



HARPENDEN & DISTRICT LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER 141
AUGUST 2020



Front cover illustration: 'signs of the times'

Harpenden High Street, June 2020.

THE FUTURE IS THE PAST

If you like the past
Then don't be aghast.
Go to our website
For all to be right.

Your own Local History
Will not be a mystery.
So get straight on line
And you will be fine.

Come to a meeting
And our "comfy" seating.
Hear all the fine talks
With your ears on stalks.

See many a display
With nothing to pay.
Come for the knowledge
And postpone that hedge.

And thanks to Casey
We'll have more spacey
For the old archive
To be more alive.

A new culture centre
A new adventure.
A museum once more
And history galore!

(anon)

NEWSLETTER 141
AUGUST 2020

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DEADLINE

**Please note that the deadline for publication in Newsletter 142 is
30 October 2020**

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District Local History Society unless noted otherwise.*

SOCIETY ACTIVITIES FOR 2020 AND 2021

Due to ongoing COVID-19 restrictions the Society has had to cancel its meetings and exhibitions for the remainder of 2020.

It is intended that the missed talks will be rebooked for meetings in 2021 and any changes will be announced on the Society's website and in future Newsletters.

CHANGE IN STATUS OF THE CHARITY

Members will be aware that it was resolved at the March 2019 AGM to convert the Society's charitable status from an unincorporated charity to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation (CIO) and to transfer all the assets and liabilities of the old charity to the CIO by 31 December 2019. The new charity (1183526) was registered by the Charity Commission on 22 May 2019. It was further resolved at the AGM to dissolve the 'old' charity (277169) once the asset/liability transfer had been actioned and dissolution has now been formalised with the Charity Commission.

For the information of members, the following documents are attached:

- Unconfirmed minutes of the 46th Annual General Meeting held on 26 March 2019.
- Treasurer's Final Report regarding the 'old' charity for 2019, dated July 2020.
- Accounts of the 'old' Charity at 31 December 2019.

The Trustees' Annual Report and Accounts for the new CIO for the year to 31 December 2019 are available on the Society's website and have been filed at the Charity Commission.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2020: QUESTIONNAIRE

The AGM due to have been held on 28 April 2020 has had to be rescheduled due to COVID-19, if possible before 22 November, in accordance with Charity Commission regulation. As the Charity Commission are allowing leeway in the timing of AGM dates in these challenging times the Society will need to decide how, when and where to hold the meeting.

To enable us to come to a decision would you please complete and return the attached questionnaire as soon as possible, preferably by email.

WHAT'S HAPPENING ABOUT THE MUSEUM?

An update from David Keen, our Curator

You probably know that we had negotiated the use of a space within the new Cultural Hub for Harpenden Museum. Les Casey's generous bequest enabled us to offer to lease the whole of one of the function rooms for 25 years and we are now close to signing an agreement with St Albans District Council.

The Cultural Hub, to be known as The Eric Morecombe Centre, was the former sports hall, the main part of which is to be a theatre, replacing the existing Public Hall. At ground floor level there is a room which used to be a crèche and this is the space to

be converted into a museum, with archive storage and a research room at one end.

The plan was for the gym to close and move the exercise equipment to two temporary venues; our museum space and the Southdown Room where we hold our meetings. When the new Leisure Centre, combining the gym and the swimming pool was ready, the temporary venues would close and work would have started on converting the crèche/gym room to our museum. The Eric Morecambe Centre was to have opened in January 2021 and our museum after this, once we had fitted it out. That was the plan!



Work in progress at the Cultural Hub Alan Bunting

However:

1. The roof of the former sports hall was found to be too weak to meet the requirements of the theatre. This put back the opening date to May 2021.
2. The Council's project manager left.
3. Coronavirus has delayed everything.

Work on the Leisure Centre and the Eric Morecambe Centre continues. The exercise equipment has moved out of the gym, but it is doubtful whether the temporary venues will open. We have not been given a date for work to start on the museum room.

We hoped to make use of the breathing space to complete indexing both the artefact and document/photographic collections, but our archive store in Park Hall has been closed to us and we have not been able to access the artefacts stored at Sandridge Gate Business Centre. It is important that this work is completed before we move the artefacts again. We have lists of accessioned items, but too often the items are missing their accession number; this needs to be remedied so that we know what we have in the collection and where it is stored. As lockdown restrictions are lifted, we look forward to getting on with the job. As you may have seen from the Society's website, it was possible to extract some of the archives which were hastily transported to Rosemary and Gavin Ross's house before the Park Hall doors were locked.



Archive contents at the Ross's house
Rosemary Ross

We also want to order roller racking for archive storage and display cabinets for the museum, but this can't be done until we have access to the room. It is essential to get a feel for the space before we install expensive display cases and, in any case we have nowhere to store cabinets at the moment!

There are things which *can* be done. We would like to have a video loop timeline, about seven minutes long, to introduce museum visitors to Harpenden's history. We should be able to find the text and images ourselves, but if anyone has a contact who could arrange these into an educational and entertaining video format, please contact us.

Looking ahead, in a positive frame of mind, our museum will only be open when we can staff it with volunteers, so we shall need an army of those. Knowledge of Harpenden's history or familiarity with museum objects will be less important than being a friendly face to welcome visitors. If you enjoy meeting and talking to people, have a think about offering us your services in this way.

NEW MEMBERS

The Society welcomes the following new members who have joined since the last Newsletter was published:

Mrs L Banks Mrs Y Farley Mr & Mrs J Robinson
Mr & Mrs S Sheffield

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Hitchin Historical Society Newsletter 55 July 2020

British Association for Local History
E-Newsletter, 2nd edition, July 2020

SAHAAS Newsletter 217 August 2020
*(St Albans & Hertfordshire Architectural & Archaeological Society
– alias the 'Arch & Arch')*

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY

The Society is pleased to announce that Chris Brimblecombe has succeeded Alan Bunting as Membership Secretary.

We thank Alan for his many years in the role and for his continuing roles as the Society's Publicity Officer and as the Harpenden Society Representative.

TOWN COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE

The Society welcomes Cllr Roger Butterworth as one of the two Town Council Representatives in succession to Cllr Nicola Linacre, who has stepped down after many years as a Representative. The Society thanks Nicola for her support and assistance to the Society over many years.

THE TWO BREWERIES OF HARPENDEN

Part 1 – The Southern Brewery, c1806 - 1893

During the nineteenth century two commercial breweries operated in Harpenden from adjacent premises on the east side of the High Street. In modern times they have been christened the ‘southern brewery’ and the ‘northern brewery’ as a convenient way of distinguishing them. Both breweries were often referred to by the owner’s name and sometimes by the name of the dwelling house on the property; the ‘White House’ for the southern brewery and ‘Peacock House’, (later ‘Brewery House’) for the northern brewery.

The two breweries were separately owned until 1893 when the northern brewery was purchased by Martha Mardall, owner of the southern brewery.

This is the first in a three-part study of the two breweries:

1. The Southern Brewery, 1806 - 1893
2. The Northern Brewery, 1837 - 1893
3. The Harpenden Brewery, 1893 - 1919

Until the early 18th century beer was brewed in the house or farm for consumption by the occupants, employees and guests in much of the country. Some householders were licenced to sell beer to the public, usually to provide an income when the householder was unable to earn a living from his or her usual occupation due to disability.

In more populous areas, especially in London, commercial brewing started well before the 18th century. The wealth generated by the Witterwonge family's brewery in London enabled them to purchase the Manor of Rothamsted in 1623. Their brewery, built c1590 in Grantham Lane, London¹ produced annual profits of about £1,000, a substantial sum in those days. An inventory of Rothamsted Manor House in 1623 shows that, in common with other large houses, there was a *brewehouse* on the premises.

Advances in brewing technology driven by growing demand led to the development of large commercial breweries, or 'common breweries' as they were known. Brewing on a large scale became possible in the larger towns and cities; in 1796 Whitbread's Chiswell Street brewery in London produced 200,000 barrels of 36 gallons capacity (7.2 million gallons or over 57 million pints).

THE 'SOUTHERN' BREWERY, 1806 -1893

John Lines sets up a brewery

The first known common brewery was opened in Harpenden c1806 by John Lines and his wife Jane. No contemporary record of the opening has been traced but newspaper advertisements for an auction of the brewery in 1836 state that it was 'established 30 years'.

Little information has been traced concerning John Lines. He was a member of the extended family of that name who had been resident in the Harpenden area since the 1660's. From a family website it appears that he was the eldest son of John and Mary Lines of Harpenden and was born in 1779. He married Jane

(maiden name unknown) in 1811. How he financed the brewery at the age of 27 is unknown; his will shows that he was the sole owner on his untimely death in 1816. In late June of that year newspapers around the country carried the story that he had died after falling into the brewery's boiling mash tub;

'The following melancholy accident happened a few days since; As Mr John Lines, a respectable brewer, of Harpenden, Herts, was attending the brewery, and giving instructions to his men, he imprudently leaned against a temporary rail over the mash tub, when it gave way, and precipitated him into the boiling liquid; he survived, in excruciating pain, only three hours'

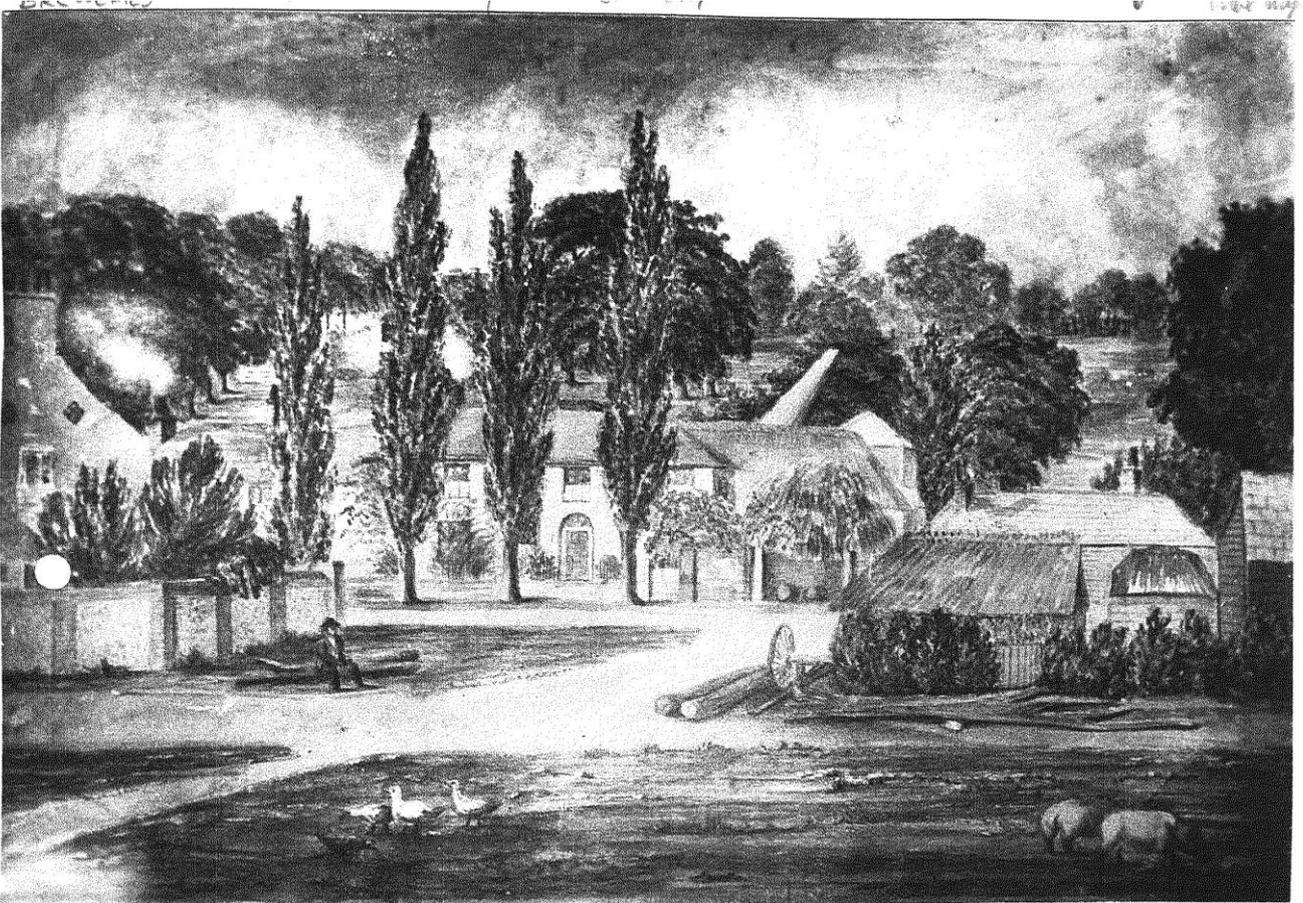
The accident can be dated to 20 June 1816, as that is the date of John Lines' will. (*Canterbury, Probate 11/1582*) The will, evidently hastily written at his deathbed, is very short and left all his property to his wife Jane. The probate copy indicates that he was able to sign it before dying. The will was not formally proved (no executor was named) but Jane was granted administration on 19 July 1816.

It transpired that the accident was not as gruesome as reported. *The National Register* of 15 July 1816 published a correction:

'The unfortunate death of Mr Lines of Harpenden, Herts was not, as stated in a former paper, owing to any boiling liquid, but from the fatal internal injuries he received in falling into an empty vessel'

Jane Curtis / Kingston

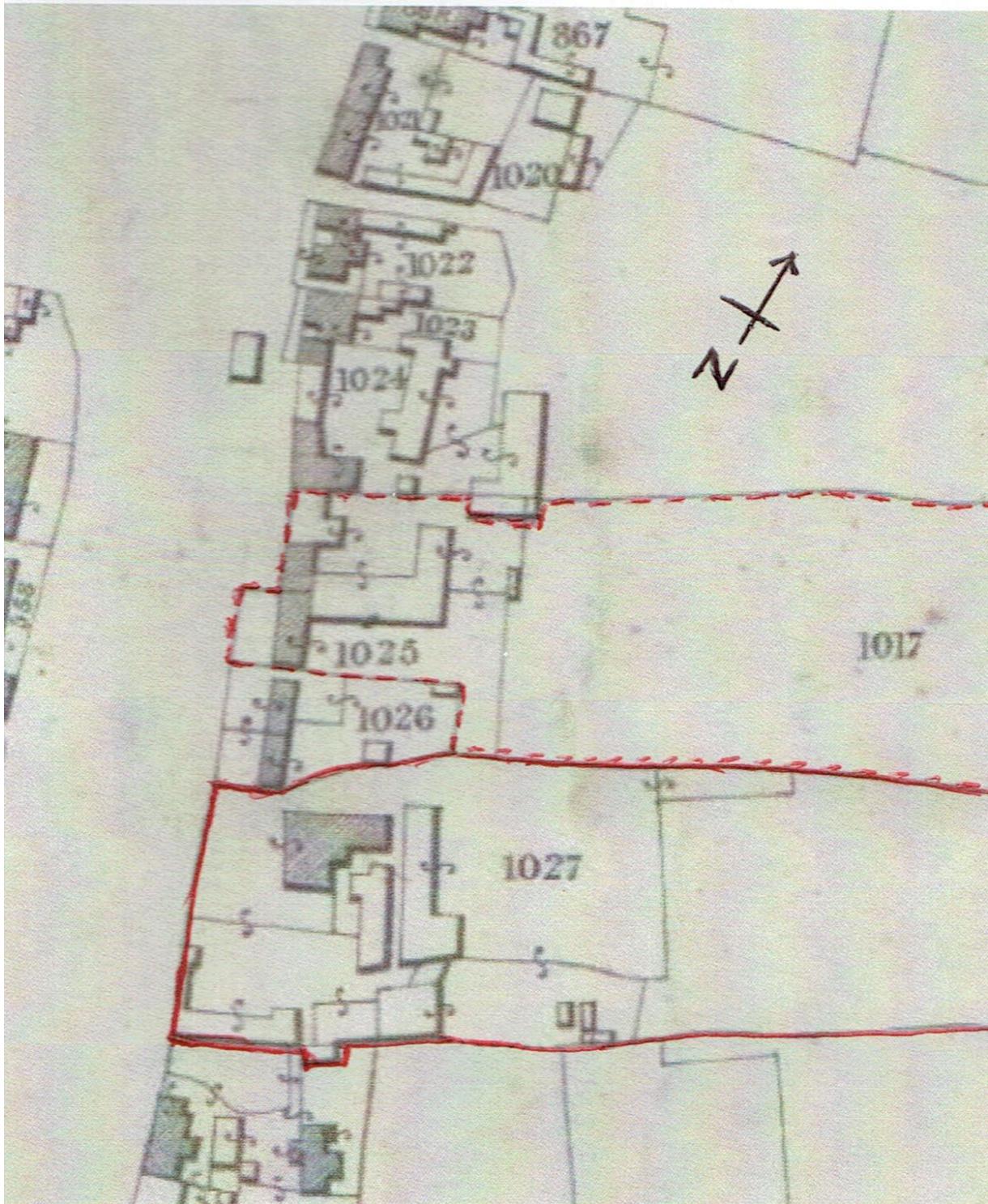
Jane continued to run the brewery for the next 20 years. In 1821 she married Francis House Kingston, Surgeon, of Harpenden. There is no evidence that Kingston, one of an extended family



View of the White House from the bottom of Amenbury Lane (unknown artist) c1860 LHS 593



The White House during demolition prior to the building of the Methodist Church, 1928. Note the arched front doorway, unchanged from the mid-19th century. © HALS (Hertfordshire Archives & Local Studies)



The 'southern' brewery and grounds (1027, outlined in red) from the Harpenden Tithe Award map, 1842. The adjacent 'northern' brewery is outlined in red dots. The White House and Peacock House are shaded, indicating residential buildings. Note the cottages (1026) owned by John Bennett Lawes.



The two breweries in the late 19th century, both owned by Mrs Mardall and mapped as one. The White House has a U-shaped driveway from the High Street and Brewery House (built on the site of Peacock House) is the adjacent building to the north. Note the substantial increase in the footprints of the brewery premises since 1842. The site of Lawes' cottages is now owned by Mrs Mardall and the cottages have been demolished.

Ordnance Survey, 1897

resident in both Harpenden and St Albans, had any involvement in the business. The name Kingston has caused some confusion to researchers as William Kingston of Harpenden, a Veterinary Surgeon, set up the second or 'northern' brewery in Harpenden in late 1836 or early 1837. Francis and William were almost certainly related but the exact relationship is not known and there was no brewing connection between them.

Jane put the brewery up for auction in 1836 and continued to live in Harpenden until her death at Island Cottage in 1866. She was 85 when she died so was about 2 years younger than her first husband and several years older than Francis House Kingston, who died in 1868, aged 80.

The advertisements for the auction note that the brewery had been established for 30 years and that Mrs Lines had run it for 20 years. Production in the years before the sale averaged 2,000 barrels a year. The auction was to be held on 10 November 1836 at the Woolpack Inn, St Albans.

The property, described as the 'Harpenden Brewery' comprised a genteel residence, two adjoining enclosures of pastureland and an estate of several public houses and beershops as well as the brewery itself;

'the home premises are most complete and convenient, and comprise an excellent Brew-House, with tun room, working and cooling rooms, and every other necessary appendage. Attached thereto and under the same roof is a superior MALTING with a cistern that will wet 16 quarters. There are malt and barley lofts, spacious vat stores, good stables, chaise house, and counting-house, affording every convenience for carrying on the business to the greatest advantage and to a considerable extent'

It is possible that Jane put the brewery up for sale because William Kingston's new brewery was being set up at the time.

Any fears about competition did not deter the next owner, as will be seen.

The new ('northern') brewery was put up for auction in December 1837 following the death of William Kingston. The brewery was described in the auction notice as having been set up 'about a year earlier'.

James Curtis

The outcome of the 1836 auction is not known; neither the amount of the winning bid nor the name of the successful bidder have been found. The results of auction sales were very rarely recorded in the press at this date.

The first reference found for the next owner, James Curtis, is in February 1838. Curtis and his wife were Quakers; a certificate issued on 22 February 1838 by the Friends Meeting House in Kingston, Surrey, records the move of James and Catherine Curtis to Harpenden. The certificate is in the Bedford and Luton archives as they joined the Luton Meeting.

The 1841 Census lists James Curtis, Brewer and Maltster, aged 30 and his wife Catherine, also 30, at the brewery. The 1842 Tithe Awards for Harpenden record the premises (no. 1025) as a 'brewery house' owned and occupied by James Curtis. The 1851 Census further tells us that James was born in Alton, Hampshire and Catherine in St Albans.

There is physical evidence that Curtis made alterations to the premises as a brick inscribed 'JC 1840' still exists in the cellar.

A 'boring' Interlude

In 1838 James Curtis converted an old wooden fermenting tub holed by woodworm into a cistern by lining it with thin lead. Within a few years it began to leak again as the worms bored holes in the lead. Thicker lead was used but the worms eventually penetrated the new lining and in 1850 Curtis replaced it with an iron cistern. Dr Gilbert of the Rothamsted Laboratory had the worm identified at the British Museum as the larvae of *anobium striatum* (a member of the family of wood-boring beetles) and part of the cistern was exhibited and its history described at a meeting of the Linnaean Society in November 1851².

These holes probably resulted from the slow leaching of soluble lead due to a chemical reaction caused by moisture with a low carbon dioxide content lying between the lead sheet and the wood. This is known to produce small holes in lead sheeting. As lead is highly toxic, woodworm can be ruled out as the culprit. *Ed.*

James Curtis died on 15 February 1852, 'much respected by all who knew him' according to one published obituary. The Society of Friends' *Annual Monitor* noted that he died in 1852 aged 41 years, 2 months and 15 days³.

George Healey

The brewery was acquired by George Healey, whose family had recently established a brewery in Watford. There is no record of the brewery being put up for auction so we have no details of its brewing capacity, equipment or estate of 'tied' public houses in 1852.

It is most likely that Healey bought the brewery from the widowed Catherine soon after James died. Healey was living in

Harpenden by July 1853; he is named as a member of the Harpenden team that played a cricket match at Hatfield Park on 15 July 1853 against a team representing South Herts⁴. The Harpenden team lost by an innings and 38 runs, Healey scoring a ‘duck’ in both innings.

The 1861 Census refers to the premises as the ‘village brewery’ and lists George Healey, aged 42 (born in Deptford), his wife Elizabeth, aged 35 (born in Redbourn) with their family, servants and a governess.

From May 1858 to April 1859 Healey placed a regular advertisement for ‘family ales’ and pale ales in the Luton Times & Advertiser. Perhaps he saw a market in the farms and larger houses that no longer brewed their own beer; the beers were supplied in 9 gallon and 18 gallon casks for cash on delivery at prices averaging a shilling a gallon. This contrasts with Public Houses, who received their beer in 36 gallon barrels. Many contemporary brewers produced ‘family ales’ but the only definition found equates them to pale ale!

In 1860 Healey contracted to supply the St Albans Workhouse⁵ with ‘X’ ale at 30 shillings a barrel. The number of X’s usually indicated alcoholic strength but the type of beer is unknown in this case. Assuming a 36 gallon barrel, the cost equates to about 10d a gallon.

Elizabeth Healey

George Healey died aged 43 ‘after a few day’s illness’ on 22 December 1861. The Harpenden Rate Book for 1867⁶ records

Elizabeth Healey as the ratepayer and the rateable value of the brewery as £119-14-0.

In 1863 Elizabeth employed Henry William Marriott as a brewer at a salary of £150 a year and occupation of the brewer's house on the premises (not the White House). Marriott was declared bankrupt in 1869 after running up unpaid tradesmen's bills and spending time (and money) in pursuit of his hobby of game shooting. By 1871 Elizabeth had leased the brewery to Benjamin Bennett, a Dunstable brewer. Perhaps the experience with Marriott convinced her to have the brewery operated by an experienced and successful brewer.

The Tied Estate

As noted above, John Lines had acquired several unnamed Public Houses and Beerhouses as a 'tied' estate which created a consistent demand for beer from the brewery.

The later owners added to the estate; a flyer in the Society's archives for the auction of the 'Marquis of Granby' public house in 1842 bears the manuscript note '£605 Curtis'.

In 1893 the brewery had 18 such premises;

Harpenden: Railway Hotel, Marquis of Granby, Three Horseshoes

St Albans: Verulam Arms, Adelaide

Hitchin: Greyhound, White Horse

Luton: Three Horseshoes, Hare and Hounds

Redbourn: Waggon and Horses

Abbots Langley: Rose and Crown

Hemel Hempstead: Bell Gate

Park Street:	Lamb
Borehamwood:	Wellington
Houghton Regis:	Swan
Dunstable:	Britannia
London Colney:	Bull and Butcher
Sandridge:	White Horse

Beer and malt production at the ‘southern’ brewery

Only two totals for annual beer production were found in researching this article; in 1836, as noted above, annual production was about 2,000 barrels (of 36 gallons each = 72,000 gallons) and in 1897 5,000 barrels⁷ were produced (180,000 gallons).

The available Ordnance Survey large scale maps show that the brewery buildings were enlarged over time and a four-storey brewhouse tower was erected.

The brewery actually carried on two operations, malting and brewing. In 1836 the brewery could malt 16 quarters of barley at a time.

By 1859 Healey had increased the malting capacity of the brewery to 25 quarters. This figure comes from his newspaper advertisement for a malt-man and a boy to work the maltings⁸. Malting, the process by which barley is converted into malt extract by controlled germination, is a key part of the beer brewing process. 448lb of malting barley was known as a ‘quarter’ and the amount that could be processed over a 4-day

period was expressed in 'quarters'. In 1859 Healey was processing 11,200lb (25 x 448lb or 5 tons) in each batch. As a quarter of barley could produce up to 100lb of malt extract, up to 2,500 lb of malt extract was available to the brewery.

In 1897 the brewery had a 16-quarter maltings and a 12-quarter steam plant for brewing⁷. This is the only production figure found in quarters for the 'southern' brewery and is imprecise in that the total annual beer volume depended upon the number of times that beer was brewed in the year and each type of beer differed in the quantity produced from a given quantity of malt. The actual production in barrels is noted in this article.

Two breweries, one owner

Elizabeth continued to reside in the White House until her death in 1892. The 1871 Census return shows her living in the White House, but the Harpenden Rate Books⁶ for 1871 and 1873 show that Benjamin Bennett was liable for the rates on the brewery. Elizabeth is recorded in the 1881 Census as 'retired brewer' and in 1891 as 'living on her own means'. Her own means were substantial; in 1882 she paid £3,170 at the auction of the 'Pym & Packe' estate for land adjacent to Stakers Lane (Station Road) opposite the railway station.

Elizabeth died at the White House on 4 February 1892 aged 66 after a long illness and was buried in the family vault in St Nicholas churchyard. The brewery was subsequently sold at auction on 26 October 1893;

'...old established and compact brewery of 12 quarter plant with steam boiler and pumps, artesian well upwards of 200 feet in depth, granaries, malting kiln, stables, office, brewer's house and every extension underground, beer

vaults, together with a capital residence pleasantly situated in its own grounds facing the High Street with a paddock and premises, the whole embracing an area of 4^{1/2} acres occupying an important position in the centre of the picturesque village of Harpenden...’

Benjamin Bennett’s tenancy was due to expire on 1 December 1893 which was probably the reason for the delay in putting the brewery up for sale until the autumn of that year.

Martha Mardall

The brewery was bought by Mrs Martha Mardall of Harpenden, whose winning bid of £16,000 outbid the London brewer Truman, Hanbury & Co by £500. Newspaper reports⁹ of the auction state that the successful bidder was a ‘Mr Mardall’ but no Mardall (Mr or Mrs) is noted amongst the attendees at the auction. It seems that the bidder acting for Mrs Mardall was mistaken for ‘Mr Mardall’!

The contents of the White House had been removed prior to the sale of the brewery and were sold at auction in January 1894 at the George Hotel, Harpenden by Mr S J Rumball, auctioneer of St Albans.

Martha Mardall was the owner of the ‘northern’ or Peacock Brewery and had been running it since the death of her husband James Mardall in 1881. The histories of the ‘northern’ brewery to 1893 and of the combined breweries to their closure in 1919 will be covered in Parts 2 and 3.

Some of the sources for this article are given below – most have been omitted due to limited space. Please contact the Editor for further details of sources.

1. Grantham Lane ran alongside the Walbrook stream between Upper Thames Street and the Thames. The modern ground level has been raised by several feet and the site is now occupied by the disused Walbrook Wharf.
2. Linnaean Society, proceedings 1851, p 153
3. The Annual Monitor, or obituary of the members of the Society of Friends for the year 1852, p103
4. Bell's Life in London, 24 July 1853, P6
5. Herts Mercury and Reformer, 17 March 1860
6. LHS archives: LL1, LL2
7. Stamford Mercury, 10 December 1897, p3. Auction sale of 1897; to be covered in part 3.
8. Hertford Mercury & Reporter, 24 December 1859, p2
9. eg. Luton Reporter, 4 November 1893, p5.

TWO WELLS IN HARPENDEN

A copious and dependable supply of pure water is essential for commercial brewing. In 1887 Rothamsted agricultural chemist Robert Warington published 'A Contribution to the Study of Well Waters'¹

Many wells in the Harpenden area were tested by Warington to satisfy local concerns about water quality. The wells were all dug into the underlying chalk as the water table was then about 60 feet down in the vicinity of the High Street. Water from these wells came from the region to the north-west and not from local

drainage. The report notes that old wells in Harpenden had their shafts ‘steined’ (lined) with flints laid in hard mortar, which prevented soakage into the well from local drainage. This was unusual as wells were generally steined without mortar.

Well ‘E’ of this study is of particular interest, being the deep well at the ‘southern’ brewery (see the 1893 auction notice on page 22 above). It was originally 58 feet deep and had been extended to a depth of 214 feet by boring. It provided the brewery with a constant and copious supply of uncontaminated water.

This deepening may have been carried out by John Lines but the technology to dig a deep well shaft and then extend it by boring (drilling) and lining the bore hole with metal tubing was available by the end of the previous century².

Another well Warington tested was Well ‘B’

‘a very old well surrounded by cottages; its mouth is only two or three yards from the urinal of a small public house yet its water usually reaches the full standard of purity, and has not unfrequently been employed at the laboratory as especially suitable for the preparation of water free from ammonia’.

The public house is not identified in the report.

1. A Contribution to the Study of Well Waters, Robert Warington. Harrison & Sons, London, 1877. Scanned versions may be found via Google Advanced Book Search.
2. Royal Society of London, Transactions, 1797. P325. Letter from Benjamin Vuillamy to Sir Joseph Banks describing a well dug at Norland House in 1794. The well was dug to 236 feet and steined in the normal manner, then a further 24 feet was bored and lined with copper tubing once the water table was reached.

LOCAL HISTORY QUIZ

The interest in the quiz was very disappointing but those who attempted it seem to have enjoyed the challenge. The quiz and the answers are downloadable from the Society's website if you want to try it.

http://harpenden-history.org.uk/page/quiz_about_harpendens_history

If you don't have a computer/printer but would like to see how many questions you can answer, why not ask a friend to let you have a paper copy.

The winners were a group of friends (not Society members) – Keith & Janet Barton, Jane Fransella and John Dynes with full marks of 30. Second was Debbie Carroll, very close with 29^{1/2} marks. It seems that all were very adept at searching the website. The winners were offered the choice of a year's subscription to the Society or a private St Albans City Guides history tour of Harpenden. They chose the latter so the year's subscription goes to Debbie, which she happily accepted.

Our thanks to Diana Brimblecombe and Tony Berk, members of both our Society and the St Albans City Guides, for setting and marking the quiz.

Diana Parrott

