

BOOK NOTICES

G. B. Sutton *A History of Shoe Making in Street, Somerset — C. & J. Clark, 1833-1903* (Wm. Sessions Ltd. The Ebor Press, 1979), 208 pp., 8 photographs, 4 graphs, 1 map; £4.95.

Any potential user of this book should be forewarned that the word 'economic' does not appear in the title. This is an important omission since the text is largely a reprint of the author's M.A. thesis in Business History and its contents are mainly of interest to a specialist readership. It does seem that the publishers intended to broaden the appeal of the book by the addition of the photographs, including two plates in colour, a family tree, and part of a tithe apportionment map, the whole bound in an attractive cover.

It is difficult to fault the work on academic grounds and Mr Sutton has drawn extensively on the Clark Archives, a collection which, of its type, must be rare in Somerset. But it is questionable whether even the economic historian requires to know the source of every statement made. Notes for the first chapter number some two hundred and eight and if the eighty-two footnotes are added to this figure it can be seen that the style suffers accordingly.

The narrative is divided into two periods of management, the first being that of Cyrus and James Clark and the second under William Stephens Clark, James's son. The division is an appropriate one; not only is the lack of financial acumen of the brothers contrasted against the abilities of William but there is also the development of the shoe industry itself away from the handsewn lines towards complete mechanisation of the various processes. Bearing in mind the importance of the firm in Great Britain this century, it comes as a shock to learn that by 1863 the company was in a desperate financial situation brought about by the brothers' lack of awareness of "the need for a careful allocation of profits, or for intimate knowledge and control in the book-keeping sphere" (p.127). Nevertheless, as the chapters on production and marketing show, Cyrus and James displayed qualities of determination and foresight building up a specialised trade in footwear based on improved techniques and imaginative salesmanship.

One point to emerge was the importance of the Clarks' Quaker friends and relations: had not Stuckey's Bank and others come to their aid in the 1860s, Cyrus and James would have faced possible expulsion from the Society of Friends as well as bankruptcy.

Because of the economic approach to the subject matter the work lacks a human quality. Only in the last chapter is the reader given a glimpse of the 'real' Clark brother whose letters were "never highly grammatical, often ambiguous, and, in Cyrus's case frequently illegible" (p. 199). Similarly, although wages and prices feature in the account the structure of organized labour gets only a brief mention (pp. 141-2).

Notwithstanding the need for some aggressive pruning of the notes Mr Sutton has made a valuable contribution to the understanding of the Victorian work ethic and the history of an industry which has stretched far beyond the bounds of Somerset.

B. J. MURLESS

M. McGarvie, *Bowlingreen Mill* (Avalon Leatherboard Co. Ltd., 1979), 153 pp., 66 illus., 6 maps, £4.95.

Examine the heels and insoles of boots and shoes dating between c.1880 and 1967 and it is most likely that they were in part made of leatherboard, a leather substitute. Bowlingreen Mill, near Street, is one of the main production centres of this material and our member, Michael McGarvie, was commissioned to write a book to mark the centenary of the Avalon Leatherboard Company.

The mill began as a tanyard serving C. & J. Clark's shoe factory in Street, but an interest in artificial leather (there were fifty-nine patents between 1863 and 1875) stimulated the production of 'leatherboard'. The term is American and leatherboard was first made at Bowlingreen Mill on imported machinery. The recipe, to quote the author, "is a real witches' brew and has a marked culinary flavour" including old ropes, rags and scraps of skin, the processing being similar to that of papermaking. Ironically Victorian technology could not incorporate the leather shoe scraps which were available locally in great quantities; it was not until 1936 that the first leatherboard to be made in England using a proportion of real leather emerged from Bowlingreen. In the 1920s the mill was the sole European producer of fillerboard, suitable as a matrix for the plates from which Bank of England notes were printed.

Mr McGarvie deftly portrays the personalities associated with the mill, avoiding the self-congratulatory approach which is often the hallmark of this type of history. Although the Clarks had sunk some £7,000 (about £100,000 by 1980 values) into the development of leatherboard, by 1878 a ruinous partnership had brought the business to the point of bankruptcy. The author suggests that the venture survived because the Clarks could not afford to write off so costly an investment, the formation of the Avalon Leatherboard Company marking a new and closer relationship with the Street family.

One disappointing feature of the book is the mapwork which varies in quality, orientation and even relevance. However, there are many compensatory factors including the reproduction of paintings in colour and a detailed guide to the different sections of the mill which, as Mr McGarvie notes, have been frugally adapted rather than being demolished.

B. J. MURLESS

Southern History: A Review of the History of Southern England, I. ed. J. R. Lowerson, William Dawson, Folkestone 1979, 270 pp. (to be published annually), £10.

There is a rapidly growing interest in English regional as well as local history, but so far this has been most marked in the midlands and north of England. *Southern History*, which is edited by J. R. Lowerson of the University of Sussex, is therefore to be warmly welcomed, for it is devoted to articles, reviews and reports on the history of the whole of southern England from Kent to Cornwall, including the historic counties of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset, as well as the counties along the English Channel coast. It will not be easy to keep the interest of readers across such a large and somewhat artificial region, but if *Southern History* lives up to the standard of the first issue it will be a major contribution to regional history and a mine of information and suggestion for local historians.

It is impossible to comment upon all the articles, but among them is a major contribution to our knowledge of the course of the Reformation in the region, 'The South-Western Rebellion of 1549' by Professor Joyce Youngs of Exeter University, who is a leading authority on this subject. This disentangles the web of myth that has long surrounded the 'Prayer Book Rebellion', and presents for the first time a definitive account of the rising and of the personalities involved. Less satisfactory is an article by A. D. Dyer entitled 'The Market Towns of Southern England 1500-1700' which attempts to prove that far from declining as many historians have alleged, market towns in the region were thriving and growing in number during the seventeenth century. Here the attempt to deal with the whole of southern England has resulted in a superficial approach, depending too much upon lists of towns and upon market charters without sufficient enquiry as to whether the markets listed did have any significant economic function or whether the grant of a market charter was merely an

attempt to establish a market without necessarily being successful. Thus in order to show how the number of market towns in Somerset increased, the author produces a list of new markets which includes Porlock, North Curry, Wrington, Chewton Mendip and Stowey. It is clearly unwise to assume that desire for the economic benefits of a market and the obtaining of a charter necessarily led to a successful development.

Readers will find much of interest in an article on schools in Bristol, '“Hurrah for England”: Schooling and the Working Class in Bristol, 1870-1914' by S. Humphries. This is based on a wealth of contemporary sources including interviews with former pupils, and gives an admirable insight into attitudes to education and into working-class conditions in Bristol. Finally W. Nigel Yates, who has recently been appointed county Archivist of Kent, makes some interesting and controversial suggestions concerning 'Regional History and the Local Record Office'. There are also useful lists and reviews of books, pamphlets and articles of regional interest. It is very much to be hoped that *Southern History* will prove to be a commercial success, and that it will become an established annual publication for regional history in the south and west of England.

J. H. BETTEY

The appearance of a second volume of *Southern History* (ed. J. R. Lowerson, Dawson, 1980, pp. 282, £12), and its survival after the withdrawal of the present publishers, demonstrates that the originators of such a rare event as the birth of a new regional periodical were justified in their hopes. The present volume contains no Somerset articles, though users should note references to articles in our own *Proceedings* and in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* in the annual review of periodical literature, and also notes on local publications. It is hoped that those working on Somerset subjects of suitable breadth will be encouraged (hopefully not to the detriment of these *Proceedings*) to offer some of their work to *Southern History*.

R. W. DUNNING

Evidence indicating reviving interest among members of this Society in the historical treatment of local buildings, institutions or societies should ensure a welcome for the three volumes now considered. In each case the author is a Society member, clearly identified with the school, and each account concerns the school's life over the past century. Inevitably, main sources of information embrace head teachers' notes and minutes, governors' minutes, old pupils, and school magazines, with the inclusion of selected photographs of events, persons and buildings. Though Education Acts and Departmental Circulars and Regulations are by no means ignored, more specific itemising would have eased comparisons in the national setting; at times, too, a simple index was missed. All three schools survived major early problems to complete the century at the height of their development. Yet, through these success stories, individual life styles persist.

Rene Hatfield, *Ilminster Girls' Grammar School: The Story of a Quiet Revolution* (78 pp, illus. 1979; no price given). As befits a record of the higher education of girls in a small country town, this unfolding story is presented with great sensitivity. The continuing evidence of genuine pastoral care and quality of personal responsibility evident through the flowing narrative establish a constructive attitude to education in its deepest sense.

The 'school community' reaches beyond pupils and teaching staff to various helpers and associates, while the locally based governing body was ever closely linked and contributing to the growth of a humane society.

At the opening in April 1879, 24 girls from 7 to 17 years of age were enrolled and met Miss Anne Mosey, headmistress, with two assistants. Numbers reached 59 in 1880, when four classes were formed, and in 1882 the first two scholarship holders passed the Oxford Local Examination. A feature was that instrumental music was successfully taught from the first.

A clear account follows of the Taunton Commission, which examined nationally

the position of endowed schools. It was sympathetic to the expansion of hitherto neglected girls' education. Its report led to the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and one result was the foundation of Ilminster Girls' Grammar School, one of the first in England – but whereas the boys had a new building, the girls took over the old. This school opened in April 1879. It grew slowly in numbers. Though pupils were eligible to apply from 28 parishes, there was no transport. Several headmistresses came and went until Miss Pollard brought a needed period of stability from 1905 until 1931. Following the 1902 Education Act the school applied for Recognition as a Secondary School, but was faulted by building deficiencies. The governors took remedial action, and Recognition followed in 1908.

At stages in the book justified attention is given to 'gleanings from school magazines' which informally present a humane society operating as an extended family and maintaining a clear sense of values. Each Board of Education Report in turn was critical of the school buildings, but hopes of improvement raised were never realised. The War brought evacuees and staffing problems, but work went on in good heart, and the Education Act of 1944 led only to closure of the Junior School in 1947. The County Council sought improvement by creating a three-form entry co-educational school to replace the two grammar schools, but this was unacceptable. Yet advanced work was being developed, and science teaching progressed particularly. An able group of teachers formed a stable nucleus, giving generously of time and energy to clubs and societies. The final H.M.I. Report in 1964 had again to be critical of building deficiencies, but was highly complimentary to the professional contribution of the staff. It is pleasing to note that the Governors endorsed and conveyed these observations to the staff. The story ends in the early 1970s with the closure of the school at its peak of attainment, and with the absorption of girls and staff into the new Wadham comprehensive school at Crewkerne.

For the enrichment of accessible source material Gordon Baker in *The History of Huish's Taunton* (n.d., 160 pp, £2.50) pays special tribute to the late Mr T. J. Hunt, a past Chairman of our Society, whose extensive historical researches included work on Richard Huish and a brochure on the final school premises in South Road.

Not unexpectedly, the early years of Huish's history are involved. Essentially, in this context, the Huish Trustees acting under the 1615 will of Richard Huish, following the 1870 Education Act, with its general extension of Elementary Education, recognised the secondary work of the Middle School then occupying the old Taunton Great School. With the authority of the Charity School Commissioners, surplus money was made over to form from it a Huish's school for Boys, on the Great School boys moving out to a new building in South Road. But later, in 1874, they returned to dispossess the Huish boys. The subsequent story of the continuing struggles and achievements in coping with building problems provides a distressing saga, faithfully recounted.

The accompanying narrative relates in increasing detail the contributions of successive Headmasters, opening with the Revd. Thomas Randell B.A. (1874-79), who gave to the school 'the sense of purpose, moral integrity and proper pride in achievement'. His successor, the Revd. H. Downing, experienced the problems of dispossession, and the roll declined from 100 to 21, for whom he found nearby cottage accommodation. His successor, C. R. Humphrey A.C.P. (1880-1900), rare in having trained as a teacher, provided stability. Numbers rose, and he moved to a site in East Street pending transfer to a new school building behind it, a move achieved in 1892. The next outstanding headship was that of Arnold Goodliffe (1903-41). He saw expansion from 80 to 572 boys, accompanied by growth in every phase of school life.

From this stage the story is infolded in even fuller detail, based informatively on the author's 30 years of experience on the staff. It covers the effective interim periods of C. H. Rutt B.Sc and, later, G. A. E. J. Bennett B.Sc as acting Heads, but is mainly devoted to the contributions of Lt. Col. E. H. Peel Corbin B.A. (1941-68), R. H. Merrett M.A., J.P. (1968-74) and K. M. Knott M.A. (from 1975).

Readers will find convincing accounts of academic advance and of ever more widely ranging school culture and games activities, and of Old Boy pursuits and anecdotes — in sum, the presentation of the life of a vigorous, intelligent community of high standards, thoroughly adjusted to Society's changing patterns of expectation.

Though introduced in a foreword by Dr. R. A. K. Mott as in the nature of an interim report, with no attempt to evaluate recent development, David Bromwich's *King's College, Taunton: the first hundred years, 1880-1900* (52 pp., illus., no price stated) is a well-written and attractively produced account of the school's one hundred years, and is thoroughly and professionally researched. The reader is assisted by the listed references appended, and afforded added insight by the range of varied photographic illustrations.

Inevitably, the opening sequences are full of problems, mainly financial, followed by thrusts forward by robust, clear-sighted individuals whose objectives were consistently pursued.

Among happenings of early history, the Schools Inquiry Commission, chaired by Lord Taunton (formerly Henry Labouchere, Taunton's M.P. 1830-59) played a significant part. Lord Taunton became President of a company formed in 1866 as the Taunton College School Co. Ltd. The 15-acre Mountlands Estate was purchased, a contract was signed for a school building, and the foundation stone laid by Lady Taunton in April 1868 on the present site. The complex sequel is clearly elucidated. Briefly, the enterprise failed, but the empty school was put on the market in 1879 and Canon Nathaniel Woodard saw an opportunity of extending his range of schools to cope with the needs of the new middle classes. The Woodard schools sought to provide the Established Church with opportunities to re-assert influence in society. He purchased the buildings and sought to raise further funds, but matters did not go smoothly. At the official opening on 26 October 1880 the school roll was but nine. For a time it grew year by year, but the lack of a local Governing Body proved a handicap and numbers fell. The school was closed in 1896, but from a fresh start in 1897 gradual expansion was realised until disturbed by economic recession in the 1930s and the effects of war from 1939.

The headship of Mr R. C. Unmack M.A. (1937-65) proved of major significance, and the pace of post-war development has continued unabated. The lasting contribution to the school of the Christian foundation, the far-seeing purchase of so desirable a site, the consolidated growth in numbers, the vigorous leadership of headmasters supported by capable staff, and the high cultural and sporting standards realised, all point confidently to enhanced future expectations.

P. C. DAVEY

L. C. Hayward and Leslie Brooke, *Bygone Yeovil*, (Yeovil Archaeological and Local History Society, 1980), 32 pp., 43 drawings and plan, £1.50.

For the third in the Yeovil Society's series, the authors of the two previous booklets have combined to produce a sequence of verbal and pictorial sketches of life in and around the town's parish church. Mr Hayward is responsible for the greater part of the text, and has drawn on a study of the churchwardens' accounts and other church books spread over a period of thirty years. His collaborator has written the final section on the parish house, and has undertaken the design of the booklet and the preparation of the drawings of activities and of architectural details which enliven every page. David Brooke has contributed an exterior drawing of the church, and there is a foreword by the Rector, acknowledging that the Society is devoting the proceeds of this publication to the church restoration fund.

The opening sections describe some observances of the medieval church, in particular the 'common mind' or annual commemoration of benefactors, and the Rogationtide procession, and trace how these were adapted to changing conditions after the Reformation. Later sections follow the fortunes of the chantry chapel and of the charity school, and show how succeeding churchwardens and parishioners cared for the bells, for the churchyard, and for the fabric of the church building.

Pre-Reformation churchwardens' accounts survive for several other Somerset

parishes, and some were published by the Somerset Record Society as long ago as 1890, but this is the first time they have been used to portray an individual church community in such a lively and eye-catching way.

D. BROMWICH

Robert Dunning, *Somerset and Avon* (John Bartholomew, Edinburgh, 1980), 180 pp., illus., £7.95.

This attractive book has three main parts — an introduction which comprises a condensed geographical and historical survey of the two counties; a gazetteer of places occupying the bulk of the book with a potted history of settlements; and a bibliography which is a treasury of references to valuable sources of further study.

The format might be designated 'mini coffee table', and indeed it is a volume which can be picked up, dipped into, and put down again. It does however lend itself to, and merit further and wider use. Although its present size will enable it to fit nicely into a library shelf, it needs to be issued in a pocket edition, to be carried around by the walker or kept in the dashboard locker for quick reference by the car traveller.

It can, and deserves to be, carefully studied with a copy of Ekwall's 'Place-names of England' at hand, together with the relevant modern OS maps. Although the publishers doubtless thought copies of their maps are a requisite accompaniment, they are totally inadequate with their foggy grey appearance and small size, and do no justice to their originals, and certainly not to the text.

The introduction, sub-divided into four parts, is stirring stuff, especially the paragraphs on the Foundation of the Landscape, which so precisely place the areas of the counties in their geo-morphological setting, confirming the impression given by the rest of the book that the author does not only study his documents but also walks into the scenery to examine its construction, and, true historian, is willing to be guided by the findings of archaeology. He critically tests each legend, refuses to accept, or to allow the reader to accept, the unproven folk tale with blind enthusiasm.

The section on the Occupation of the Land, includes a pot-pourri of place-names and their historical derivations which start the reader off on mental expenditures of delight. The medieval scene is beautifully sketched in — the aptly descriptive word, resulting from the perceptive eye, delineating the continuity and the change in the human scene.

The transport section of the chapter entitled *The Landscape in View*, on pages 20-21, is a brilliant piece of evocative and nostalgic writing, an interpretation of the immense impact that developing communication systems have had, and are still having, on the lives of the people in the two counties.

The Gazetteer in the book speaks for itself; written by one who knows the story behind the appearance, it adds the history to Pevsner, and the buildings in their settings come alive in the pocket-history of each settlement that is given. The succinct description of Ham Hill is a typically fine example. One can quibble over some details — on page 57 reference is made to the "Iron Age hillforts of Ham Hill and Castle Neroche" in one paragraph, while the next but one maintains, correctly in the light of latest archaeological findings, that Castle Neroche "is a Norman motte-and-bailey castle". On page 135, under 'Taunton', reference is made to "the great square keep (Now the Castle Hotel garden)" — Members of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society would quarrel with this, even if, in the same section, the Society is justly credited with having saved the castle in 1873.

One can bemoan the omission of some places which justly deserve a mention at least — why no mention of Stogumber, and why do Bicknoller and Broomfield receive such scanty treatment? Why does Huish Champflower with such an evocative name get no mention? But these are minor quibbles about a work which is necessarily selective in its treatment of the two counties, ancient and very modern, which it covers.

Inside its attractive dust-cover the volume is profusely illustrated with well-reproduced photographs, and, happily and justly, the photographers are given their page of credits; other writers please note!

Expectedly this is an erudite book in which the author has painted, concisely, and in well selected words, a delightful and attractive picture. Some of its readers may jealously feel that the picture is too attractive and that "the region's relative immunity from the outward trappings of tourism" is put at risk, but any lover and explorer of the two counties will need to add this work, the latest in a long line of guides to the region, to their library bookshelf.

FRANK HAWTIN

M. McGarvie, *Castle Cary* (Avalon Industries, 1980), 48 pp. illus. £1.50, from the Shoe Museum, Street (by post £2.00).

This attractive little book gives an account of hair making in Castle Cary. If any criticism is to be made of the work it is that the simple title *Castle Cary* might mislead the reader. Although the book opens with a brief historical survey it is concerned mainly with the hair cloth industry. Several mills are studied, notably the Ansford Hair Factory. Mr McGarvie details the career of John Boyd, the firm's founder who came from Scotland to Somerset as a young man. From small beginnings in a tenement in Chapel Yard he expanded into the large factory pictured on the front cover. The book contains a helpful sketch map and is very well illustrated including many colour photographs. Altogether it forms a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Somerset's industrial history.

MARY SIRAUT

J. H. Bettey, *The Landscape of Wessex* (Moonraker Press, 1980), 162 pp., 74 illus., £8.95.

This very attractive book will appeal both to the historian and to the general reader. It provides a comprehensive survey of man's influence on the region and will undoubtedly serve as one of the best introductions to the subject of landscape history in Wessex. The lavish use of examples and illustrations from all parts of the area will make this book invaluable for those who enjoy exploring the landscape. As a guide-book it will inspire the inhabitants of Wessex and lovers of the countryside to a greater awareness of their surroundings.

Dr. Bettey covers an immense amount of ground and inevitably in such a short book many aspects are treated too briefly. The book opens with a discussion of the prehistoric landscape and continues with chapters on fields, villages, towns, the church, the coast, industry and great estates. The longest chapters cover villages and towns and we are given some interesting examples of squatter settlements, deserted villages and planned towns. The illustrations range from the delightful pictures of John Nash's Blaise hamlet and the clothing villages and towns of north-east Somerset and west Wiltshire, to one of the author's own photographs of Tyneham, Dorset, evacuated and used as a firing range by the military authorities during the Second World War.

The photographs are both informative and attractive with some delightful captions. Aerial photographs are especially important in any study of the landscape and there are some fine examples by J. E. Hancock in this volume. One plate in particular shows the continuity of man's activity in the landscape with a remarkable photograph of the Almondsbury interchange below a view of the Saxon Wansdyke. The professional historian, perhaps a stranger to Wessex, might have appreciated a few maps and more detailed information on both printed and manuscript sources.

It is a pity that many general readers might find the book rather expensive as it would undoubtedly appeal to both academic and popular readership. A considerable amount of work and careful observation has gone into this volume and Dr. Bettey is to be congratulated on a notable addition to the short list of authoritative works on the Wessex region.

MARY SIRAUT

Robert Dunning, *Local History for Beginners* (Phillimore, 1980), xiv, 114 pp., 7 maps, 19 plates, £4.95, is a re-issue of *Local Sources for the Young Historian* (Muller, 1973).

The new title is the apt one, since the author poses questions and describes techniques as well as giving directions to sources, and addresses himself to beginners of all ages. The final section takes the form of a case study of the parish of Wilton in Somerset.

D. BROMWICH

M. McGarvie's *Argyll House, Frome: a family and architectural history* (Frome Society for Local Study, 1980, 28 pp., illus.; £1.00 from 21 Wine Street, Frome) is in fact rather more than the title suggests, involving as it does a study of the medieval topography of the church and its surroundings. The site may or may not be traceable as certainly as the author would like to suggest, though the documentation of the Jesser family, who built the present house in Gentle Street c.1770, is clear. Dr. John Harvey has contributed a valuable architectural assessment of a house which stands quite justly with its immediate neighbour as the 'pride of Frome'.

Jane Evans, curator of Woodspring Museum and a member of this Society's Council, has produced in *Worlebury: the story of the Iron-Age hill-fort at Weston-super-Mare* (Woodspring District Council for Woodspring Museum, 1980, 20 pp., illus.; 50p) a model which others would do well to emulate. Plans, diagrams, reconstructions, plates and text are integrated to provide an interpretation of this important site which will appeal to a wide public.

A short history and guide to St. Giles' church, Bradford on Tone, has been written by Mark McDermott. The author has not only made a useful contribution to the improving standard of guides to Somerset churches, but has deposited annotated versions of his work at the Local History Library and at the Somerset Record Office for those who wish to follow his work further.

The following have been received, and will be reviewed in the next volume of the Society's *Proceedings*:

Marion Meek, *The Book of Wells* (Barracuda Books Ltd. 1980)

Domesday Book 8; Somerset, ed. C. and F. Thorne (Phillimore, Chichester 1980)

W. M. Wigfield, *The Monmouth Rebellion* (Moonraker Press 1980)

M. McGarvie, *The Book of Frome* (Barracuda Books Ltd. 1980)

SOME ARTICLES OF SOMERSET INTEREST IN NON-SOMERSET PERIODICALS RECEIVED DURING 1979-80

Alcock, L., 'The Cadbury Castle sequence in the first millennium B.C.', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies*, 28, part 4 (May 1980) pp. 656-718.

Anderson, M. G. and Burt T. P., 'The role of topography in controlling throughflow generation' (at Bicknoller Combe), *Earth Surface Processes*, 3, no. 4 (1978) pp. 331-344.

Blagg, T. F. C., 'The date of the temple at Bath', *Britannia*, 10 (1979) pp. 101-108.

Curtis, L. F. and Walker, A. J., 'Exmoor: a problem of landscape planning and management', *Landscape Design*, 130 (1980) pp. 7-13.

Elton, J., 'Eltonware at Clevedon Court', *National Trust*, 34 (Autumn 1980) p. 10.

Fowler, P. J., 'Archaeology and the M4 and M5 motorways, 1965-78', *Archaeological Journal*, 136 (1979) pp. 12-26.

Heynes, R. F., 'Linked through the centuries: three "Camelot" churches', *Country Life*, 168, no. 4342 (November 6, 1980) pp. 1700-1702.

Kelly, F., 'Apology for an eyesore: threatened houses in Bath', *Country Life*, 168, no. 4342 (November 6, 1980) pp. 1687-1692.

Leech, R. L., 'Religion and burials in (Romano-British) South Somerset and North Dorset', *British Archaeological Reports* 77 (1980) pp. 329-366.

McGarvie, M. and Harvey, J. H., 'The Keeper's Lodge in Hardington Park', *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 24 (1980) pp. 143-152.

Pearson, T., 'The contents of a mid eighteenth-century pit from North Petherton, Somerset', *Post-Medieval Archaeology*, 13 (1979) pp. 183-210.

- Portal, I., 'Notes from an Afghan war: siege of Jelalabad, Afghanistan, 1841-42', *Country Life*, 168, no. 4340 (October 23, 1980) pp. 1492-1496.
- 'The Priory Ditcheat, Somerset', *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 24 (1980) pp. 75-125.
- Wright, M., 'Town with a gift for survival: Bridgwater, Somerset, 1', *Country Life*, 168, no. 4339 (October 16, 1980) pp. 1326-1328.
- Wright, M., 'A town that shows two faces: Bridgwater, Somerset, 2', *Country Life*, 168, no. 4340 (October 23, 1980) pp. 1464-1466.
- Wyndham, K. S. H., 'The royal estate in mid sixteenth-century Somerset', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, 52 (November 1979) pp. 129-137.