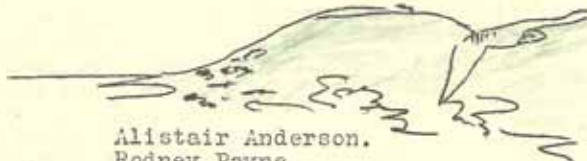
Inns were thought of hundreds of years ago for travellers who had a horse or donkey to carry his things for him. In the Middle Ages a branch sticking out of the wood over the door was used as a sign. At the back of most inns there was a shed where horses or donkeys could be kept for the night. The work of the inn-keeper was to look after the tired travellers. Stage coaches were common, but what does the word "stage" mean? It means a coach that changes its horses on every stage of its journey. As time went on people began to make different signs to attract passers by. One man was often responsible for making these signs and went from village to village.



PREACHING CROSSES.

Jeffrey Raines.

A Preaching Cross was placed in the middle of the village. It was used for preaching and reading proclamations to the people. They were very common in the Middle Ages. Missionaries used them. The Saxons after they changed their belief to Christianity built many fine crosses. In Somerset Wesley often used the preaching crosses, as he went from village to village. There are crosses called butter crosses. They were covered, and the people sold their butter under it, because it was cooler.



MENDIP HILLS.

Alistair Anderson.
Rodney Payne.

The Mendip Hills extend from the banks of the River Severn near Weston-Super-Mare for twenty miles South Easterly across Somerset to Shepton Mallet. At the widest point they are about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide and rise to 1068 ft. on Blackdown.

They are a plateau, that is they are hills with a flat top, made up of old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Limestone. On lower land there is a clay, Red Marl and Peat Earth. In places the Old Red Sandstone shows through the Limestone, which has been washed away, which originally covered it.

MENDIP HILLS (Cont'd.)

Not very much grows on the top of the Hills except for sheep. There are cattle where the grass is long enough. There used to be huge forests but these were burnt down to feed the furnaces melting lead ore found near Charterhouse. Much is now bracken and bilberry.

CHEDDAR CAVES AND GORGE

Elisabeth Ansell
Judy Blake

When we speak of Cheddar we think of Cheese, Strawberries or of Cheddar Gorge. It is also a delightful little village with a Market Cross and very old Church dating back to the 15th Century.



The Gorge is a deep ravine with very rugged and rocky cliffs with coarse grass and shrubs growing on the lower slopes. The scene is very awe-inspiring though perhaps not exactly lovely.

Inside the gorge are the caves themselves near the famous Lion Rock. The caves and gorge were carved by water trickling through the porous limestone rock. Rain water absorbs carbon-de-oxide and so turns to acid. When acid and limestone meet they dissolve into gas. In this case the acid eats away the limestone and so forms a cave. The Gorge may be the remains of an immense cave whose roof may have been weakened by the weather and so collapsed.



The dripping water also makes wonderful "icicles" which grow slowly (an inch in hundreds of years) to make the caves little fairy palaces.



Wookey Hole is an enormous cave through which the River Axe flows. The Legend of Wookey tells of an old woman who lived there. She was turned to stone by the Monks of Glastonbury, for her sins. The cave was also occupied by Celtic tribes and in the valley outside remains of Stoneage Men were found.

BURRINGTON COMBE

Jeffrey Raines.

Burrington Combe is a hollow in the Mendip Hills. It is very wild and is still left as nature made it. There are some paths running through the Combe.

The hymn, 'Rock of Ages', was written by Augustus Montague Toplady. One day he was coming through Burrington Combe when a storm arose. He took shelter in a crevice and as he stood there he thought, "God is like the rock of ages. He looks after us and shelters us." He wrote "Rock of Ages Gleft for Me, Let me hide myself in thee."

DURRINGTON COMBE (Cont'd.)



There are some caves in the Combe close by the cleft where the hymn was written. In early times there was a Roman Fort above the Combe. A Roman fort was usually surrounded by a moat and had four gates, one in each direction. In the middle was a building where the Romans slept and had their meals.

A STRANGE ARCH IN THE MENDIP HILLS. Jeffrey Raines.

An Italian prisoner who was working for a farmer was told to build a wall along the road. When he had finished he asked if he might build a monument in memory of his wife. The farmer agreed and it was built. It was a tall and slender arch. On it is the wolf of Rome with the small Romulus and Remus. They sit under her breast and she shelters them. This strange arch can be seen from the road high above the hills.

BRITISH CAMPS.

Alan Woodford

The Celts were the first people of Britain to be highly civilised. They were a people of Germany who had slowly moved westward towards Europe. The language divided the people into two branches, called the Goidels or the Gaels. The Gaels introduced the bronze age and the Brythons the iron age.

DOLEBURY CAMP.

Dolebury camp is near Shipham. Quite a few camps which have been found are on the side of a hill. Some people think this was done to avoid being seen but this is not so with Dolebury camp, because the line of its ditches form a landmark which can be seen for miles around.

Dolebury camp has a shape like a motor cycle track from the air, that is, it is not round. The walls were made of earth and acted as a protection from the foe. There are two barrows very near Dolebury Camp, which is one of the historic relics which adds to the history of the world.



BARROWS.

Alan Woodford

A barrow was used for a grave to bury the dead. Barrows date back to the Stone Age, roundabout the time of Stonehenge. A dolmen is three or four big stones with one stone on top which was used as a grave for the chief.



After a time the men decided their chief was too important to be buried under a dolmen and they thought a barrow was the best thing.



When making a barrow they first erected a pile of stones to look something like a dolmen, then they made a passage ten or fifteen feet long and about four feet wide. When they buried their chief they buried him with his weapons and food so that he had everything in his new life.

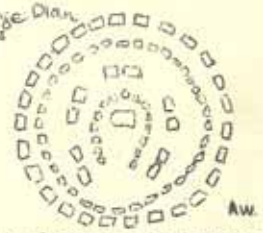


AVEBURY AND STONE HENGE.

Avebury and Stonehenge are the main circles in England. Avebury is older than the Stoneage. In the time it was built it consisted of about six hundred boulders of which some twenty are still standing while a few are buried. Avebury is off the Great West Road and is quite near Marlbury. Like Stonehenge, Avebury is thought to have been a place of worship, but it has not been so well preserved.

The Village of Avebury is quite small and once when they wanted to build their church wall they went to Avebury and lit a fire all round it and then threw water inside the circle to crack the stones. When they had done this they brought the stones and that helped to build the church wall.

Stonehenge Diagram as it was built



It has always been a mystery how Stonehenge has been erected, and how those massive stones got there. The Stone was thought to have come from South Wales. When it was first built it had an outer circle and a smaller inner circle with two horse shoe shapes, and one huge stone in the centre. One of the great stones is called Friar's Heel or the Hele, and is sixteen feet tall. The slaughter stone was intended for the slaughter of their victims.



Sunrise at Stonehenge

AVENUE AND GREAT HALL (Cont'd.)

If you were to stand on the altar stone at dawn on Midsummer day - 21st June, and look towards the Friar's Heel through the arch, and then gaze beyond, you would see the sun rising just above the horizon. There are a good many barrows around Stonehenge, and it has been suggested that the stone circles have some connection with the worship of the dead.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

Janet Evans.

Bristol Cathedral started as the church of an abbey of Augustinian canons, built in 1142 on the ground where Augustine met the British Bishops, and annoyed them by his haughty manner. Before the Dissolution of the Monasteries the Abbey Church had fallen in such ruins that it was necessary to take away the Norman nave.

Bristol very nearly had the honour of getting the dead body of King Edward II who was killed at Berkeley Castle, but being afraid of annoying his helpers Abbot Knowle refused to have the burial there. Afterwards the body was taken to Gloucester where it caused a great crowd of pilgrims who brought many lovely gifts.



Abbot Knowle (1306 - 1332) rebuilt the choir and choir aisles, and Abbot Snow (1332 - 1341) built a chantry, a chapel for singing masses, and the Newton Chapel. The central tower and transepts belong to the 15th century. The new nave was added in 1877 and the western towers in 1888.

Anne, Queen of James I visited the cathedral in 1613, and Charles I in 1643. In 1758 John Wesley visited the cathedral to listen to the Messiah. His Majesty King Edward VIII signed the Book of Friends in 1934, and Her Majesty Queen Mary was known as the Friend-in-Chief of the Friends of the cathedral. Bristol is one of the most cared for cathedrals in England.

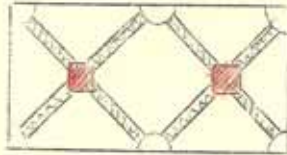
THE NORMAN CHAPTER HOUSE.

Valerie Cooper

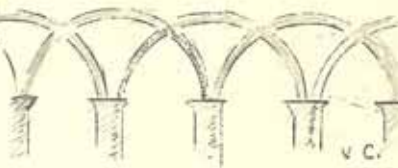
The Chapter House of Bristol Cathedral is the finest Norman Chapter House in Great Britain. It is a rectangular room of two halves, each side having four beautifully carved arches meeting together above in each half centre. The room is remarkable for the wealth and variety of Norman decoration that is on the walls.

THE NORMAN CHAPTER HOUSE (Cont'd.)

Roof Arches - acting in each half centre



From any of the other walls. The arch on the other side has a two-light Norman Window. In the time when the Cathedral was used as a monastery these helped to give light to the room and helped the Priors to hear from outside because they were unable to go into the Chapter House. The people of Bristol are very proud of the Cathedral.



Before the Monastery became a Cathedral the Chapter House was used for reading the chapters from "The Rule of the Order." The East wall is modern. The North and South walls are arranged in three tiers, the lowest made up of niches where the monks sat. Above the seats are some very lovely arches crossing each other; this is how the pointed arch started. The first bay on the North side has zig-zag mouldings above the lattice work. The west wall is different

THE BRISTOL AVON.

Bruce Sherman.

There are many River Avons all over the British Isles, and even are in Australia. The most noted of all is the one in Worcestershire that flows through Shakespear's Stratford-on-Avon, but the one we are most interested in is the one in Gloucestershire.

The Avon starts to the south of the Cotswold Hills not far from the beginning of the Thames. It is joined by many tributaries, flows south to Shippenham, then turns in a curve through Bath and Bristol into the Bristol Channel.



The river is used in many different ways apart from watering the land. At the mouth is the great port of Avonmouth and barges also use the river carrying Bath Stone from the Cotswold Hills. "Bristol Brick" and "Bath Bricks" are also quarried.

The Avon has been used for many years to drive water wheels. With so many sheep on the Cotswolds, because it is hilly and dry, there are nearly one hundred and sixty mills. In Elizabethan times this was the most important wool weaving centre in England and expert weavers came here from France. South of Cotswold concentrates on blankets, such as Witney, and the north makes cloths and carpets, using the pure water not now for machines but in washing and dyeing. The merchants

THE BRISTOL AVON. (Cont'd.)

in wool and with Bristol shipping became very rich and that is why there are such fine churches in the West Country.

Tetbury, Malmesbury and Bradford-on-Avon are very old and interesting towns all in the wool area. Chippenham in the 15th Century was famous for its wool but it is now noted for butter, cheese and milk for there is a big Bestles factory. Bath is older still, being Roman and at Bristol there is the Suspension Bridge high over the river which brings great ships right up into the City.

THE AVON GORGE.

Frances Thorpe

In olden times the Gorge must have seen many exciting incidents. Perhaps cave men drove wild beasts over the edge to kill them or fought battles from their fortified camps. From the cliffs of the Gorge too, pirates would be sighted as they sailed up the river to Bristol City.

The Gorge is of limestone rock, four miles long and about a quarter of a mile across. The river flows more than 350 feet below the cliffs. Sharland, a poet wrote:

"Still stand the rocks steadfast with grey faces stern,
They have seen many sights, many men in their turn."

A legend says there were two Giants, one very industrious called Vincent; the other lazy called Gorum. To make himself famous Vincent began to dig the Avon Gorge so Gorum also dug a rival one three miles across the Downs at Henbury. They shared one axe by throwing it to each other. Unfortunately Gorum sitting in his armchair did not hear Vincent's warning and the axe cleft his head and he died. Vincent was over come with grief, tumbled into the river and was buried at "Swash", a sand bank in the Bristol Channel.

The Gorge was formed in a different way from Cheddar, by the rocks rising so slowly that the river was, all the time able to keep cutting its way through without being turned aside as at Lynmouth and in the floods recently.

There have been several attempts to cross the Gorge. Long ago people paid five shillings to be pulled across in a basket. The first wooden bridge did not last long, the second of stone was not successful, but the present steel suspension bridge is very impressive.



AVONMOUTH AND BRISTOL DOCKS

Roger Boysen
Antony Rose

A dock is an artificial basin dug to enable the ships to get near the shore to be loaded, unloaded or repaired. It is usually situated at the mouth of a river where it is sheltered from storm and wind.

It is thought that the Phoenicians used the mouth of the River Avon to trade goods for such as tin and lead from Cornwall and the Mendip Hills. In later years Bristol was a chief port of the Romans as it was nearest their route from the Mediterranean. Roads led from Bristol to Bath and places all over England. Lead from Mendip was taken either to Bristol or to Uphill near Weston by road.

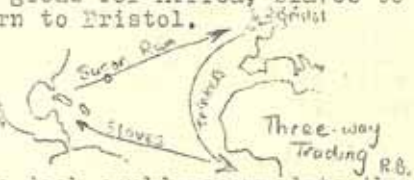


In the city records 25,000 was paid for the building of a "quayed trench" or canal in 1239. Bristol had a connection with many explorers such as John and Sebastian Cabot and also with pirates. The "Spy Glass" Inn in Treasure Island is a Bristol Inn called the "

The docks remained tidal until 1802 when a "floating" dock was built in Bristol - a novelty at that time.

Bristol was a busy trading centre in Canute's time dealing in wool and with the discovery of America it played a big part in the slave trade, taking out cheap goods for Africa, slaves to America and rum and sugar on return to Bristol.

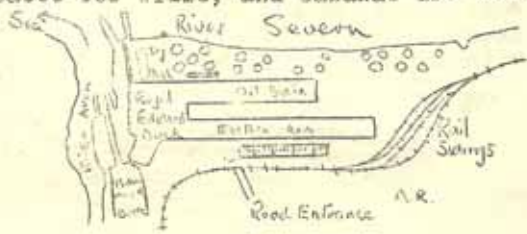
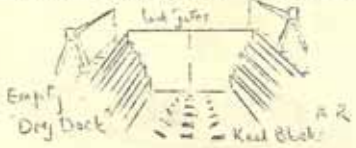
When ships became too large to navigate the winding channel 8 miles to Bristol a new Dock was begun in 1877 at Avonmouth.



The dock could accommodate the largest vessel then afloat.



Avonmouth has carried on the tradition of Bristol's trade. It deals with Africa for Esparto Grass and Cocoa; with America for grain, newsprint, tobacco and sugar. The import of sugar has led to the building of refineries and J.S. Fry Ltd., are established as well known chocolate makers. Wine ("Bristol Cream"), tobacco for Wills, and bananas are also among important imports.



AVONMOUTH AND BRISTOL DOCKS (Cont'd.)

Avonmouth has two entrances from the River Avon through locks. There is an oil storage section, cold storage and granary. Huge cranes and an overhead ropeway helps with the unloading.



For repairing ships there are Dry Docks at Bristol and Avonmouth. The largest can be emptied in only two hours, leaving the ship resting on bilge and keel blocks to keep it upright.

SHIPS.

Kenneth Ashwell

Robinson Crusoe did not find it at all easy to hollow out his log, yet that was the way the first boats were made. Later on coracles were made from cane woven together forming a basket, and waterproofed with pitch or skins. On the lakes they could catch fish but they were not very safe. Sailing canoes are still used in the South Sea Islands - called outriggers.

The first Egyptian ship was made of hundreds of pieces of wood tied together by rope, in the shape of a large canoe. There was only one large sail which could be used only when the wind was in the right direction.



Greeks and Romans used Galleys - sailing ships with oars at the sides. Sometimes two rows called 'bireme', or three 'tri-reme'. The warships too had a high platform built so that other ships could be attacked from this "castle."

Viking ships were like large rowing boats but when the Normans invaded, their ships had castles at front and back and a "fighting top" on the single mast.

In the early part of the 16th Century three masted ships with two square sails were built and the ships of Elizabeth I are well known for their defeat of the Armada and exploration.

With the invention of guns ships had to be much larger and stronger to withstand more damage. More sails were added and 100 cannon were arranged in rows even below decks. France introduced the "Iron Clad" about 1850 with iron armour plating over wooden hulls.

Dug Out



SHIPS (Cont'd.)

At that time too, the U.S.A. built "Clipper" ships with many sails, a skin hull and pointed bows like a yacht. Yearly they raced home from India, China and Australia with tea or merchandise.

The first steam engines were built into sailing ships but gradually the masts and yards disappeared as sails were no longer needed. The Atlantic, was first crossed by steam in 1838 by two British paddle steamers, the Sirius and Great Western.

EXPLORATION FROM BRISTOL.

David J. Arons.

The early explorers from Bristol who had heard the story of Marco Polo, and knew all about his travels, wanted to find a new route to Cathay without going through the Mediterranean sea, because the Turks had captured Constantinople.

The explorer who tried to reach India by sailing westward from Bristol was John Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. He was asked by the people of Bristol to solve the riddle of the Atlantic. For



seven years they had sent out ships to find Brazil but they had to turn back because the weather was so cold. On May 2nd John Cabot set off in the Matthew. It was the year 1492. Cabot had taken his son Sebastian with him. On June 24th they sighted land, and Cabot believed this was part of China,

but he was puzzled because he did not find the silks and precious stones.

On his return Cabot went straight to King Henry VII to tell him he had reached Cathay. The King gave Cabot ten pounds as a reward, and made him a grand admiral.

The next year the Cabots made another voyage from Bristol with a small fleet of ships. On the main land he met some Indians but they had nothing to trade with except a few furs. Later they got so cold they returned and on his return to Bristol John Cabot died.

In the neighbourhood of Bristol are still to be found the old taverns standing by the quayside. These taverns were the haunts of pirates years ago. The tavern mentioned in Treasure Island was the Spy Glass. From Bristol the pirates sailed into the Atlantic. The ships were speedy crafts but quite small.

BRIDGES.

Albert Scammel
Ian Thomas

Going from the Green Man to Burnt Oak would take a long time if we had to go far upstream to cross the Silk stream. Roads too would have to be made to go where the rivers were shallow enough to ford, so man had to invent ways of getting across rivers when he began to travel.

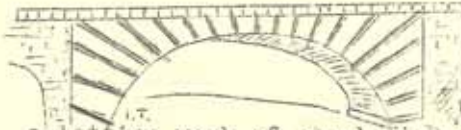
The first bridge was probably a tree blown down across a river or they used stepping stones. This led to the "Clapper Bridge" which had great blocks of granite laid on rough stone piers.



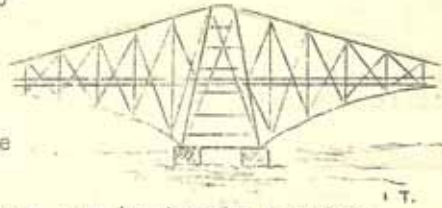
The Romans, clever engineers, were the first to use keystones and arches, which did not need a centre pillar. Some bridges were wide enough to take three chariots and still stand today.

The first cast iron bridge was built at Ironbridge in 1779,

with an arch and another kind over the Menai Straits was made of wrought iron tubes resting on towers of stonework.



Most modern bridges are built with a lattice work of steel girders which is much stronger. Cantilever bridges balance each other as they grow from a centre block or cession. Huge Arch Bridges like Sidney Harbour grow together from the sides and straight lattice work bridges can rest on pillars like wartime Bailey Bridges or the Vebba Bridge in Africa.



Early Vine bridges which we can see in jungle country hanging from tree to tree across rivers or ravins, have given us our Suspension Bridges.

Clifton Suspension Bridge was designed by an engineer Brunel who also took part in building the bridge in 1836. A metal bar 14 inches in diameter was put across first and once fell down. Money was another difficulty and the bridge was not finished until Brunel had died. The chains to suspend the bridge from, were bought when the old Hungerford Bridge in London was dismantled. The bridge is 702 feet in length and the towers are 80 feet tall. From these, chains are anchored 70 feet into the solid rock. The river flows 250 feet below.



VERULAMIUM.

Wendy Everett

Verulamium is twelve to thirteen miles north west of London. A British Camp was situated here before the Romans came. Two of the defenders of the city were Caeswellanuis and Boadicea.

Verulamium was cut in half by Watling Street, and the Foss Way ran for a distance outside the city. Inside there were two temples and three cemeteries. At the top of Blue-house Hill was the Forum, and this was in the middle of the Roman town. The houses were arranged around the forum which was also the market square. Mosaic floors were also found at Verulamium, when little bits of coloured stone were joined together to make a picture. The mosaic pavement showing the head of a sea god was discovered in 1931.



The theatre at Verulamium was only for acting plays in verse. It was not an amphitheatre for games. Inside the theatre, the people who watched the plays were seated in a semi-circle in the open air. At the other side was the stage and two pillars were at both sides of this, so there must have been a curtain. The plays were usually in Greek. The theatre could hold more than a thousand people. We see it today at St. Albans and by the side of it runs Watling Street.

ROMAN BATH.

Paul Watson.

A British chieftain's son was unfortunate enough to catch leprosy, so he had to go off by himself to the fields and live there. Near to where he was staying there were some pigs and they caught the disease. Now pigs went into all the marshy land and gradually were cured. The chieftain's son, seeing this, decided he would do the same as the pigs had done, and the same happened. So they found that in the marshes near Bath were medicinal springs.

The Romans were attracted to Somerset because of these medicinal springs and because of the tin and lead which helped the Romans in building ships.

Sul the Goddess of the Springs was created in the imagination of the people of Somerset many years before the Romans came. The Romans had a goddess called Minerva, so they put Minerva and Sul together, so that it became Sul Minerva.



ROMAN BATH (Cont'd.)

The baths are now so far below the level of the street because after the Romans left Britain to go and guard their own country from enemies, the baths were forgotten. Gradually dust piled on top of dust until it was very high. Now the dust has reached the road level and houses have been built on top.



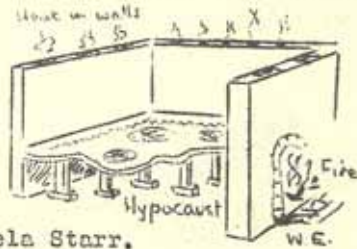
The Great bath is in the centre of a hall 110 ft. long by 68 ft. wide. Its floor is still covered by lead from the Mendip Hills laid down by the Romans. The outside of it is a stone platform, nearly fourteen feet wide with six steps leading to the water. The large circular bath was said to have been the cold bath which the Romans would have bathed in last.

The water at Bath was different from any other Roman Spa, because in Bath they have hot water springs. There are three springs and they pour out half a million gallons of hot water a day, and their temperatures have never varied. It is probable they rise from a depth in the earth's crust not less than 5,000 feet.

THE ROMAN BATHS.

Wendy Everett.

They were like swimming baths today, only they were just a little bit smaller. They were heated by a fire. This was in a space under the floor. Little pipes ran from the fire up the side of the wall so the heat went into the room. The baths usually consisted of three rooms. One where you get hot, the next where it is warm, and the next where you could get into a cold bath. The Romans were quite fond of their baths, and it was not queer to have baths like this in every villa.



REGENCY BATH.

Angela Starr.

In the 18th Century there was a period called the Regency Period, because at that time there was a Regent ruling England. He was called a Prince Regent or a ruling Prince. He was Prince George, son of George III. His father was mentally ill and could not rule any more, so he became Prince Regent and later George IV.



REGENCY BATH. (Cont'd.)

Bath had been a lovely place once, and it still is, but it has lost some of its beauty. Since the Roman times Bath had been neglected and had gone to ruins, but in 1760 Beau Nash was born in Swansea. Beau Nash was a very polite man in manners. He had come to Bath to be a gambler, but instead he brought politeness everywhere. He made a law that no one should come into the Pump Room with boots on. He would not allow any woman to come in unless they were dressed in a suitable fashion. He told the people of Bath to clean their hands after and before dinner. He paved the streets and lit them with lamps and he also said that loud noise and common talking in taverns should be stopped. For this reason, therefore, he built the Assembly Rooms where people could have their meals in quietness.

Beau Nash started building and gradually John Wood with Ralph Allen's wealth also helped. The Royal Crescent is rather like a park with the royal houses around it in a crescent shape. The Lords and ladies had lovely gardens with rose trees and dahlias which have been there for years and years. They rode in a sedan chair which was a closed chair with a door and a window. There were four hooks, two on each side and poles where two men could carry the chair. It was lined with plush or velvet with braiding round the edge.



THE CATHEDRAL

Christine King.

The word 'cathedral' is often misused. Most people think it means a church of size and splendour. Really the word 'cathedral' is an adjective because the full word is cathedral church, and a cathedral church is a church in which a bishop has his cathedra or seat. It is through many centuries that they gained all their magnificence.

The bishop was the most important man in the Cathedral. His duties took him away from his church more and more, and later on he became a large landowner. When the bishop was not in his church the dean would take over. The word dean comes from decanus, which is a Latin word. 'Dean' really means a leader of ten. Every member of the Cathedral staff had a piece of land each which was called a prebend, and the owner a prebendary. The Reverend Alford was a prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and also Vicar of the little church at Shipham.



WELLS CATHEDRAL.

Robert Kingman.

The Cathedral at Wells was founded by a Saxon Lord named Ina in 704 A.D. There was a good supply of timber, lead and stone nearby so he thought it a good place for a Cathedral. Like Cambridge, Wells was on the edge of dry land. King Ina died on a pilgrimage to Rome. None of his church stands today, but his memory is kept by an inscription cut on the floor in the nave.



The West Front was built by Bishop Jocelin (1206-1242). At the highest point is Our Lord, and below figures of the twelve apostles and angels. Many of these were broken or destroyed during the Monmouth Rebellion but are now being restored again.

The nave is sixty seven feet high, and is one of the lowest naves in England. It was built by Bishop Reginald who died in 1191. The arches at the east of the nave are the most outstanding point in the cathedral. These were erected in 1330 when there was danger of the central tower falling in.



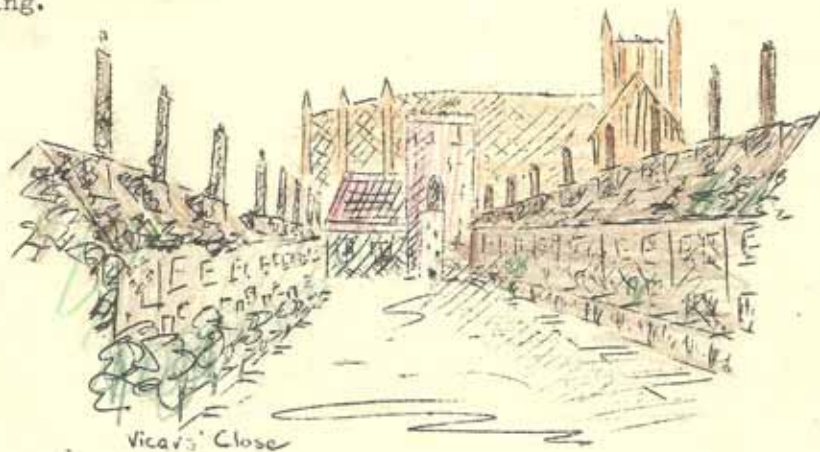
At the east, over the high altar is the "Jesse" window of Our Lord's descent from David. It was built in the fourteenth century. Between the years 1935-46 hangings for the stalls were made and the bishop's throne was also decorated.

In the north choir aisle is a door which leads to the Pyx. The Pyx is the ancient treasury of the church and for that reason the door has been especially strengthened with iron work. Above the Pyx is the Chapter house which is octagonal in shape. It was built later than the staircase, probably by Bishop William de la Marchie (1293-1302). In the centre of the room is a great pillar of Purbeck marble. From the top spring thirty ribs of vaulting which hold up the roof. Round the walls are fifty one canopied seats, over which are carvings of kings and bishops. Many of these carvings are coloured. There is also a platform on which were seats of the more important clergy.



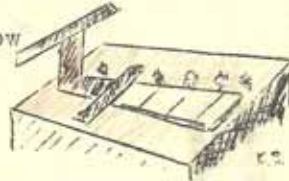
If we leave the cathedral and go through the chain gate we will arrive at the Vicars Close. The Vicars Close is a row of houses built in the middle of the fourteenth century by Bishop Ralph de Salopia for his Canons and Vicars. There were at that time fifty canons and as each canon had a vicar, fifty vicars.

Wells is full of History, and all of it is very interesting.

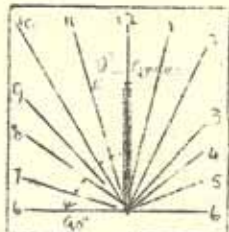




Long ago early man used the sun to tell the time of day; he woke at sunrise and went to sleep at sunset. Later he put a stick in the ground and told the time by where the shadows fell. In Egypt it was called an Obelisk. In the year 1500 B.C. the Egyptians invented a shadow clock like a T square.



About 900 B.C. the first form of sundial was used. One kind of sundial had a triangular piece in the centre called the gnomon. It is at an angle of 52 degrees and points north.



If you go by an old Church you may see a dial on the side. It is called a mass dial. The people could see what time they had to go to church by these.

The Ancient Britons used a bowl through which water leaked, and the Egyptians used a stone clock called a clepsydra. It was filled with water

which dripped from a small hole. The time was shown by the water level inside.

In China a fire clock was used when a wax taper burnt the cotton holding the bronze balls and they fell into a bowl below.



Alfred the Great invented a candle clock and about the same time an oil clock was invented.

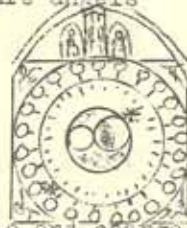


In the 16th century the hour glass was invented. The egg timer is still used in kitchens. (they used to be used in churches to time the sermons) Finally real clocks arrived. John Harrison invented marine time keepers which can still be seen going at Greenwich. A Pendulum clock was so big when it was put in the case that it was called a grandfather clock. Later a spring was used instead of a weight. This enabled it to be put in a small case such as a bedroom clock, or even a wrist watch.

THE WELLS CLOCK.

Kenneth Smith & Robert Kingman.

The Wells clock has a dial of 6ft 4ins in diameter. A square surrounds this and in each corner are angels holding the four winds. The outer circle has twenty four parts; the twenty four hours of the day. A golden "sun" travels round an "earth", and points to the hours, and a gilt star marks the minutes. A silver circle passes a black disc showing the phase of the moon. Above the dial is a small tower. The hour is sounded and then pairs of horsemen emerge from the castle and charge each other. One of them is struck from the saddle during each turn, but always mounts again. The quarter hours are sounded by a figure of Jack Blandifer who sits some distance from the clock and kicks a bell with his heels.



The old works of the clock can be seen at the Science Museum at South Kensington.

A FORTIFIED BISHOP'S PALACE.

Valerie Cook
& David Shaw.

The Bishop's Palace in Wells was started by Bishop Giss. Bishop Jocelyn then built the central portion of the present palace. He also built two staircases in the turrets. The palace was surrounded by a wall and a moat. In the moat are the swans. Bishop Edens daughter taught the swans to pull a bell, and every time they are hungry they ring it. Then some bread comes out of the window.

CHIMNEYS.

Angela Scoins.

In the Saxon cottages the smoke escaped the best it could through a hole in the roof. This obviously caused a great many fires as roofs were made of thatch or straw. Later man thought of a sort of pipe to direct the smoke upwards. In the Abbot's kitchen at Glastonbury there is a lantern on the top through which the smoke escapes into the grounds.

Water one flu was used for any number of chimneys. Tom, of "The Water Babies" used to go up the chimneys and sometimes came down in a different room. The Vicars' Close at Wells is noted for its rows of different chimneys. There were once forty two houses, but many have been joined into one. People can still trace the houses by their remarkable chimneys.

Today when chimneys are built for their use and not beauty, one flu is used for one chimney.

In the Bronze Age, when the people on earth were afraid of wild animals and fierce tribes, they thought it would be safe to live in a village on the water. So they found some marshy ground such as the place we now call Glastonbury.

They had to be careful for the village was liable to sink. First of all they gathered wood for the platform which was made of grass and turfs too. Wood would be used for the causeway which was like a path leading from the village nearly to the land. Last of all they would put up a barricade which was like a fence.



The huts were circular and built by placing a line of posts straight through the clay floor into the underlying foundation. The posts were about three to nine inches in diameter and about six to fifteen inches apart. Stones would be used, too. The spaces in between were filled with wattle or mud. In districts where stone was found the walls were made of stone stuck together with clay. The roofs were made of wood covered with turfs or grass. A thick tree trunk would be placed in the middle.



Baked clay



Stone Paving

The floors were thickly covered with thick baked clay rubble, charcoal and pieces of charred reed. The hearths were chiefly made of baked clay paved with slabs of stone. The total number of hearth stones found in Glastonbury was 269, and the number of mounds having hearths was 66. Of these 207 were made of baked clay, 22 of clay with slabs of stone, 18 were made of gravel and 7 were paved with rubble and stone.

The Lake village people had fair hair and blue eyes. Their clothing was of woollen cloth which was usually dyed bright colours. The Lake Village man was the first to wear trousers in our country.

The Glastonbury Bowl.

This bowl was dug up after 2000 years beneath the soil of the Lake Village. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and was made of bronze in two pieces joined by rivets. It is now in the local Museum.



GLASTONBURY ABBEY

Maureen LePort
Gillian Carter

Long before the Saxons came to our country some Christian missionaries built a little church made of wattles in the district of Avaton. People thought it was about the second century when this happened. In 633 Paulinus Bishop of York covered the church over with wood and lead and in 688 King Ina gave permission to build the monastery and "The Great Church."



St. Dunstan introduced the Benedictine Rule to Glastonbury before he became Archbishop. The first Norman Abbot, Herelewin, pulled down the old church and began the building of the finest church in England. Sixty four years later it was burnt down and the wattle church perished with it, much to the sorrow of the monks.

King Henry II began rebuilding the Abbey at once. First he rebuilt St. Mary's church where the wattle church had stood, and pilgrims came once more.

Now the monasteries were getting quite rich, and Henry VIII wanted the gold and other treasures the monasteries had. So the cathedrals were saved but the monasteries were destroyed and were robbed of their beautiful stained glass windows. Glastonbury was dissolved in 1539.



The Abbot's Kitchen is the only part of the monastery which stands today. It was probably built in the 14th century and was the kitchen, belonging to the Abbot's great Guest Hall when he entertained his visitors. The Kitchen is a square building with an octagonal roof, with a lantern on top which acts as a chimney.

LEGENDS OF GLASTONBURY

Jane Luffman.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA. Joseph of Arimathea was never recognised as one of Jesus followers until after Jesus was crucified when he gave his sepulchre or tomb, and so like the disciples he was being hunted.

As he held the precious cup of the last supper, or Holy Grail, he probably fled to England, landing in Somerset, as he had visited this part before, bring with him Jesus, who is supposed to have walked on the sunny slopes of the Mendip Hills.

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA (Cont'd.)

Some people believe he buried the Holy Grail on "Chalice hill, near Glastonbury. When the Danes came to England the monks hid the cup in an unknown place, and the knights of King Arthur were still looking for it years afterwards.



ST. PATRICK

As Joseph of Arimathea was walking up Tor Hill he stuck his stout staff in the ground and it put forth leaves, buds and blossoms, and up to this day it blossoms on Christmas day and again in May. There is a thorn in the grounds of Glastonbury Abbey, but on the Tor there is an inscription telling about the famous tree. Directors of Kew Gardens think the thorn is a Syrian species and can find no reason why it should have grown on the Tor. The Heathen prince Zviragus was so surprised when he saw the Holy Thorn that he gave Joseph hides of land on which they built their wattle church.

Jane Luffman.

St. Patrick was born in Somerset near Glastonbury, but when he was about four he moved with his parents to the west coast of Scotland where he lived happily until he was captured at the age of 16 by the invading Irish, then called Scots. He was sold as a slave and became a swineherd.

After some time he returned to England, studied in the Monasteries and in Gaul, then returned to Ireland where little by little the Druids became Christian priests.

St. Patrick lived in Ireland until he was about seventy,

when he returned to Glastonbury where he died. Up to this day all true Irishmen on March 17th, St. Patrick's day, wear a leaf of a small green plant which is called a shamrock, the lovely Irish Emblem.



TENNISON wrote this poem.

"From our old book I know
That Joseph came of old to Glastonbury
And there the heathen Prince Arviragus
Gave him an isle where upon to build
And there he built with wattle from the marsh,
A little lonely church, in days of yore."

KING ARTHUR'S TOMB.

Colin Jones

After a great battle a sword aimed by his nephew pierced his brain and he died. Sir Bedivere, the last of his knights had carried him to a chapel, and before he died he told him to throw his sword Excalibur into the lake. Six times he hid it in the bushes meaning to keep it for its value, for there were precious jewels on the hilt, but on the seventh time

he threw it and an arm caught it and drew it into the water. Later he was carried to a barge and taken to Glastonbury where he was buried. According to legend his tomb was unearthed by a party of monks. On the top of the coffin was a cross and on it in latin were the words "Here lies interred in this coffin in the Isle of Avalon, the renowned King Arthur."



Inside the coffin was a huge man who had seven wounds of which six had healed. At his feet was a small woman who still had golden hair, but when one of the monks touched it, it turned a dull grey. Later the King and Queen were buried inside the monastery. The coffin was found due to the dream of a boy, according to legend.

GLASTONBURY TOR.

Ann Brasier.

The Tor stands 520 feet high and forms a landmark for miles around. There once stood on the Tor, a church dedicated to St. Michael. The church is evidently very ancient as St. Patrick says he found it at the beginning of the fifth century in ruins. Then with his friends he rebuilt it. The main part of the church is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake in 1275. The Tower alone remains, and the carvings on it are very interesting. One is a woman milking a cow and the other is the devil weighing the world against a human soul.



GLASTONBURY TOR. (Cont'd.)

Until about 1825 a fair was held at the foot of the Tor and was known as Tor Fair. The charter for holding the fair was granted by Henry I in 1127 to the Abbot and monks. The hill is now National Trust property.

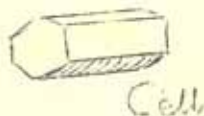
COUNTRY CRAFTS.

David Catt.

There are many country crafts but they are all dying out because people do not have time today to learn these crafts. They have been handed down from father to son, but the young men of today prefer to visit the town where everything can be bought, when they could be useful inside the work shop.

Bee keeping. The early Egyptians kept their bees in a basket of straw called a skep, so that when they had bitter food they could put honey with it as honey sweetens like sugar.

The life of a bee consists of two stages. One as a small white grub which is kept very warm and secondly it is put in a cell for two weeks and comes out as a little worker bee. A nurse bee cleans it all over and out it goes to join the others in the sunshine.



The Queen Bee is about an inch long and when full grown it leads a colony. She lays about three thousand eggs a day, and the workers look after them in the hive or nest.



The worker bee is smaller, does not lay eggs and only goes out to collect nectar from the flowers which it brings back and leaves it in the high cells of the hive, in a wax honey-comb about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

The keeper wears gloves, a hat with a net, and uses a burner to give smoke which makes the bees go silly so that he can get the honey-comb without being stung. From a hive with four combs he will get more than 100 lbs. of honey.

DAIRY FARMING

Marilyn Goldberg
Valerie Roser

Every day in the year, long before we are awake, milk carts rattle through the streets bringing us bottles of milk for breakfast. Have you ever thought of the many people who helped to bring this about?

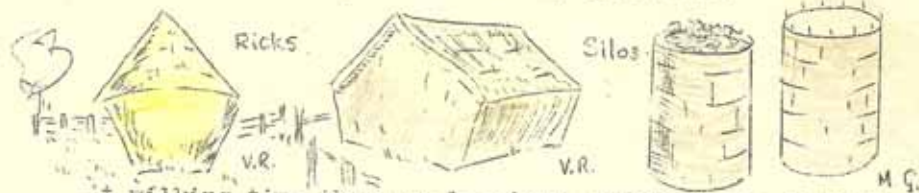
DAIRY FARMING (Cont'd.)

There are many different kinds of farms, sheep farms, "mixed" farms, poultry and dairy farms. This one has cows to give us milk.

The largest dairy farms are mostly in the lowlands in the West Country and Ireland because they are wetter. The wind comes from the Atlantic and brings rain with it which is made to fall there by the hills.

The farm is arranged so that the cows have as little walking as possible. The stalls are kept very clean and are whitewashed frequently. The fields in which the cows graze have to have good soil for good grass and also good fencing and hedges.

When there is not much grass in winter the cows eat hay which is dried grass or silage made from any green crop.

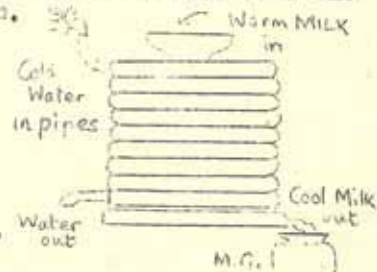


At milking time they may be given special foods such as oil cakes and oats.

Milking is done by machines, which draw the milk along tubes into containers but even then the cows are finished by hand milking, because the machine does not get all the milk.

All milk has to be cooled when it comes from the cow. Inside the machine flows cold water and the milk runs over the cold "scrubbing board", into the churn.

Usually the milk is collected by lorry and then sent to towns by train and sterilized there by heating it. The milk has to be sterilized to kill the germs which are always in the milk. When that has been done the bottles go round on machines and the milk pours into them.



SHEEP FARMING.

Ian Caldwell.

Sheep in England are mainly found around the South Downs., Cotswold Hills, Yorkshire and the Pennines. These are regions where there is a suitable climate for them to graze.

The sheep are moved from place to place usually by droving, but when sheep farmers are sending them for competitions they are nearly always taken in a van to keep their wool clean from the mud.

It was the Romans who started what is now a world-famous industry by building woollen mills in our country when they found the tribes living here could make a very fine cloth. Sheep are priceless animals today for they clothe us with their wool and give us mutton.

Before the sheep are sheared they have to be "dipped" not only to keep them clean but also to stop them from getting diseases. Shearing is done in the warm weather so they do not catch cold, using mechanical or electrical clippers.

Sheep dogs are among the most intelligent animals in the world. They need only a sign, or whistle from their shepherd to go racing over the hills and bringing back stray sheep or penning in a herd.

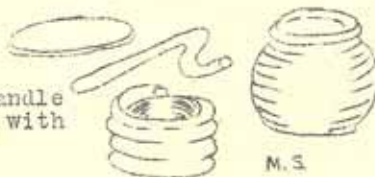
POTTERY.

Christopher Alexander,
Michael Stokes.

Ever since people have lived in houses they have needed pottery for drinking cups, mixing bowls, cooking pans and even to store water.

Early man would dig up the clay and then add water to moisten and soften it. After rolling it in a ball he would shape it with his fingers by pressing on his thumb. This would make only a rough pot and probably not be very strong. Afterwards the clay has to be baked in a very hot fire to turn it into a kind of stone.

Coil pottery is made by natives today and was in Egypt and Greece. The soft clay was rolled into a pencil thick strip and wound round and round to the right shape. For a jug the top could be pressed out and a coil handle added. Decoration was often done with stick marks.



POTTERY (Cont'd.)

A potter's wheel can keep the clay turning and so make it easier to build up a good shape. First ones were worked by hand or foot but today they have electric motors.



M.S.

The shaped pots are baked in a very hot oven called a kiln. Old ones looked like an egg cup turned upside down and it took several days. In the "Potteries" in Staffordshire are many huge kilns.

The pots can be decorated with coloured clays, painted with colours or given a coating of "glaze". A man dips them in a milky fluid and when they are baked a second time they have a shiny outside.

Not all pots are made on the wheel for shapes can be made in a mould which a wheel cannot do.

MARKET GARDENING.

Robert Rogers.

Market gardening is growing food such as vegetables, fruit and flowers for the greengrocer. So that these crops arrive early in the season they are often grown in warm greenhouses or under glass shelters. The site too must be sunny, sheltered, have good soil and enough rain.

QUARRYING.

Peter Loxton.

Man really started quarrying when he dug for flint to be used for his arrow and spear heads, and for his tools. Just north of Worthing explorers have found a flint mine in the Chalk Downs. Mining is much different from a quarry because a mine is right down in the depths of the earth while a quarry is on top.

This map shows where the different rocks come from. Granite when polished is very beautiful and very hard. Most of ours comes from Scotland, the bluey grey from Aberdeen and red from Peterhead. Cornish Granite is much used for engineering purposes and for building lighthouses. The blocks are shaped at the quarry to fit in their positions.



QUARRYING. (Cont'd.)

Slate quarries in N. Wales are among the biggest in the world. They are caryed out of the side of a mountain in galleries like a staircase.

Chalk, a soft limestone, is much used in the making of cement and lime.

Bath Stone is called after Bath City where it was used for building most of the fine houses. It is rather soft and comes from an underground quarry near Box Hill.

Mailsworth Stone comes from the Cotswold Hills and is much used for house building. We shall pass Mailsworth and Box Hill on our journey.

Limestone is not only used for making lime but as building stone, and when crushed, for road stone and gravel, it is a grey colour.

Rocks are blasted out by using explosives such as Dynamite, gun powder, gunpowder and "Black" powder. For fuses there are the gun powder trail, white fuse or electrical detonator. They are then moved by scocoop, crane or tubs and in some cases overhead railways carry the rocks across the quarry.

LIME AND CEMENT.

David Radham.

We have the small sea shells which were ground to powder and settled on the bed of the sea to thank for limestone. It was made in three different ages -

Chalk	140 million years ago	Cretacious
Cotswold Limestone	170 " " "	Jurassic
Mendip Hills	280 " " "	Carboniferous

As limestone is a hard rock it has to be quarried by excavators or blasting with explosive.

To make lime the rock is taken to a blast furnace. These are about one hundred feet high and are lined with firebrick to stand the great heat. Such heat is made by bellows which blow a blast of air into the burning coal or gas - like blowing the fire.

When the limestone is burnt it becomes what is called calcium-oxide or quicklime. This put in water becomes very hot and crumbles to powder. It is this powder which is sacked and sent away to factories.



Cement is made by mixing together certain kinds of clay with chalk and water, grinding it to a thin paste, and burning it in a kiln or furnace. The cement mixture becomes a hard mass called clinker. When this is ground, the cement powder is ready for use.

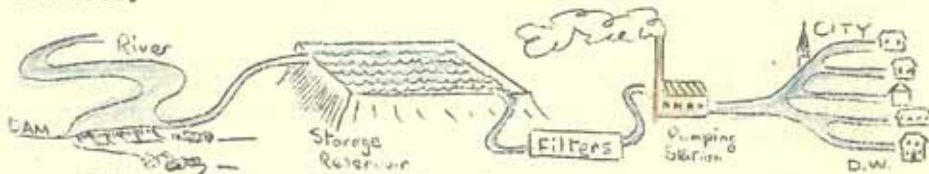
WATER SUPPLY.

Derek Wilkinson.

Thousands of years ago the old Man of Edgware getting his water from the Silk Stream in a clay bowl would never have dreamed that one day he need only turn a tap.

When you dig a hole in the ground it fills with water. In this way villagers get their water from Wells which is cleaned as it soaks through the porous rocks such as limestone or chalk, and quite good to drink.

In the 13th century many of the springs and wells in cities were used up so the practice arose of taking the water from springs or rivers to public cisterns. These pipes were called conduits.



Today we may get our water from a river. It is taken from a dam through big pipes to a storage reservoir. After a number of days it is filtered and pumped to our homes.

Hendon gets its water from wells in the Chalk hills. Large caves or cisterns are dug in the chalk and the collected water is pumped out.

Sometimes underground water can not find a way out like a spring. Then it can be drilled and will gush out as an Artesian Well. These are often important in places such as deserts where there is little surface water.

FROM PIG TO PORK.

Barbara Bailey.

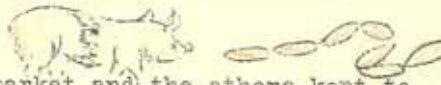
When you go to a farm you know where the pig sty is because of the smell. So would you smell if you were cooped up in a sty, half open to the weather, without proper drainage or water, and fed on slops dumped on the floor. A pig allowed to search for food in the fields is much cleaner.

Pigs live in a piggery made up of many sties, each containing one or two pigs and some piglets. Sleeping quarters of straw are usually at the back of the sty.

Twice a year the sow has a litter of about ten or twelve piglets, in the Spring and late Summer. They will stop with the sow for about eight weeks by which time they will have learnt to look after themselves, no longer feeding on the mother's milk but on meal.



FROM PIG TO PORK (Cont'd.)



Many are then taken to market and the others kept to fatten. They have bran, the sifted husk of corn, and swill, waste food from restaurants, camps and school dinners. Country children also collect acorns and get paid extra pocket money.

The little pigs grow fast and in seven months are ready to be sold. They sell them to a company that cures bacon and others to a butcher for our meat. We also get sausages, lard, pork pies, ham, tongue, brain and liver sausage.



The Curing of bacon and hams on farms has been practised for many centuries and many districts have been noted for their special ways of curing, that is to salt and smoke bacon to make it keep longer.

The pig is first of all put to sleep by an electrical lethaler and it drops into scalding water to loosen the hair before passing into the dehairing machine which singes off the remaining hairs.

It is cut up and for bacon the two sides or "flitches" are kept in salt for some days, and is known as "green bacon". Each flitch is then hung in a smoke house where sawdust is made to burn slowly away without flame. The flitch hangs in this smoke for two days and becomes the bacon we eat for breakfast.



COAL MINING.

Rhona Bean.

Coal was begun thousands of years ago before man lived. It used to be great fern trees which would rot and after thousands of years turn to coal. It occurs in layers, usually less than six feet thick, called seams.

The work of coal getting is very hard and dangerous. The miner, who is called a collier, has to do his work deep down in the earth. He travels down a shaft like a deep well in a kind of lift, called a cage.

There are two kinds of lamps in use in modern pits: an improved Davy Lamp or an electric head lamp. Sir Humphrey Davy is still remembered by the miners for he invented the miner's safety lamp which burns oil. Some still burn acetylene, a gas made from carbide. The lamp can give a warning of dangerous gases.

The safety helmet is made of a very light material and protects the head from falling rock. The place where the collier works is called a stall. The roofs of the tunnels have to be propped up with strong posts; even then there are often falls of coal and rock. In some pits strong steel ones are now thought to be safer.

COAL LINING (Cont'd.)

Sometimes the face of the coal is so hard that picks cannot break it. Then a charge of explosive is put in which blows out a mass of coal and gives them a place to dig from.

Coal is carried to the tubs on a moving belt and then in the cage to the surface, where it is weighed, cleaned and sorted for size.

TROUT.

Flora McDonald.

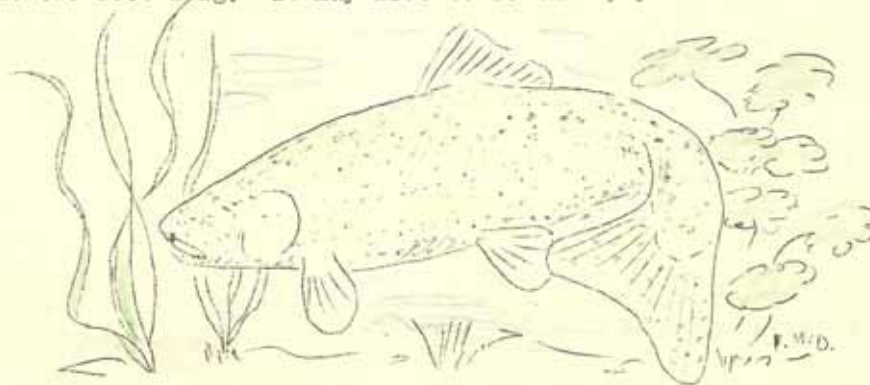
Trout are fished for sport; if you want to catch a large number they can be netted easily but the fisherman prefers to fish for single trout with a light rod, a fine line and a tiny hook.

We breed Trout not only to give sport to fisherman but because they help to keep the water in our rivers pure and keep down the weeds which would choke the flow of the water.

With few exceptions all fish are hatched from eggs and the female lays these in large quantities to allow for the enemies that eat them. Most fish leave them to be hatched by the warmth of the sun on the water. Two British fish, the Salmon and Trout scoop out little pits of sand with their tails and cover the eggs over all winter, for them to hatch out the following Spring.

The eggs when laid stick to the stones and after about forty days the little trout is hatched. It has no proper mouth but lives on the yolk in a sac joined to its body. Gradually this gets used up and after about four months the little fish called an alevin is more like it will be when full grown.

At the end of twelve months the trout is about three inches long. It feeds on insects, worms and other small creatures until about two feet long. It may live to be thirty years old.



PAPER MAKING

Michael Bird
Martin Castle

Cave men invented the earliest writing as picture writing which was scratched on big leaves, on stone or in the sand. This changed to signs and then the signs meant sounds as they do in our alphabet.

The Egyptians were clever at some writing but easier was the writing done in Babylon on clay. The stick, or stylus was sharpened at one end and dug into the clay to make all kinds of shapes. Then the clay was left to dry and harden.



Another writing material was Vellum. This was usually sheep skin, stretched very tight and polished with chalk. It was written on with cattle fish ink and a quill pen. Monks spent hours writing their books on vellum, and illuminating or decorating them.

The word paper got its name from papyrus - a reed like a large bulrush growing on the banks of the River Nile. The reed was cut and split into thin strips and pasted together. It was polished and could be written on.

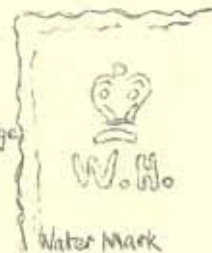
The inventor of real paper was a chinese man named Tsai Lun using old ropes, worn out shoes and fishing nets. These he cut up, soaked in water and pounded them to a pulp. When this dried it became a kind of paper.

Today good paper is made from rags which are left for five weeks to rot in a tank. Then they are broken up into shreds by a stamping machine and mixed with water. It is now called "stuff".

Into this stuff a tray with a wire back is dipped and shaken. Water drains off and the fibres join together. The wet sheet is pressed between felt but there is much more to be done before real paper is ready.

Where the sheet shakes against the edge of the frame it is left rough. This is called a deckle edge, and if a shape is worked in the wire it will show in the paper as a "water mark".

Cheap paper can be made using wood pulp for books and newspapers but this is never so good as real "hand made".



WILD FLOWER COLLECTING

Wendy Reid

Wild flower collecting has always been one of my hobbies; in Persia I collected more than two hundred and twenty seven flowers so I like comparing the Persian flowers with those I find in England.

If I were to go on a wild flower ramble I would take some wet cloth or flannel in a box to put the flowers, so that they would not wither.

One of the ways of pressing wild flowers is to get some newspaper or blotting paper and put it in between two heavy books, spread out the leaves and petals on the blotting paper and leave the flowers in the books for one or two weeks. When mounting the flowers get some sticky transparent paper and stick it on the flower at the top and bottom. Then write by the side the name of the flower, where it was found, the date and the name of the town or village like this :-

Germander Speedwell
Hillside,
10th May,
Bill Hill. N.W.7.



FLOWERS OF THE HEDGEROW

Valerie Hedges
Wendy Holder

Hedgerow flowers grow in or near the hedge for shelter for if they were in a field they would most probably die in the heat of the sun. At the side of the hedge is usually a ditch and there it is wet and the hedge makes it shady and cool.

Because of the sun and rain field flowers are often brighter and stronger because they have to stand up to the strong wind while hedgerow flowers are warm and cosy.

The Dog Rose with its pink and white flowers is found in copses and hedges all over Britain. It flowers from June to August but in Autumn they change to scarlet berries known as "hips", used to make "Rose Hip Syrup".



It has prickles for protection and it is hard for insects to climb. They also help it to climb the hedge and find the sunshine with its flowers. From these prickles it gets its name "Dagger" Rose.

Honey Suckle gives one of the big insect feasts of the year and has a sweet scent. The trumpet blooms hold honey and only moths with their long tongues can reach the tasty sweetness.

FLOWERS OF THE HEDGEROW (Cont'd.)

Having a strong twining stem it is difficult to pick and it helps, like the rose, to reach the sunlight.

The Wild Strawberry is fairly common and in early Summer you can find it in the hedgebank. It has dainty white flowers which turn into tiny white flowers which turn into tiny strawberry fruits when they die.



If you explore a hedgebank you are sure to find the pretty yellow Primrose flowers in a crowd of crinkled leaves. There too will be the little blue and white violets. The leaves are heart shaped on short stalks. The plant creeps along the ground and makes new ones with runners. Later in the year smaller blossoms may be found. These are the ones which produce seed.

PLANTS OF CHALK AND LIME.

Patricia Dey.

The seashore and the plains of Somerset are lovely in Summer but I think the hills are best with their great slopes. Beneath the soil which is often only two or three inches deep is limestone, and water sinks through this. Only occasionally will you find a rill or small stream.

Plants have a character of their own. The daisy grows in a rosette form like this and apart from being able to put up with dry soil, rabbits can not nibble the low leaves and it is also sheltered from the gales and weather. Most of the plants are short and stumpy while the thistle has prickles for protection.



The Musk Thistle grows in less exposed places. It is a lover of chalk soil as Milkwort, Yellow Wort, Harebell, Ranunculus and Cowslip.

Other pretty flowers such as Small Scabious and Rockrose also grow on the hills. Scabious looks like a pincushion for the stamens could be pins or needles and the petals a cushion.

"Like tiny cushions, full of pins
For little dames and fairykins."

PLANTS OF CHALK AND LIME (Cont'd.)

The rarest flower in Somerset is the Cheddar Pink which only grows in or near Cheddar. It is much like the garden Pink but so rare that not even Botanists are often able to find it. I wonder if we will be successful?



Jimmy Taylor.

FERNS.

Ferns are a wild plant family usually found growing on moorland. There are about six species of ferns in the whole of England. To find the sporangia which is the seed of the fern you have to lift the top layer of the leaves. Rabbits like bracken to camouflage their warrens, burrows and stops.



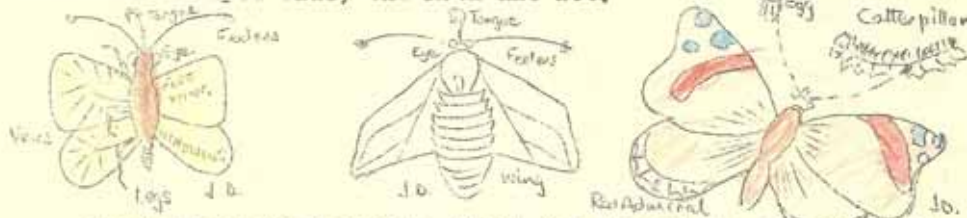
Ferns

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

John Difford
Phillip Simpson

There are sixty eight different species of British butterflies, and hundreds of British Moths yet very few people would think there were all that many.

It is sometimes hard to tell a Moth from a Butterfly. One almost sure way is by their antennae or feelers. The Butterfly has small club shaped ends, the Moth has not.



Most of our Lepidoptera, Latin for Butterfly, live four or five weeks. The White Admiral lives about thirty days. During that time it lays its eggs on honeysuckle. When the caterpillars hatch out they eat the leaves till they grow fat. Then they split their coats and go on eating until they are ready to hibernate for the winter.

They then sew themselves up in a leaf, called a Pupa, or "chrysalis", and wait for Spring before waking again to crawl out and dry its wings, changed into a beautiful butterfly.

The wings get their lovely colours from hundreds of small scales with which they are covered. If you touch a butterfly this comes off on your finger like pollen.

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. (Cont'd.)

To kill a butterfly without giving it any pain it can be put in a jar with a little hole in the lid. If a drop of ether is put in and the hole covered with the finger, the butterfly will go to sleep. Rock Ammonia covered with cotton wool in the bottom of a jar will also do.

Mounting a butterfly is the best way to show it off and for this, fine pins can be stuck through the body into a piece of cork mat. This is better if it has a groove cut in it for the body. A good box can also be made by cutting a square from a box lid and sticking cellophane over it for a window.

Mounting on Cork



ATTRACTING BIRDS IN THE GARDEN.

Trevor Johns.

If we want to see the beauty of birds we must attract them to our gardens. In the Summer birds like a bath, and a little bit of fat will attract many birds. My first bird table I made was out of a pole, banged firmly into the ground, with a piece of board nailed across it, but although the birds were pleased I soon saw that there was still room for a better one. I put my bird table in a sheltered place, put a strip of wood all round and put a roof on it as when the sun is hot their food soon gets dry.



If we want to breed birds in the garden, we must have a nesting box which will have a hole for the door. Birds like different ways of feeding. Blue and Great Tits like to cling to a tree trunk, Robins like to go in a coconut shell and Sparrows find their food on the bird table. They like eating grass seeds. On the bird table at Shipham we may also see the blackheaded and ordinary gulls, and many blackbirds.

MOORLAND BIRDS.

Joan Goodspeed

Different kinds of birds live on a moor because it is a lonely place and very quiet except for the chirps of excited birds around.

The heron is a lovely water bird which often stands in shallow water not moving for a long time, watching for fish and frogs.



MOORLAND BIRDS (Cont'd.)

Its nest is of sticks and is very large. It lays three to five greenish blue eggs. Its length is three feet long and its colour is slatish grey with a white head and a long yellow beak. In flight his wings flap slowly, his head is back and his legs trail behind.

The curlew is a strange bird with a long curved bill. Its call sounds like "curlwee". Its nest is of grass in clumps of rushes. The partridge like the pheasant is a game bird. It flies in the sky with great speed, the ring ouzel is very much like the male blackbird, and the redshanks may be seen moving in flocks. These moorland birds chiefly build their nests of grass and moss and they feed on snails, slugs and worms.

Ring
Ouzel



MOORLAND BIRDS.

Jennifer Hamilton.

The cuckoo is thirteen inches in length, and eats many kinds of insects and caterpillars. It lays ten, twelve or even more eggs in the nests of other birds, because it is too lazy to build its own nest.

It is brown in colour, with a white breast with speckles. Most people are glad to hear its first note.



The gold crest is the smallest bird in Europe. The nest is made of grass, leaves, moss and also spiders webbs. The small pretty birds sing in the woods. They get their name from the gold colouring on their heads. The jay like the crow, and the magpie feeds on eggs which it steals from other nests. There is a light blue

mark on the wings of the jay. The mistle thrush is often seen in the woods where it has its nest of grass roots, moss and mud lined with dry grass and also feathers. Another name for the mistle thrush is the storm cock.

BIRDS OF THE NIGHT.

Kenneth Pearce.

Although we cannot see birds of the night we can hear them flutter past us with the swish of wings.

The barn owl, brown owl, and little owl are all flesh eating birds. They are found in lofts, roofs, ruins and willow trees. The nightingale is a beautiful singer. It is an English bird and brown in colour. It is six and a half inches in length and is heard in Somerset. Its nest is low in a tree or on the ground.



BIRDS OF PREY

Valerie Howard.

We call birds of prey by that name because they hunt their own prey, or food in form of little animals.

The eagle has a hooked beak more like a parrot's. Its nest is usually made on the edge of a cliff and its egg is quite large. The eagle's foot is a large claw, the claws are hooked and they are used for diving down on lambs to take them to their nest.

It is not very difficult to tell a kestrel from a sparrow hawk. Kestrels hover, they have pointed wings but the sparrow hawks have underparts with patches of black. Kestrels are friends of the farmers as they eat mice and hurtful insects. Sparrow hawks mainly eat birds.



Some farmers build a breeding place for the white owls under the roof of their big barn. They do not make a nest but lay their eggs on the floor. Its cry is a shriek and it never hoots like the brown owl. If you disturb him he makes a hiss and snap noise.

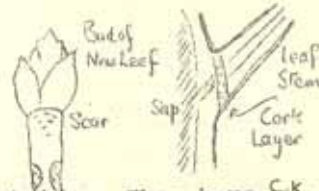
COMMON BRITISH TREES.

Christine Knight.
Bryant Sigward.

Even in Autumn it is wonderful to see trees though they have started shedding their leaves and getting ready for their winter sleep, but in Spring they are a young light green, their leaves are breaking out and they are alive again.

There are three main kinds of trees which grow in Britain. Ever-greens usually have hard shiny leaves to protect them from the sun for they grow in such countries as Spain and Italy where there is no real winter so they keep their leaves.

Deciduous trees lose their leaves in winter because a layer of cork forms where the leaf joins the twig and so it dies. The tree can then stand the cold of winter.



Coniferous trees grow in cold countries. They have "needle" leaves and woody cones which hold the seeds. The branches are springy so that snow can just slide off.



COMMON BRITISH TREES (Cont'd.)

The Horse Chestnut is one of our most common trees. Its real home is in the mountains of Northern Greece. It got its name because as a leaf falls off it leaves the mark of a horse shoe. Its wood has few uses except for fencing, tys and in the olden days milk pails.



An evergreen is the holly with its well known prickly leaves. It has little clusters of delicate pink flowers in May or June. The berries are poisonous to humans but to birds they are not and give them a winter feed.

The Elm is one of the largest trees. Its bark is tough and free from knots but it will not take polish so can not be used for furniture. The elm wood does not rot easily so is much used for garden furniture and shipbuilding.

The branches have a habit of crashing down without warning so the tree is dangerous to shelter under.



TREES OF THE HEDGEROW.

Pat Chalklin.

In the first villages there were no fields for everyone shared the land and they used to let the cattle feed in the common land. When people began to own their own farms they enclosed them in by planting rows of trees and bent and wove the branches to make a hedge.

Newly Cut Hedge



Today we have split chestnut paling or concrete posts with wire to help us keep the animals inside. In rocky countries a "dry"-stone wall may be found. Rough stones are laid

carefully into position and any spaces filled with small ones giving a very strong wall that does not need trimming.



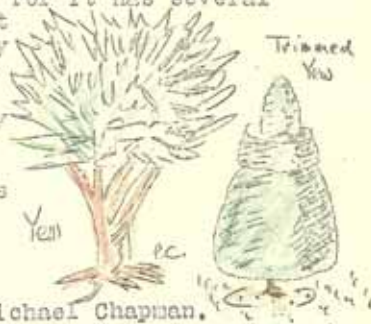
The Hazel is not often given the chance to grow to be a tree, we know it best as part of a hedge or undergrowth in woods. In Spring it is the first tree to flower and its "lamb tails" catkins can be found even in February, the male flowers. The leaf is rather harp shape and has saw-like edges while the round nut we often eat at Christmas time.

TREES OF THE HEDGEROW. (Cont'd.)

The Hawthorne means "hedge" thorn but we usually call it the May Tree. It has always been used to build a hedge but will grow into a 40 foot tree. Sweet scented white or pink flowers cover the Tree in May or June and in late Autumn it is covered in red berries called "Haws" which are spread around by birds to grow into new trees.

The branches and twigs have sharp prickles and as it is slow growing and long lived it is a very good Hedging tree.

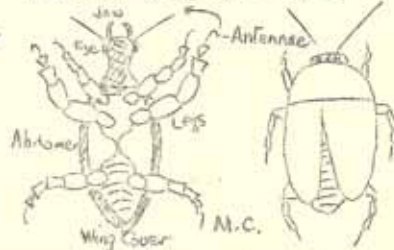
As a tree the Yew is not graceful for it has several trunks joined together which spread out to spreading branches. The flat, shiny dark green leaves spread out each side of the twigs and the tree only parts with a few at a time. The tree is very slow growing and as a hedge may be found round church yards where its poisonous leaves keep cattle away. This was also the best place to plant the trees to give the wood needed for the soldier's longbows.



BEETLES AND OTHER INSECTS.

Beetles are insects. Its body is divided into three parts: the head, thorax and abdomen.

It comes from an egg. The female deposits her eggs in a hole in the ground. Some guard their eggs but others take no further interest in them.



After a few days the larvae hatch out. They eat most of the summer, then make a hole in the ground and changes into a pupa. This lasts two or three weeks before it hatches out into the perfect insect.

Most beetles are vegetarian but some such as the water bug feed on small creatures. The ladybird feeds on greenfly and so is a friend of the landworker. A bad beetle is the weevil which can eat a whole patch of plants in one night and so is the cockroach which can ruin food.

The firefly is really a beetle and it is interesting because natives in Cuba keep them in cages to give light in their huts.

Ladybird attacking
Aphids



REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS.

Michael Smith.

Girls hate creepy crawly things like frogs, lizards, ants and spiders yet these creatures are harmless so there is no need to be frightened of them at all.

An amphibian is an animal which can live both in water and out of it, such as the dinosaur, frog, eels and newts.

Reptiles are different as they live on dry land and have hard skins. Snakes and Lizards are reptiles and they lay eggs with leathery skins.



Such creatures as frogs have cold shiny skins and lay jelly eggs. A frog begins life as jelly eggs in water. The black speck in the middle grows larger to just a head and tail. Back and front legs grow and after a while he can no longer breathe in the water and his tail dries up.

He comes to live on the wet land at the edge of a pond - a small frog. He eats insects which he catches with his sticky tongue and takes three years to grow full size. By then he can live away from water but always likes rainy weather best.

ROAD TRANSPORT.

Cedric Slinn.
Richard Uppington.

Thousands of years ago people had to carry goods on their backs. Heavier loads were put on a pole and carried between two men.

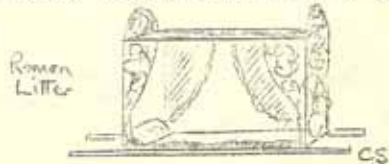
When this was too heavy they would use a sledge with wooden runners.



The first wheels developed from the log rollers used to move great blocks of stone for their temples and pyramids. As men began to domesticate animals the horse was the best one for carrying goods on their backs or pulling carts.



First wheels were only slices from tree trunks, but later wheels had spokes and even in Roman times had a thin band of iron round the edge. Romans also used the Litter carried by slaves to go short distances.



ROAD TRANSPORT (Cont'd.)

Later the Saxons, being farmers did not use the good roads and these crumbled away. In the Middle Ages men wanted to travel but had to use horses as carts got stuck in the mud. Knights rode them and Pilgrims on their way to Canterbury. Poorer people had oxen or mules to carry their goods.



Queen Elizabeth often rode in a horse litter or a coach, very uncomfortable without springs. She tried to get the roads made better for even in London people threw rubbish into them. It was not till a hundred years later that rich people began to look after their own roads. Toll Gates were set up to pay engineers to rebuild the roads.

People began to own their own coaches and the quickest way to travel was by Stage Coach taking as long as a week, but in 1830 only 36 hours to get from London to York. The journey was uncomfortable and often dangerous because of highwaymen. Horses were ready waiting at the Inns to change and keep the coach on its way. Short journeys were by Sedan Chairs.

About 1770 steam engines were being invented and steam cars were made; one with a kettle shaped boiler. The first steam omnibus was called Enterprise and a man had to run ahead with a red flag. In 1886, Daimler invented the petrol engine we use today in our cars.

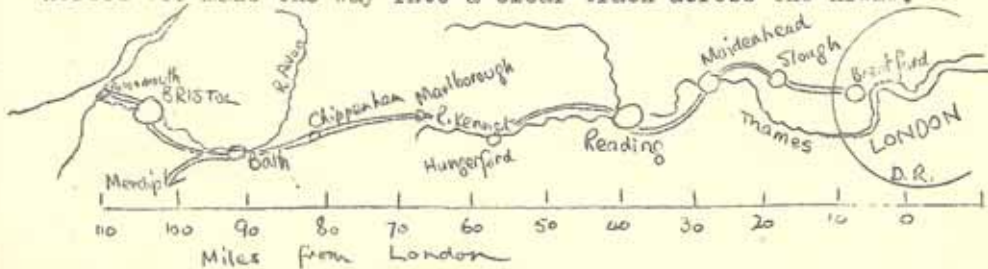


GREAT WEST ROAD.

David Rawstron
Quinton Wilkinson.

In the earliest times people just did not think about making roads, they just tramped down the ground on the high land and it became a pathway. The Great West Road was nothing but hills, vales and forest where ugly ape men used a track never dreaming that it would be as it is now.

As the tribes became more friendly to each other they found it useful to trade goods and often followed animal tracks in going from village to village. Using sledges and horses too made the way into a clear track across the hills.



GREAT WEST ROAD. (Cont'd.)

The Romans came to Britain in 55 B.C. and for years were fighting the real British who were only savages. To help them in emergency and so that troops could be moved from place to place quickly they improved the trackways with well-made roads. Generally they took the shortest distance, straight over hills and marshy land from town to town.

Each side of the road they cleared all trees for two hundred yards so they could not be ambushed. The road itself was made by digging to firm ground, then putting down a layer of stone or gravel and on top laying small paving stones. They even laid kerb stones.

Probably Bath was connected to London by a Roman Road, but it did not always go through the towns it does now. As more villages grew up the route changed so that it became more direct.

When war broke out in Italy the Romans departed, and the roads were left instead of mending them. They became full of pot holes and the Anglo Saxons, if they travelled by cart went very slowly. Usually the people went with packhorses or on foot.

A new era began in the 18th century for new roads on the Roman model were being built in France, Italy and England. John Metcalf, "Blind Jack", and Thomas Telford were some of the first engineers to build the new roads. As travellers passed they had to pay a fee at Toll Gates along the road. This money went to pay for making better roads.

RAILWAYS.

William Day.

Imagine rattling along at about fifteen miles an hour, being covered with smoke and grime, with the rain pelting down and no shelter from the wind. In those days people thought railway travel was wonderful!

The very first rails were made of wood, used even in Elizabethan days down the coal mines. When it rained ordinary cart tracks and mine roads became thick with mud in which carts stuck fast. Rails were also good because they gave a smoother ride and heavier loads could be carried.

Horses, women and children even, would pull these wagons until a "steam" engine was invented. James Watt built a "beam" engine which could pump water from the mines, but the first person to make a moving steam engine was Murdoch. Richard Trevethick actually built a railway in Wales. Later "Puffing Billy" was built to haul coal and then came other well known engines such as Stevenson's "Rocket" and "Locomotion".



RAILWAYS. (Cont'd.)

The Rocket could touch 30 m.p.h. which was said to be very fast in those days.

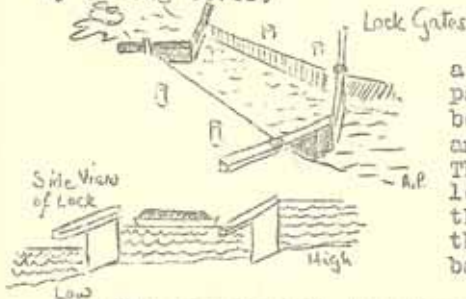
Today there are so many types of engines in service the British Railways have decided now to start making only a few standard types.

CANALS.

Arthur Prior.

There are three things a canal can be used for. One is the transport of heavy goods, a second is the draining of land as in Holland, and some parts of Britain and a third the watering of dry land artificially.

Barges carry goods up and down the canals. They are called "long boats" and have a little cabin at the back where the man sits steering by the "tiller". Most of the boat holds the goods which are kept dry by a long cover.



To sail up or down "hill" a barge uses locks made up of pairs of gates with water in between. The barge moves in and the gate behind is closed. The sluices in front are opened letting the water in or out until the water level in the lock is the same as that ahead. The barge then sails out.

The Avon-Kennet Canal runs from Hungerford to Bath. It joins the River Avon which runs from the Cotswold Hills through Bath and Bristol, to the Kennet which flows East to the Thames, so that boats can sail from Bristol to London.



ST. MARY'S WILLESDEN.

Graham Beasant.

St. Mary's Willesden lies in a hollow in the industrial part of Willesden. It is among old buildings and factories. It was built on a piece of land given as a thanks-giving by King Athelstan for a victory over the Danes at Brunanburh. The name of the church is on one of the choir seats at St. Paul's Cathedral, as it is one of the eight pieces of land that were given as offerings.

ST. MARY'S WILLESDEN. (Cont'd.)

The Black Virgin of Willesden was a statue that people believed had wonderful healing powers, especially during the Black Death when people used to go on pilgrimages to the shrine which was first mentioned in 1249. The main evidence for this seems to be the will of William Litchfield, vicar of Willesden who died in 1519 and said he wanted to be buried before the virgin. As his brass is in the middle of the aisle near the altar we know where the position of the shrine once was.

Richard Morice wrote a description of the shrine to Thomas Cromwell. He wrote :-

"The image is most certaynly abused with moche superstition, mannia people coming to it from Kilborne and Padyngtone. We did strip the image which we found to be of woode in colour like ebony of ancient workmanship, only save the upper part is thoroughly playted over with silver."

That was the end. Our Lady of Willesden was condemned and burnt.

ST. ALBANS ABBEY.

Mary Morgan.

St. Alban was a Roman soldier who had been taught by a Christian Priest. When he saw his teacher trying to flee from his fellow men, his heart melted and he tried to help him by hiding him, and was so impressed by his holiness that he gave his life for christianity and was martyred.

Like most of England's great shrines, St. Alban's was pulled down in the reign of Henry VIII. All that remains of it now is the pedestal upon which rested the relics of the Saint. This was found in more than two thousand pieces. They had been used to block off the Lady Chapel, but they were recognised because they were Purbeck marble.



There are many traces of the old colour to be seen, and into the niches the pilgrims placed their offerings. These holes are called healing holes and many miraculous cures are said to have happened there.

ST. ALBANS ABBEY. (Cont'd.)

The watching gallery was built as the monks of the monastery were afraid that people would take the jewels and spoil the shrine so a monk was always on duty. In order to get up to it they built a dear little staircase. The gallery was made of oak.

When Edward I took his wife from Scotland to Westminster Abbey to be buried, on their long journey they chanced to stop at St. Albans, and an Eleanor Cross was erected where now stands the clock tower. In the Abbey there is a painting of the Procession.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Jean Wesley.

Between the years 605 and 610 legend tells us that Sebert, King of the East Saxons first built Westminster Abbey. For the occasion of blessing it St. Peter came, crossing the river by a ferry. The ferryman was amazed when he saw lights in the Abbey, but after a time St. Peter came out and rewarded him by filling his net with salmon. From then until now the Captain of the King's barge dines annually with the Dean of Westminster.

In about 960, St. Dunstan, who came from Glastonbury, came to Westminster. He was an artist, musician, poet, builder, preacher and statesman in the days of King Edgar.

Edward the Confessor is however, usually regarded as the real founder of the Abbey. He was the first to be buried in Westminster Abbey, and his "healing touch" made him a saint to the ordinary people. Henry III began his task of replacing Edward's building with a new larger Abbey in 1245. At one dreadful moment he had to pawn the jewels with which he had covered the shrine of Edward, but in 1269 the shrine was completed.



Fire destroyed the Abbey in 1293 all except the Chapter House and part of the cloisters. Many added to the buildings of the abbey, but in spite of these things the Abbey steadily rotted and Wren was made Surveyor in 1698.

The Abbey is the burial place of England's greatest poets, musicians and play writers. Some of the people remembered there are Shakespeare, Spencer, Browning, Kipling and Handel. Poets Corner is in the eastern aisle of the south transept.

This is the Coronation Year and our school Journey Guide Book is not complete without some account of that important event. We have seen the Abbey being prepared for the ceremony and at the London Museum we saw the model and the Coronation robes. St. Dunstan of Glastonbury would be amazed to think that on June 2nd many of us may see his Abbey as we sit in our homes, through the aid of television.

D.T.H.

THE CORONATION.

Lary Pearson.
Jane Luffman.

This year is a very important year, for the Coronation is to be held on June 2nd; there will be thousands of people watching in the Abbey and through their television sets.

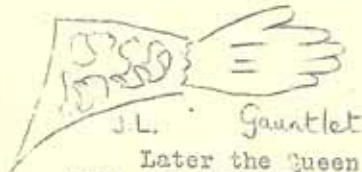
On June 2nd the old State Coach, drawn by eight Windsor Greys will come from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey. On the platform will be two chairs of State where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will sit through the service, and in the centre will be the throne, under which is the Stone of Scone which was originally Scottish.

The Recognition comes first when the Queen is presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to her subjects. Next comes the Investiture when the Queen is given certain symbolic robes, the golden spurs, a jewelled sword, the Armill and the orb. The ring is placed on the fourth finger of her right hand.

Coronation Spoon



Following the Recognition is the Oath when the Queen vows that she will preserve the religion and govern according to the law of the land. The anointing which follows is not seen by the public as it is hidden from view by a canopy carried by four knights of the garter. The oil is poured from the beak of an eagle into the Coronation spoon. The Queen has been dressed in a golden robe to look like a priestess.



Gauntlet

Later the Queen changes into a purple robe and puts on a beautiful white gauntlet glove which is supposed to make her gentle in taking the taxes. Then comes the Crowning by the Archbishop followed by the Enthroning and Homage by the Peers. The Holy Communion is celebrated after the Homage, then with Imperial Crown on her head, the sceptre in her right hand and the orb in her left, the Queen will go through the choir and nave of Westminster Abbey where she will get into the State Coach. This Coronation will take just under three hours.



St. Edward's Crown

J.L.