

THE BUTTERCROSS BULLETIN



Colour and Spectacle at the Chippenham Folk Festival

Issue No 169



August 2018

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From the Editor

Welcome to the August edition of the Buttercross Bulletin.

I hope you are all enjoying the summer sun. However if you are finding it a little too warm it might be a good time to relax in a nice shady spot with this latest issue of the Bulletin. In this edition we explore the early 1900s through the pages of a diary (page 5) and find out more about a group of Trade Medals on show at Chippenham Museum.

Happy reading!
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Please contact me if you have any suggestions for items of interest relating to Chippenham, past or present, contributions of articles or photos or have any comments that you wish to make.

Deadline for contributions to the October edition is 30th September.

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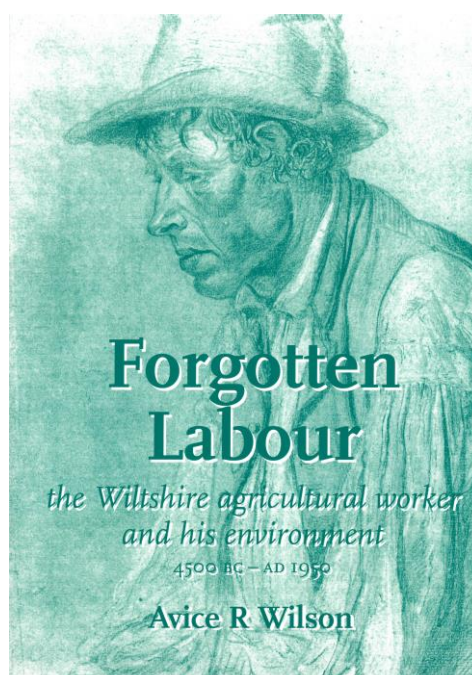
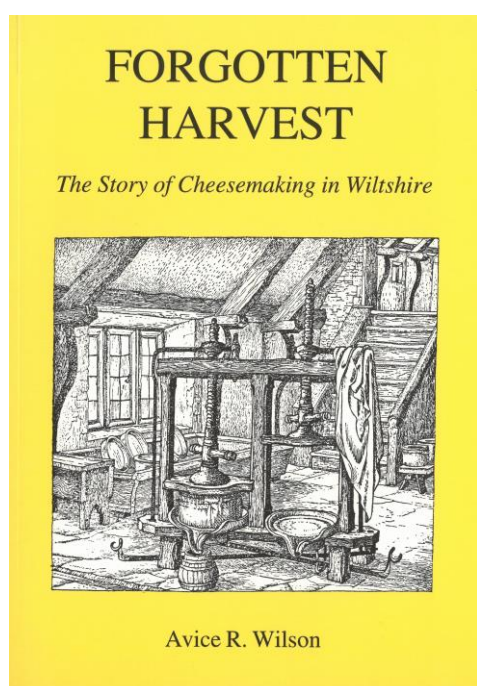
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Membership Matters

It is with sadness that we inform members of the death of Avis Wilson. Members will know Avis as the author of *Forgotten Labourer* and *Forgotten Harvest*.

Avis grew up locally and became involved with the agricultural landscape of Wiltshire initially on farm trips with her grandfather a local vet and later as a labourer on a dairy farm for the Ministry of Agriculture during World War II. Although Avis emigrated to USA she maintained her links with Wiltshire and in later years made a study of the landscape from the perspective of the Labourer, a move away from the traditional view of the farmer or landowner. Her first book described Cocklebury, an area of Chippenham, from its geological beginnings, to its emergence as a dairy farm. She followed this with *Forgotten Harvest*, *The Story of Cheesemaking in Wiltshire* and *Forgotten Labourer*.



Planning Matters

Jennifer Rudd

Proposed development of Council owned land at Sadlers Mead, Chippenham

A public consultation was held at the Council Offices Foyer Wednesday 25th July to present plans for the development of Wiltshire Council owned land at Sadlers Mead car park. This project, which is supported by the Swindon and Wiltshire Local Enterprise Partnership, includes a new office HQ building for Good Energy and a multi-storey car park to re-provide and increase car parking provision.

Details of these proposals will be included in the next bulletin.

The 'Every Day' Story of Bernard Thomas

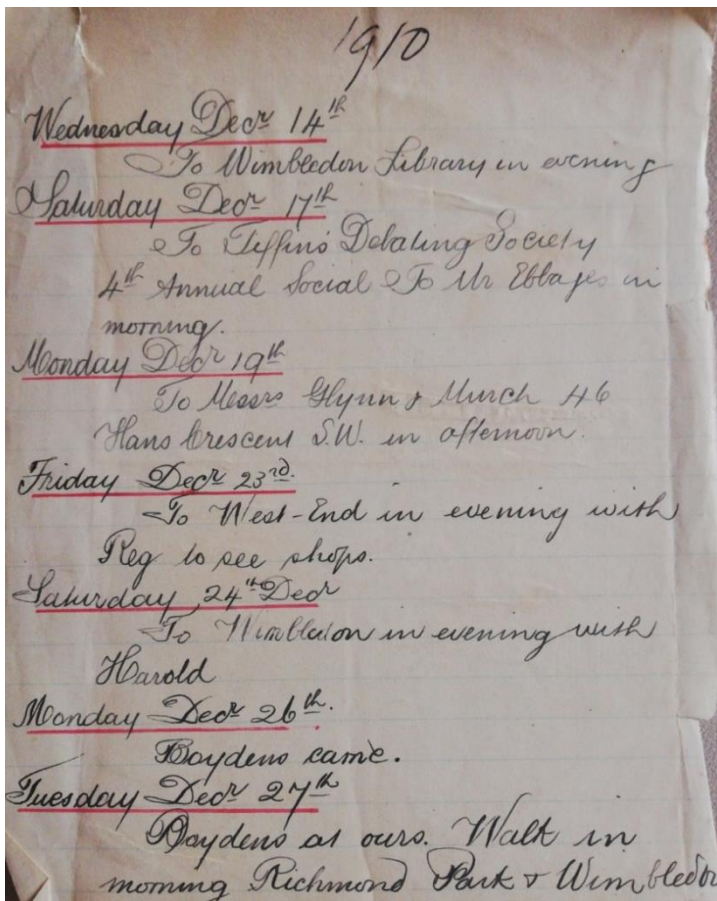
Elaine Davis

Samuel Pepys wrote his in code, Anne Frank named hers 'Kitty' and Francis Kilvert had his censored, probably by his wife! I am talking of course of diaries and Pepys, Kilvert and Anne Frank have all become well known figures through the publication of their personal writings.

A series of discrete entries arranged by date, a diary is a record, reporting on what has happened over the course of a day or a period of time. It may include a person's experiences, thoughts or feelings. It may comment on current events affecting not just the writer but the wider community and the diaries of Pepys, Kilvert and Anne Frank have provided an insight into their lives and the times in which they lived.

A diary is a personal and intimate object and therefore we seldom have the opportunity to share in its contents, yet recently I had the privilege of being able to look through the pages of a diary that was kept for 65 years.

The diary belonged to Bernard Campbell Thomas the father-in-law of Chippenham resident Shirley Thomas. Bernard was born in Kingston, London on the 16th June 1893 and lived in the area until his death in 1973. He began writing his diary when he was 14 in January 1908 and within its pages we learn a little of his thoughts, feelings and hopes through an ever changing world.



Originally hand written, at some point in later life Bernard typed up his diary. It is unclear why he did this but the addition of an introduction to his family and early life may suggest that he thought someone at some point could read its contents.

From these first few introductory pages we learn that Bernard was the youngest of three sons, his siblings being William and Harold. At the age of about 8 he went to a small private school in New Maldon, close to his home. It was kept by a Mrs Taylor assisted by her daughters.

"I was probably backward on account of not commencing school very early and my only recollection of this experience is far from pleasant for I remember being frequently detained and taken into the mistress's private apartments ... on my bad behaviour.

Original hand written page found between the pages of the typed diary

In 1905 Bernard left Mrs Taylor's "with no regrets on either side I imagine" and started at Tiffin's Boys School, still a thriving selective boys' grammar school in Kingston upon Thames, southwest London. Here it would seem that the earlier upsets of his education were left behind and by 1907, in form examinations during the summer term, Bernard proudly reports that he "took first place in French and English".

The diary is both fascinating and frustrating. Bernard's entries are short sometimes only a single line. The first entry very much sets the standard of the majority of the entries which follow.

1908 January Wednesday 16th *Went back to school after Christmas Holidays.*

This initially left me with a feeling of disappointment as entries raise many more questions than are answered, for instance during a holiday in Brighton Bernard writes ...

1908 September Wednesday 2nd *After Breakfast dad and I went down to the sea-front and saw a lot of smoke over the Palace Pier Head. We heard that it was the aquarium on fire, I went up but could see no signs of fire*

The building of the Brighton Aquarium began in 1869. The project required the construction of a new sea-wall and promenade; it was completed in 1872 at a cost of £130,000, equivalent to about 5.5 million today. The Italianate building extended for about 700 feet along the base of the cliff and included a hundred-foot tank holding 110,000 gallons; it was the largest display tank in the world at the time. Among the early attractions was a large octopus, and in 1877 the first sea-lions. In addition to the marine exhibits, by 1880 organ recitals were being given twice daily in the hall, while concerts were performed in the conservatory. In 1883 lectures and exhibitions were introduced to further stimulate public interest, and in 1889 a dramatic licence for the production of plays was obtained.

Although by the time Bernard and his family holidayed in Brighton the aquarium had gone through a period of decline in fortune, it had regained some of its popularity and it is possible that they saw many of exhibits and attended the concerts. But no reports mention any fire in the aquarium at any point in its history. However Bernard's entry continues and may shed light on the events of the day.

In the afternoon we saw some French fireman being received at the Aquarium. Harold spoke to a little Frenchmen in French but found he could speak English!



One of Carr's photographs documenting the visit of the French Fire Brigade. I wonder if the "Little Frenchman" is among the group.

On September 2 1908, Edward Leonard Carr, a Brighton photographer recorded the visit of officers of the French Fire Brigade to Brighton.

Perhaps the fire was started deliberately to provide a show of English Firefighting skills?

Bernard continues to provide evocative snippets of events in his entries ...

1908 October Saturday 3rd *Reg, mother and Miss Page and I went to the Franco- British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush by tram and met Harold there. He had dinner in the Court of Honour enjoyed it exceedingly and admired it much ...*

The Franco-British Exhibition was held on a 140-acre site in West London and visited by around nine million people. The Central Line was specially extended for the exhibition, and a new station created on the Hammersmith line. Bernard mentions two further visits but sadly never gives any details.



1908 December Sunday 20th *Gas explosion in front room at 8.30 am. Much damage, walls badly cracked, ceiling and bay window. Furniture burnt or scorched. Mr Staniland from Cleveland Road came in and with help of passing milkman soon got fire out. It made an awful noise and Mrs Castle heard it at their shop in the High Street, Mr Gale in Avenue Road said it shook his house while Mr Prentice heard it in Mount Pleasant. Miss Skinner thought her mother had fallen downstairs, some of the window glass was found in the gardens of Grafton Road Houses. The Phoenix Company paid Father £25 for damage for furniture.*

Although Bernard doesn't elaborate any further on the explosion, its effects would appear to have been felt for many years.

1912 November Saturday 19th *Wrote to Flossie It was past 12 O' clock when I finished writing my letter by candle –light, the gas being turned off at bedtime since the disastrous explosion at Christmas 1908*

Despite the lack of detail in many of the entries the dairy does unwittingly tell us much about Bernard. Despite starting his education late, learning was very important to him. Throughout the diary he lists the books he has read. A very extensive and impressive list including most of Dickens's novels and Shakespeare's plays, Jane Austin, The Brontes, George Elliot, Mrs Gaskell to name just a few. We also see that Bernard was interested in the political issues of the time and was very active in the school debating society becoming secretary in October 1909 (although resigning early the following year?). The following are some of the entries which mention the debates he attended. It is very interesting and also very telling that in only one entry does Bernard indicate his position on the issue being debated!

1908 January Tuesday 25th *Harold and I to school Debating Society Social at the school. Harold was Secretary of the Society for the session 1907-8*

1908 November

10th Debate at school 'Daylight saving Bill'

14th Debate school on 'Women's Suffrage'

1909 February

9th Debate at school on 'home rule'

16th To debate at Congregational Guild on 'that the house of Lords be abolished'

25th Debate at school on 'Conscription' I opposed the motion.

1909 October Friday 15th *To general meeting of school debating society. I was elected secretary*

1910 April Tuesday 12th *Closing general meeting of the session of the debating society. I resigned secretary ship.*

1910 March 15th *Attended debate 'That England's greatest Sons must be sought among her men of peace and not her men of war'*

Bernard's faith is prominent in the pages of his diary. His father trained as a Baptist Minister and although he left the "professional ministry" to return to a career as a surveyor, Bernard tells us his father continued to preach in the local Baptist chapel. Bernard himself regularly attended Chapel and mentions in his entries of having heard many prominent minister of the day including Rev. V. J. Charlesworth, a Congregational minister and the first Head Master at Stockwell Orphanage south west London. The orphanage was founded in 1867 by Charles Spurgeon a charismatic preacher and leading member of a denomination known as the strict Baptists.



Line drawing by Bernard from the front of the diary of his family home in New Malden

Family was very important in Bernard's life and his entries show us how close the family were with many mentions of "Mother", "Father" and his brothers, particularly Harold. But it is from February 1912 when the person who would influence and direct the rest of his life is first mentioned.

1912 February

Thursday 8th *To lecture on Congo with Flossie, Queenie and Hilda Boyd*

Wednesday 28th *Flossie's birthday. Met her and Queenie in evening*

Thursday 29th *To bible class social with Flossie who sang 'Bye and Bye'*

Florence (Flossie) Boyd goes on to dominate the entries in Bernard's diary and for anyone who reads them it is very clear of their affections for one another even before the entry of November 1914

Monday 23rd *At Flossie's in evening. For the first time we declared our love for each other.*

However by this time Bernard and Flossie's world was already changing. In the midst of entries at the beginning of August 1914 was one significant entry which, as was Bernard's style was treated with simplicity.

Sunday 2nd *Flossie to tea*

Monday 3rd *Bank Holiday. Played Croquet in Morning. Out Old Maldon Fields with Flossie in afternoon.*

Tuesday 4th *War with Germany declared*

Sunday 9th *Called Surrey Villa in afternoon Flossie to supper.*

It is amazing what you can tell out about someone not from what they write but what they don't. In the first few years of the First World War Bernard makes little mention of it. That is not to say that it wasn't something he was not thinking about.

In May 1915 several entries suggest his feelings on the present situation

Sunday 2nd *Saw Flossie in Morning, She to tea and supper. I to Friends Meeting at Kingston in evening*

Thursday 13th *To fellowship of Reconciliation Meeting. Went to Surrey Villa. Stanley Boyd home for hospital (He had frostbite in the trenches)*

For most of the diary up until this point Bernard had obviously attended the Baptist chapel. But the entry of the 2nd refers to a Friends Meeting. When speaking to Shirley about her Father-in-laws Diary she told me that he was a Quaker and it would seem that it was about this time that he began attended meetings.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation (FoR) is an international movement committed to active nonviolence. It began as a response to the horrors of war in Europe and was conceived by Henry Hodgkin an English Quaker. On the eve of the First World War, Henry Hodgkin and the former chaplain to the German Kaiser, a Lutheran called Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze parted at Cologne Station with the words, "We are one in Christ and can never be at war". Henry Hodgkin, followed up this commitment by organising a conference in Cambridge. At the conference a set of articles were established which the FoR still follow and the basis of the FoR's beliefs are "as Christians, we are forbidden to wage war, and that our loyalty to our country, to humanity, to the Church Universal, and to Jesus Christ our Lord and Master, calls us instead to a life-service for the enthronement of Love in personal, commercial and national life."

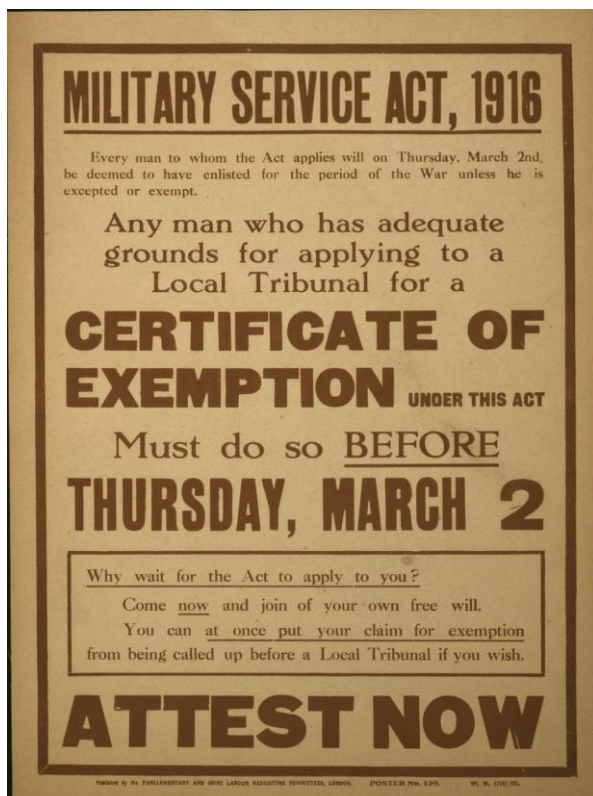
Such beliefs would have put Bernard very much at odds with the general nationalistic feelings of duty and patriotism.

Despite the war Bernard tried to maintain an equilibrium he continued to attend meetings of the FoR but carried on as normal. In September 1915 Bernard began evening classes to study to become a surveyor.

Wednesday 22nd December spoke to Mr Boyd about Flossie and I being engaged which he approved

The following day he bought her an engagement ring.

However despite their best efforts the war was getting ever closer.



1916 January Thursday 27th To Wimbledon Technical Institute to War Worker's Class, splints etc for wounded

1916 January Monday 31st Air raid. To class at Wimbledon. Saw Flossie at Surrey Villa

On 27 January 1916 Herbert Asquith's government passed the 1916 Military Service Act and introduced conscription to the British Isles which came into force on 2 March.

1916 February Thursday 17th To No-Conscription Fellowship Meeting at Kingston

1916 February Monday 21st Filled in my form of application for exemption from Military Service

1916 February Tuesday 29th Attended Military Service Tribunal at Sutton to report to N.C.F (No Conscription Fellowship)

In March Bernard was given exemption from military service conditional on his being accepted into the Friends Ambulance Service. In June he began first aid training and by the end of November he was posted with the Friends Ambulance Service to Dunkirk. Bernard continued to keep his diary during his time in France, the entries remain light and he avoids detail on what he witnessed. However the entries he made during his time in France remain an amazing account of his experience. More investigation and another article perhaps?

Bernard returned from France to his beloved Flossie and Bernard's diary entry for **1919 July Saturday 12th** reads



Married to my darling Flossie at the Friends Meeting House in Kingston at 12 o'clock. I left home with Harold at 11.00 to Kingston ... Flossie's voice was still very faint when we took our vows as Husband and wife. May God help me to keep my promise to be a loving and faithful husband to her.

Bernard and Flossie went on to have three children.

Marion, Beryl and Geoffrey. Bernard continued to write his diary with his last entry being Sunday 31st December 1972. He died in March the following year.

This is very much a small snapshot of Bernard's life one that I feel very privileged to have been able to share in such a personal way. There is so much more that could be said but time and space does not allow...for the moment at least!

My grateful thanks go to Mrs Shirley Thomas for allowing me access to the diary and for the scones, the tea and her wonderful family.

Rewriting the History of Chippenham

John Chandler

This year's annual Civic Society lecture was given by John Chandler, who is consultant editor for the Victoria County History in Wiltshire. The VCH is engaged in writing a comprehensive history of Chippenham and some of its neighbouring parishes for a forthcoming volume in its series of 'big red books', and John described the progress of the work. He began by using as an example the evidence that had been found about Back Avon Bridge in documents, maps, newspapers, and illustrations, and how for the VCH this was condensed into just a few sentences, each footnoted to the source where information could be found.

John then said a little about the origins of the VCH, its progress in Wiltshire (18 volumes so far, all published since 1953) and gave some thoughts about its importance as a reliable source of reference for local history, whether that is distilled into tourist literature, school projects, academic studies or tracing ancestors. Although concerned with the minutiae of historical dates and events, VCH researchers also have to be aware of the bigger questions, and John used as an example the significance of the railway to the development of the St Paul's area of Chippenham. What had been there before Brunel, and how had the building of the line, railway station and associated industries and infrastructure modified the townscape to become what is there today? All of which fed into to the bigger question of whether Victorian Chippenham was becoming a railway town after the fashion of Swindon.

Studying the landscape and townscape of Chippenham is only one approach the VCH editors use, and John went on to describe the area that will be covered in the new volume, not only the large ancient parish of Chippenham itself, but also Bremhill (where a separate research project is being set up), the Kingtons, Hardenhuish, Langley Burrell and Christian Malford. Some work has already been written up in draft and is available to read on the MyChippenham website. Several researchers are now beginning work on various aspects of Chippenham's history, including its local government, economy and the outlying hamlets. The work involves examining a daunting range of documentary sources, many at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, but others in national collections in London, or scattered in repositories elsewhere.

John finished by emphasising that, although the kind of history that emerged from a VCH account might seem dominated by facts and dates and statistics, like all good local history it is really about the people behind the names and events. To illustrate this he used one of the memorials erected on the wall a few metres away from where he was speaking, and told the story of Mary Brookes, daughter of a clergyman from Bishop's Cannings, who married a Chippenham leather worker and died in childbirth in 1666. From the memorial and a variety of other sources her life story could be pieced together and brought to life. The new work by the VCH will help others to do just that.



Trade Medals

When the Great Exhibition closed in London's Hyde Park on 11 October 1851, it was acknowledged as a resounding success. From its opening on 1 May over six million people passed through the turnstiles and instead of the loss that was predicted, the Exhibition made a profit of around £186,000.

Although not a completely new idea (national fairs were held throughout the 18th century combining trade shows with carnival-like public entertainment) the Great Exhibition began a new era of world expositions and its critical and financial success ensured their popularity. In the period between 1880 and World War I more than 40 international expositions were held in many varied locations.

Generally linked to the Industrial Revolution, these Expos allowed countries to showcase their culture and power and display their architectural and technological prowess. They unveiled inventions such as the telephone, the typewriter and the elevator, as well as the latest architectural technologies in the form of the Eiffel Tower and the Statue of Liberty. The Expos attracted exhibitors from around the world, promoting their products and competing to be presented with a prestigious medal which recognised them above their competitors. One such company who exhibited at many expos in the late 1800s was Saxby and Farmer.



The company was established by John Saxby in 1856 making railway signalling equipment. In 1860 he went into partnership with John Farmer forming Saxby and Farmer Ltd, with their works at Kilburn, London. In 1903 Saxby and Farmer merged with Evans, O'Donnell and Co. As their businesses were consolidated the Evans O'Donnell workshops in Chippenham were expanded work was moved from Kilburn and Chippenham become the main site of production.

Recently a set of trade medals many won by Saxby and Farmer, donated to Chippenham Museum by Chippenham Properties Ltd, have gone on display at the museum.



The oldest medal in the collection is a bronze medal from the 1876 Philadelphia International Exhibition.

In 1874, the President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, had declared "America should not fall behind in its advance on the path opened by the great European powers. It is to show the whole world what progress could be achieved in a few years by a nation if every citizen works diligently for freedom, prosperity and honour." This call was backed by the Congress that decided to host a World's Fair in Philadelphia in 1876.

For the first time, the exhibits were not to be presented in one single central building, but shown in five exhibition halls according to thematic groups: the Main Hall, the Fine Arts Pavilion, the Machinery Hall, the Horticultural Palace and the Agricultural Hall. To these, were added almost 200 pavilions for the US states, foreign nations and private companies. The USA established itself as one of the leading industrial powers by displaying impressive exhibits and using over one third of the main building, and over 80 per cent of the Engine Hall. The Philadelphia Exposition was also notable for its wide use of railway transport. Many technical novelties, which were to become widely used in following decades, were shown to the public for the first time, including Alexander Graham Bell's telephone, Thomas Edison's telegraph, Remington's typewriter and Heinz tomato Ketchup.



Other medals in the collection won by Saxby and Farmer include gold from the Belgium Exhibition and Congress of Health and Rescue held in Brussels in 1876 and silver from the London, Crystal Palace International Exhibition in 1882

In 1896 Saxby and Farmer exhibited and won a silver medal at the All-Russia Industrial and Art Exhibition in Nijni (Nizhny) Novgorod.



The medal features the bust of Emperor Nicholas II who allotted the money to run the largest pre-revolution exhibition in the Russian Empire. The exhibition complex, with its 19 separate divisions, was located on the western bank of the River Oka. The main pavilion consisted of the central building from an earlier exhibition in the Moscow in 1882. This had been dismantled piece by piece and transferred to Nizhny Novgorod by boat.

During the four months that the exhibition was open, it received around one million visitors. Among the guests were Tsar Nicholas and his wife, Russian ministers, scientists and ambassadors.

During the 1920s Saxby and Farmer were involved with further mergers creating the most prominent company in the industry, Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company. The later transfer of their brake works from Kings Cross, London to Chippenham, meant that the town became the head office and main area of production for the company. It came to be one of the largest railways signalling, braking and control systems suppliers in the world.

The most recent medal in the collection (currently not on display) comes from the British Empire Exhibition London in 1924 and was awarded to Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company.

The British Empire Exhibition was opened on St George's Day, 23 April 1924, by King Edward V and Queen Mary at the Empire Stadium. However the idea for an exhibition of industry across the Empire was under consideration from early on in the twentieth century but it was abandoned when the Russo-Japanese war broke out in 1904. In 1913 it was

reconsidered but the outbreak of the First World War meant that the exhibition was delayed for a second time. In 1919 the proposition was discussed at a lunch at the Empire Club which was attended by Prime Ministers and High Commissioners from across the Empire they agreed on a proposed date of 1921. After successfully passing through both Houses of Parliament, the Government became joint sponsor, ending up funding around 50% of the £2,200,000 raised to stage the exhibition. 1923 was proposed as the new opening date, yet this was later postponed to 1924.

The location for the exhibition was Wembley Park as it was regarded as one of the most easily accessible areas of London, both from the suburbs and from the rest of the country, with two mainline stations and a new station inside the exhibition grounds. A vast infrastructure project was also proposed, leading to the widening of approach roads from central London to the exhibition.

The exhibition was open for six months in 1924 and reopened in 1925 and showcased produce and manufactured goods, arts and crafts as well as historical artefacts from each of the Dominions, the Indian Empire as well as Britain's African and Caribbean Colonies. The exhibition was also accompanied by a cultural programme and a series of conferences. Britain focused on its textiles, chemicals and engineering and was keen to emphasise its central role in ensuring progress for the whole of the Empire. This was an area in which the work of Westinghouse fitted very well as an expanding international company.

The exhibition covered an area of more than 216 acres and in the two years it was open attracted over twenty million visitors. However when it closed in October 1925, it had made a loss of £ 1.5 Million.



The medals won by Saxby and Farmer can be seen on display in the Museum.

News from the Museum

Melissa Barnett

The Museums Georgian Season began in style on Saturday 14 July with a day of family fun. The Mannered Mob, costumed interpreters specialising in the portrayal of civilian life between the years 1730 and 1760 were on hand to demonstrate what life was like for the people of Chippenham in the Georgian period



The Museums Georgian Session accompanies the latest exhibition.

Welcome to Little Bath: Gossip and Scandal in Georgian Chippenham.

The exhibition, which explores the highs and lows of Georgian Chippenham, was opened on Wednesday 18 July by Antiques Roadshow expert Lisa Lloyd and runs until the 29th September.

Upcoming events in the Georgian Session include:

Building Georgian Chippenham

Thursday 2nd August – 7pm, £4, Neeld Hall

An informative talk by Mike Stone on the architecture of 18th century Chippenham

Organised by Chippenham Civic Society

Chippenham Affray

Wednesday 15th August – 2pm, £4

Join our walking tour of Georgian Chippenham, following the route of the infamous 1822 Chippenham Affray

Provincial English Music of the 18th century

Saturday 15th September – 12.30pm, £10, Town Hall

Lunchtime performance by the Avon Ensemble, featuring music by 18th century Chippenham composer, J.M. Coombes

Children's workshops will be held at the museum every Tuesday and Thursday during the School summer holidays

World War 1 Tapestry Project

Chippenham Town Council's Commemorative Tapestry Project is looking for individuals or groups who would like to create a textile art piece to accompany the exhibition being held at the Museum from the 11th of November. The exhibition, which shines a light on the soldiers and people of Chippenham during the Great War, features textile art from the town's primary and secondary schools and community groups. The large scale tapestry art piece created by local artist Fi Redmond, as a commemoration of the centenary of the armistice, will also be displayed and explores how the town both supported and commemorated those who fought in the Great War. If you would like to be part of the exhibition please contact the museum on 01249 705020 or via email heritage@chippenham.gov.uk.



Examples of some of the panels produced so far for the tapestry by local artist Fi Redmond

Explore Chippenham's Past with Heritage Open Days September 8 – 15

Celebrate Chippenham's places and stories both past and present with a host of free events during Heritage Open Days from Saturday 8th to Saturday 15th September. The programme, which has been organised by Chippenham Museum in association with the Civic Society, includes the opportunity to step inside some of Chippenham's most intriguing and celebrated buildings. The event begins with the Wilts & Berks Canal Trust at Pewsham Locks on Saturday 8 September and culminates in the town centre on Saturday 15th September with several buildings opening their doors to explore.



New additions to the programme for events on Saturday

15th include the opportunity to climb the stairs of St Andrew's Church's Bell Tower, a trail exploring the shops of Chippenham's past and an exhibition in the Yelde Hall celebrating the contribution women connected to Chippenham both past and present have made to the town.

Heritage Open Days is England's largest festival of history and culture, bringing together over 2,500 organisations, 5,000 events and 40,000 volunteers. Every year sites across the country throw open their doors to celebrate their heritage, community and history.

All events are free to enjoy, with booking recommended for a number of the walks and tours. To book call 01249 705020, email heritage@chippenham.gov.uk or visit Chippenham Museum.

Open Day at Pewsham Locks Saturday 8

An opportunity to discover Pewsham Locks, one of Chippenham's historic gems, and meet the Wilts & Berks Canal Trust volunteers involved in the restoration of this once prosperous canal which connected Chippenham with Bristol and London. Part of the Heritage Open Days programme



A summer of delights & delectations...

The **GEORGIAN SEASON**

at
Chippenham
Museum

Saturday 14th July to
29th September
2018

EXHIBITIONS • FAMILY EVENTS • MUSIC
ART • WALKS • TALKS

