



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

1914, 1915, 1916, 1917.



"HOPE ON."

"HOPE EVER."

HEREFORD:
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TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1914, 1915, 1916 & 1917.

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 Rashdall, Rev. Canon, The Close, Hereford.
 Richings, Rev. L. W., Whitney-on-Wye Rectory, Hereford.
 Riley, J., Putley Court, Ledbury.
 Robinson, S., Lynhales, Kington.
 Robinson, W. W., King Street, Hereford.
 Ronalds, B. G., Woonton, Herefordshire.
 Scobie, Col. M. J. G., C.B., Armadale, Hereford.
 Sinclair, Dr. G. R., The Close, Hereford.
 Small, A. P., St. Mary Street, Ross.
 Southall, H., The Graig, Ross.
 Stanhope, Hon. and Ven. B. L. S., The Grange, Much Wenlock, Salop.
 Steed, Dr. J., Staunton-on-Wye., Hereford.
 Stephens, J. W., Westbourne, Kington.
 Stoker, Rev. C. H., Brinsop Vicarage, Hereford.
 Stooke, J. E. H., Palace Yard, Hereford.
 Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. F. S., Wellington Heath, Ledbury.
 Stuart, Capt. R. Kilbee, Winbold Lodge, East Woodhay, Newbury.
 Symonds, Dr. G. H. H., Drybridge House, Hereford.
 Symonds, J. R., Bridge Street, Hereford.
 Symonds-Taylor, Lt.-Col., Beechwood, Hereford.
 Taylor, B. P. Jackson, Broad Street, Hereford.
 Taylor, S. R., 9, Broad Street, Leominster.
 Thomas, Lt.-Col. Evan, Over Ross, Ross.
 Trafford, G. R., Hill Court, Ross.
 Treherne, Rev. C. A., All Saints' Vicarage, Hereford.
 Trumper, Rev. Walwyn, Clifford Vicarage, Hay.
 Turner, A. P., Fayre Oakes, Hereford.
 Wadworth, H. A., Breinton Court, Hereford.
 Wait, Rev. W. O., Titley Vicarage, Herefordshire.
 Wale, J. H., Silia, Presteigne.
 Warner, Rev. R. Hyett, Almeley, Eardisley, Hereford.
 Watkins, A., Vineyard Croft, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, Staunton-on-Arrow, Pembridge, Herefordshire.
 Weare, E., 18, Montpellier Terrace, Cheltenham.
 Weyman, A. W., Broad Street, Ludlow.
 Williams, Col. R. D. Garnons, Wenderwen, Hay.
 Williams, T. E., Brobury House, Letton, Hereford.
 Williams, A. L., Manor House, Almeley, Eardisley, Hereford.

XVII.

Williamson, Rev. Preb. H. T., Bullinghope, Hereford.
 Wilmot, Rev. R. H., Bishopstone, Hereford.
 Wilson, W. M., Ingestre House, Hereford.
 Winnington-Ingram, The Ven. Archdeacon, Bridstow, Ross.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1914.

Bacon, A. D., Hill House, Bodenham.
 Chapman, A., Broad Street, Hereford.
 Hopkins, Rev. G. A., Lydbrook, Ross.
 Kane, Lt.-Col., Belgate, Shobdon.
 Klugh, The Ven. Archdeacon, Kenchester Rectory, Hereford.
 Lane, Dr. J. O., Berrington House, Hereford.
 Langston, H., Marston, Pembridge, Herefordshire, R.S.O.
 Marshall, T., Luntley Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire.
 Payne, C. H., Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Pelly, Rev. R. S., The Vicarage, Kington.
 Southwick, Thomas, Lansdown, Cusop, Hay.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1915.

Taylor, Vaughan, Glen Alva, Leominster.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1916.

Astley, Hubert, D., Brinsop Court, Hereford.
 Bannister, Rev. Canon, The Close, Hereford.
 Battersby, Robert, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Best, W. M., Buckingham Place, Brecon.
 Blake, W. C., 2, Acacia Villas, Over Ross Road, Ross.
 Corbett, Major W. F., Glandofan, Rhoshill, Pembrokeshire.
 Dennison, J. E., 25, Castle Street, Hereford.
 Franklin, C., Pen-Hafod, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Marshall, Rev. W., Sarnesfield Rectory, Herefordshire.
 Inglis, J., Whitfield, Herefordshire.
 Miller, Quintin, King Street, Hereford.
 Phillips, G. H., St. James's Road, Hereford.
 Sledmere, E., St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 Vaughan, J. C. M., Hughenden, Ingestre Street, Hereford.
 Wood, A. S., White House, Vowchurch.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1917.

Barber, Rev. W. D., Thrupton Rectory, Hereford.
 Beattie, Rev. E. H., Weobley Vicarage, Herefordshire.
 Boddington, F., The Manor House, Burghill, Hereford.

THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.

The Hon. Treasurer's Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought from last year	..	9	1 10
" Entrance Fees received	..	7	0 0
" Subscriptions for 1917	..	68	0 0
" Arrears of Subscriptions	..	14	5 0
" Sale of Transactions	..	18	16 0

Audited and found correct,

JOHN LAMBE,

February 13th, 1918.

£117 3 10

XXIV.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Paid Subscription to Archaeological Society, 1915-6, 1916-7	..	2	0 0
" " Report of Earth Works, 1915, 1916	1	2	6
" " Wilson, Wreath for the late Mr. Thomas Hutchinson	..	0	15 0
" " British Rainfall for 1915	..	0	10 5
" " Hereford Times, Reporting Sutton Meeting	..	0	4 6
" " Hire of Motor for President attending funeral of the late Mr. Thos. Hutchinson	..	13	2 9
" " Jakenman & Carvet, Printing, &c.	..	0	2 0
" " Bankers' Cheque Book	..	0	10 5
" " British Rainfall for 1916	..	1	6 6
" " H. Weaver, for Renovating "Scobie" bust, fixing bracket, and taking down book case	..	10	0 0
" " Assistant Secretary, Salary for 1917	..	0	10 0
" " Subscription to British Mycological Society for 1917	..	3	17 5
" " Assistant Secretary, Petty Cash Disbursements	..	36	3 6

By BALANCE as per Bank Pass Book .. 79 7 4
 " LESS: Cheque outstanding .. 0 10 0

" Bank Balance net .. 78 17 4
 " Cash in hands of Assistant Secretary on Petty Cash Account. .. 0 17 0
 " Ditto ditto Subscriptions .. 1 5 0

£117 3 10

M. J. G. SCOBIE, C.B., Hon. Treasurer.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

CROSS, HOM GREEN, ROSS (see page 253).

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1914.

—
SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

—
APRIL 30TH, 1914.
—

The Spring Annual Meeting of the members of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club Room at the Free Library, Hereford, on April 30th, 1914, the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, (President), in the chair.

Mr. Hutchinson presented the financial account, which was approved.

The following fixtures were made for the Summer excursions :
Tuesday, May 26th.—Colwall, for the Herefordshire Beacon, return along the Ridge *via* Eastnor to Ledbury.
Thursday, June 25th.—Stanner, Huntington, and Kington.
Thursday, July 30th (Ladies' Day).—The Brecon Beacons.
Tuesday, August 25th.—Wapley and Aymestrey.

Following the agenda, Mr. Jack announced that the report on the discoveries at Kenchester was nearing completion. There was a great deal of work in it, and he ventured to repeat what he had said before, that when the Members had it before them they could not fail to be interested in it, especially in view of the excellent photographs Mr. Watkins had prepared for its illustration. He had been able to secure the services of a friend, Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, M.A., an expert on Roman coins and pottery, to read over the proofs and make any corrections necessary.

Mr. C. H. Payne (Hereford), was then elected a Member, and the names of the following candidates for membership were put before the meeting: Rev. T. H. E. Bailey, Peterstow Rectory; Rev. G. A. Hopkins, Lydbrook, Ross; Mr. G. S. Shaw, Kentchurch Court; Colonel Kane, Belgate, Shobdon; the Rev. R. S. Pelly, Kington; and Mr. A. Chapman, Hereford.

Mr. G. Marshall introduced the subject of the issue of the "Proceedings" of the society, in regard to which considerable discussion ensued as to cost and period of publication. It was now

seven years since a volume was issued, he said, and the one that was now coming out they had been hearing of for the past two or three years. He thought it strange that they did not have their "Proceedings" issued annually; and he also thought they were paying a great deal too much for the printing of them. The last issue for 1902-04 cost £186 18s., which, if it was merely for printing, was excessive. The question might be gone into, and he therefore proposed:

"That a small committee be appointed to inquire into the cost of printing the "Proceedings" of the Club, and to report whether it would not be possible to issue a volume of 'Proceedings' annually with the funds available for the purpose."

It was eventually resolved that the Editorial Committee (the Rev. Hyett Warner, Mr. Mines, and Mr. L. Richardson), together with the President, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. Jack, and Mr. G. Marshall, form the committee of inquiry, the resolution in regard to which was carried.

Mr. A. B. Farn sent the following observations made at Ganarew in 1913:—

March 24th, heard first Chiff-chaff Warbler; 25th, informed that first Sand Martins had been seen. April 14th, Missel Thrush has young in the garden; 16th, first Swallow seen; 18th, first House Martin seen; 20th, Cuckoo heard, hibernated Comma Butterfly seen; 23rd, Blackcap Warbler seen; 24th, Willow Warbler singing. May 2nd, Orange-tip Butterfly seen; 3rd, first Swifts seen; 4th, several record large Long-tailed Field Mice have been taken in the garden up to 8½ in. in length before skinning, to-day one was caught measuring 9½ in. before skinning, the variety Wintoni having chestnut coloured V on chest; 5th, Corncrake heard; 11th, Night-jar heard; 12th, Hawfinch, male, in garden; 13th, Orange-tip, Green-veined White, and Small Cabbage Butterflies; 14th, Wood White Butterfly and hibernated Peacock Butterflies; 16th, when walking with Col. Bell a female Golden Oriole came into a hedge quite close, and seen through a field glass, the male's warning cry also heard; Holly-blue Butterflies seen; another Long-tailed Field Mouse caught, length 9½ in. before skinning; 17th, Speckled Wood and Greenhair streak Butterflies seen; Turtle Dove heard; 19th, Lesser White-throat's nest with 5 eggs seen, also nests of Common Whitethroat and Chaffinch; 20th, again saw female Oriole at same place, Green Woodpecker breeding; 22nd, Chiff-chaffs (2 nests) and Yellow Bunting's nest seen; 23rd, first Pearl-bordered Fritillary seen, also Dingy and Grizzled Skippers; 27th, Common Sandpipers eggs seen by Col. Bell on the banks of the Monnow river; 28th, Wall Butterfly seen; 31st, small Heath Butterfly seen. June 4th, Queen Wasps still about; 5th, first Spotted Flycatcher in garden; 12th, small

Pearl-bordered Fritillary seen; another Queen Wasp; 21st, Speckled Wood Butterflies, second brood seen; 28th, second brood of Green-veined White out; July 1st, Meadow Brown and Small Meadow Brown out; 4th, many High Brown and Silver Washed Fritillaries out, also Ringlet Butterflies; 11th, Small Skipper Butterflies out; 15th, Grayling Butterflies out; 31st, one Marbled White Butterfly taken. August 9th, watched a Weasel in a Mouse hole, when it saw me it quickly turned in this small space and appeared at another similar hole; 21st, Whimbrels going over, calling; 24th, young Cuckoo in garden; 30th, Curlews going over, calling. September 15th, many Swallows passing; 20th, many Gulls feeding in a field opposite, too far off to identify, counted 70 through field glasses; 28th, one Clouded Yellow Butterfly seen. November 26th, a small flock of Waders flying over (? Knots).

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Before making his bow to you on the termination of his year of office, you have laid upon your President the duty of making a few remarks upon the past, the present, and the future of the Woolhope Club. He is also invited to make any suggestions that may occur to him as likely to promote the welfare of the Club or to further the objects for which it exists. This, as you will perceive, is a sufficiently comprehensive direction, for the interests of the Club range over almost the whole field of human activities, with the happy exception of politics, an omission for which we cannot be too grateful. Such a very wide choice of subjects has, however, one drawback, since your President has to stand up and make his selection, not from two bundles, but from practically a universe of hay, and he can only beg of you, as you listen, to exercise the eminently Woolhopian virtues of patience and charity.

As regards the past, our Society is poorer by the loss of two Members—Mr. Truman Cook and Mr. Walter Pilley. I had not the advantage of being personally acquainted with either of these gentlemen—rusticity has its drawbacks as well as its charms—but I hope to become acquainted with the noble memorial of himself that Mr. Walter Pilley has left in his legacy to the Hereford Free Library, which will be of such value to all who are interested in the history of the County. It is not everyone who deserves the famous epitaph, "Si monumentum quaeris, circumspice!" but I think future generations of Herefordians will be inclined to appropriate it for the late Mr. Walter Pilley.

To glance, briefly, at the past season. It has been principally remarkable, I think, for two things: first, the wonderful weather with which we were favoured on all our excursions, and, secondly,

the extraordinarily interesting results of the Club's excavations at Kenchester. Indeed, the year 1913 is likely to be memorable in the history of our Society for the additions that have been made to our knowledge of Herefordshire in Romano-British times, additions which have been principally due to the zeal and energy of Mr. Jack and Mr. Herbert Jones, and which will be made familiar to posterity by the really wonderful photographs taken by Mr. Alfred Watkins. On the subject of these excavations I do not propose to enlarge, for the sad but simple reason that my knowledge of Roman antiquities—never very extensive—is, like the iron tools that were unearthed at Kenchester, so extremely rusty as to be not always recognisable as knowledge at all. Happily, the whole matter is being exhaustively dealt with in a volume that every Woolhopian will be proud to see on his shelves.

I must, however, express the regret we all feel that further researches have been rendered impossible, and that the work has had to come to a conclusion owing to—

“That eternal want of pence
That vexes public men.”

There is very little doubt, I suppose, that an immense number of objects of interest, not only at Kenchester but all over our County, await the spade of the explorer; but excavations are notoriously expensive. Most of the members of our Club, if I may use a somewhat hackneyed phrase, are “comparatively poor men,” and the general public inclines to Horace's opinion—

“Nullus argento color est avaris
Abdito terris.”

The various Field Meetings of the year were well attended, and led us through a variety of beautiful scenery to a number of places of great interest. They have been so fully and excellently described in the press that they hardly call for any particular remarks from me, unless it be to express the gratitude that all the Members of the Club must feel for the kindly and hospitable way in which they have been received everywhere, and the readiness with which objects and places of interest have been made available for their inspection. Another thing, too, that cannot be passed by is the debt that we all owe to our indefatigable Hon. Secretary, whose knowledge of the County is only equalled by his genial courtesy and powers of organisation.

One meeting, unfortunately, I was unable to attend—the Ladies' Day. It was, I am told, as is usual, extremely successful, and the loss was mine.

Several interesting papers were read to us at the various meetings, but here I should like to venture a suggestion, and that is, that the Club would highly appreciate a few more contributions to its literature. I am sure that we have many learned Members who, if they would only shake the trees of their experience, could provide much rare and refreshing fruit, to serve as a dessert to those banquets with which we conclude our excursions. It is a pity that more of the special knowledge of individual Members is not added to the common stock of the Club.

From these reminiscences of the past, I turn to the present, and the future. I believe, both numerically and financially, the Club is in a flourishing position, our membership being about 220, and if we are precluded, by the necessary expense, from any further extensive work underground, we have not nearly exhausted those subjects which do not require either the purse of Cresus or the spade of Mr. Jack. Two, in particular, occur to me. We have, at present, a volume on the “Flora of Herefordshire,” which is singularly complete and satisfactory. Being interested, in an unscientific way, in botany myself, I am constantly annoyed at finding how I have been forestalled by other workers in the same field when I make any particularly choice discovery. No doubt, as time goes on, “The Flora of Herefordshire” will require to be amplified, but it could hardly be much improved. There is, however, a distinct opening for an account of the vertebrate fauna of the county that should be put together in an equally careful and systematic way. As such a work would entail a considerable amount of time in its preparation, I think the Club might very well begin to get up the scaffolding for it. It would be necessary, I suppose, first of all to divide the County into sections, and secure, if possible, reports from some accurate observer in each, and then the various reports could be put into shape by some competent editor.

In the case of birds, we have already Dr. Bull's book, but our knowledge has grown a good deal since that was published, and, perhaps, the taste for poetical quotations has somewhat diminished. There is also a most useful little hand-book, compiled by our Hon. Secretary, which should be, and perhaps is, familiar to all Members of the Club who care for birds. Still, I think there is room for a more pretentious work, for many points of interest remain on which further information is desirable. As an instance, there is the curious distribution of the cirl bunting in the county. It is fairly abundant, to my knowledge, in the neighbourhood of Hoarwithy, but very scarce in the Kington district, and, as far as my observations go, does not occur at all in the Monnow Valley. I have seen it stated somewhere that the cirl feeds its young almost entirely on grasshoppers, and, if this be so, the apparently capricious distribution

of the bird may be connected with the plentifulness, or otherwise, of grass-hoppers in any particular district. Again, the tree sparrow probably occurs throughout the County, but is nowhere very abundant. As it does not confine itself to trees, and is very similar in its habits to its more familiar relation, some investigation is needed to discover why the species does not increase in numbers. It is not at all a shy bird, a pair feed with my poultry every morning, and there must be some reason to explain why, when house sparrows multiply at such a pace, tree sparrows remain comparatively few and far between. A notable difference between the two species is that while the cock house sparrow is a far more conspicuously marked bird than the hen, in the tree sparrow the two sexes are alike. Is it possible that this gives the former species some advantage in the struggle for existence? Then, for some years past, the landrail has, in great measure, deserted our county. This is usually ascribed to the use of mowing machines for cutting the hay, but, I think, the explanation is a doubtful one; after all, the scythe must have been as deadly to nests and eggs as the knives of the grasscutter, and the disappearance of the landrail did not synchronise with the introduction of the machine. The curlew, on the other hand, is undoubtedly extending its range, as a breeding species in Herefordshire. I have heard this attributed to the fact that many Radnorshire farmers are now coming down from the hills and taking up land in the county, and where there are Welshmen there are curlews, but the explanation is, perhaps, rather popular than scientific. Altogether, as far as birds are concerned, there is no lack of material waiting to be collected and arranged.

In the case of the mammals, it would be more difficult, I suspect, to get together any considerable amount of trustworthy information, for rats and mice, and such small deer have the very best reasons for not courting observation. Here is, however, a field of investigation that would possibly prove extremely fruitful if the matter were taken up seriously by some of our members who combine leisure with enthusiasm. Far too much has formerly been taken for granted, merely because it appears in standard works on animals. To take an instance, an elaborate plan of the mole's fortress is reproduced again and again in popular works of natural history. I should not like to be too positive, but I have grave doubts whether such a thing ever existed anywhere except in the brain of the ingenious Frenchman who first invented it. The word "invention," you will remember, is used in the Prayer Book Kalendar as synonymous with discovery, so I do not absolutely commit myself in the case of the mole's fortress by saying that it was invented by M. Le Court. Perhaps some of the excavators of Kenchester, now that their occupation is gone, would deign to use their spades in elucidating this point. Again, the lesser shrew (*sorex pygmaeus*) has not,

so far as I know, been recorded for Herefordshire, though it is almost sure to occur, and the bats have been almost entirely neglected. In the case of birds as well as mammals any curious local names and beliefs ought to be preserved. The dormouse, for instance, is very generally known as "the seven-sleeper," an unexpected survival of the mediæval legend of "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus." The legend itself is, apparently, quite forgotten, for I recollect trying to find out from an old gentleman why he gave the dormouse such a curious name. The only explanation he could offer was that there were seven animals that slept all the winter. He knew the dormouse was one of them, but he had unfortunately forgotten the other six!

To produce such a book as a complete vertebrate fauna of Herefordshire must, as I said, entail much time and research to be at all satisfactory, but to have some such object in view would, I think, encourage systematic observation amongst our Members, and what is, perhaps, equally important, the collection and arrangement of such facts as have been already observed. Memories are treacherous, and there is great danger of records being lost or mislaid unless they are stored up together with some such definite object in view. At any rate, I commend the idea to the sympathetic consideration of my fellow Members.

I have trespassed upon your patience a good deal, so I will only briefly indicate one other quarter in which a good deal of interesting matter will be found to exist. Almost every parish possesses churchwardens' accounts, more or less elaborate, that deal with the 18th, and earlier years of the 19th centuries. I think I am right in saying that these old accounts books have not, as yet, had much attention paid to them, and I am sure I am right in saying that they throw many curious sidelights on the local history of the period, and the manners and customs of the forefathers, rude or otherwise, of our various hamlets. The old-time vestry meeting dealt with a number of subjects that are happily now withdrawn from ecclesiastical purview, and the sittings must sometimes have been of considerable length. This, perhaps, accounts for the fact that one of the most regular items in the accounts of my own parish of Staunton-on-Arrow is discreetly entered as "customary drink." Payments for the destruction of vermin occur, though not with any great frequency, in these books that I have examined. Both at Staunton and Pembridge the hedge-hog was black listed, probably because, in popular belief, he sucked the cows, and a price of 2d. was put upon his head. I regret to have to add that my own parish had a further tariff of 1s. for a fox. One very curious point about the Staunton accounts is the frequency with which they refer to the travelling of seamen through the parish with a pass which, I

suppose, rendered it incumbent upon the overseer to relieve them. On one occasion as many as 24 in company were thus relieved, and sometimes their wives are mentioned as being with them. I do not know what the explanation of this is, but I incline to the opinion that the 18th century way of paying off a ship was to turn the sailors out at a port, furnish them with a pass, and leave them to beg their own way home at the expense of all the parishes they passed through. I hope this will not be seized upon as a precedent by any politicians who are anxious to reduce the naval estimates.

I will not further enter into detail, but I think I have said enough to suggest that old churchwardens' accounts might provide many interesting papers for our Field Days first and for our Transactions afterwards.

And now, it only remains for me to bring these rather discursive remarks to a close, adding my thanks for the honour you did me in electing me as your President last year, and expressing, if I may, the wish that some more worthy occupant of the presidential chair had been chosen for the year 1914.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, MAY 26TH, 1914.

MALVERN HILLS.

The following Members attended this Meeting: Mr. H. W. Apperley, Mr. Brown, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Rev. W. S. Clarke, Mr. P. Leighton Earle, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Mr. J. S. Hovil, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), Mr. H. E. Jones, Mr. W. G. Lloyd, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Preb. H. T. Williamson, and Mr. A. H. Lamont. Visitors: Rev. G. C. A. Smith, Mr. A. G. Chubb, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Donald Matthews, Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and Mr. A. Cooksey. The outward train journey was from Hereford to Colwall, departing at 9.35 and arriving at 10.21. From Colwall the party proceeded to the well-known British Camp on the summit of the Herefordshire Beacon. Here a paper by Dr. Charles Callaway was read by Mr. H. E. Jones.¹ The Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, who presided in the absence of the President (the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins) asked the Secretary to convey to Dr. Callaway the obligations of the Members. He said that on their last visit to the Malvern country they had Dr. Callaway with them. On that occasion Dr. Callaway gave his ideas of how the rocks had become metamorphosed by pressure, heat, and chemical action, but now he had elaborated those ideas in a paper of considerable length and value to geologists.

The walk was continued along the ridge of the hill to Gullet Pass. Here there was a fairly long stop at a quarry said to contain Lower Cambrian fossils. The programme, however, provided for luncheon at this spot, and not for probing about for fossils, except in a hurried manner. Having been refreshed, the Members ascended the Hollybush Hill to Hollybush Pass, passing on the way along the boundary of Herefordshire and Worcestershire, and over the site

1. It has, unfortunately, not been possible to print this Paper in the "Transactions," the MS. not being available owing to Dr. Callaway's decease.

of the ancient British town, ancient reservoirs, the Red Earl's Dyke, &c. In a large quarry a considerable number of men were at work, blasting stone, breaking and grading it by machinery. It was quite a hive of industry, and geologists were able to examine Hollybush Sandstone and intrusive basalt. Well up to time, the party marched through a gate on the left, walked a few yards down the road, and on by a path to the top of the Raggedstone Hill, which is prominently mentioned in connection with the "Malvern Chase" story. Bronsil House and the Eastnor Castle estate, with the obelisk quite a landmark, came into view. The Geologists on Raggedstone hill saw the Hollybush Conglomerate on the northern slope, and the quartzschist and felsite at the top and along the eastern side of the hill. The geological panorama from the summit also occasioned considerable comment. The "Transactions" already contain a geological map of the southern part of the Malverns, by Prof. T. T. Groom, who is well known to the older Members of the Club, and also a map of the supposed site of the ancient British town of Midsummer and Hollybush Hills by Mr. R. Clarke. *En route*, the hawthorn blossom, remarkably profuse bluebells, and the bracken, &c., made the walk quite refreshing. It was continued southwards and down the end of the hill to the hamlet at the foot, and on by a road through the fields back to the Ledbury and Tewkesbury Road near Fowlett's Farm, some four miles from Ledbury. Here a couple of brakes were boarded, and the Members drove to the Feathers Hotel at Ledbury for dinner and the transaction of Club business.

The following candidates were elected:—The Rev. T. H. E. Bailey, Rev. G. A. Hopkins, Mr. G. S. Shaw, Colonel Kane, Rev. R. S. Pelly, and Mr. A. Chapman.

The following candidates were proposed:—The Ven. Leonard Klugh, Kenchester Rectory; Mr. A. D. Bacon, Hill House, Bodenham; Mr. Thomas Southwick, Lansdown, Cusop; and Dr. J. O. Lane.

Mr. Albany F. Major, Hon. Secretary of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures (Congress of Archæological Societies), wrote to the Secretary as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I enclose the usual form of particulars required for the annual report of the Earthworks Committee, and shall be glad to receive any information your Society can give. My Committee at the same time desire me to suggest that if your Society has no special earthworks section it might be helpful if one of your Members interested in the subject were deputed to keep watch, as far as possible, over the earthworks in your district and to carry on any correspondence with us. In view of the passing of the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act last year, it is felt that it is incumbent on us to try and keep some supervision over monuments so liable to destruction as earthworks, and this can only be done by the help of local societies and individuals.

The Secretary said the letter asked that someone connected with the Club should be deputed to undertake the work in connection

with the County. Mr. Jack took a great interest in these matters. He went about the County a great deal and knew where these fortified places and earthworks were. He proposed that Mr. Jack be asked to undertake the work. This proposition was agreed to.

Proceeding, the Secretary stated that he had received a communication suggesting that the Club should take charge of the Kenchester mosaic floor. He thought it most likely that the Free Library Committee would be glad of it.

The Secretary read the following communication from the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins:—"I think the Club will be interested to know that there is at present a most flourishing colony of black-headed gulls on the borders of Radnorshire. I am not the discoverer of it, having been told of it last year by Mr. Langston, of Pembridge, but I visited it yesterday. There is a small pond, which has in the middle a sort of island of sedge and rushes, and here the birds established a gullery on a very small scale some three years ago. Now there are, I should estimate, from two to three hundred gulls building there, and the nests are so close together that they almost touch one another. Happily the water, and mud, is too deep for wading, so that the nests cannot easily be disturbed. Looking through my glasses, I could see that most of the nests already contained young, but one had four eggs in it, an unusual number unless two birds had layed together. The noise of the gulls was almost deafening, and they were very bold, swooping at me when I approached the edge of the pond, but to see so many congregated round such a small piece of water was a most curious and interesting sight. I should think this colony is an offshoot from the one at Rhos Goch, and, as there is no room for many more nests, we may hope, if reasonable protection is given the birds, to have a nesting station established on some pool in Herefordshire in the course of the next year or two."

The following note on the occurrence of *Helix cantiana* in Herefordshire was sent by Mr. A. E. Boycott:—"As already recorded in the "Transactions" (1898-99, p. 32), in 1891 a number of specimens of this snail from Oxford were turned out at Broomy Hill, Hereford. They all disappeared in a few months, and though the place has been examined on many occasions nothing more was seen of them until April, 1914, when after a lapse of 23 years, two living half-grown specimens were found about fifty yards from where the original snails were placed. This attempt at colonisation has therefore been successful."

An interesting announcement was made by the Secretary as follows:—"I have the pleasure to report that *Nemeobius lucina* was seen by my sister flying in considerable numbers along the path leading up to the keeper's cottage on Croft Ambury on the 15th

instant. This is the first time it has been observed in the Leominster district. It occurs commonly about Stoke Edith. *Melanippe hastata* was also abundant."

A paper by Dr. J. H. Wood, entitled "Two additions to the Herefordshire Lepidoptera," was read (see page 20).

The party returned to Hereford from Ledbury by train, arriving at the county town shortly after 8 p.m.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1914.

KINGTON DISTRICT.

Those present included the President (Rev. S. Cornish Watkins), Rev. W. S. Clarke, Rev. A. G. Jones, Preb. W. H. Lambert, Rev. A. Bickerton-Evans, Rev. C. Lighton, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. A. H. McLaughlin, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. G. A. Hopkins, Dr. Dickinson, Captain Morgan, Major F. H. Leather, Mr. Isaac Marshall, Mr. P. Marshall, Mr. R. Clarke, Mr. R. H. George, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Mr. A. Hudson, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. secretary), Mr. F. R. James, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. B. G. Ronalds, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. T. E. Williams, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and Mr. C. L. Collins.

Journeying from Hereford by the 9.20 a.m. train, the party reached Stanner, beyond Kington, at about 10.40, and leaving Stanner Station to the left, proceeded by Worsell Hill, the foot of Hanter Hill, and along a path to the top of Hergest Ridge, and on to Gladestry. This necessitated a walk of about five miles, and Mr. Alfred Parker, who is well acquainted with the district, acted as guide.

Passing over the Gwaithel brooks, the pedestrians came to the woods of Worsell Hill, and saw the Stanner Rocks and Herrock, with Offa's Dyke running round it, also the Three Shepherds standing up majestically. Ascending higher, the Malverns, some forty miles distant, came into view, and then Bollingham and Harley Hills, close at hand. Going along the Hergest Ridge, Mr. Watkins picked up a flint flake, which it was thought must have been imported. There is no natural flint in bulk within sixty miles of the spot. Further on was the Wetstone and the highest point of the Ridge, 1,396 feet. Then came in succession views of the Radnor Forest, the Black Mountains, the hills at the back of Church Stretton, the Wrekin, Ladylift, Tin Hill, the Skyrrid, the Bloreng, the Brecon Beacons, &c. ; also the Wye Valley.

Dolyhir Quarries were close to the ridge on the right. Luncheon was partaken of at Gladestry, which was reached shortly

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Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

FROM HARGEST HILL.

Worsell, Stanner, and Herrock Hills left to right.

after one o'clock. By permission of the Rector, the Rev. A. Bicker-ton-Evans, the church was visited, and he gave the historical account of the Church and Parish printed on pages 22-24.

The party then entered three brakes and drove to Hergest Court, the residence of Mr. Percy Owens, and formerly the home of the Vaughan family. It contains some beautiful panelled oak, although most of it is unfortunately painted. The legend of the Black Hound of Hergest in Symonds' "Malvern Chase" is declared to be associated with the place, and one Member of the party supplied the following information:—

"There is also the legend of Black Vaughan of Hergest, who sold his soul to the devil, and was to have been buried in a snuff-box after his body had shrunk when the priests were arguing with the devil for his possession, but being inquisitive he opened the snuff-box lid to gibe at the devil on account of his loss, when the devil caught him."

The old chapel is now used as a stable. Parry's History of Kington has some references to the house.

At Kington a call was made at the Grammar School, founded by Margaret Lady Hawkins in 1632, and the magnificent Alpine gardens and grounds of Hergest Croft, the residence of Mr. W. H. Banks, were also inspected. In the Alpine garden are rare plants from all parts of the world. The Talbot barn, in which Mrs. Siddons made her *début*, is now used as a pigstye.

Dinner was provided at the Oxford Arms Hotel, and afterwards Club business was transacted.

The Venerable Leonard Klugh, Kenchester, Mr. A. D. Bacon Bodenham, Mr. Thomas Southwick, Cusop, and Dr. J. O. Lane, Hereford, were elected Members.

The Secretary gave the following particulars concerning Mrs. Siddons. He stated that Sarah Kemble, eldest child of Roger and Sarah Kemble, was born on the 5th July, 1755, at the "Shoulder of Mutton" public house, Brecon, but the certificate of her baptism, copied from the register in St. Mary's, Brecon, dated 14th July, 1755, describes her as the "daughter of George Kemble, a comedian (*sic*) and Sarah his wife."

Roger Kemble, the father, was born in Hereford on the 1st March, 1721, and Stephen or George Stephen Kemble, his third child, was baptised "Stephen Kemble," at Kington, Herefordshire, on the 21st April, 1758. Duncumb says he was also born there, so although in the Dictionary of National Biography, from which these notes are taken, I can find no mention of Mrs. Siddons having made her first *début* in the barn we have visited this afternoon, it

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Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

LADY HAWKINS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL, KINGTON.
Demolished about 1874. Built by John Abel.

may well be so that she did, as the family were certainly here for a time when she was about three years old, and it is recorded that her mother acted Anne Boleyn in *King Henry the Eighth* on the night of her brother Stephen's birth, which, as all his biographers note, synchronised with her imaginary delivery of *Princess Elizabeth*, and the theatre in which they acted may have been the barn, but "to what base uses we may come."

Mrs. Siddons certainly began acting very young, for we read that she was brought on to the stage as an infant phenomenon, and stirred an indifferent audience by reciting the fable of "The Boy and the Frogs." When she was quite a young girl she bestowed her affections on William Siddons, a young actor in her father's company. This did not meet with her parents' approval, and Siddons was discharged and Sarah was sent as a lady's maid to Mrs. Greathead at Guy's Cliff, Warwickshire. She afterwards, however, obtained her parents' consent to her marriage, which took place at Trinity Church, Coventry, on the 26th November, 1773, she being then 18 years of age. She died on the 8th June, 1831, in her 76th year, and was buried on the 15th of that month in Paddington Churchyard. Henry Siddons, her eldest son, was born on the 4th October, 1774. He was an actor of very considerable repute, and a friend of Sir Walter Scott. He married Harriett Murray, an actress. In the summer of 1809 Scott induced him to go to Edinburgh and undertake the lease and management of the Edinburgh Theatre. The first new play produced there by Henry Siddons was *The Family Legend*, a tragedy in five acts by Joanna Bailie. I have here a copy printed for that occasion, and among the *dramatis personæ* occur the names of the Earl of Argyll, Mr. Terry; John of Lorne, son of Argyll, Mr. Siddons; Helen, daughter of Argyll and wife of Maclean, Mrs. H. Siddons. The play, which records an incident in the feud between the Campbells and the Macleans, roused the enthusiasm of the Edinburgh audience, and was a great success.

Mr. Parker handed round a collection of play bills of Kington Theatre, dating as far back as 1779. The earliest of these bills included in the caste the names of Mrs. Kemble (mother of Mrs. Siddons) and other members of the family.

Mr. Alfred Watkins and the President read papers on "The Strange Story of Wisteston Chapel," and "Some Notes of the Manor and Castle of Huntington." (See pages 25-29 and 30-33)

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH, 1914.

EXCURSION TO BRECON BEACONS.

The party travelled from Hereford to Torpantau Station, and then proceeded along the Taff-fechan Valley.

Those present were :—Rev. L. W. Richings (Whitney), Rev. W. E. T. Morgan (Llanigon), Rev. R. S. Pelly (Kington), Rev. R. T. Money-Kyrle (Ross), Rev. A. G. Jones (Yarkhill), Rev. H. H. Gibbon, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall (Norton Canon), Rev. R. Hyett Warner (Almeley), Rev. H. M. Evill (Hereford), Rev. W. R. Gledhill (Preston-on-Wye), Rev. F. R. Green (Turnastone), Capt. Martin, Col. M. J. G. Scobie, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Dr. Durham, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. R. L. Bamford, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Alderman A. P. Turner, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. P. Leighton Earle (all of Hereford); Mr. Guy Trafford, Mr. T. Southwick, Mr. B. G. Ronalds (Woonton), Mr. Berrow (Withington), Mr. R. H. George (Kingsland), Mr. Langston (Pembridge), Mr. A. Bacon (Bodenham), Mr. A. Pole Small (Ross), Mr. R. Masefield (Ledbury), Mr. T. A. R. Littledale (Ross), Mr. W. Mortimer Baylis (Glasbury), Mr. R. T. Griffiths (Hay), Mr. Quintin Miller, Mr. J. Fryer, Mr. Eric G. James, Mr. Charles Watkins, Mr. George Betts (all of Hereford); Mr. E. D. Sale (Leominster), Mr. W. Blake (Ross), Mr. T. Hanay, Mr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. E. N. Bacon, Miss C. Armitage, Mr. E. Armitage, Mr. Richings, Mr. Green, Mrs. G. B. Greenland, Mrs. R. T. Money-Kyrle, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Baylis, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Leighton Earle, Mrs. W. M. Wilson, Mrs. Guy Trafford, Mrs. Richings, Mrs. Hyett Warner, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Gibbon, Mrs. Fielden, Miss S. Langmead, Miss Cooke, Miss S. Knapp, Miss D. Knapp, Miss Derham Marshall, Miss M. Derham Marshall, Miss F. Mary James, Miss Littledale, Miss D. Hutchinson, Miss Black, Miss N. Masefield, Miss Speth, Miss A. Averay-Jones, Miss T. E. Sale, Miss Ronalds, with Mr. T. Hutchinson (hon. sec.), and Mr. Robert Clarke (assistant secretary).

Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Luntley Court, and Captain A. Holman, of Colwall, were declared elected Members.

This was, of course, not the first time that the Club had visited the Brecon Beacons. To those who were new to the country the

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Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]

ESCARPMENTS OF BRECON BEACONS.

Top: Pen-y-fan from east. Bottom: Fan Big from west.

scenery passed expectations. To the left of Torpantau lay Pentwyn reservoir at Dol-y-gaer; beyond was Merthyr Tydfil, and the chimneys of Dowlais obscured in the haze. Presently the great stone built dam of the Upper and Lower Neuadd reservoirs hove in sight. The Merthyr Corporation is still developing these favoured waterworks of theirs. Plenty of water trickled or rushed down the grassy slopes, and not a few tasted of it with evident satisfaction. A stop was made at the head of the upper sheet of water for lunch. Here an excellent view of the Beacons was obtained, the two chief summits taking the form of a lion in repose. The famous Bwlch-ddwy-Allt, the pass of two heights or cliffs, was within a short distance of the spot selected for lunch. The Beacons lay to the left at a right angle, imposing and precipitous, but lit up by the sun's rays and inviting an ascent. The first of the three Beacons was the round-headed Twyn Crybn of 2,600ft. On the opposite side of the pass was Fan Big, 300ft. less. Some of the party climbed Twyn Crybn in the hope of reaching the highest of the trio, Pen-y-fan, which occupies the central position and stands 2,900ft. above sea level. It is the highest mountain in South Wales, and only 10ft. less than Cader Idris. One needed to get to the top to appreciate their towering height. The valleys below, north and south, looked like a large map with their gorges deeply shadowed, and the mountain sheep appeared merely animated specks. The north side of these heights has almost a sheer perpendicular drop to the valley which here seems as if it had been scooped out of the mountains. Pen-y-fan has a drop of about 600ft. The rich red colour of the Old Red Sandstone composing these hills, contrasted with the rough grass and the foliage of the valley, imparting a warmth of colour which was certainly striking, and was intensified by the grey-mauve of the drift which lay about in patches. Several who had climbed Crybn descended into Cwm Seri—the valley bounded on the north by Bryn Teg and on the south by the ridge of Cefn-cwm-llwch, which is a continuation of the great beacon—and mounted the steeper slopes of Pen-y-fan; while others took the easier ascent to Corn-du, the third and farthest of the Beacons, and perhaps gained the best view of all from its table-like crown 2,683ft. high. The descent was far more trying than the climbing, but all reached Torpantau in time and partook of tea at Tallylyn.¹

¹ An account of an excursion of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club to Brecon will be found in the Proceedings of that Club, vol. xvii., pp. 290-293, pls. xxxi.-xxxii., and a paper on "Some Glacial Features in Wales and probably in the Cotteswold Hills" in vol. xvii., pp. 33-43, and pls. vii.-xi.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

DECEMBER 10TH, 1914.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club Room at Hereford Public Library on December 10th, 1914, the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins (President) in the chair.

Mr. Cornish Watkins said he had very great pleasure in submitting the name of a well-known gentleman for the position of President, and he was glad to think that he had consented to stand. That name was Mr. James G. Wood (hear, hear), who had prepared several papers for the benefit of the Club, notably in connection with Offa's Dyke and subjects of that kind.

Proceeding to the election of four Vice-Presidents, Mr. Cornish Watkins said the committee had suggested four names, viz., himself as the retiring President, Mr. Alfred Watkins, to whom the Club was much indebted for his very valuable photographs, Mr. R. H. George, who had prepared several interesting papers with regard to historical places in the County, and the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall.

The proposal was carried.

On the suggestion of the Secretary, the Members of the Central Committee were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Herbert E. Jones and Mr. Alfred Watkins, other positions being allotted to these two.

Mr. Lambert proposed and Mr. Mines seconded, the re-election of Mr. C. P. Bird as Honorary Librarian, and this was carried; whilst Mr. J. Lambe was re-appointed Honorary Auditor, and Col. M. J. G. Scobie as Honorary Treasurer.

The Editorial Committee was also re-elected.

Mr. Cornish Watkins announced that he had before him the proofs of the volume for the years 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911, and that apparently it would soon be in the hands of the Members. He understood that this volume would be indexed, and that a general index for the other volumes would be prepared separately.

Mr. Hutchinson having stated that owing to the considerable extra work he had to undertake due to the enlistment of his clerks, he would be unable to continue unaided the Secretarial duties of the Club. Mr. Herbert E. Jones was thereupon elected as

Joint Secretary with Mr. Hutchinson. Mr. Robert Clarke, who, owing to ill-health was unable to be present, was re-elected Assistant Secretary, and his son, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, promised to give what assistance was necessary.

The Rev. J. O. Bevan was appointed the Club's delegate to the British Association, and the President delegate to the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Hutchinson alluded to the great loss the Club had sustained by the death of Dr. J. H. Wood, of Tarrington. He was one of their oldest members and did a great work for natural history in a quiet way. He was one of the best entomologists who had ever lived in that county, and possessed one of the finest collections in the kingdom. This he had bequeathed to Hereford Museum, with the request that the President for the time being should act as curator. He had also left a sum of £200 to be invested, the income to be applied to the maintenance and upkeep of the collection. He suggested a vote of sympathy with the family and that their best thanks for the gift be recorded in the Transactions.

Mr. Cornish Watkins formally proposed that a vote expressing their deep regret at the death of Dr. Wood and their gratitude for his gift be recorded.

Mr. Jones seconded, and this was carried.

Mr. Hutchinson submitted the name of Mr. Vaughan Taylor, Leominster, an Inspector under the Board of Education, as a candidate for membership.

PAPERS, 1914.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE HEREFORDSHIRE
LEPIDOPTERA.

BY J. H. WOOD, M.B., M.R.C.S.

(Read May 26th, 1914.)

No one at present appears to be at work on the Lepidoptera of the county, otherwise I might leave it, engaged as I am on a totally different order, to another pen to record the two following additions to the already extremely rich list of Herefordshire species. Each of them has an interest of its own—the one from an economical point of view, the other on account of its extremely restricted distribution as a British insect. They both belong to *Argyresthia*, a genus in the great family of *Tineina*, which includes our smallest moths.

I will take *Argyresthia athmoriella* first, a little grey insect, with no particular beauty. Its smallness, however, does not prevent it doing damage to our young larch plantations, for the larvæ mine the end shoots of the tree, killing them in the process. It has not long been known in this country, and was doubtless introduced with young trees from the Continent. Making its first appearance in the Eastern Counties, it has gradually extended its range, and has now reached this far western point. Ten or twelve years ago, when I still gave some attention to the Lepidoptera, I looked in vain for it, and it was quite by accident that I came upon it, or rather upon its traces in the autumn of 1910, by noticing the dead twigs on many of the young larches in Ashperton Park. These dead twigs varied in length from 6 in. to ro in., and on being slit open were found to contain at their base a short mine, with a pupal chamber attached. The twigs were numerous, but as the ends of the branches were usually the parts affected, and rarely the leading shoot, the injury to the young trees was in most cases not serious. At the time of their discovery the moths had long emerged, and only their empty pupa-cases were left behind. To obtain the insect itself, all that seemed necessary was to collect the twigs the next spring before emergence had taken place. Accordingly the following year when the larches had fully put out their foliage, I went one morning to the Park. There were the freshly-killed shoots plentiful enough, but when I came to examine them neither larva nor pupa could I find. The mines had been torn open and rifled of their

contents. I examined dozens, all with the same result. The depredator, I make no doubt, was one of the titmice, but how it could so quickly have found out this novel and hidden kind of food is to me surprising.

The same summer, however, I saw a few traces of the insect in Stoke Wood, and took care not to interfere with them, hoping that they would leave a fair progeny behind them. Nor was I disappointed. In the following spring I was able to gather a sufficiency of the twigs, each of which contained a pupa and in due time produced the moth. Either the titmice had not visited the wood, or they were not as clever as the little fellows of Ashperton Park. And the latter probably is the most likely explanation, for I believe birds are constantly investigating new sources and forms of food.

There is one interesting point connected with the adaptation of the larva to its surroundings or, as the modern phrase is, its environment, which I should like to draw attention to. The insect pupates *in situ*, and in the helpless condition of a pupa it would of a certainty be squeezed to death if the shoot still retained its life and began to grow again in the spring. So to avoid such a catastrophe the last action of the larva before making its pupal chamber, which it probably does late in the autumn, is to remove a ring of the cambium layer all round the circumference of the shoot at the lower end of the mine. In this way the vitality of the shoot is destroyed, it fails to put out its bundles of needles in the spring, and by the autumn is dry and brittle.

Argyresthia anderegiella.—This is as lovely a little thing as the other is plain, for its wings are of ivory whiteness, crossed by narrow and clean cut golden bands. So far as I know, the only recorded localities for it in this country are Newcastle-on-Tyne in the north, and the New Forest in the South. This, too, I met with quite by chance. I was collecting Diptera in Cusop Dingle on July 2nd, 1912, when a little white moth crossed in front of me. What good fairy prompted me to net it, or whether an old idea I once had that the insect might occur here still lingered at the back of my mind, I know not. But net it I did, and to my surprise found it was *A. anderegiella*. A week later I was again in the Dingle and captured another on the trunk of an old and half-leafless crab tree, of which there are not a few scattered about. The crab is the food plant, and it has been observed that old, lichen-covered trees are the ones the moth specially affects.

GLADESTRY CHURCH AND PARISH.

By the REV. A. BICKERTON-EVANS.

(Read June 25th, 1914.)

It is a very great pleasure to me as Rector here to give you, the Members of the famous Woolhope Club, a hearty welcome to a parish that for many centuries formed part of that debatable and somewhat turbulent district which belonged strictly neither to England nor Wales, but was subject to, and governed by, the Lord Marchers until Henry the VIII. (of unhappy memory) formed the county of Radnor in the year 1536, and it then became a part of Wales.

There can, I suppose, be little doubt that the name Gladestry comes from the Saxon, and means an open space or clearing in a forest, and that it formed part of the district that was conquered in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Harold, afterwards King of England, when he drove the Silurian Welsh back over Offa's Dyke, and built the castle and town of New Radnor to keep them there in the year 1064. But although the name Gladestry is Saxon, the fact, that there are a good many Welsh place names such as Hengoed (twice) (old wood), Glan-y-avon (near the river), Llan-y-felin (near the mill), Llanhowel and the Wern, still to be found in the parish, seems to show that the Welsh inhabitants were not exterminated but lived on as serfs or dependants, if not on terms of equality with the victorious invaders.

Gladestry, like the neighbouring parish of New Radnor, was on the English frontier, all the names of the parishes north and west of it having Welsh names, and the church dedications are also distinctly Welsh, *e.g.*, Colva, Glascombe, Rhulen, are all dedicated to St. David, patron saint of Wales; Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, to St. Michael and All Angels; Llansaintfreadd-in-Elwell to St. Bride; while on the other hand the parishes on the south and east are just as decidedly English; Newchurch, Huntington, Kington, Old and New Radnor, Kinnerton, and Walton. Domesday refers to New Radnor thus: "The King holds it, Earl Harold did hold it." It is, I think, remarkable that both New Radnor and Gladestry Churches have the dedication St. Mary: both are rectories, and both are in the gift of the Crown to-day, and it certainly seems to support the view that Gladestry probably owes both its name and church to Harold the Saxon. There is just one more fact to support this

contention. In the year 1108 A.D. King Henry the First made a grant of the manors of Huntington, Gladestry, and the town of Builth to William de Braos.

Although history is silent as to the exact date of the foundation of the church, we certainly do know there was a rector here in 1291, and that he was assessed at £5 6s. 8d. towards the cost of the Crusades against the Saracens, a considerable sum when we think of the purchasing power of money at that time.

The oldest part of the present Church is undoubtedly the tower, built of native stone. The sturdy, plain exterior, the absence of buttresses, the thickness of the walls, the fact that it has no windows, only slits, until the topmost story, the further fact that it is entered by a low narrow door from without, and that the door admitting to the church is also low and small, show that it was built at a time when the church was not only a place of worship, but also a place of defence and refuge for the women and children in time of war. It was, indeed, "half Church of God, half castle 'gainst the Welsh." The tower was doubtless parapetted, until the spire was added in 1709 to make room for the splendid ring of five bells cast by Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1719. The weather vane is dated 1709, and bears the initials E.P. and R.L.: Edwin Pugh and Richard Lane, churchwardens at that time. The nave is Early English, and judging from the pointed Priests' door on the south side of the chancel, was originally built in the same style. Later on, sometime in the 14th century, a north aisle was added, and divided from the nave by an arcade of three arches on octagonal pillars with capitals. On two of the corbels are carved the heads of a lady in the headdress of the period, and an elderly bearded man, presumably the donors, in all probability the Lord and Lady of Gladestry Manor at that time. There is a piscina on the south side of the three-light east window, showing there was a second altar there originally, and the window sill is treated as an altar, which calls attention to the fact. During the Perpendicular period the chancel was much improved in scale and dignity by the addition of a fine east window of four lights, and also two three-light windows on the N. and S. In the more easterly one on the N. side are some fragments of early painted glass. The oak roof is well worthy of notice, and so is the handsomely carved quatrefoil piscina on the south side of the altar. Immediately over the chancel arch gable is a small bell cot in which was placed the Sanctus Bell, which was always rung during the consecration of the elements in the Communion Service, so that those unable to be present might join in the worship. Sanctus Bell cots are, I believe, extremely rare, and we are proud to possess such an unique architectural feature. The south porch has stone seats on both sides, and contains the fragment of a stoup, and has a roof

similar in character to that of the chancel, and was probably built at the same time. The vestry contains an old oak parish-chest, dated 16—, and bears the names of the then churchwardens. Near the principal entrance to the churchyard on the south side are the remains of a large preaching cross. It stood on four steps, the lowest one being 8 feet square, and must have stood when complete some 10 or 12 feet high. Unfortunately the shaft and arms are gone, but enough of the cross still remains to show it was once an imposing and beautiful symbol of our Redemption.

The registers begin in 1683, and are written in Latin on parchment, and are still in very fair condition.



Photo by]

WISTESTON CHAPEL, 1909.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

THE STRANGE STORY OF WISTESTON CHAPEL.

By ALFRED WATKINS.

(Read June 25th, 1914.)

The total demolition of a chapel or ancient foundation and endowment, and the application of its revenue to other purposes seem to invite a record from someone in touch with its recent history. Hence these notes.

Wisteston, a place formerly attached to the Manor of Marden, and chiefly situated in that parish, is said by Duncumb to be mentioned in Domesday as being held by one Stephen; and Wisteston House (or Court as it is now called) has been occupied for many centuries by families of some standing in the county, Duncumb's history giving a rather full list of them. According to the same authority, Wisteston Chapel was given by Richard II., with some adjoining lands, to the preceptory of Dinmore (Knights Hospitallers), and after the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage and tithes were sold by Elizabeth to Blanch Ap Harry (Parry of Bacton), and soon after were acquired by the proprietors of Wisteston, who have since (writes Duncumb in 1812) held them, and successively appointed chaplains to perform the service.

The church of Sutton St. Michael also belonged to the Dinmore preceptory (being granted by Richard I.) and that house allowed a yearly stipend of £4 13s. 4d. to a chaplain, whose duty it was to officiate on two successive Sundays here, and at Wisteston Chapel on the third.

The spelling of the name is given with many variations in old documents. Wistanstone, Wystanstone, and Wistaston are variations. There is another Wistaston in the parish of King's Pyon, a Wistanstow near Craven Arms, and a Wisteston in Cheshire.

The chapel was situated in a meadow opposite the Brick House, close to the river Lugg. The nearest Churches north and south—Bodenham and Marden—are also close to the river bank; and in positions apparently selected rather for convenience to the waterway than of main roads or populations. Was it that they were founded as settlements in a forest with a waterway the best means of access? Other examples suggested by this argument are (on the Wye) Holme Lacy, Sellack, Foy, and Whitchurch.

The chapel was entirely rebuilt by the last John Price, of Wisteston, about 1715, the style of the weather cock being identical with that over the cellar entrance in the courtyard at Wisteston which bears the above date. This approximate date is confirmed by the memorial or case which I shall quote in full, but the writers

of this are under a mistake in surmising that no chapel formerly stood here, for Duncumb mentions that some painted glass bearing arms of old families, was in John Price's chapel, and was "preserved from the window of the former chapel, and bears dates 1573—1580, etc." This glass—or fragments of it—is now in the hall window at Wisteston Court, evidently having been removed there when (according to Littlebury's Directory) "the chapel was restored in 1860, and a stained glass window to the memory of the late William Chute Gwinnett, Esq., erected."

In the archives of the Bishopric of Hereford, I found the following memorandum paper, here given in full, dated 1726:—

THE CASE OF WISTESTON CHAPEL.

Wisteston is a township in the parish of Marden, the inhabitants whereof have constantly resorted to Marden Church for the performance of Divine Worship.

The Chapell was built 8 or 10 years ago by John Price, Esq. (an inhabitant of Wisteston), on a piece of ground which is his own freehold estate, lying near the township of Wisteston, but within the parish of Sutton St. Michael.

The Chapell has never yet been consecrated, and it is suggested by Mr. Price that it needs no consecration, it being (as he says) built upon the foundation of an old chapell long since demolished. But there is reason to doubt whether any Chapell formerly stood there or not, because in the Bishop's Registry (which reacheth more than 440 years backward with the intermission of a few years only) there is not mention made of any such Chapell, as 'tis probable (at least) there would have been; if it had been standing within that compass of time.

The Chapell being built upon Mr. Price's freehold lands, there is nobody of right can come to it, but by his consent and permission. But if 'tis beneficially intended for the inhabitants of Wisteston in general, then the Minister of Marden is dispoyled of his congregation who are led away into another parish to perform their divine worship. It is material to observe, that neither the parishioners of Sutton (in which parish the Chapell stands) nor the inhabitants of Wisteston (tho' they shall resort to it) can by law be compelled in future times to repair and uphold this Chapell; and if Mr. Price his heirs shall hereafter refuse or neglect the reparation of it (as they may if they please) then the Chapell may fall to the ground as too many (for the same reason) have already done in the Diocese of Hereford.

If the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty shall be of opinion that the Chapell ought to be consecrated before 'tis augmented

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Photo by]

[Robert Clarke

WISTESTON CHAPEL. 1909.

then the rights of each parish will be particularly reserved upon the consecration which without such a reservation may in the length of time become disputable if not utterly lost.

Mem. Dec. 5th, 1726.

The Governors, after reading the case above, augmented Wisteston Chapel.

The augmentation from Queen Anne's Bounty was £200 in 1726, increased by five more sums of £200 each at various dates, the last being in 1832. There is also a sum of £100 from John Price and a legacy of £100 from Lady Moyes in 1725.

From this time the admissions to the benefice of Wisteston are entered in the Bishop's Registry, the following being the list and dates:—Samuel Gwinnett, admitted 1749; John Parry, 1775, patron Chute Hayton; William Watson, 1778; John Bourne, 1780; James Beebee, 1787, patron, Mary Beebee; Edward Freeman, 1833, patron, William Vale; William Scarlett Vale, 1846, on his own petition; J. B. Vale, 1869, patrons, Cath. Anne Robinson and H. E. Martindale Vale; William Richard Villiars (died) 1897, patron, Rev. Rd. Burton; Canon Capes, 1908, patron, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Although the owners called the living a donative, the Bishop has treated it as a perpetual curacy, and exercised jurisdiction on three occasions, sequestrating the living on petition of creditors in 1875, again in 1882; he also refused to license W. R. Villiars to the curacy unless he undertook to do duty, which had not been performed at the chapel for some years, and Mr. Villiars was not licensed.

Let me now give the remaining history of the chapel from my own personal knowledge, which commenced when my father, Charles Watkins, purchased the Wisteston Court estate about 1870, the chapel, although in the midst of the estate, being owned by the Vale family apart from it.

At that time afternoon service was held in the chapel for about six Sundays in the summer. The attendance was distinctly good, for although it was on the extreme side of the parish, it was much nearer to a considerable population than the unfortunately placed parish church of Marden. I recollect it as a quaint Queen Anne interior, with coved plaster ceiling, oak panelled wainscot, and high oak pews, the highest, the Court pew near the door, in which we as children could crouch down out of sight.

Bailey, the clerk, performed his duties in true professional style, but the incumbent, who lived at Crostwight Rectory, Norwich, never did duty himself but provided a substitute from Hereford.

The altar rails were of rather good decorative hammered iron, the pulpit a small plain oak one; a quaint bell cote (the bell is now at Wisteston Court) occupied the gable over the door (west), which was of good square headed classic design. The stone work, except on the south side, was good. In a few years the six services dwindled down to two or three and soon ceased for all time. My father pressed for service to be compelled in this endowed chapel. The Bishop and his Secretary, Mr. Beddoe, were entirely sympathetic, but owing to there being no "cure of souls" involved, they could not find a power to interfere. The chapel began to decay, and at my father's death in 1888 he left by will £25 towards a fund for its repair. In 1886 I find letters from the Rev. J. B. Vale, the incumbent, to my brother, the late John Watkins, asking him to get tenders for repair of roof, which seems to have been done at a cost of £12 10s., "any other repair beyond that I must do gradually." John Watkins was also granted the tenancy of the graveyard, in which were no graves, in return for keeping the fence and gate in order.

Then comes a letter in 1894 from the owner offering to sell. "The late William Vale, of Sutton, bought the donative and curacy of Wisteston Chapel a number of years ago. The Rev. J. B. Vale holds Wisteston for his life, now 71. I can sell subject to his life. I understand I can treat the chapel and its belongings as freehold. I do not propose to sell all land and revenue according to the chapel, as income is derived from several sources: 20 acres of freehold land in the midst of Lord Rodney's estate near Leominster: so much tithe off a small farm in your neighbourhood; do you own this farm? Then from Queen Anne's Bounty about £12 I think. The chapel, no doubt, will fall into ruins: it is not wanted now. Would you buy chapel and land and tithes from small farm?"

Soon after this time Mr. Beddoe succeeded in getting the Queen Anne governors to suspend payment of that part of the endowment, as no services were being performed, and he told me that the money was accumulating. The total income was given by Littlebury in 1876, as about £56; by Crockford, 1912, as £60 gross. Not long before Mr. Beddoe's death he told me that the Dean and Chapter had purchased the advowson, and that something would at last be done. I am sure that he referred to and wished for the resumption of services in the chapel.

Canon Capes was appointed to the living of Wisteston in 1908, and in the spring of 1909 Wisteston Chapel was utterly demolished. I did not hear of it until the oak panelling had been stripped out and taken to Broadfield Court. One of the many difficulties was that the chapel stood in the middle of a meadow with only a church right of way to it—no road, and the owner of the estate naturally

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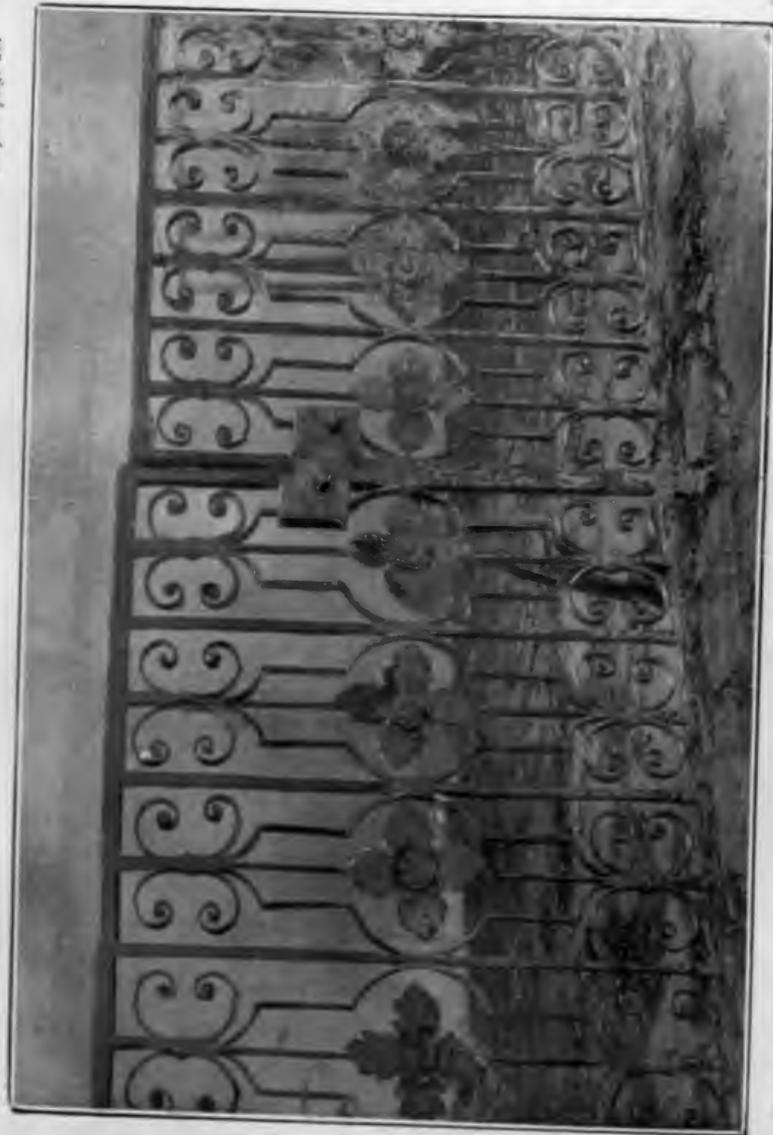


Photo by]

WISTESTON CHAPEL, 1909. DETAIL OF ALTAR RAILINGS.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

objected to have his turf cut up by hauling away heavy loads, for the Chapel Meadow is accounted the best grazing land in the county. His consent was gained by giving him the material. Another difficulty was the burial vault under the altar constructed by John Price, which contained (including one of a child) six coffins, some village boys having broken into the vault. These bodies were first buried in the floor of the vault with the idea of filling all up and levelling over. But the relatives of two of the deceased persons (Mr. and Mrs. Gwinnett) heard of this and objected. So all the coffins and bodies were taken to Sutton St. Michael, of which parish Wisteston Chapel is a small detached portion, and there buried in one grave, over which has been placed a recumbent stone with the following inscription :—

“ Here rests the body of William Shute Gwinnett (formerly Hayton), who died A.D. 1854, aged 75. Also of Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Henry Unett, Esq., of Marden Court, who died A.D. 1863, aged 75. Also of Lucinder Hayton, who died A.D. 1813, aged 68. Here also lie the bodies of several other persons connected with Wisteston Court, whose names are unknown. All these remains were removed from a vault in Wisteston Chapel on its being pulled down, A.D. 1909. May they rest in peace.”

It may be noted that the bodies were not removed from consecrated ground, for no record could be found of consecration of the chapel. The fact that the chapel was not in Marden parish, which, therefore, had no particular claim to its endowment, was, I think, a surprise to some who advocated its destruction.

From the first, Canon Capes announced that he should not apply any of the income to his individual use, but to some church object, and he informs me that it was finally applied to a pension fund to persons connected with the musical services of the Cathedral. The legacy left for the repair of the chapel being untouched and no longer applicable, was claimed by the residuary legatees of the will, and distributed amongst them to prevent its being lost in that mysterious cavern which holds unclaimed bank balances.¹ And sheep graze on the site of Wisteston Chapel, which is lost evermore from the land.

¹ In the Hereford Diocesan Messenger of November, 1915, the announcement is made that the death of Canon Capes led to a re-consideration of the whole matter by the Dean and Chapter, that Canon Rashdall is presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Wisteston, and that the net income—between £45 and £50—will be devoted in three equal shares between the Rector of Sutton, the Vicar of Marden, and the Vicar of Pipe and Lyde; but that this arrangement, which has the approval of the Bishop, is not binding on Canon Rashdall's successors.

SOME NOTES ON THE MANOR AND CASTLE OF
HUNTINGTON.

BY THE REV. S. CORNISH WATKINS, M.A.

(Read June 25th, 1914.)

Our walk to-day has been through what I believe is new ground to the Woolhope Club, so perhaps these few notes, drawn as far as the facts go from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, on the history of Huntington, may be of interest to the Members.

The manor comprised the three parishes of Kington, Huntington and Brilley, being divided into two parts, which were called respectively English and Welsh Huntington. Welsh Huntington consisted of Brilley and the Hengoed; English Huntington, the remainder of the parish and the parish of Kington. In the old lists of tenants the names given for Huntington and Kington are almost entirely English, those in Brilley all Welsh, and the farm names follow the same line of division.

The first Lord of the Manor known certainly is William de Braose, and on his death in 1230, it passed to his daughter Alienor, wife of Humphrey de Bohun, whose father was Earl of Hereford. It remained in the Bohun family till 1373, when, through a daughter, Eleanor, it fell to Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III. One daughter, Anne, was the only child of this marriage, and she brought Huntington into the family of Stafford, Earls and Dukes of Buckingham, and on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham in 1521, the manor was forfeited to the Crown. It remained Crown property till 1564, when it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Ambrose Cave, and has remained in the hands of a subject ever since. None of the early lords appear to have resided on the manor; it was probably rather too near Wales to be a desirable family residence, so it was administered by a reeve, elected by the tenants from among themselves with the lord's approval, and the accounts that he rendered from time to time give the only glimpses that can be obtained into the history of Huntington. We learn, for instance, that in 1299 there were 47 free tenants in Huntington and 59 in "Kynton," as it was then spelt. If I may make a digression here, I should like to say that I believe the name Kington has no connection at all with any King; if it had been the "King's town" the "s" would have been retained. I think, in its original form, it was probably Cefnton, the town on the Ridge, which the position

of what is called Old Kington, at the end of the town near Hergest Ridge, would seem to support.

Amongst the names of the tenants in 1299 occurs the rather curious name of Mahonly. This, under various forms, persists until the year 1719, when Edward Mahollam surrendered a farm called The Knowle to his nephew Thomas Welson. It is from this family that the farm and hamlet of Mahollem takes its name. I speak under correction, but I believe Mahon signifies a bear, the name McMahon being equivalent to Fitzurse.

In 1348 arrived the pestilence known as the Black Death, which curiously and suggestively synchronises with the appearance of the black rat, unknown in England prior to the 14th century, and this district appears to have been swept by pestilence in 1361, and again in 1369. Roger Barton the Reeve shows by his accounts that there had been great mortality amongst the tenants of the Manor, rents being in arrear from 15 tenements and the tenants of 7 dead. Among the victims of the first pestilence was William de Lowe, vicar of Kington, and the living remained vacant until 1366. This same Roger Barton, in 1372, gives an account of the stock on the lord's farm at Huntington, which may be of interest to present day farmers. It consisted of three carthorses, 17 bullocks used for draught, seven of which were sold at 15s. per head. There were 324 wethers, of which 25 were bought in May at 1s. 5d. each. Nine of the flock died in winter before shearing and 23 after, which suggests that Mr. Roger Barton did his shearing a little too early. 315 fleeces are accounted for at the shearing, of which 29 were rendered for tithes, one given as a gift to the shepherd, one sold for 7d., and the remainder sent to Brecon. The skins of the sheep which died before shearing were sold at 4d. each, those which died after at 2d. One penny per score was paid for collecting and shearing, 4d. to a man for taking the wool to a packer, and 4d. for its carriage as far as Hay. I am afraid I am not sufficiently learned to say what these sums represent in modern values, but, of course, they would have to be considerably multiplied, perhaps by 12.

Owen Glendower's rebellion was marked by the burning of a mill, belonging to the lord at Chickward, and a note is made that no rent was received from another mill at Hengoed, as no one would take it for fear of the rebels. A farm at Huntington is still called the Burnt Hengoed, but I do not know whether the name refers to this, or some later calamity.

There is no record of when the Castle at Huntington was built; it was probably, at first, merely a mound surrounded by a palisade—a sort of zariba, in fact—but it certainly existed, as a stone castle, in the early part of the reign of Henry III. Its outer walls formed an oval enclosure, 75 yards north to south, and 46 yards across,

and it was protected on the west and north by a steep ravine, and on the south and east by a moat, supplied with water from a stream, called "Belleau," that has its rise on Llanbella farm, and no doubt is responsible for the name. I do not know whether the stream is still so called, but a cottage in the parish, now called Bungay's Head, is undoubtedly only a corruption of the Norman-French, "Le Bon Gué," the good ford, and tells also of days when French was the Court language. The keep of the Castle, which was roofed with shingles and lead, was on the east side of the mound, and other towers were called The Countess Tower, on the north-east, and The Reeve Tower on one side of the great gate on the east. Within there was the hall and a chamber to the north of it, a building styled the Octagon, and a well. There was also a wine-cellar (vinarium), it is to be hoped not stocked with the produce of Huntington grapes! The entrance gate was approached by a drawbridge over the moat, and a strong palisade extended along the counter-scarp of the moat to the grange or great barn.

The Castle was probably never a residential place, but only an outpost for the defence of the Manor against Welsh incursions, garrisoned, when occasion required, by the tenants of the Manor, and a few soldiers from the castles of Hay or Brecon.

Records of its history are few, being merely an occasional mention in the confused annals of fighting on the Welsh border. It is likely that Owen Glendower passed through Huntington, after the battle near Pilleth in 1402, when he took the castle of Radnor and partially destroyed the town of Hay, but he probably found the castle undefended, and so contented himself with driving off the cattle. With the pacification of Wales, the castle became of little importance, and quickly fell to decay. It is returned in 1466 as worth nothing *ultra reprisis*, and in 1521 the town of Huntington is said to have been also decayed and all the castle in ruins except a tower for keeping prisoners. I imagine this would be principally useful as a temporary lock-up for gentlemen found drunk and disorderly at the annual fair.

The fair is of very ancient date. Henry III. in 1256 granted to Humphrey de Bohun the right to have a weekly market on Friday in his manor, and a three days fair annually on the vigil day and morrow of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr. This, allowing for the transition from the old to the new style, corresponds with the present horse fair held on July 18th.

As to the Church, the early registers of the diocese of Hereford give no information about either Huntington or Brillely. A chaplain is mentioned at Huntington in the early part of Henry IV.'s reign, and in all probability the church or chapel here has always been held with the living of Kington.

There was a park at Huntington, estimated at 400 acres, in the early part of the 17th century. It appears to date, as a deer-park, from 1474, having previously been used for grazing sheep. In 1521 it is recorded: "The park there is a goodly and parkly ground, containing two miles about, having 100 deer in the same." I do not know whether these would be red or fallow deer, and there is no record of what happened to them or when the park-land was brought into cultivation. The parish is like the neighbouring county now once described as

Radnorshire, poor Radnorshire,
With never a park and never a deer.

and these few notes represent all I have been able to glean as to its history.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1915.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING,

THURSDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Club for 1915 was held in the Club Room at the Free Library, Hereford, on Thursday, April 22nd, The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, President, in the Chair.

There were present :—The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins (President), Preb. W. H. Lambert, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. G. H. Powell, Rev. H. E. Grindley, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. Henry Southall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. Ernest Davies, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. J. Lovesay (representing Col. M. J. G. Scobie, the Treasurer), Mr. T. Hutchinson and Mr. H. E. Jones (Hon. Secretaries), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. Lovesay read a statement of accounts, showing a balance of about £300.

On the proposition of Mr. Jack, seconded by Mr. Watkins, the accounts were adopted.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Southall seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Hyett Warner for editing the Transactions.

Mr. Jack expressed the hope that the Transactions would be published earlier, and that more interest would be taken by the Members with regard to the preparation of papers. They were especially indebted to Mr. Hyett Warner, who of late had had the assistance of Mr. Mines.

The Chairman said there was a good deal of material in hand for the next volume.

The Sub-committee appointed to consider the matter of facilitating the Transactions and effecting economy were requested to meet that day week.

On account of the war, it was decided to have only two Field Meetings this year instead of four, and that they should be held as follows :—Aymestrey on Thursday, May 20th, and Llanthony on a

Thursday in July, and as early as possible. In connection with the Llanthony excursion, Mr. Ilyd Gardner, of Coedytwyn, Govilon, Abergavenny, wrote that he had solved the difficulties as to the date of Llanthony Priory by discovering that the present chancel formed an entirely separate church, running several bays further west than it did now, and no doubt being the fair church vaulted with stone and roofed with lead spoken of by Giraldus. He added : "All its original details confirm its date, and that the later ones have been merely 'stuck in' is easily provable. I have also made sundry other less important discoveries there." He promised to send a paper on the subject to the Club.

The Chairman expressed great regret at the loss by death of Mr. Robert Clarke, and he said he had always been willing to place his extensive knowledge at the disposal of the Club.

Mr. Hutchinson endorsed these remarks, and announced that the late Mr. Robert Clarke's son—Mr. W. E. H. Clarke—had consented to act in his father's place as Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Watkins pointed out that when Sir James Rankin built the Free Library the architects had to go to Cardiff for a sculptor, and that was how Mr. Robert Clarke came to Hereford.

The Secretary said that the Central Committee had adopted the following resolution :—

The members of the Club desire to place on record the high esteem and regard in which the late Sir James Rankin, Bart., was universally held by the members, and the obligations they owe to him as three times President and a valued contributor to the Transactions. They also desire to express their sincere sympathy with Lady Rankin and all other members of the family in the great loss they have sustained.

The Chairman proposed and Mr. Southall seconded, that the resolution be adopted by that meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Gentleman,—Barely a year has elapsed since I last had the honour of addressing you from this chair, but I think you will agree with me in saying that these last twelve months seem the longest that any of us have lived through. Indeed, if, as some have said, we ought to reckon time by the succession of sensations, instead of by the artificial methods of clock and calendar, I may safely make the claim that I have held the Presidency of the Club for a period immensely longer than that of any of my predecessors. This, however, under the circumstances is a "bad eminence" that no future President will wish to challenge.

There is not much in the programme that the Club carried out last year that calls for any special remark from me, unless it be an apology for my infrequent attendance at our Field Meetings. I do not know whether other members have a similar experience, but some malign influence does seem to interpose, more frequently than the law of averages would lead one to expect, so as to make duties, that cannot well be neglected or postponed, coincide with Woolhope days. The last of our excursions, which, I think, would not have proved the least interesting, had to be given up altogether, as you know. This was the work of a particularly malign influence—made in Germany.

One point I cannot forbear to mention, and that is the great pleasure we all derived from our visit to the wonderful Alpine garden that Mr. W. H. Banks has made at Hergest Croft, above Kington. This is, I believe, the finest garden of its sort in the county, and is especially remarkable as being the creation of one man, who has brought it to its present state of perfection in a surprisingly short time. Mr. Banks has evidently laid to heart Sir William Temple's aphorism that "the greatest advantages men have by riches are to give, to build, to plant and make pleasant scenes."

There is an element of sadness that never can be absent from this annual reckoning of ours, as, year by year, faces that have become familiar are withdrawn from us, and we shall miss very greatly two, in particular, who were among the Club's most valued members. The first is the late Dr. Wood, of Tarrington, an entomologist of world wide repute, whose collections may be seen in the Museum here, and a wonderful monument of talent and industry they are; the other is our late Secretary, Mr. Robert Clarke, whose skill as a craftsman was balanced by a most exceptional knowledge of all that concerned his craft. These two honoured members have left blanks that will be hard indeed to fill, for, though their special knowledge was of such widely differing subjects, they had this in common, that, with equal kindness and courtesy, they put that knowledge at the service of any members of the Club who might need it. May their memories be preserved by others who will carry on the same honourable tradition.

Since writing these words, our Club, and indeed the whole county, has sustained a loss that I cannot pass over, by the death of Sir James Rankin. Three times President, he showed his interest in many most practical ways: indeed, the building in which we meet is a standing monument of his munificence.

Many public bodies will be put into mourning by his death, but none, I am sure, will hold his name in more grateful remembrance than the Woolhope Club, for which he provided, if not a name, at least a local habitation.

I do not propose to-day to inflict upon you any suggestions for the future work of the Club: I could only repeat very much what I said upon this occasion last year; but instead I will read, if you will allow me, a short paper on a subject that has been interesting me during this past season.

Rule XI. lays it down that one of the objects for which the Woolhope Club exists is to undertake the formation and publication of correct lists of the natural productions of the county of Hereford, with such observations as their respective authors may deem necessary. In very many cases this has already been done, but there is one small group of insects to which, so far as I am aware, no member has hitherto devoted any attention. I have not, as I write, the long-promised index to the Transactions before me, but I believe no reference is to be found, in any of the volumes, to Humble—or as they are more usually called—Bumble Bees.

It happened that the winter before last I came across a most interesting book on this subject by Mr. F. W. L. Sladen, and, on reading it, it struck me very forcibly how profoundly ignorant I was of the life history and economy of an insect which is, after all, one of the commonest objects of every country walk. I knew vaguely, of course, that some bumble bees had orange tails and some had yellow stripes, that they performed a useful function in helping to fertilise flowers, and that one sometimes came upon their nests in the hay-fields. I also knew, from painful experience, that they were furnished with stings, but there my knowledge ended. A little conversation showed me that almost everyone I happened to meet was in the same blissful condition of ignorance as myself, so I make no apology for prefacing these notes with a short sketch of the life history of a bumble bee.

In the case of *Bombus*, as of the familiar hive bee, each community is divided into three classes, queens, drones, and workers, the latter being, of course, only females whose ovaries have been imperfectly developed. The great difference is that while the hive bee's colony is permanent, that of the bumble bee only exists for a few months in the summer, and the young queens alone survive to recommence proceedings in the ensuing spring. Towards the close of the summer, these young queens are hatched, the drones having slightly preceded them. As soon as they leave the nest they are fertilised by the latter, and, almost immediately, select a place for their winter sleep. Some conceal themselves in moss, some in decayed wood, and many bury themselves, to a considerable depth, in a convenient bank. They usually choose a bank with a north aspect, so that they may not be awakened by the sun too early in the spring, and remain all through the winter in a torpid condition. With some species this hibernation begins curiously early, even as soon as the

end of August, and the queen actually spends some nine months out of the year in a state of suspended animation.

In the spring she emerges, earlier or later according to the species, so that all the bumble bees we see, up to, say, June, are queens, each capable of founding a new community.

Some bumble bees excavate a long tunnel for themselves, and some nest on the surface of the ground, amongst ivy or coarse grass, but all like if possible, to avail themselves of the deserted nest of a field vole, or other small mammal. This the queen adds to with small fragments of soft dry grass or moss, or, as I have seen, of cow hair, and, in the middle of the mass constructs a circular cell of wax, deposits some pollen on it, and lays her first batch of eggs. On these she sits and broods, almost as a bird does, only leaving the nest to collect food: and to obviate the difficulties of a continuous food supply, she makes a special cell, which she does not seal, and keeps it filled with honey for her own consumption.

In the course of a few days the eggs hatch into larvæ, which the queen feeds and tends with great care, till, in about a fortnight, they spin a slight cocoon and turn into pupæ. She continues to incubate them, while they are in this condition, until they hatch into full-grown workers, the time this takes varying somewhat according to the temperature.

As soon as the workers are hatched they begin to help the queen in her labours, bringing in stores and tending the successive batches of eggs that she has laid, and, as they grow more numerous, the queen leaves the nest less and less frequently until at last she devotes herself entirely to the work of egg-laying. As the season advances, she lays eggs that hatch into drones and queens successively, and, when these have left the nest, her work is done and she dies, and the community comes to an end. Should the queen die prematurely, or become enfeebled, some of the workers commence laying eggs, which invariably hatch into drones, for in the bumble bee, as in the hive bee, drones are always produced by parthenogenesis, that is to say, they hatch from eggs that have never been fertilised by the male element. This curious fact is probably familiar to bee-keepers, strange as it seems to the ordinary mortal, and will be found treated at some length, in the first volume of Cheshire's "Bees and Bee-keeping."

That is, in short, a rough sketch of the life history of the bumble bee.

To come to details, there are 17, or possibly 18, British species of the genus *Bombus*, and I found, rather to my surprise, when I came to investigate the matter, that my own district of North Herefordshire yields all but four of them, and these may also possibly

occur, as my list represents only one summer's observations. One species, *Lapponicus*, which I have included, I have only actually taken on the high ground of Radnor Forest, but I have seen it on the Wapley Camp, and it certainly occurs in the county. Two of the species, *Terrestris* and *Lucorum*, are very closely connected with one another and are said, occasionally to inter-breed. Each has a broad yellow bar across the front of the abdomen, but that in *Terrestris* is a darker colour than in *Lucorum*, and the tail fringe in the former is tawny and the latter white. With me the two species are almost equally common, but further north and at higher altitudes *Lucorum* gradually takes the place of *Terrestris*, and on the Hills of Radnor Forest, as far as my observations go, *Terrestris* is entirely displaced by the kindred form.

Soroensis, the so-called Ilfracombe bumble bee, is a scarce and local species that I did not expect to find in Herefordshire, but I found the queens not infrequent at Staunton-on-Arrow, when the blackberry flowers opened. They appear late in the season, and I did not see one until June 15th.

In the second sub-division of the genus the bees have longer heads and longer tongues, and devote themselves especially to those flowers that store nectar at the bottom of a tube.

I particularly noticed that they were the only bees to be seen working amongst my kidney beans and sweet peas. One of these, *Ruderatus*, has two forms, a black form and a yellow striped one. The object of this I cannot guess, for both are produced indiscriminately by the same queen. In my own garden, the black occurs rather more frequently.

A third subsection consists of bees, mostly yellow, that nest on the surface of the ground. Of these, *Agrorum* is probably the commonest bumble bee in Herefordshire, but I must admit the different species are very hard to distinguish, and I am not certain that my identifications are correct.

This concludes the genus *Bombus*, but it is followed by an extremely interesting class of insects, scientifically called *Psithyrus*, the members of which are bumble bees that have developed parasitical instincts and, consequently, consist only of queens and drones without workers. There are six British species of *Psithyrus*, all of which I have taken during this last summer at Staunton-on-Arrow. They may be distinguished from the honest bumble bees by the fact that their bodies are harder and more shiny and less thickly coated with hair and their wings are darker in colour. Each species of *Bombus* appears to be victimised by a special species of *Psithyrus*, which usually closely resembles its hostess in form and colour. The *Psithyrus* queen emerges from her hibernation at a later date than

the *Bombus*, and at once goes in search of a nest of the particular species to which she is so curiously linked. Having found one, she creeps into it and manages, by some art only known to herself to ingratiate herself with the native queen and workers. The queen, after a due interval, she attacks and stings to death, and, thereafter, reigns the undisputed monarch of the nest. The workers tend and feed her eggs and larvæ, much as the hedge sparrow brings up the cuckoo, and the only difference, so far as the community is concerned, is that, at the end of the season, the nest produces *Psithyrus* instead of *Bombus* queens.

It seems probable that these pirate bees originally sprang from the same stock as their victims, for instances are on record of a *Bombus* queen occasionally becoming parasitic upon a closely allied species, but the whole question of parasitism is one of the unsolved, perhaps unsoluble, problems of nature.

These *Psithyrus* queens were very abundant in the neighbourhood of Staunton-on-Arrow during this last summer, and must act as an important check upon any increase in the numbers of the real bumble bees.

Gentlemen, I apologise for having kept you so long upon a subject that I fear cannot interest you as much as it has interested me, but the list of species that I append to this Paper, incomplete as of course it is, does fill a small gap in the information that the Woolhope Club has amassed concerning the natural productions of the county of Hereford.

BUMBLE BEES OF THE DISTRICT OF STAUNTON-ON-ARROW.

- Bombus lapidarius*.—Common
 " *terrestris*.—Common.
 " *lucorum*.—Common.
 " *soroensis*.—Scarce, very late in appearing.
 " *pratense*.—Common, one of the earliest.
 " *lapponicus*.—Wapley Hill, common on Radnor Forest.
 " *ruderalis*.—Common, both in the black and striped forms.
 " *hortorum*.—Common.
 " *latreillellus*.—Scarce.
 " *derhamellus*.—Common in early spring.
 " *sylvarum*.—Scarce.
 " *agrorum*.—Very common.
 " *heliferanus*.—Common.
Psithyrus rupestris.—Rather scarce.
 " *vestalis*.—Common.
 " *distinctus*.—Common.
 " *barbutellus*.—Common.
 " *campestris*.—Common.
 " *quadricolor*.—Fairly plentiful in early spring

The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins reported that he heard a chiff-chaff at Staunton-on-Arrow on March 24th.

Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, Brookland, Hay, sent the following notes :—

MISTLE THRUSH'S NEST IN MISTLETOE.—In the middle of a large bush of mistletoe growing in an apple tree at Dorstone, Herefordshire, a mistle thrush has built its nest. Although this bird feeds on the berries of the mistletoe, I never heard of its nesting in such a place before.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE IN RADNORSHIRE.—On the 14th ult., a relation of mine, an excellent naturalist, wrote me that he had seen on that day in the county of Radnor, near Builth, a great grey shrike. It was perched on the top of a small tree, and he watched it through his field-glasses at close quarters for over twenty minutes, but he has not seen it since. [The Editor of "The Field" states that although this bird is an annual winter visitor, arriving as a rule early in November, we have received no recent reports of its appearance.]

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.—An unusual number of caterpillars of the white butterfly have caused havoc here with the leaves of the brussel sprouts and cauliflowers, leaving in many places only the bare stalks standing. Dusting the leaves with lime and watering with a mixture of carbolic acid did no good, neither would poultry touch the larvæ, and the only help we had was from the tits, namely, the great tit, blue tit, and marsh tit, all of which did much good by reducing their numbers. Has this been observed elsewhere?

A WHITE CARRION CROW.—I had heard that a white carrion crow frequented a part of this county for some time. I purposely refrain from naming the precise locality. Happening to be in the train the other day, a fellow passenger told me that it had been constantly seen near where we were then travelling, and on looking out I saw it fly and pitch on a hedge where I had a good view of it. Its body was white, but it had a few coloured feathers in its tail. [The Editor of "The Field," to which paper this note was sent, remarks that Mr. Phillips might have added that in August, 1884, a white carrion crow was killed near Brecon and sent to Shrewsbury for preservation, as he himself reported in "The Zoologist" for September, 1884, p. 385. White, or partially white rooks, are often met with, but white crows are of much rarer occurrence.]

In addition to the white carrion crow killed in 1884, two have been killed at Llanfihangel Talyllyn, some eight or nine years ago; one since, about six years ago, by Capt. Hughes Morgan, on the Crug, near Brecon, and one or two more have been observed from time to time.

The President produced a mistle-thrush's nest which he said had been built in a pear tree near the church at Staunton-on-Arrow. It embodied the remains of an artificial wreath and had been transformed into a nest. Around the top were white flowers, the symmetry of the decoration being perfect.

The President also communicated the Paper on "Bramblings in North Herefordshire," printed on pages 57-58.

Miss Mary L. Southall, The Graig, Ross, reported: "It may interest you to hear that, I believe, a party of mountain linnets (twites) visited our garden on November 10th. They were very busy feeding on the birch seeds; birds about the size of siskins, rather slender, with dark brown backs and a bar of lighter colour on the wings. I thought at first they were lesser redpolls, but I could not see the red crests as in the latter, and think they were larger birds also. Have never seen the 'twite' before."

Mr. A. B. Farn sent the following nature notes he had made at Ganarew in 1914.

"February 27th, many wood pigeons flying high and due east. March 26th, Song Thrush sitting on four eggs, nests of Blackbird and Hedge Sparrow complete, Wren and Long-tailed Tit building, all in garden; 29th, Chiff-chaff Warbler heard, first spring migrant noticed. April 1st, blue-green Blackbird's eggs with strong black scroll-like markings in Paddock, *Hibernated* Red-Admiral Butterfly in garden; 5th, *Three young Treepipits* in nest at The Uplands on Great Doward, Pheasants eating my broad beans; 11th, first Willow Warbler seen, also Chiff-chaff Warbler, both in garden; 12th, three or four Willow Warblers in garden; 13th, six Peacock Butterflies on laurel flowers in garden; 14th, Cuckoo first heard on two occasions; 15th, Black-cap Warbler singing in garden, saw both parents and the three young Tree Pipits still in nest; 16th, four eggs of Lapwing in field opposite; 18th, first Green-veined white Butterfly seen in garden; 19th, first Holly-blue Butterfly seen in garden, very many Queen Wasps, caught 25; 20th, Dipper's nest with eggs in stone wall, first Orange-tip Butterfly seen; 21st, first Swallow and Spotted Flycatcher seen, caught 49 Queen Wasps, Hibernated Brimstone Butterfly seen; 22nd, many Speckled Wood Butterflies on Great Doward, and one Green-Hair-streak Butterfly; 25th, first small Cabbage Butterfly seen; 26th, first large Cabbage Butterfly seen; 27th, first Wood-white Butterfly seen; 28th, first Hibernated Comma Butterfly seen. May 1st, first Swifts seen; 2nd, first Corncrake heard; 5th, Linnets' nest with four eggs seen; 8th, a clutch of *eight* Magpies' eggs sent me; 11th, saw five Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, saw Wall Butterfly; 12th, took two ditto variety *bipupillata*; 15th, took ten *Araschina Levana* (a butterfly not indigenous in this country, doubtless introduced by someone), saw Dingy Skipper and



Photo by]

OLCHON COURT (see page 75).

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

MISSEL-THRUSH'S NEST.

Grizzled Skipper Butterflies, a cuckoo's egg in nest of *Cirl Bunting*; 14th, Night-jar heard; 21st, Red-backed Shrike seen; 25th, have caught 121 Queen Wasps to date, on looking into the nest where the three blue-green Blackbird's eggs were seen on April 1st I found five more eggs precisely similar, evidently the same bird had come back to lay in old nest, this is most unusual; 29th, cows had destroyed the eggs of a Corncrake laid in a meadow. June 5th, Common Blue Butterflies about; 14th, first Meadow Brown Butterfly seen; 19th, found two colonies of Peacock Butterfly caterpillars feeding on wild hop, an unusual food plant; 24th, as I was liberating small Tortoiseshell Butterflies from a window a Spotted Flycatcher caught several as they flew away, first High-brown Fritillary seen; 26th, many ditto and first Ringlet Butterfly seen; 29th, seven Silver-washed Fritillaries seen, Honey Bees in one of my chimneys, some black with soot; 30th, first Small Skipper Butterfly seen. July 4th, young Weasels, three-parts grown, seen in farm road, Painted Lady Butterfly seen; 9th, the Spotted Flycatcher took Silver-washed Fritillary I released from window; 10th, Chiff-chaff and Willow Warblers feeding their young on aphides on the broad beans; 11th, Blue, Cole and Long-tailed Tits in large numbers passing through garden; 17th one Marbled White Butterfly seen, this is only the second specimen noticed, they must have flown from some place where their headquarters are, as the species is gregarious; 20th, took an exceedingly fine variety of the Comma Butterfly, spots on front of forewings confluent, the base of the hind wings broadly black, White-letter Hair Streak Butterflies worn; 22nd, second brood of Wall Butterfly out; 28th, second brood of Wood White Butterfly out, the Peacock Butterflies bred from the caterpillars feeding on hop produced normal perfect insects, I liberated many dozens of them, Purple Hair-streak Butterfly worn, second brood of Common Blue Butterfly out; 30th, Small Copper Butterflies out, second brood, a Wasp had captured a White Letter-streaked Butterfly. August 4th, the Grayling Butterfly seen; 10th, second brood of Holly Butterfly out; 11th, second brood of Brown Argus Butterfly out, took a magnificent variety of Comma Butterfly, Silvery White with small black spots, it was just out; 18th, second brood of Dingy Skipper Butterfly out. September 4th, many second brood of Comma Butterfly out; 9th, Painted Lady Butterflies seen; 14th, many Chaffinches passing S.W. October 1st, one male Clouded Yellow Butterfly seen; 5th, saw one Red Admiral Butterfly, this seems a scarce species here, I hear they are swarming in the East of England; 6th, heard migrant wading birds passing over."

Owing to the shortage of drugs, largely due to the loss of supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries asked botanists to co-operate in the collection and sale of medicinal plants cultivated in this country for centuries. The more important species are foxglove, henbane, thorn apple, and belladonna but other species are useful, and indicated in a special leaflet.

Mr. Vaughan Taylor was elected a Member of the Club.

FIRST FIELD MEETING,
THURSDAY, JULY 29TH, 1915.

LLANTHONY PRIORY.

Far away from the din of battle in Flanders, and enjoying the repose and solitude of the Black Mountains, members of the Woolhope Club have good reason to remember Thursday, the 29th of July. On that day many of them revisited Llanthony Priory, and once more had the pleasure of gazing on its fine old ruins, set as they are in the midst of so beautiful and magnificent a scene as the Vale of Ewyas. To those who had not enjoyed the privilege of setting eyes on this favoured spot before, the pleasure derived from the excursion was assuredly not less than their expectations, great as these were. The only regret was on the part of those who were unable to take the walk over the Hatterall Hills to Pandy, or of those who made this delightful journey, but did not allow enough time to linger and admire the grandeur of the everlasting hills before the golden sun sank to rest. During this elevated walk the undulations of the Malvern Hills could be distinguished, with Hereford in the mid distance, while to the north the outline of the Clew Hills was also discernible. Owing to the war, the Club has arranged only two excursions this season; this was the first and also "ladies day," and, as it turned out, the title was far from a misnomer.

The Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, who has just been appointed Rural Dean of Hay, was voted chairman for the day in the absence of the President (Mr. James G. Wood), and the rest of the company included: The Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mdlle. Dufour (from Antwerp), and Miss Stoker (Brinsop), the Rev. H. H. and Mrs. Gibbon and Miss Gibbon, the Rev. A. H. Knapp and the Misses Knapp (Pixley), the Rev. Wm. Roberts, the Rev. E. Sidney Hartland (Gloucester), the Rev. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle and two ladies (Ross), the Rev. W. L. Richings and Mrs. Davies (Whitney), the Rev. W. R. Gledhill (Preston-on-Wye), Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall (Breinton), Mr. T. A. R. Littledale and Miss Littledale (Ross), Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Briscoe, Mr. W. E. Groom, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Mr. G. L. Betts, Mr. A. Holt, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Mr. W. T. Kerr, Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. Ernest G. Davies, Miss Mary F. Davies (Hereford), Mr. J. H. Wale (Presteign), Mr. F. C. Brown, Miss Powles (Whitchurch), Mr. R. H. George, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Mr. G. J. Abell (Leominster), Mr. and Mrs. Ilyd Gardner, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mrs.

To face page 44.



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LLANTHONY. COLUMN MOULDINGS.
ARCH TO PRIOR'S LODGINGS. NAVE. DOOR TO SLYPE.

Townsend, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Routledge, Miss Morgan (Abergavenny), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary). Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Secretary), was unable to attend owing to a professional engagement, and the Rev. Cornish Watkins (ex-President) was also absent, but forwarded a proof of his indefatigable interest in the Club in the form of a communication containing various observations on wild life in his particular district.

Mr. Iltyd Gardner, who had made a special study of the Priory and numerous interesting discoveries in connection therewith, had kindly consented to give a lecture on the subject. He first conducted the Members to the small building, which forms the present parish church and is alleged to be dedicated to St. David. It is now divided by a plain pointed chancel arch into chancel and nave, but Mr. Gardner pointed out that the chancel had originally formed a separate building, constructed in Norman times for a church, and that the nave was once divided into two parts and was used for domestic purposes. He suggested that the chancel was the original church built by William and Ernisius and consecrated in 1108, and that when the Canons built a larger church they then used this small building as the infirmary chapel, the present nave being used as the infirmary. That the nave was used formerly for domestic purposes was evident by the presence of two large fireplaces in the western wall, one a little below the present floor level and the other about 8ft. 9in. above it, and also from the fact that it had four doorways, an eastern pair in the north and south walls and a pair near the west end but not opposite each other and of different sizes. Mr. Gardner then said that at the dissolution of the monasteries, the people being deprived of a place of worship, probably had the infirmary with the chapel attached assigned to them for this purpose, and that they adapted these buildings to their new uses by thickening the west face of the dividing wall, thus partially blocking the eastern pair of doorways, and inserted in this wall the present chancel arch. At the same time a stairway was made through the northern portion of the wall to admit of access to a rood-loft, no doubt erected at the same time but now destroyed. He pointed out that the chancel arch was once closed by a door, single not double as the hinges show, 6ft. 10½in. wide, but for what purpose he could not explain, and drew attention to a similar instance at Garway.

The Members then passed on to the presbytery of the great church. Mr. Gardner here explained his discovery that the present presbytery was much earlier in date than the rest of the Priory and formed the Canons' first church built before 1134. His attention was first drawn to this by a buttress against the north wall of the presbytery, which he pointed out was a Norman buttress with another of the 14th century abutted against it to resist the thrust of the vault-

ing, when the east wall of a chapel at this point was pulled down. This showed that the presbytery was erected during the Norman period. In corroboration of this he pointed out that the remaining window on the north side was Norman work, that the walls of the presbytery are rubble masonry down to the ground but those of the nave are ashlar, and further by excavation he had traced the presbytery walls across the north and south arches of the transepts, and that these walls are about 37in. thick while the walls of the nave are 49in. Conclusive evidence, if it were needed, was afforded by the vaulting pilasters in this part of the church. These are of the same character as those in the nave, *circa* 1200, and were puzzling, but careful examination and excavation revealed the fact that they were a subsequent addition to the walls, being bonded only at intervals and then not to a greater extent than six inches, and that the footings were merely butted against and not built into the walls, as those of the western pilasters are, and as these would have been, had both been erected at the same time. The floor of the earlier church was found in many places in the presbytery at 13in. below the floor line of the present crossing. He had made repeated attempts by excavation to find the western wall of this earlier church, unfortunately without success, but he was inclined to think that it ended at five bays of the present width which came just east of the west arch at the crossing, here he found a broad line of mortar and earth mixed crossing the church. Passing to the nave Mr. Gardner said that this was roin. narrower than the presbytery and that this difference in width was ingeniously concealed by bevelling off the outer members of the eastern bays of the nave where they meet the crossing. The builders evidently altered their minds several times in regard to the roofing of the aisles as was evident by the drip courses and grooves to be seen at the junctions of the roofs with the tower walls.

The party then passed on to view the domestic buildings. Abutting the western towers and carried southward is a range of buildings now partly used as an inn and farmhouse. Below this is a very large undercroft formerly supported by pillars, but now divided by modern walls into a series of vaulted cellars, and north of these next the tower is a vaulted chamber adjoining the church which was constructed in the first place as a room, but later was converted into a passage way to the cloisters by the insertion of a round headed trefoil doorway in the west wall. Above these rooms were others, which were probably used as dorters. The original buildings on this side of the cloisters appear to have been three or more stories in height. Mr. Gardner pointed out that the undercroft ran along the whole of the south side of the cloister, the springing of the vaulting being plainly visible, and drew attention to the remains of some buildings recently excavated in the garden to the south-east of the cloister the use of which was uncertain, but may possibly have been



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LLANTHONY.

South Doorway to Passage to the Cloisters, recently stripped of ivy.

the reredorter. Extensive remains of mediæval buildings now used for farm purposes were examined, and close by the remains of a circular pigeon house¹ sunk in the ground. He then directed attention to three monastic fish stews not far from the columbarium, and made a few remarks on the 14th century gatehouse, and pointed out the line of the wall enclosing the Priory precincts, which were 20ft. high where they joined the gateway.²

Luncheon was then served in the Priory cloister, and afterwards the Chairman gave the toast of "The King"—the only toast at these gatherings—and in doing so said it was hardly necessary to state that, like other bodies, the Woolhope Club was ever thoroughly loyal. Mr. Morgan afterwards read a letter from the Rev. Cornish Watkins, which was as follows:—

"Between May 11th and May 13th, an extraordinary change in the temperature occurred in the district of Staunton-on-Arrow. On May 11th the weather was very hot and thundering. On the 13th all the hills were covered with snow, a bitter north-east wind was blowing, and rain and sleet fell all day. In consequence, numbers of swifts, swallows, and martins perished. At Court of Noke, which lies low, close to the river, Mr. O. Evans picked up dead in the garden ten swallows, three house-martins, and one sand-martin. The birds were sitting huddled together for warmth, and several were found between the sashes of a window, and extricated with difficulty. There must have been a very considerable mortality amongst all the summer migrants, as this is only a record from one house. Swifts, of course, often suffer from a sudden change of weather, but this is the only instance of my experience when swallows and martins have actually succumbed to the cold."

The Rector of Staunton-on-Arrow also reported that in April he saw mistletoe growing on Birch at Dineter Wood, Ewyas Harold; this was not mentioned, he added, for Herefordshire in "The Flora."

This finished the ordinary business, except for one item, which, the Chairman said, was to give their heartiest thanks to Mr. Gardner for the very interesting and instructive manner in which he had lectured to them. Mr. Gardner had evidently studied the Old Priory with great enthusiasm; he had made excavations and discoveries which had proved most interesting because of the light thrown on the plan and construction of the building; and they were very much obliged to him for explaining his points so lucidly (applause).

The Rev. L. W. Richings gladly seconded, and the vote was carried with acclamation.

¹ *Vide* The Woolhope Transactions, 1908, p. 80; and *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1909, pp. 157-160.

² A full account of Mr. Ilyd Gardner's valuable and interesting researches at Llanthony will be found in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1915, pp. 343-376, and 1916, pp. 37-66.

SECOND FIELD MEETING,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1915.

LIMEBROOK PRIORY AND AYMESTREY.

Ideal weather favoured the second Field Meeting of the season when the places visited were of historical, architectural, geological and botanical interest, besides possessing distinct claims from the picturesque point of view. The majority of the party booked return to Kingsland railway station, and afterwards horsed carriages were made use of for about eight miles of the journey whilst the remainder, covering about seven miles, was done on foot. In the locality are many rare plants, including the *Asarabacca* (*Asarum Europæum*).

The President, Mr. James G. Wood, was unable to be with the party, and Preb. H. T. Williamson was chosen to act as President for the day. The company included Mr. L. Richardson, of Cheltenham, Rev. A. H. MacLaughlin, Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Rev. H. E. Grindley, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. C. P. Bird, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. G. B. Greenland (Mayor of Hereford), Mr. G. L. Betts (Bury St. Edmunds), Mr. R. H. George, Mr. W. Medlicott, Mr. J. B. Bell, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. W. Mortimer Baylis, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. A. B. Farn, Mr. A. P. Small, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. W. Churcher (London), Mr. F. H. Goddard, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. R. S. Aldridge, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke and Mr. W. H. Woodcock.

Leaving Kingsland Station the party drove to Lyepole, and from there walked to Shirley Farm, once held by a family of that name, one of whom, John Shirley, was cofferer to Henry VIII. Close by is a small earthwork of uncertain origin. A mile further on Limebrook Priory was reached, and on the site of the nunnery Mr. R. H. George read a paper on "Wapley Camp, the Upper Lugg Valley, and Kingsland" (see page 59). Mr. George Marshall drew attention to the extensive remains of buildings now buried beneath the turf, and said they did not appear to follow the usual setting out of the various parts of a monastic establishment, but were irregular in plan. A little excavation would no doubt disclose the original

arrangement and yield valuable results. As throwing a side light on the life of the nuns, the following expenses of the veiling of Joan, daughter of Nicholas Sambourne, in 1396, at Lacock Abbey, also a house of Austin Canonesses might be of interest. She paid to the abbess 20s., and to the convent 40s., for a veil 40d., for a mattress 5s., for a coverlet and tester 12s., for a mantle 10s., for furring another mantle 16s., for white cloth for lining the first mantle 6s. 8d., for white cloth for a tunic 10s., fur for same 20s., for a mazer 10s., for a silver spoon 2s. 6d., for blankets 6s. 8d., for canvas for the bed 2s., for a mantle of worsted 20s., for a new bed 20s., &c., the whole amounting to £16 6s. 2d., a large sum of money for that period.¹

An inspection was then made of a half-timbered building now used as a cottage, containing some 15th or 16th century doorways, and a ceiling with heavily moulded beams, evidently removed from a larger room and reused at an early period, perhaps from the adjoining Priory after the dissolution. The members from here followed the course of the Lugg for a distance of about four miles, and passing through a prettily wooded gorge arrived at Aymestrey. After dinner had been served at the Crown Inn, it was announced that as the result of Mr. Orlebar drawing the attention of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings to the condition of Craswall Priory, that Society had had the ruins inspected by Mr. Basil Stallybrass, who had submitted the following report:—

CRASWALL PRIORY, NEAR HAY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

To the Committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings.

Gentlemen,—

At your request I visited these ruins on the 28th December, 1913. I cannot claim great accuracy in the following report as a snowstorm made the work of observation difficult.

Craswall Priory lies in a deep dell beneath the Black Mountains about four miles from Hay station. The buildings have long been hidden under mounds of rubbish, but the following portions have now been excavated: about two thirds of the Church, the Cloister to the south, the Chapter house and another room, probably the Refectory, on the east side of the Cloister.

The Church has a Nave about 70ft. long and 22ft. wide, with a sanctuary 25ft. by 24ft. terminating apsidally. The sanctuary and about half the Nave have been cleared, the walls standing

¹ For further particulars *vide* "The Archæological Journal," vol. lxi., p. 117.

some six to eight feet high. At the western end of the excavation a south door gives on to the cloister. At the eastern end there is a step 5ft. 6in. wide with doors north and south, leading, perhaps, to a Vestry and the Prior's lodging, respectively. It can be observed in these doorways that the Nave walls have been thickened internally by a foot of stonework on each side, but I could not determine how far down the Nave this division extends; the Church has been vaulted, and it may be that this was an addition, and the walls then thickened to carry it.

SANCTUARY.—A second step 2ft. 4in. wide brings us to the apsidal sanctuary. On the north is the aumbry and there have been three windows on the east. On the south beyond the door are—(1) the stepped seats for the sub-deacon and deacon (2) at a higher level, the double piscina (3) lower again the seat for the priest, and finally the remains of the credence. A stepped string course of simple splayed section binds the sedilia and piscina together, and there are moulded jambs at either extreme, and again a moulded recess behind the piscina. Going round to the outside the remains of an opening, rebated for a shutter, are visible, but the piscina now blocks it at the back, from which we might conclude that the piscina and sedilia are a later addition to the buildings. Possibly however the opening never extended through the wall, but is merely a blocked aumbry.

ALTAR.—The original stone Altar still remains, standing 6ft. 6in. from the back of the apse so as to leave an ambulatory round. It measures 8ft. 6in. long by 2ft. 8in. wide by 2ft. 6in. high, the mensa having disappeared.

CLOISTER.—Of the Cloister there is nothing standing, though the shape is clear.

CHAPTER HOUSE.—The Chapter House opens to the cloister by a doorway moulded in three orders, with two detached colonettes. A window similarly moulded stands on either side. The Chapter House is 37ft. 6in. long by 20ft. 10in. wide and has been divided into six vaulting compartments by wall shafts and two clustered piers on the centre of the floor.

REFECTORY.—A door in the south west angle leads into a chamber which was perhaps the Refectory, but of this only the west wall has been uncovered. In the centre a doorway leads into a passage 5ft. 10in. wide, which in turn communicates through a doorway with the cloister. Beyond the south wall of the Refectory there appears to have been a passage 3ft. 6in. wide bounded by a second wall, but the remains are obscured by rubbish. Here and at the west side of the cloister and the western portion of the Church, points of interest would no doubt be revealed by excavation.

Bishop Turner says the Priory was founded about the latter end of the reign of King John or the beginning of Henry III. Dugdale (without dating) gives the charter of Walter de Lacy granting to the House of the Blessed Mary of Craswall and the Prior of the Order of Grandmont and ten chaplains and their priest, certain lands in Holme Lacy, for the sake of his soul, his wife Margaret and his son Gilbert.

Mr. Lilwall in his notes says the Priory was founded by Roger de Lacy in 1222; but in speaking of the apse windows states they are Norman. I could not trace them sufficiently clearly to determine, but if they are Norman, 1222 cannot be the year of the foundation but of a subsequent confirmation. The apsidal plan, unusual in the 13th century, (though possibly due to the influence of an alien order); the round arched doorways on either side of the sanctuary; and the fact that the vaulting (though of the 13th century type) appears to be subsequent to the original building:—make a 12th century foundation probable. The bases, caps and arch moulds of the sedilia are of fully developed 13th century type and may belong to 1222. The Chapter House is later, towards the end of the 13th century or beginning of the 14th century, the vaulting ribs being of a common French section.

For fuller information about the Priory reference should be made to Mr. Lilwall's Notes, already mentioned. Without dwelling on the desirability of completing the excavations, we must proceed to the more urgent question of preserving that which has already been uncovered.

The mortar used in the original structure is inferior, owing to the use of loamy sand, as is frequently the case in this part of the country; and moisture which enters through the top of the walls will rapidly cause their disintegration. It is therefore in the first place necessary that they should be covered on top with a bed of Portland cement concrete, mixed with a proportion of heavy oil or of "Pudlo" to make it waterproof. The concrete should conform to the irregular outline of the uncovered tops, though in places it may be necessary to relay loose portions of the stonework in order to form a substantial ground for the concrete. This should be done in blue lias lime mortar, but rebuilding on an extensive scale must be avoided. Surface pointing in some cases may give necessary stability, and this should be sunk not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. behind the face of the stone. The appearance of the walls will be greatly improved if the concrete is subsequently covered with a layer of turf. It goes without saying that the big rooted trees or bushes must be entirely removed from the walls.

There are places where the wall is falling and the surface stones falling out laterally. These places should be "patched" up,

using the mortar in the way just described. But again this must be confined to a minimum area.

The Altar in its present condition is likely to be demolished. It would be advisable to relay the upper courses in blue lias lime mortar, and the top courses should be fastened together with small copper cramps in their lower beds, or by pins in the joints, as is most convenient.

In the case of the sedilia, some further protection appears necessary. So much of the arcading remains that I consider it would be legitimate to rebuild as much as can be pieced together without the addition of new stonework, with the possible exception of colonettes. To cover both the arcading and the seats below, a sort of pent roof should be erected above, with an oak beam 6in. by 6in. in front (where the arcading ceases) and local stone tiles bedded in cement on a concrete core. If, on fuller examination, it appeared undesirable to reconstruct any of the arcading, I consider that it would still be advisable to build such a roof but a stronger beam would be necessary for the increased span.

A more substantial "post and rail" fence with a gateway or stile should be erected round the ruins to prevent cattle straying over them. The barbed wire at present in use is hardly satisfactory.

I estimate the cost of the above work (not including the fence which would vary according to the amount of ground taken in) inclusive of supervision, insurance, etc., at £80 (eighty pounds). This sum could be very considerably reduced if the work was confined to the more interesting portions only.

BASIL STALLYBRASS.

The Vicar of the parish, the Rev. H. E. Grindley, then read a paper on "Mortimer's Cross and the Downton Gorge" (see page 65). Time being short, the party then divided, those interested in geology proceeding with Mr. Grindley to a gravel quarry about half a mile to the north of the village on the right hand side of the road, from which point and from the shoulder of the hill above he was enabled to point out the features of interest in connection with his paper. The rest of the members assembled at the church, where Mr. G. Marshall gave some particulars regarding it with the assistance of some notes prepared by the Rev. H. E. Grindley. He said the church was dedicated to St. John and St. Alkmund, and it was probably from the latter that the name of the parish was derived. Part of the north wall of the Chancel was the oldest portion of the building and dated from Norman times, a small round headed window remained in this wall, and above on the outside was to be seen some herring-bone

masonry. At a later period the chancel had been extended eastwards. The tower at the west end was 15th century, and formed the chief entrance, with a stone vaulting. On one of the buttresses were grooves in the stonework, traditionally, and most likely correctly, said to have been formed in the process of sharpening arrows. Over the doorway is an heraldic casting in lead, found when the nave roof was stripped, one of the crests on it being a jall, yale, or eale, a species of antelope with tusks, and an exceptional heraldic beast, and in this case it would seem likely that it belonged to a family of the name of Eale, who at one time lived in this parish, and canted on their name. The door here still retained its original beam bolt for securing it. When the tower was built the nave at that time was narrower than the present one, and must have been without aisles, the return of the base moulding of the tower clearly indicating this. The present nave and the north and south aisles, Mr. Marshall said he had little doubt, dated from the middle of the 16th century, and were post-reformation, for the following reasons. In the first place the piers were very large and belonged to the 12th century, and had evidently been removed from a larger building and reused in a very makeshift fashion; secondly, the clerestory windows were also old material reused from a much earlier structure; and, thirdly, the tracery of the aisle windows was very poor perpendicular work, and evidently of a late period. The question arose where did the piers come from? He suggested from the neighbouring Abbey of Wigmore after the dissolution, and if ever the site of the abbey was excavated this interesting point might be settled. The church was appropriated to Wigmore Abbey, so the people of Aymestrey might have brought some influence to bear to obtain this material for their church. The chancel and aisle screens are very fine, and must have been erected at the same time as the nave and aisles. They are in a good state of preservation, but the rood loft has gone, and unfortunately the mullions of the chancel screen were lengthened at the restoration in 1886. The carved pulpit belongs to the 17th century and is a good example of its kind. In the chancel an incised alabaster slab depicts Sir John Lingen, who died in 1506, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, who deceased in 1522. The belfry contains a peal of six bells cast in 1732 by Abraham Rudhall, and the bell cage is partly constructed of timbers with mouldings evidently of an earlier date. There is a doorway in the east face of the tower at one time giving access to the roof of the nave, which was then probably flat and covered with lead. A mediæval clock, formerly in the tower, was removed some years ago to the South Kensington Museum, where it may now be seen.

The members then entered the brakes and returned to Kingsland Station, as time, unfortunately, did not permit a visit to the church there, as was originally intended.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING,

DECEMBER 11TH, 1915.

The Annual Meeting of the Club was held at the Woolhope Club Room, Hereford Free Library, on Thursday, December 11th, 1915, the Rev. Preb. W. H. Lambert being in the Chair, in the absence of the President, Mr. James G. Wood. Others present were: the Rev. Preb. Williamson, the Rev. C. H. Stoker, the Rev. H. E. Grindley, the Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. T. Carver, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. F. Goddard, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. E. Davies, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. J. Cockcroft, Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. Frank James said he had great pleasure in proposing Mr. G. H. Jack as President for the ensuing year. He need hardly remind the members of the considerable amount of work Mr. Jack had done for the Club in recent years. Mr. Jack was not a native of Herefordshire, and it might be that he would not be with them very long. No one could say, but he (Mr. James) thought the work Mr. Jack had done merited some reward, and he would like to see the valuable report on the Kenchester excavations brought out during Mr. Jack's year of presidency. He thought that the work had earned for Mr. Jack the presidency of their club.

Preb. Williamson seconded, and Mr. Jack was unanimously elected President.

In reply Mr. Jack thanked the Members for the honour they had conferred upon him. It was true that he had taken a great interest in the excavations at Kenchester, but in that connection he felt that he was very much indebted to the Club, because, had it not been for the existence of the Club he would not have been able to get so much pleasure out of the work as he had done. If any one had benefited it was certainly himself, for he had enjoyed it to the full, and he was very happy to say that the results of his labours and those of his friends were now very near completion.

Continuing, Mr. Jack said the activities of the Club would no doubt be restricted owing to the war, but when they thought of the loss of so many artistic and architectural gems in Belgium and Northern France, the melancholy fact should spur them on assiduously to per-

severe in preserving their own ancient monuments and to treasure them more than they had done before.

The following appointments were then made:—The Vice-Presidents were re-elected with the addition of the Rev. H. E. Grindley in the place of Mr. Jack. The Central Committee were re-elected *en bloc*; Mr. J. Cockcroft was appointed Librarian; Mr. John Lambe was re-elected Auditor; and Col. Scobie Treasurer. The Editorial Committee was strengthened by the election of Mr. G. Marshall and Mr. Alfred Watkins, and warm thanks were returned to the Rev. Hyett Warner, Mr. H. R. Mines, and Mr. L. Richardson for the work they had done in the past. The Rev. C. H. Stoker proposed the re-election of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. T. Hutchinson), and referred to the splendid work that he had done for the Club. Mr. Hutchinson said he would continue to act if Mr. Clarke would retain the office of Assistant Secretary. Mr. Clarke was re-elected, with thanks for what he had done. The Rev. J. O. Bevan was re-elected Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

On a suggestion from Mr. J. Lambe, Mr. Hutchinson proposed that they present to the Rev. J. C. Fowler, formerly Prior of Belmont, a complete set of the Club's Transactions for the valuable work he did in compiling an index of the Transactions. The Rev. C. H. Stoker seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Mr. E. E. Dennison, Hereford, was proposed as a Member of the Club, and duly elected.

A vote of condolence with the relatives of Lieut. C. H. G. Martin, The Hill, Abergavenny, a Member of the Club, who has been killed in France, was carried.

It was agreed to fall in with the request of the Librarian of the Welsh National Library, Aberystwyth, to supply gratis copies of the Club's Transactions in the future, and as many of the back numbers as possible.

A discussion ensued in regard to the publishing of the report on the Kenchester excavations, and it was decided to include it in the forthcoming volume of Transactions.

A volume was laid on the table from Mr. Iltyd Gardner, on the "Llanthony Prima," reprinted from the "Archæologia Cambrensis." This is of interest in view of the fact that Mr. Gardner gave a lecture on this subject at one of the recent Field Meetings of the Club.

Mr. Hutchinson reported that at the end of September and again on October 26th he saw what he had good reason to believe was a great snipe put up out of a field of roots on the Dewsall Court Farm. A friend told him that the solitary snipe occurred there occasionally, and those that had been killed were larger than the common snipe—

Gallinago caelestis. Mr. Hutchinson added that the solitary snipe had only once been recorded in the county, and that was at Rotherwas.

The Rev. W. Oswald Wait (Titley Vicarage) reported that the railway bridge at Lyonshall was re-surfaced with ballast this year. In this ballast was now growing *Senecio squalidus*, a plant quite worthy of notice.

Miss Southall (The Graig, Ross) reported that she was interested recently in watching a coot (or pair of coots) on some water within a mile of Ross. She had only once (many years ago) seen a dead coot and never seen coots alive before. She did not think they were common in that neighbourhood.

Mr. F. R. James called attention to the fact that a spotted eagle had recently been found at Brinsop Court.

On behalf of Mrs. E. E. Bull, Mr. Hutchinson presented to the Club four medals which Dr. Bull won at Rouen in 1884 for his exhibits of Herefordshire fruit and cider.

PAPERS, 1915.

BRAMBLINGS IN NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

By the Rev. S. CORNISH WATKINS, M.A.

(Contributed April 22nd, 1915).

It is probable that hardly a winter passes without the appearance of a few specimens of the brambling (*Fringilla Montifringilla*) in North Herefordshire. Whenever we have a spell of severe weather, one or two may be seen coming in to roost at night amongst the garden evergreens and feeding by day in stack-yards, with the chaffinches and other hard-billed birds that haunt such places. It is very seldom, however, that we experience a regular visitation of these interesting and beautiful finches such as occurred at Staunton-on-Arrow in the winter of 1914-15.

My attention was first drawn to them while walking through a small grove of beech trees in that parish, on Dec. 15th. The wood is a favourite resort of tits and other small birds, and these were present in their usual numbers, but, amongst the familiar call-notes, I heard one, harsh and unmelodious, that was new to me, and, on investigation, discovered a large flock of, perhaps, two hundred bramblings, busily engaged in searching on the ground for beech-mast.

There was a thick carpet of coppery beech-leaves underneath the trees, with which the plumage of the bramblings harmonised in a rather unexpected manner, for, seen close at hand, they are strikingly marked, but the flock made itself conspicuous by the method of feeding adopted by the birds. Instead of scratching amongst the dead leaves, they threw them over their backs, so that from a little distance while the birds were scarcely visible, the leaves appeared to be hopping and jumping into the air, as though themselves endowed with life. This eccentric movement of the dead leaves has a very singular effect, when a large flock of bramblings is feeding under beech-trees on a still winter morning, and no other birds, that I have noticed, throw up leaves in the same manner.

Except when alarmed, this flock fed in silence, though, now and again, two birds would flutter into the air, striking at one another and chattering angrily, but they soon settled down to work again, and the harsh call-note, that first attracted my attention, seemed only to be uttered when the birds were disturbed and flew up into the trees, their white rumps looking like flakes of snow driven by the wind.

In the course of the next few weeks, more bramblings arrived, till there were two or three flocks to be seen, numbering in the aggregate several hundreds of birds, in different parts of the parish, and others were reported to me from Pembridge and Lyonshall.

Such a visitation is most unusual in Herefordshire, so far as my experience goes, and it is the more curious as, in 1914, the crop of beech-mast at Staunton-on-Arrow was rather below the average and the winter was exceptionally mild.

As spring advanced, the birds gradually disappeared, but some lingered on as late as April 9th, when I saw twenty or thirty feeding near a small birch wood.

There seemed a possibility that a pair or two might remain here to breed, but that did not occur, and was, perhaps, hardly to be expected, as the brambling is a bird of the far north and there is little, if any, trustworthy evidence of its nest being found in the British Isles.

WAPLEY CAMP, THE UPPER LUGG VALLEY AND KINGSLAND.

BY R. H. GEORGE.

(Read August 26th, 1915).

"First Frome with forehead clear by Bromyard that doth glide;
And taking Loden in their mixing streams do glide
To meet their Sovereign Lug from the Radnorian plaine,
At Prestayne coming in; where he doth entertain
The Wadell as along he under Derfold goes
Her full and lustie side to whom the Forrest showers
As to allure faire Lug aboard with her to make
Lug little Oney¹ first then Arro in doth take
At Lemster, for her wool, whose staple doth excell
And seems to over-match the golden Phrygian Fell,
Had this our Cochis been unto the Antients knowne
When Honor was her selfe and in her glory showne
He then that did commaund the Infantry of Greece
Had onely to our Ile adventur'd for this Fleece
Where lives the man so dull on Britain's furthest shore
To whom did never sound the name of Lemster Ore?
That with the Silke-worme's web for smalness doth compare
Wherein the Winder shows his workmanship so rare;
As doth the Fleece excell and mocks her looser clew
As neatlie bottom'd up as nature forth it drew."

—Drayton's *Polyo'bion*.

Wapley is a camp of British construction of the Caractacus period, and is one of the chain of camps extending from the Malvern Hills to the Stretton Hills, which were held by the Silures in their last stand against the Romans under Ostorius Scapula and Plautius.

Very little more is known about it, but it is one of the strongest of the British Camps, being protected by five ramparts and fosses, and it agrees with the description given by Tacitus of the Camps of Caractacus. The height above sea level is over 1,000 feet. The name is Saxon and means "The Field of Weapons."

There was an alien priory at Titley, subject to the Abbey of Tyrone in France. This was suppressed in the reign of Henry V. and the Revenues given to Winchester College.

At Combe there is a tumulus row called "Bannetts." At Lower Heath there is an old panelled room in which King Charles II. is said to have slept after the battle of Worcester. This is not possible, as it is nowhere near his line of flight, but Charles I. may have been there in 1645, after the Battle of Naseby, and it is probably in connection with the movements of Charles I. that the lane called the "King's Turning," which is not far distant, was so named.

These persistent traditions of visits of Charles II. after his flight from Worcester arose, very likely, through the fact that the first plan

¹ Little Oney is the Pinsley.

for his escape was by the way of the Welsh coast, but that was found impracticable. Hiding places were probably prepared for him in this neighbourhood by the Royalists, and, although Charles could never have occupied them, their existence may have been the foundation of the traditions.

Kinsham and Eywood were frequently visited by Lord Byron. Childe Harold's Pilgrimage is dedicated to "Ianthé" who was Lady Charlotte Mary Harley, second daughter of Edward 5th Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, born in 1801. She married Brigadier-General Bacon in 1820 and died in 1880. Byron became acquainted with her during his visits to this locality in 1812. Her portrait was painted by Westall, at the request of Lord Byron, and was reproduced in Finden's "Illustrations of the works of Lord Byron," and also in the obituary notice in "The Times," on the 10th May, 1880.

Below Kinsham Court on the left bank of the Lugg, is the site of an alien Priory which was subject to Aveney in Normandy. It was suppressed in very early times, like many of the other alien communities, because it was found that most of the revenues were sent out of England to the foreign abbeys to which they were subject. There is no masonry visible, but, after a little digging, it is probable some would be found.

Bounds, in his "History of Wigmore," published in 1876, confuses the Priory of Nuns at Limebrook with this alien priory and states that the Nunnery was on the banks of the Lugg and the alien priory at Limebrook.

There can be no doubt that the priory at Limebrook was the nunnery which was not suppressed until the general dissolution by Henry VIII., while the alien Monastery by the river ceased to exist 200 or 250 years earlier.

Limebrook was called "Lingebroke" in early times, and the root "Ling," which means a heath or waste, appears to be identical with the first part of the name Lingen, in which parish part of Limebrook lies.

At the dissolution the community consisted of a prioress and six nuns, who wore a white habit. In a list of Religious Houses made in the reign of Henry III., they are described as "Moniales Albae," and in Bishop Swinfield's Register (Edward I. and II.), they are called "Moniales de Lingebroke." They are also described as "The Prioress and Community of the Church of St. Thomas the Martyr of Lingebroke, of the Order of St. Augustine."

Dugdale considers these nuns were Benedictines, while Tanner quotes Bishop Booth's Register at Hereford to prove they were Austin nuns. The Bodleian MS., and Gervase of Canterbury describe them as white Nuns. They were probably Premonstratensians

or Reformed Augustinians, who, on adopting the revised rule, changed the black habit of St. Augustine (or Austin) for a white one. This will reconcile all the views of the different authorities quoted besides those of Dugdale, who thought they were Benedictines. The Benedictines, however, wore a black habit.

Tanner says that, about a quarter of a mile from the left bank of the river Lugg, there was a priory of Nuns of the Order of St. Augustine, founded by some of the Mortimers as early as the reign of Richard I., which continued till the general suppression, when it had six nuns.

The last prioress was Juliana Barton, who surrendered the house to the King on December 28th, 1539, when she was awarded a pension of six pounds per annum—about £96 at the present value of money. Only four of the nuns, out of the six, appear to have had pensions.

I have formed the theory that the White Nuns of Limebrook belong to the same Order as a small community of White Canons, who attended to the spiritual needs of the inmates of Wigmore Castle, before the Black Canons, who subsequently built Wigmore Abbey, came to Wigmore Church from Aymestrey and Shobdon.

The site of Limebrook Priory was granted in the 7th year of Edward VI., to Roger Gratwyk and John West. The clear yearly value, in the reign of Henry VIII., is given as £22 17s. 8d., or about £350 at the present value of money.

In the 7th year of Edward VI., it is thus described: "The scite and capital messuages of the late Priorie of Lymbroke, in the Co. of Hereford and of all those landes, meadowes and pastures called Mylfelde, Crossfelde, Oxefelde, The Range Bache, The Hokeland, William Felde, Le Hedge Row, Le Rie Meadows, Orpyn's Close, Pisbis Felde, Bromehill and Hokeland, parcel of the possessions of the late Priorie of Lymbroke."

When I visited the spot in 1912, I tried to find if there remained any traces of the names of the fields referred to, but could hear of none.

"The Fold" is a Cottage near, which was probably occupied by the farm manager. In this house there is a head of a doorway of the 15th century, which must have been there a considerable time before the suppression of the priory.

"Upper Limebrook" may have been a small monastery. There are specimens of very old oak timbers, panelling and seating. There is also a portion of an arch of the 14th or 15th century, one side of which has been cut away to make room for a bedroom floor.

Some parts of the outside walls of Limebrook Priory are still standing.

"Shobdon" was Scope-dun or Sheep's Hill. It was here that a priory of Austin Canons (or Black Canons) was founded by Sir Oliver de Merlimond about 1140, who, after migrating first to L'Eye, near Aymestrey, where their prior was consecrated abbot, then to Wigmore Church, commenced to build Wigmore Abbey about 1179.

Kingsland is said to have been one of the chief residences of the ruler of the Saxon tribe of Hecanas, who held the greater part of Herefordshire and Shropshire, when the tribe of Hwiceas colonized Worcestershire and Gloucestershire and gave the name Hwiceaster to Worcester.

Kingsland was always a royal manor until quite modern times.

A brass plate was found by John Hackluyte of Eaton in 1592 in Leominster Church in memory of Kenelm, a Mercian prince which bore an inscription of which the following is part :—

"My father did build upon this my town (Leominster)
I have loved Christ and for His love my lands I forsook,
But my Kingsland and my Knelmworth I do not forsake.
I am Christ's Kenelm and Kenembald is my kinsman."

Merowald, King of West Mercia, endowed the Abbey of Nuns at Leominster with charges upon most of the surrounding parishes, except Kingsland. By some the mound near the rectory is believed to be his place of burial, but I fear Kingsland must surrender that honour to the superior claims of Wenlock Abbey. The Abbey of Wenlock was founded by him, and at the time of his death, his saintly daughter Milburgha or Milborough, who was afterwards canonized, was abbess. The Wenlock claim appears to me to be the most probable, much as I should like to believe that the founder of the Abbey of Leominster was buried at Kingsland.

There are many different opinions as to what this mound really is. There are several similar places near the border. Some of them are tumuli but many are probably used as small stockaded defences against the incursions of the raiding Welsh. Protected by stockades, a few men could hold such places against the marauding Welsh, when they made their raids on the cattle of the plains of Herefordshire, when either vengeance on the Saxon or a preference for Herefordshire beef to Welsh mutton induced them to rush over the border. The Kingsland mound is protected by two moats, the one enclosing an extensive outer court. That this mound is the burying place of the men killed at the battle of Mortimer's Cross is extremely unlikely. The number slain was about 4,000. The site of the battle is from a mile-and-a-half to three miles distant, and there would be no object in bringing the slain to Kingsland. It is strange, however, that there are no tumuli on or near the field of battle.

The church was built—or perhaps it would be more correct to say re-built—by Edmund Lord Mortimer about 1290, doubtless replacing a Saxon edifice.

The most interesting part is the Volka Chamber concerning which there are great differences of opinion. One theory is that it was the tomb of the founder of the church, but, as Edmund Lord Mortimer was buried at Wigmore Abbey that is impossible. Another theory is that it was used as an altar of repose or as a sepulchre chapel at the Easter celebrations, but this could not have been so. In the Easter celebrations the Host is never carried outside the church, and any altar of repose would be inside the sacred edifice. I believe I am correct in saying that in the Roman use, and also in the pre-Reformation use of Hereford, the Host was never carried outside the Church, except on the festival of Corpus Christi, and for the Viaticum and Communion of the sick.

By some it is said to have been "a place for penitents," but, as it is shut off from the interior of the Church and a sight of the altar could not have been obtained, which was usual in such places where penitents were kept outside the Church, this theory does not seem probable.

I thought, at one time, that it may have been the cell of a recluse, who, perhaps, slept in the stone coffin every night and said his mass every morning. There is evidence of the existence of an altar and a slab for the sacred vessels. The orientation also is not quite the same as that of the Church itself. The Church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels. When a Church or even a Chantry Chapel was dedicated, the rays of the rising sun on the morning of the Saint's Day, to whom the dedication was made, were the guide in fixing the altar. It follows that a dedication to St. Michael and All Angels would have a different orientation to one of St. John the Baptist for instance, but I only refer to this in noting that the orientation is not quite the same as that of the church.

A more likely theory is the one I have lately adopted. When Edmund, Lord Mortimer, re-built Kingsland Church, he placed his brother Walter, who was a priest, in charge. I think the chamber was probably the burying place of this Walter, and that his name Walter has been corrupted into Volka. In other words, what was once the Walter Chamber (or Gaultier, if Norman-French was used) has become the Volka Chamber.

The Annual Fair is held on old Michaelmas Day, October 11th. It was, in former times, held in the large field near the church, which is still called Fair-Field.

The Lord of this Manor, in early Saxon times was, as we have seen, the King. From the King it passed to the Mortimers, and a weekly

market and the annual fair were granted in the reign of Edward I. When Edward IV., ascended the throne it became again a royal manor and continued to be so for several centuries. Afterwards it was part of the jointure of Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II. William III., gave it to the Coningsbys of Hampton Court, whose descendant Vicount Malden sold it to the family of Evans, now of Eyton. It passed afterwards to Lord Bateman and is now held by Mr. G. D. Faber, the owner of the Shobdon Court unsettled estate.

The owners of all animals sent to Kingsland fair were liable for tolls to the Lord of the Manor and the wardens were appointed to collect these tolls. These wardens occupied cottages at the principal approaches to the village on the north and south. The one on the north which was called Warden's Cottage has since been enlarged and is now known as "The Wardens." The other Cottage was called "The Lower Wardens," but the name seems to have disappeared.

Kingsland has several interesting old houses on the west side of Longford, The Must Mill, St. Mary's and my own house, are amongst the oldest. It is a pity that the old pronunciation of St. Mary's—"Semary"—has fallen into disuse. In a recent lecture I gave on "Early borderland Dwellings," the subject of domestic architecture is more fully gone into.

I have said little in this paper about the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, which was fought on Candlemas Day, 1461, on the plain between the rivers Lugg and Pinsley, because I have treated of it in my articles on Wigmore and The West Border. It may be well to remember, however, that the principal contest was on the great West Field, but, at times, it extended almost as far as the walls of Wigmore Castle, after the right wing of the Yorkist army had been broken. Owen Tudor was captured in Kingsland village by the men of Leominster, who had risen and expelled the Lancastrian garrison.

Most of the Historians state that the executions after the battle took place at Hereford, but according to the Blount MSS., several of the Lancastrian leaders were executed at Leominster at "The Five Crosses." Perhaps this place was the Iron Cross, but it was doubtless one of those shrines erected in public places and on the waysides, and the "Five Crosses" would be in memory of the five wounds of Christ.

MORTIMER'S CROSS VALLEY AND THE DOWNTON GORGE.

BY THE REV. H. E. GRINDLEY, M.A.

(Read August 26th, 1915).

Across the north west corner of Herefordshire the Silurian beds of the Ludlow, Aymestrey and Wenlock Series rise from beneath the old Red Sandstone to form a range of hills overlooking the lower ground to the E. and S., while behind the range to the N.W. a country of high hills and deep valleys stretches away to the Welsh border. The outcrop of the Silurian is intersected by numerous transverse gaps. But between the gaps at Kington and Craven Arms there are only two openings deep enough to allow the drainage of this corner to escape on to the Old Redstone tract. These two gaps are at Mortimer's Cross and Downton Rocks, both in line with the general dip of the strata.

The gap at Mortimer's Cross is the outlet of a well-marked valley running up northward through Aymestrey, Wigmore, and Leintwardine to Clungunford. From the west it receives from various points the waters of the Clun, Teme, and Lugg from the Highlands of the Welsh border. But this valley is not now occupied by one continuous river, but is tapped four miles above Mortimer's Cross by the Downton Gorge, which carries the united Clun and Teme rivers eastward to the central Herefordshire valley at Bromfield. For three miles below the entrance of this gorge the main valley is occupied by merely local streams which drain northward into the Teme. But at Aymestrey it is entered by the Lugg from the west, which, turning down it southward, debouches on the plain at Mortimer's Cross.

The part of the valley around Wigmore, between the Teme and the Lugg, broadens out into a large amphitheatre, and is here cut through the soft Wenlock shales, which occupy the centre of a dome or anticline, having its shorter axis north and south along the line of the valley. In passing, it may be remarked, that this anticline, similar in structure to that at Woolhope, accounts for the pushing out of the mass of Silurian beds so far as Ludlow, an excrescence from the general N.E. and S.W., line of the outcrop.

Now, by what means was this well-marked main valley from Clungunford to Mortimer's Cross robbed of the river that evidently

once occupied its whole length, and for three miles around Wigmore left riverless? Why does its largest river, the Teme, forsake its easy route southward for the arduous journey through Downton Gorge, and thus leave only the last mile of the valley above Mortimer's Cross to be favoured with the presence of a considerable river, the Lugg?

Some barrier must have obstructed the southward flow of the rivers, and have existed long enough to have allowed the Teme to establish its passes through the Downton Gorge. That barrier, I believe, was an ice-tongue, with its accompanying drift, forced up from Mortimer's Cross some little distance further from Aymestrey. There is sufficient evidence that the lowlying country along the valleys of the Arrow and Lugg were once occupied by an ice sheet descending from the west, and at least reaching the higher ground east of Leominster. That is to say, the conditions of this part of Herefordshire were the same as those prevailing in the Wye Valley above Hereford at one period of the Glacial Epoch (*vide* Trans. Woolhope Club, vol. 1905-1907). The height above sea level of the base of this ice sheet is not sufficiently ascertained, but there are ten transported boulders at Stansbatch at about 600ft., and drifts at Aymestrey at about 500ft.

Now picture this ice-tongue pushing its way up from Mortimer's Cross. At first there would be but partial obstruction, enough to cause the river to flow more slowly and render it unable to carry its load of gravel, which would be deposited in beaches and banks. Thus the valley would steadily fill up with a broad sheet of gravel, through which the river would wind in constantly shifting channels, making its beaches on one side and the other, sorting its materials again and again into beds of sand, gravel, and large stones. But as the ice advanced up the valley all exit would be cut off. The southernmost tributary, the Lugg, would turn northward. There are signs of such an old channel along the Wigmore road. The broad valley around Wigmore would now become a lake, with no outlet southwards. As the waters descending from the much higher ground of the west, rose in the lake, an outflow must be found. One had already been prepared by normal stream erosion at Downton. The softer rocks of the old Red here approach nearer to our valley than at any other point, so that the barrier of the harder Ludlow rocks is here narrowest. The stream which then descended from about Downton towards Bromfield must have had a very steep course in its upper part, for it descended about 400ft., in four miles. Therefore, the erosive power of its headwaters must have been considerable. These would be steadily eating back the watershed that separated its valley from our main valley, and would be helped by a stream on the opposite side of the watershed, tributary to the lake.

When by this natural erosion the watershed had been beached, the abundant waters of the lake would soon widen and deepen the gap. Thus the lake would be drained, leaving behind it a broad sheet of gravel, covering the old valley bottom, as we now see.

But while this process was going forward to the north, the ice-tongue was probably retreating southward from Aymestrey towards Mortimer's Cross. The hillwash from the Leinthall Earles and Brinshope valleys had checked the flow of the Lugg northward, and combined with its load of gravel to raise a barrier across the lake. So that, as soon as the retreat of the ice permitted, the waters of the Lugg would seize upon the old deep channel southward, and rapidly re-excavate it through the soft glacial debris.

The result of these processes is what we see to-day—the Teme running southward through the valley for two miles below Leintwardine, then diverted through Downton Gorge, the next three miles past Wigmore, nearly as far as Aymestrey, a wide flat-bottomed and riverless valley drowned deep in gravels, then this great sheet of gravel cut off abruptly at its south end (the exposure visited by the Club) by the Lugg, where it enters the valley and turns southward cutting into its course at a much lower level as it hurries down the ancient gap to Mortimer's Cross.

On the west side of the valley the Lugg has worn down to the rock lip, but down the centre there is still a thick bed of uneroded gravel. When a boring was made at Aymestrey Vicarage by Mr. Chesterman, of Hereford, in 1913, it was proved that a great thickness of gravel and clay still overlies the old rock bottom. The boring started at about 320 ft. to 330 ft., above sea level, and no solid rock had been reached when water was found at a depth of 76½ft. Therefore the pre-glacial river-bed can be no higher than about 240ft. above sea level, that is, about the present level of Leominster.

So low a level brings in difficulties as to the outlet further east. Three questions may be asked in this connection: Is the boring on a crack in the rock choked with the glacial debris, or has the superincumbent weight of ice and drifts produced local subsidence, or are we dealing with a glacial rock basin? If it be assumed on the other hand that the gravels and clays in the boring are the normal base of the gravel exposed in the pit visited by the club, then the pre-glacial bed of the valley is buried under at least 160ft., of superficial deposits, as the top of the gravel pit stands at over 400ft., above sea level.

BORINGS AT AYMESTREY.

Appended are details of a section of a boring at Aymestrey Vicarage 1913:—

	Ft.	In
Soil	2	0
Subsoil (soil and gravel)	3	0
Gravel	40	0
Clay, bluish, with some gravel	4	0
Boulder Clay (?), grey clay, with a reddish tinge plastic and sandy	25	0
Pre-glacial (?) gravel, distinctive small sized, slate coloured (abundant water)	1	0
Grey clay and gravel—proved	1	6
Total	76	6

Besides the gravel pit in the centre of the valley, about half a mile above Aymestrey and the view up the valley close by—the most important geological items of the day—the Club also inspected on the occasion of its visit to the district the drifts blocking the gap at Covenhope, and the mass of drift and boulder clay across the Lugg valley at Shirley.

I am much indebted to Mr. L. Richardson, of the Cotteswold Club, for contributing a number of valuable suggestions towards the explanation of the geological and glacial features of the district.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1916.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING,

THURSDAY, 4th MAY, 1916.

The Spring Annual Meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club was held in the Club Room at the Hereford Public Library, there being present the President-elect for 1916, Mr. G. H. Jack (who occupied the chair), Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Secretary), Preb. W. H. Lambert, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. W. Cecil Gethen, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. George Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. E. G. Davies, Mr. J. E. Dennison, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary). The retiring President, Mr. James G. Wood, was unable to attend.

Four Field Days for the coming summer were provisionally arranged as follows: May, the Olchon Valley (Black Mountains); June, Vowchurch and Urishay; July, Brockhampton Grange, Bromyard; August, Clee Hills (by invitation of Mr. J. C. Mackay).

In view of the difficulties that might be met with in regard to train or motor service owing to war exigencies, the Central Committee were authorised to cancel either and arrange other outings in their stead as might be found practicable, and the fixing of the actual dates of all was left to them.

Mr. Gethen offered to read a paper on the insignia and civic plate of Hereford, and an Extra Meeting was decided upon, to inspect the plate, &c., the day when Mr. Gethen would read his paper, to be arranged with the Mayor by the Central Committee.

Four gentlemen were nominated for Membership, viz.: Mr. H. D. Astley, Brinsop Court; Rev. William Marshall, Sarnesfield; Mr. C. W. M. Best, Brecon; and Major W. F. Corbett, Rhoshill, Pembroke.

The President laid before the Meeting the first proof of his Report on the Roman excavations at Kenchester, extending to about 120 pages. It was not for him to praise it, he said, but he might say it would be well illustrated by Mr. Alfred Watkins's excellent

photographs, and the list of Roman coins discovered would constitute one of the most detailed yet published; it would be specially interesting because it would contain all the mint marks, which would facilitate the identification of future finds of Roman coins in Herefordshire. He asked for instructions as to the number of copies to be printed.

The matter was referred to the Editorial Committee, it being understood that a number additional to those printed in the "Transactions" would be ordered; and it was resolved that the book should not be sold by any bookseller for private profit, the copyright remaining entirely with the Club.

The President referred with regret to the death of five members of the Club during the past year, namely, Mr. Henry Southall, Colonel R. D. Garnons Williams (who was killed in action at the front), Dr. C. S. Morrison, Mr. Stephen Robinson, and Mr. Isaac Marshall. He paid special tribute to the late Mr. Southall, one of the oldest members of the Club, as an exceptionally clever meteorologist, who had left behind him a monumental work of weather records dating from 1866 up to the time of his death. He expressed a hope that some one would be found to carry on the work (hear, hear).

Mr. Hutchinson mentioned that on hearing of Mr. Southall's demise, he wrote on behalf of the Club to Miss Southall, the deceased gentleman's daughter, a letter of sympathy and appreciation of all that he had done for the Club, and had received a letter of acknowledgment, which he read to the Meeting.

At the request of the Club Mr. F. R. James read the following interesting natural history notes he had prepared for the "Transactions":—

1. The common buzzard is now by no means common, but in certain localities it can still always be found. On the north Cornish coast I have watched it for many years. In the late summer and autumn when they are not hunting, they collect, no doubt in families, for play. In 1904 I saw nine on the wing together, and in August, 1915, I saw 13 flying over Henner Cliff: the highest cliff in England next to Beachy Head. They soar with wings outstretched, slightly bent upwards over the back, and the sight is a very fine one.

2. The first bird I ever shot was a water rail at King's Pyon, and I have never seen one since. Is it so very rare, or is it extremely shy? I think the latter. One of the prettiest sights I have seen was a mother corncrake with her young. The hay was just cut, and she and her brood were driven out of the nest. The little ones were like small balls of fluff, quite black, and yet so clever at concealment that they could hardly be seen. The old bird refused to fly or run, but stood on her toes in great agitation looking a foot high.

3. In the winters of 1880 and 1881 I used to shoot wildfowl on the Wye out of a Canadian canoe, taking it up to Hay by train and paddling to Hereford. Those were very hard winters, and besides hundreds of wild duck there were many teal and coot, a fair number of wild geese, and some shelduck. Harry Jordan and I had many a good day. On one occasion I shot five duck at one rise, also a chaffinch which got in the way and fell fluttering on the water, but in two seconds a starving crow pounced on it and carried it off. How hard pressed that crow must have been to face a gun just fired at such close quarters. Once when the river had frozen hard we started the day after the ice had broken up, but on coming to the bend at Brobury Scar we found that it had jammed and was piled up edge ways 10 feet high for a quarter of a mile. So ended our sport for that day! There was a small inn at the north end of Bredwardine Bridge, and an old woman named Parsons who lived there showed me a mark on the wall of her room where the flood of 1795 came up to, and which she stated was higher than that of 1852.

4. Three years ago I saw a young hedgehog rather larger than a man's fist in the middle of a drive in Credenhill wood. It was eating the inside of another little hedgehog of the same age which had been freshly killed—a truly gruesome sight. Was it a case of fratricide or only cannibalism?

5. I have seen a barn owl outside an ivy-covered house on Aylestone Hill at early dusk hovering two feet from and with its breast towards the ivy, fanning it with its wings, presumably to frighten out moths or sparrows. This it did moving from place to place, but I did not see it catch anything before it was disturbed.

6. Some years ago I was walking into Hereford on New Year's Eve when there was a dense fog, and at the bottom of Aylestone Hill a flock of wild geese passed across flying low. They went on down Barr's Court road making a great clamour, and when I got nearly to the top of Commercial Road they flew by again. I went to my office, which is next to St. Peter's Church, and whilst I was working I heard them fly several times round the church spire. They had evidently lost their way, and were attracted by the town lights, and judging by the noise there must have been a considerable number of them. Exactly the same thing happened at Gloucester the day before in a similar fog, and one wonders if they were the same geese.

Mr. James also recorded that on Sunday, April 9th last, he was at Rotherwas, and found a sycamore tree with six herons and six nests in it; also a cherry tree and a fir tree each containing a nest. He also saw six more herons at a brook near the wood. Men were going to clear the wood of every stick of timber; so he wrote to the timber

haulier (Mr. J. Morgan), requesting him to leave these trees to the last. To this he received a reply, saying his wish should be carried out, and mentioned the herons had appeared four years in succession at this spot.

A letter from the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins was read as follows :— The great gale of December 27th, 1915, will long be remembered in Herefordshire for the damage it caused in woods and orchards ; but it also brought to light a small point in the economy of certain flies that is deserving of a note. A number of rooks' nests were blown out of the trees in the Palace Gardens at Hereford, and some fell into the garden of the Rev. W. B. Glennie. He found, on examining them, that they were crowded with hibernating flies, in a more or less comatose condition. These were not the ordinary house flies, but belonged to a rather nearly allied species known as *Pyrellia Lasiophthalma*. Flies of this kind, distinguished from the dull and dingy house flies by their metallic green colour, may often be seen on sunny days, basking on walls and roofs. As is the case with most members of the great order of Diptera, very little is known of the life history of these flies, though they are generally supposed to breed in putrifying animal matter ; so the fact of their selecting for winter quarters such a curious and draughty position as a rook's nest in a tree loft is worth putting on record.

Mr. Cornish Watkins wrote further : The Rev. C. B. Caldicott, of Netherwood, Hereford, tells me that last spring some curlews bred on the Lugg meadows, and that near the same spot a pair of red shanks brought off some young successfully. I think both of these records are worth noting in the "Transactions," especially the last, for, as far as I know, this is the first time that red shanks have been reported as breeding in Herefordshire. They are quite unmistakable birds at the breeding season, so I think Mr. Caldicott cannot have made any error. A pair nested, to my knowledge, on Radnor Forest in 1914, but they were not at the same spot last spring.

A further record perhaps worth noticing is that on October 11th a cat brought into my house a dead water shrew. The water shrew is probably not very rare in Herefordshire, but its occurrence has not often been recorded.

Mr. A. B. Farn sent the following nature notes made by him in 1915 :—

February 22nd, the Tree pipits have returned to The Uplands, on the Great Doward. Doubtless some of the Spring migrants remain more or less permanently in the warmer parts of the country. Besides the above I have seen the Wood-wren and the Lesser Whitethroat near Hereford in the winter. March 8th, a Buzzard circling over the Paddock, worried by the attacks of a

crow, flew off towards Goodrich ; 21st, Hibernated Comma and Small Tortoiseshell butterflies in garden. April 4th, for the last week a male Blackbird has spent the days in attacking its own reflection in one of the windows, it continues until obliged temporarily to desist from exhaustion. It has been driven away but returns again and again ; 8th, Chiff chaff Warbler heard ; 13th, Hibernated Brimstone butterfly seen ; 14th, several Brimstone butterflies seen ; 17th, Blackcap Warbler singing in garden. A Small Tortoiseshell butterfly which had hibernated in a passage left to-day ; 21st, Cuckoo heard, Willow Warbler seen ; 27th, Corncrake heard ; 28th, Green-veined and Small Cabbage butterflies seen ; 29th, Orange-tip butterflies seen ; 30th, on this day I went to Saundersfoot in South Wales, and on May 1st saw many lots of Whimbrels in parties of 20-30 migrating. They came from the East and passed away due West so there is I should think a considerable migration of them up the West Coast ; May 6th, returned from Saundersfoot where I had noted the following birds : Song Thrush, Missel Thrush, Tree Pipit, Skylark, Linnet, Goldfinch, Bullfinch, House Sparrow, Great, Blue and Cole Tits, Chiff Chaff and Willow Warblers, Robin, Hedge Sparrow, Swallows, Martins, Swifts, Raven, Crow, Rooks, Jackdaws, Kestrel, Starling, Ring Plover, Curlew, Whimbrel, Cormorant, Shag, Herring, Common, Lesser Black-back, Black-headed and Kittiwake Gulls, Common Tern, Turnstone, Razorbill, Guillemot, Stockdove, Oyster catchers in great numbers ; 8th, Lesser White-throats in garden here ; 10th, Pearl-bordered Fritillaries, Wood White Dingo and Grizzled Skipper, Speckled Wood and Holly-blue butterflies seen ; 15th, Lesser Whitethroat's nest with 6 eggs seen ; 18th, Black Cap Warbler's nest with 6 eggs seen ; 19th, Bullfinch's nest with 5 eggs seen, a mouse had begun to attack them ; 20th, Small Heath butterflies seen ; 22nd, Common Blue butterflies seen ; 24th, Green hair streak butterflies seen ; 27th, Willow Warbler's nest with 7 eggs in Garden ; 30th, Starling on lawn feeding one young in quite black plumage ; query a young Blackbird. They were frightened away before I could identify it. June 1st, Wall butterfly seen ; 8th, Chaffinch's nest in garden with three unspotted pale blue eggs ; 17th, first High Brown Fritillary seen ; 20th, Caterpillars of Orange tip butterfly feeding on Hedge mustard ; 21st, Caterpillars of Large Cabbage butterfly feeding on Hedge mustard. Have bred 48 Silver-washed Fritillary butterflies, 22 males 26 females ; 24th, first Comma butterfly of first brood seen ; 26th, Painted Lady butterfly seen ; July 9th, first Silver-washed Fritillary in wood seen ; 12th, Common Sandpipers have evidently a nest on bank of Wye at Wyastone Leys. 24th, Swifts last seen ; 25th, Purple Hair-streak butterflies seen ; 28th, Two young Wheatears in Wyastone Leys Park. A great many White Letter-streak butterflies seen but in worn condition, they were on the flowers of Rag-wort ; 30th, first Peacock butterflies out,

August 5th, the young Wheatears still in Park, a female Purple Emperor butterfly brought to me by a little girl found during the rain on some nettles close to this house; it was, of course, damaged in the taking and dying; 8th, Hobbys have bred in two different districts; 10th, many second brood Common Blue butterflies. September 6th, a family of Goldfinches feeding in an Alder; 10th, Martins flying due east; 22nd, heard Water Ouzel singing at Aymestrey. October 16th, many Queen wasps coming into the house to hibernate, have killed 15; 20th, Comma and Small Cabbage butterflies seen. December 12th, large flock of Lapwings, Golden Plover, Ducks and Teal, flying all South and South-west, except one which after circling about went off S.S.E.

Mr. Watkins announced that he was trying to complete his survey of barge boards in Herefordshire, and asked for the co-operation of any Member of the Club who knew of the existence of any not yet recorded.

Mr. Gethen suggested that a record of the Norman fonts in Herefordshire would also be most interesting.

The President remarked that the county was rather rich in Norman fonts, and an illustrated Paper on the subject would be a most welcome contribution.

Mr. Hutchinson reported that a Mr. Griffin had taken a great interest in a noted beech tree at Welsh Newton. It was marked to be felled, but Mr. Griffin had persuaded the owner to allow it to remain up for 50 years on the payment of a sum of £15, which Mr. Griffin had raised by subscription in the locality. A legal agreement had been entered into between the subscribers and the owner, and Mr. Griffin now asked that the document should be held by the Woolhope Club.

The Club agreed to a suggestion by Mr. Hutchinson to record the existence of this agreement in the "Transactions," and to deposit the document with the Club's bankers.

Mr. Stoker reported the fall of the famous and beautiful cedar tree planted by the poet Wordsworth at Brinsop Court; it was blown down in the great gale of December 27th, 1915.



Photo by]

THE CAT'S BACK (RIGHT CENTRE).
Showing Olchon and Craswell Valleys, from the Bryn.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1916.

THE OLCHON VALLEY TO HAY.

The First Field Meeting of the season was held under the pleasantest auspices in the Olchon Valley, in the romantic district of the Black Mountains. By a fortuitous circumstance the excessively cold weather which had so far characterised the month gave place to a warm and sunny day. The party included Mr. G. H. Jack (the President), the Mayors of Hereford and Leominster (Mr. G. B. Greenland and Mr. H. Gosling), Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan, Rev. L. W. Richings, Rev. W. Oswald Wait, Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. T. Southwick (Cusop), Mr. E. G. Davies, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. J. W. Stephens (Kington), Mr. Geo. Marshall (Breinton), Mr. W. J. Abell, Mr. R. H. George (Kingsland), Mr. A. J. Hudson (Leominster), Mr. H. F. Davies (Hereford), Mr. C. E. A. Moore (Leominster), Mr. Cartwright (Colwall), Mr. J. H. Wale (Presteign), Mr. G. H. Grocock, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary). Among the visitors were Mr. R. Battersby (Town Clerk of Hereford), Mr. Roland Edwards (Hereford), and Mr. T. B. Potterton (Leamington).

The Members, starting from the Free Library in Hereford, were conveyed in motor brakes to Llanveyhoe where the day's walk of about 10 miles began. The first spot to attract attention was Cae Thomas Spring, or St. Thomas's Well, which has long had a local reputation for its medicinal properties. It belongs to Mr. William Watkins, of Alma House, Grosmont, who is now placing the water on the market under the name of "Glen Olchon water," as on the authority of eminent scientists it is invaluable for the treatment of various ailments, and also is useful as a table water similar to that of Malvern and Church Stretton.

A little distance past the spring, further up the valley, a halt was made at Olchon Court, a house of venerable antiquity, and interior whitewashed walls. It has a Gothic front doorway of the 15th or early 16th century, and a similar smaller one inside the house, but the most interesting point to record is the tradition that it is one

of the many places where Sir John Oldcastle, the leader of the Lollards, secreted himself during the three or four years that the price of 1,000 marks was "on his head." The window through which he is said to have escaped to elude his pursuers is shown to this day.¹

On the sward in the lane by the Court the visitors partook of a pocket lunch for which the mountain air had sharpened the appetite, and very welcome was the offer of Mr. James Smith, the tenant of the ancient house for the past 35 years, to regale them with cider.

On the way the late blossom of the hawthorn—due to the altitude—was noticed, and as the company mounted higher and higher into the gorge the scenery behind increased in beauty, though a gathering mist enshrouded the distant landscape. It was about half-past two when the highest point on the bridle road, 2,145 feet above sea level, was reached.

A few of the more energetic of the party climbed still higher to the top of Hay Bluff, which, with Lord Hereford's Knob and the end of the third range, alternately smiles and glowers over the countryside, according to the atmospheric conditions; on this occasion it smiled, but the grand views that are to be had from this point were, as in the Olchon Valley, limited by mist. Mr. Alfred Watkins, who acted as guide during the day, conducted the party by a safe descent from the mountain path that traverses the plateau, and on the lower ground beyond Mr. Southwick directed them to a pleasant footpath leading through fields and Dan-y-Forest; Cusop Hill and dingle were on the right, and in front over the town of Hay, now in sight, could be seen Llydiart-y-Wain, the residence of a valued member of the club, Mr. C. J. Lilwall, who did so much for the Club in the Crasswall Priory excavations. On the way down Mr. Arthur Chapman was met, and received a hearty welcome from several of his old Hereford friends.

The border town of Hay was reached just before 5 o'clock, and the party dined at the Crown Hotel, afterwards it was announced that Mr. Battersby and Mr. Quintin Miller, of Hereford, had been nominated for membership, and would be balloted for at the next Meeting.

The President, in a felicitous phrase or two, recalled that when the Club was over the same ground before, the Members had the pleasure of the company of the then Mayor of Hereford, the late Mr. T. Llanwarne, and said it was a happy coincidence that on their visit now, 19 years later, they should also have the Mayor of Hereford with them (applause); and not only the Mayor of Hereford but the Mayor of Leominster, too (renewed applause).

1. *Vide* Woolhope Club Transactions 1897, pp. 255-269, for particulars of Olchon Court and Valley.

Proceeding, Mr. Jack alluded to a remarkable skeleton recently discovered in the course of the excavations which he conducted at Kenchester, and gave a short and interesting description of it. It was a complete skeleton, he said, and had been submitted to Professor A. Keith for examination. Dr. Paul Chapman kindly took the bones up to London to submit to the Professor, whose conclusions after careful examination, had much surprised him (the President).¹ The Professor was able to say that very definite conclusions could be arrived at after an examination of these ancient bones. The skeleton was that of a woman between 60 and 70 years of age, who in her later years stooped owing to rheumatoid changes in the back of the neck and loins. It was the skeleton of a muscularly developed woman used to hard manual labour, and the shape of the fingers showed that she must have constantly been clutching some implement such as a hacker. The Professor arrived at other interesting conclusions which Mr. Jack detailed, and the speaker made the ingenious suggestion that the woman was a slave to the Romans at Magna Castra, and that possibly she was employed in gathering wood from the neighbouring Credenhill woods, where she probably contracted her rheumatism, and chopping it up to feed the fires in the hypocaust for warming her master's residence, or possibly the Roman baths which were close to the small building, near which the bones were discovered. The date of the skeleton was indubitably from 200 to 300 A.D.

From the skeleton, talk turned to the allied subject of the tessellated pavement found on the same site, and now being preserved in the basement of the Hereford Free Library. The Mayor of Hereford was asked to use his influence with the Library and Museum Committee to get it re-assembled in some suitable place for public view, but his Worship's reply was not reassuring. It was to the effect that the difficulty in the way was one of £. s. d., the Committee having only the proceeds of a farthing rate to work upon.

The Proceedings concluded with a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Preb. Williamson, and seconded by the Rev. Cornish Watkins, to the President for his interesting address. The larger portion of the Members then made their way to the railway station to catch the 6-50 train for Hereford.

1 *Vide* Woolhope Club Transactions, 1912-13, pp. 232-235, for Professor A. Keith's report on these anthropological remains.

EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1916.

DISPLAY OF INSIGNIA, PLATE, CHARTERS, &c.,
BELONGING TO THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

An Extra Meeting was held at the Hereford Town Hall, by kind invitation of the Mayor (Mr. G. B. Greenland), who had made arrangements for a display of the City insignia and plate in the Assembly Room. Members were allowed to invite a lady or gentleman friend, and after the inspection were entertained to tea by the Mayor and Mayoress. Those present included the Mayor and Mayoress, the President (Mr. G. H. Jack), Father Dr. Lorenzo Nardini, Captain Scales, Lt. Hugh Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gethen, Rev. H. M. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Southwick (Cusop), Mr. and Mrs. Abell (Leominster), Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. T. Hutchinson (Hon. Secretary), the Rev. C. H. Stoker, Rev. F. S. and Mrs. Stooke-Vaughan, Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Matthews, Mr. R. Battersby, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, (Assistant Secretary), Miss Clarke, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. Geo. Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Cockroft..

Mr. Cecil Gethen, who had undertaken to describe the City's treasures met the Members in the Vestibule, and said that the Town Hall owed its origin to the generosity of Mrs. Glinn and Miss Johnson, who presented to the City the site and the two houses standing on it in memory of their father, who was Town Clerk for thirty-six years. The plate in the Hall commemorates this gift.

The foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, on May the 13th, 1902. The old Mansion House in Widemarsh Street, which was used for transacting the business of the City, and the Guildhall for meetings of the Council, were not large enough, but in this building all officials were now collected under one roof, which is a great convenience both to citizens and to the officials. The ancient Guildhall stood in the High Town, on the site of Messrs Edwards and Sons' premises at Alban House, while just at the back was the Booth-hall or place of Exchange of Merchants. In 1392, Henry Cachepolle sold to Thomas Chippenham and others a tenement called "Bothehall," and two years afterwards the Mayor and citizens obtained a licence to purchase the same, and on the site

erect a house, wherein to hold the Pleas of the City, not having a house for this purpose.

The Tolsey, built of stone, was erected about 1490, and stood in the High Town opposite Mr. Gurney's shop. In the next century the old Townhall and meeting place of the Trade Guilds was built in the High Town, and this, when taken down in 1861-62, was superseded by the Mansion House in Widemarsh Street and the Guildhall opposite.

The party then inspected the prints hanging on the walls of the corridor on the first floor. These included several of old Hereford, David Garrick, Nell Gwyn, and a list of the Mayors commencing with the first appointment in 1382. In the Council Chamber on the next floor were seen the statue of Lord James of Hereford, an oil painting of Velters Cornewall, M.P., who brought news to Hereford of the repeal of the Cider Tax, the flags and drum of the old Herefordshire Militia, and portraits of two eminent citizens, Alderman Gwynne James and H. C. Beddoe, and the latest addition, a flag with a Union Jack on one side and the Belgian ensign on the other, recently presented by Belgian ladies to the Mayor in acknowledgement of the hospitality and kindness that had been extended to them. Mr. Gethen drew attention to the arms of the City and the augmentation granted by King Charles II., including the motto "*Invictæ Fidelitatis Præmium*," in allusion to the City's adherence to the royal cause during the Civil War. In No. 1 Committee Room on the ground floor the Members were shown a good 17th century carved mantelpiece and oak panelling which came from the old houses on the site of the present building.

The party then gathered in the Assembly Room, where they found displayed the City charters, plate and insignia. Mr. Gethen described all these in detail, but as they are fully recorded elsewhere,¹ the particulars are not given here. He drew attention to two curious circular wooden deed boxes, which are supposed to date from the 14th century. An illustration of one of them is given on the opposite page. The three standard measures, (see illustration page 80), dating from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had fallen into private hands and were presented to the City by Mrs. Glinn and Miss Johnson.

The Royal Charters retain for the most part their original seals, many in a good state of preservation, and one attached to the charter of William and Mary, 5th April, 1690, is said to be the most perfect impression of this seal in existence² (see illustration page 80).

1. *Vide* Hist. MSS. Commission, 13th Report, Appendix pt. iv.; The Ancient Customs of the City of Hereford, by Richard Johnson; Woolhope Club Transactions, 1900, pp. 38 *et seq.*

2. Woolhope Club Transactions, 1900, p. 43.

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Photo by]

[W. Cecil Gethen

14TH CENTURY DEED BOX.
(Belonging to the Corporation of Hereford).

From the time of Henry VIII., the charters are elaborately illuminated and have portraits of the various monarchs.¹

In describing the gold badge and chain of the Mayor, presented to the City in 1876, Mr. Gethen said that the origin of this chain arose from the fun made by the sister Cities of Worcester and Gloucester on the occasion of our Corporation attending the opening ceremony of the Musical Festivals, where our Council became known as "the naked savages from Hereford." The Steel or King's Sword was according to the late Mr. Pilley only used on the occasion of the death of the King of this Realm, or of a Mayor of the City. It is believed to have been presented to the City by Henry VIII., about the year 1530. It was used in 1756, and the next time it was carried in state was in May, 1910, on the occasion of the memorial service held in the Cathedral at the death of Edward VII., and again quite recently at the memorial service to Lord Kitchener. The latest acquisition to the City plate was the gift of the Colonel and Officers of the old Herefordshire Militia disbanded in 1908, once one of the finest Regiments in Great Britain for physique, numbers and discipline. It consists of the following pieces:—

A three handled silver cup, date 1900, weight 91ozs.

Two silver double wine wagons, date 1862, weight 62ozs. each, presented to the Battalion by Lord Northwick.

Four Plain three light candelabra, date 1803.

A silver two handled Irish bowl, date 1889, weight 53ozs., won by the Battalion for shooting.

A chased silver cup and cover, date 1792, weight 36ozs., presented by Major Doughty.

A silver and pearl snuff box.

An old Sheffield plated seven light candelabrum.

Two old Sheffield plated wine coolers, presented to the Battalion in 1866, by Lord Bateman, Hon. Colonel.

A china dessert service in a large oak chest.

Mr. Gethen said that an inspection of the Records of the City had recently been made by the Commissioners appointed to report on Public Records. The Commissioners were the Rt. Hon. Frederick Pollock, Bart., D.C.L., F.S.A., President of the Commission; Sir Vincent Evans, Knt.; and Mr. H. Owen, D.C.L., attended by the Secretary, Mr. Hubert Hall, F.S.A. They visited the Town Hall, where they were received by the Mayor, Mr. G. B. Greenland, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Arthur Holt, and were shown the various

1. For illustrations of the Charters of Rich. I., 1189; Rich. II., 1383; and Chas. II., 1632, see "Outlines of Old and New Hereford," by William Collins, Hereford, 1911.

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Photos by

[W. Cecil Gethen

1. ROYAL CHARTER OF WILLIAM AND MARY TO THE CITY OF
HEREFORD.]

2. STANDARD MEASURES OF THE CITY OF HEREFORD, DATED 1601.

charters, proclamations and other manuscripts, and they remarked that the arrangements for the custody of the Records were the best they had seen in this part of the country. They considered the handsome oak cabinet presented to the City by Mr. W. T. Carless, late Town Clerk, as a home for the Charters, most suitable, and the arrangement of the other documents excellent, their accessibility being a point that struck the Commissioners. All the Records are kept in a strong room where they are safe from fire and theft, and yet they can be inspected or referred to with a minimum of trouble. The general mass of documents is kept in bags, but many of the more interesting and more important have been collected and neatly bound in volumes. When inspecting the Charters, the Commissioners were much interested in the oldest document of the kind in the possession of the City, a charter of the reign of Richard I., dated October 9th, 1189. The Commissioners stated that a general report of their various inspections would be issued when the work of the Commission had been completed, but probably not until the end of the war.

The President expressed his own personal thanks to Mr. Gethen and also those of the Company for the most interesting description they had heard. This was what they called an Extra Meeting, and he hoped there would be more during his year of office. He spent his early days at Warwick, and that town was quite as ancient and as full of historical interest as Hereford. People who lived in ancient towns learned to appreciate these things, but it was not so in modern towns. What he wanted to lead up to was the great sentimental value of these ancient things. Of course they represented much actual value, but their sentimental value was incalculable, especially to Herefordshire people (hear, hear). They could not be replaced; they could not put any money value upon them. All the best instincts of our race were bound up with these sentimental things full of antiquity, and it would be a sorry day when their affection for them died out. Generally speaking, there was not that regard for ancient institutions which there used to be. Many in Herefordshire, however, took a personal interest and pride in these possessions. They had almost a national interest, for the history of our small mediæval towns was in fact the history of England.

Mr. Hutchinson proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for inviting the Club to the Town Hall and arranging the display.

Mr. Gethen seconded, and the proposition was carried with enthusiasm.

The Mayor in replying, said the citizens were proud of their ancient charters and possessions. They were endeavouring to stir up an interest in the younger generation. Mr. Gethen was about to

take an active part in this work, and would shortly take the children round the City and explain the ancient landmarks. This he felt sure would be most instructive.

He (the Mayor) had just received a most interesting communication from London, addressed, "To the Mayor of Hereford." It was written by one named Joseph Haynes, who stated that he was 82 years of age at the time, and purported to be the story of his life. Joseph Haynes said that his grandfather of the same name was of Dunstable and Oxford, a stage coach proprietor, and drove from the "Chequers," Oxford, to the "White Horse Cellars," London, in 3 hours 40 minutes, a distance of 55 to 56 miles. This famous drive was undertaken for a wager by the Duke of Beaufort, who was on the box. His grandmother⁴ told him that she could not tell the coachman from the Duke, the mud and dust were so thick upon them. His father was born in 1813 at Dunstable, and when the writer was born on March 28th, 1835, was a guard on the York Mail, and continued as such until 1841, when the coach was taken off the road, and later he drove the "Paul Pry" leaving Fetter Lane, London, at 6 p.m. for Hereford, the last coach on the road on this route. The writer himself seems to have been engaged for the greater part of his life in driving omnibuses in London. He gave a long list of coaches, with their proprietors or drivers, that ran from London to towns all over the kingdom between the years 1819 and 1840, but omits the precise year in which they were running. The coaches mentioned as plying to Hereford were, the "Union," leaving London at 4 p.m. from the "George and Blue Boar," Holborn, coachman, Shaplet; the "Champion," leaving at 3 p.m. from the "Bolt in Tun," Fleet Street, coachmen, Wheatley and Warmack; and the "Magpie" from the same Inn at 6 a.m., coachman, Snowdon.

He (the Mayor) was afraid that the coaching history of the past would be lost unless they could glean some information now.

The company then adjourned to tea, after which the President thanked the Mayor and Mayoress for their hospitality.

4. The wording of the MS. makes it doubtful whether it was his grandmother's brother or husband, who drove the coach, but apparently the latter.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, JULY 27TH, 1916.

THE GOLDEN VALLEY AND MADLEY.

Members of the Woolhope Club spent a delightful and instructive day on Thursday in and around the Golden Valley.

The following Members were present:—The President (Mr. G. H. Jack), Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Captain T. L. Morgan, Rev. Preb. H. T. Williamson, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. A. Hudson, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. W. Mortimer Baylis, Rev. H. R. Wilmot, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. R. Battersby, Mr. Betts, Mr. R. T. Griffiths (Hay), Mr. R. H. George, Mr. C. E. A. Moore, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. H. Stooke, Mr. E. Sledmere, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. C. Franklin, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. J. Lambe, Rev. A. G. Jones, Mr. James Corner, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. G. B. Greenland, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The motor char-à-bancs left Hereford early, and Vowchurch was reached before half-past ten. The road was direct *via* The Batcho, which gave a fine view of the valleys on either side, dotted with green fields, from which the hay had been gathered. Few workers were to be seen in the many miles that were covered, and of what there were half were women, while juvenile labour included a couple of country girls not half-way through their teens. But it was the interpretation of stones in buildings, and not farming, that was to be discussed; though one cannot help quoting the remark of a noted agriculturist present that the crops round Chilstone and Great Brampton were distinctly creditable. Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., who had been over the district beforehand with Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), described the architectural features and chief points of interest in the churches of Vowchurch, Turnastone, St. Margaret's, Urishay and Peterchurch (see page 93), and Mr. Clarke did the same at Madley (see page 106).

At Vowchurch, after a careful study had been made of the church, the Rev. E. A. Whitfield exhibited the church plate, including an almost unique oviform wooden communion cup, with birds carved on the bowl, dating from 1620. The next stop was at the church at Turnastone, which is one of the smallest parishes in Herefordshire.

Speaking of bells in general, Mr. Marshall urged that when a bell needed re-casting the new bell should have a replica of the old inscription, or if possible the old bell should be preserved and replaced by a new one. Mr. A. S. Wood then guided the party to White House, about a mile distant, the residence of Mr. H. H. and Mrs. Wood, who provided welcome refreshment. The 16th century barge boards were pointed out in the older portion of the house. A small early piscina and aumbry were noticed built into the wall of a conservatory; can they have come from the chapel of St. Leonard? Close to the house on the side of the hill a square dry moated enclosure with earth bank was inspected, but for what purpose it was constructed remains in doubt. The President, (Mr. G. H. Jack), thanked Mr. and Mrs. Wood on behalf of the members for their hospitality, and incidentally mentioned that when he first came into Herefordshire Mr. Wood was an alderman of the County Council, where his long experience and sound advice were highly valued. Passing on to St. Margaret's Church, the fine rood loft, with its foliage decoration from end to end, came in for considerable attention. After lunch there was a run down to Urishay Castle's ancient chapel, which has served all manner of uses in its time, and from a lumber room has been transformed into a light and airy, if rude and quaint, place of worship. An inspection was made of the Castle, which dates from the 17th century, but retains few features of interest, except a plain oak panelled room with a good moulded ceiling of this period. A further run down hill brought the company to Peterchurch, which boasts a perfect specimen of a large Norman Parish church, with nave choir, presbytery and apse. The puzzling three relieving arches in the west wall were discussed, and the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall said he remembered the west end gallery and another to the north of the chancel arch; and at that time the nave was closed from the rest of the church, except for a small doorway, through which it was almost impossible to hear the part of the service conducted in the choir. Three scratch sundials were pointed out on the south side of the church and Mr. Alfred Watkins thought that those on the Tower buttress, were merely scratched by idle youths in days gone by, and had never been put to any practical use.

On arriving at Madley, dinner was served at the Red Lion. After the loyal toast of "The King," the President said that a pair of candlesticks were presented on behalf of the Club to the Rev. Preb. W. H. and Mrs. Lambert on the occasion of their golden wedding, and read a letter of sincere thanks from Preb. Lambert for this gift. The President also mentioned that they had the pleasure of welcoming three of their oldest Members—Mr. John Lambe and the Rev. A. G. Jones (Yarkhill), who joined in 1868, and the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, an 1870 Member. Mr. H. H. Wood also joined them in 1870, he said, and he was sure they were very pleased indeed to see

Mr. James Corner, the worthy Chairman of the County Council, and the Mayor of Hereford (Mr. G. B. Greenland) with them on this occasion. Mr. Jack next declared that Mr. Robert Battersby and Mr. Quintin Miller had been elected Members of the Club, and said that the new Members proposed were Mr. John Inglis (Thrupton House), Mr. William Charles Blake (Ross), and Mr. Charles Franklin (Hereford). The President then announced that a Paper for the "Transactions" on Rudhall, an interesting house near Ross, had been sent by Mr. H. E. Forest, of Shrewsbury (see page 120.) He thanked Mr. George Marshall for his lucid descriptions of the churches, and hoped that other Members with knowledge of special subjects would act in a similar capacity in future. The Members then visited Madley Church, where Mr. Clarke read his Paper, and afterwards an inspection was made of the recently restored cross in the churchyard, and Mr. Alfred Watkins read a Paper on "Churchyard Crosses in Herefordshire (see page 114). The President voiced the thanks of the Members to Mr. Clarke, who in turn acknowledged the interest the Rev. G. W. Turner, the Vicar, had taken in the visit of the Club to Madley, and referred to the results of Mr. Watkins' study of Herefordshire crosses as a new and valuable addition to the "Transactions." The company enjoyed sunshine the whole day and arrived at Hereford just before a thunderstorm broke over the city.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1916.

LUDLOW AND LUDFORD.

A large number of Members met at Ludlow for the Third Field Meeting of the season. The party included:—Mr. G. H. Jack, M. Inst. C.E., F.G.S. (President), Mrs. Jack and party, Mr. George Marshall, Miss Marshall, Rev. A. G. and Miss Jones (Yarkhill), Rev. G. A. Hopkins (Lydbrook), Mr. W. C. Blake (Ross), Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan (Wellington Heath), Mr. F. C. Brown (Whitchurch), Mr. T. Southwick (Cusop), Rev. H. H. Gibbon (Glasbury), Mrs. R. T. Griffiths (Hay), Rev. R. H. Wilmot (Bishopstone), and Miss Reeder, Rev. C. H. and Miss Stoker (Brinsop), Mr. and Mrs. H. Gosling, Mr. J. M. Hutchinson and party (Leominster), Rev. Preb. W. H. Lambert, Col. M. J. G. Scobie, and lady, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. H. Stooke, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, Mr. E. Bettington, Mr. G. H. Grocock and party, Mr. Harry Davies, Mr. Sledmere and Miss More, Mr. C. Franklin, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. H. T. Weyman, F.S.A., who had kindly undertaken to describe the church and castle, met the Members at the church. This gentleman has made a special study of and is an authority on the history and architecture of these two buildings, which help to make Ludlow so interesting a place, and it may safely be said that their respective histories have never been better dealt with as far as the Club is concerned than they were on this occasion. After Mr. Weyman's lecture on the church (see p. 132) was concluded, the Members walked to Ludford House, considerably thrown open for their inspection by the tenant, Mr. Henry E. Whitaker. Here Mr. George Marshall pointed out the chief features of this interesting 15th century mansion and made a few remarks on its former possessors. He said that the house was of considerable antiquity, but it is conjectured that no part of the building now to be seen above ground is earlier than the middle of the 16th century, although the present house is constructed on the foundations of one of an earlier date. It had been suggested that the house occupies the site and incorporates the remains of the Hospital of St. John, but this was

undoubtedly on the north side of the river, nor is there any evidence that it is the messuage known as St. Giles' House, the site of which is probably that of the present St. Giles' Almshouses, a very old foundation but several times rebuilt. The house evidently underwent considerable alteration in the time of Edmund Fox, who died in 1550. He it was who undoubtedly built the lower part of the present hall, and which in his day was but one storey high, as is evidenced by the line of the gable at the west end. Sometime about the end of the 16th century, extensive alterations were made, mainly in black and white timber work. The hall was raised one floor, and a large part of the east wing was converted into a three storeyed structure. The porch on the north side may probably be attributed to Sir Job Charlton in the latter half of the 17th century, and was built partially on the foundations of an octagonal tower, which originally contained a staircase. In the time of Nicholas Lechmere, in the latter part of the 18th century, the south front was remodelled by additions facing the courtyard, and the house was largely refurnished. Edmund Fox of Stoke, co. Salop, mentioned above, was the first of this family to settle here. He was succeeded by his son Sir William Fox, who died in 1554, and was buried under an elaborate brass with the effigies of himself, his wife, and children, still to be seen in the church, the north chapel of which he built. Sir William's grandson Edward erected in his lifetime in this chapel a monument in the form of an altar with five crosses on it, to himself and his wife, but the dates of their decease have never been filled in. He left two daughters and co-heiresses, and in 1667 the property passed by sale to Job Charlton, a gentleman of considerable eminence in his day, who appears to have resided here some years before this date. He was the eldest son of Robert Charlton, a goldsmith of London, and of Whitton, Co. Salop, and was born in London in 1614. Entering the legal profession he became a Serjeant-at-Law and soon afterwards Chief Justice of Chester, and then Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was created a Baronet in 1687. He was M.P. for Ludlow in 1659, 1660, and 1661. In February, 1673, he became Speaker in the House of Commons, but in a few weeks his health breaking down he resigned and retired to the country. He died at Ludford on the 29th of May, 1697, aged 83 years, and was buried in the Fox chapel under a monument with an effigy of himself in his judicial robes. There is also a portrait of him in the house similarly attired. In 1687 he entertained in this house King James II., who was then staying at Ludlow Castle. In the Hall is still to be seen the large oak dining table, said to have been used on this occasion. On the death of the 4th Baronet, Sir Francis Charlton, in 1784, the title became extinct and the estate passed to Nicholas Lechmere, son of his sister Elizabeth, who had married Edmund Lechmere of Severn End, co. Worcester. This Nicholas Lechmere on succeeding to the property assumed the

name and arms of Charlton, and died in 1807. The property then passed to his two sons successively, and from them by indirect descent to the present owner.

Some of the party then visited the church and inspected the Fox and Charlton tombs. A bowl built into the wall of the nave is evidently an early font, indications of the staple for locking it being present. Included in the church plate are a silver covered cup and a silver plate, both of ordinary domestic pattern, the plate still showing the marks made by the knife. They were presented to the church by Sir Job Charlton, and bear the hall mark for the year 1684. Can they be those used by James II., on his visit to Ludford in 1687? If not for what reason were they deposited here?

After this the Members dispersed for lunch, and to inspect the Reader's House and other sights of Ludlow; and on re-assembling at the Castle Mr. Weyman described the chief features of this historic edifice (see p. 126). A hearty vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Weyman for his exceedingly interesting and lucid Lectures.

The party was then entertained to tea by the President and Mrs. Jack in what was once the banqueting Hall of the Castle, after which the business of the Club was transacted. Three new Members were elected: Mr. John Inglis (Thrupton House), Mr. W. C. Blake (Ross), and Mr. C. Franklin (Hereford). Four others were proposed as Members: Mr. H. H. Tuckett, Mr. J. C. M. Vaughan, Mr. G. H. Phillips (Hereford) and Mr. Arthur S. Wood (Whitehouse, Vowchurch).

After thanking the company for electing him a Member of the Club, Mr. W. C. Blake handed round a few objects of interest as follows:

Specimens of that minute land shell, *Pupa umbilicata* found by Miss E. Armitage at Backbury Hill. Two varieties of *Helix virgata*, *lutescens* and *albida*. This snail together with type shell, known as the zoned snail, Mr. Blake discovered near Ross some years ago, and had it put on the County list. Enquiries up to the present time have not resulted in its being reported from any other district in the county. They are allied to the desert snails and prefer basking in the sunshine. Mr. Blake mentioned having observed specimens which had remained in exactly the same spot on a brick wall in the blazing sun for 16 days.

A good specimen of the fossil coral (*Heliolites*?) from the Ludlow Rocks at Much Marcle was then handed round for inspection.

Also an example of the Eye Hawk Moth, *Smerinthus Ocellatus*, from a Ross garden, and a beautiful specimen of the Oleander Moth, *Chærocampa nerii*, captured in the Sirdar's garden, Cairo, by Lieut. J. Butcher, of Ross.

The President announced that Mr. L. Richardson had sent for the Club's consideration a paper descriptive of the geology of the Cheltenham—Stratford-on-Avon Railway, and some notes on the Lias at the Gasworks, Gloucester, (see p. 137). A number of the fossils are depicted in three plates, the excellent photographs having been taken by Mr. J. W. Tutchet, of Bristol. The papers are technical and contain original information which it is hoped will be of value to specialists. Mr. Richardson expressed the hope that in more peaceful times it will be convenient for the Club to spend a day at Gloucester and see some of the Lias sections near the City.

After a cordial vote of thanks had been given to the President and Mrs. Jack for the sumptuous way in which they had entertained the party, an enjoyable day's proceedings were brought to a close.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST, 1916.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Club Room at the Free Library, Hereford, on Thursday, December 21st, 1916, when the President, Mr. G. H. Jack, took the chair.

There were present the President, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Rev. W. D. Barber, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Mr. A. P. Turner, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Dr. Gold, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. W. Cecil Gethen, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. E. G. Davies, Mr. J. Cockroft, Mr. Dennison, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. Jack said before they commenced their usual business he would say how much all the Members of the Club regretted the death of their Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Hutchinson. He had the interests of the Club very much at heart, and rendered very valuable services over a long number of years. He had occupied the presidential chair, and since the death of Dr. Moore had acted as Hon. Secretary. At all times he had evinced the greatest interest in their proceedings. He was sure they all very much regretted his demise, and proposed that they send to his widow and family a letter of condolence. The Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan had written a letter expressing his regret as one of the oldest Members and a former President, and adding his testimony to the great loss the Club had sustained. On Field days they owed him much for careful arrangements and mapping out of routes. The vote of condolence was carried while the Members stood.

The Rev. F. S. Stooke Vaughan also wished heartily to congratulate Mr. Jack on his Report of the Kenchester Excavations, and Mr. Alfred Watkins on the illustrations.

With regard to the election of President Mr. Jack said he thought there was a tacit understanding that the Rev. H. E. Grindley, of Bosbury, should next occupy the position.

The Rev. C. H. Stoker said he had the name of an extremely learned man to submit, namely, Dr. Hermitage Day.

Mr. James proposed the election of Mr. Grindley.

Mr. Alfred Watkins seconded, and said Mr. Grindley was keenly interested in geology.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that Dr. Hermitage Day was not a member of the Club at present.

Mr. Grindley was appointed.

The Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: Mr. Jack, Rev. Cornish Watkins, Mr. A. P. Maudslay, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, and Mr. R. H. George.

The Central Committee was chosen as follows: Preb. W. H. Lambert, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Preb Williamson, and Mr. A. H. Lamont.

The editorial Committee was constituted as follows: Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. Jack, Mr. Geo. Marshall, Mr. L. Richardson, and Mr. Mines. Col. Scobie, C.B. was elected as Treasurer; Mr. J. Lambe, Auditor; Mr. Cockcroft, Librarian, and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, Assistant Secretary.

With reference to the Hon. Secretaryship, Mr. Stoker submitted the name of Mr. Geo. Marshall.

Mr. James seconded, and said they had a good antiquary in Mr. Marshall.

The Chairman supported, and said he could not imagine a more suitable person.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Marshall thanked the Club for the honour conferred upon him and assured the Members he would do all he could to further the interests of the Club. He hoped other Members would follow the excellent example set by Mr. Jack in his Report on the Kenchester Excavations.

The Rev. J. O. Bevan was appointed as the delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Rev. H. E. Grindley as the delegate to the Society of Antiquaries.

New Members were elected as follows:—Mr. J. C. M. Vaughan, Mr. G. H. Phillips, Mr. A. S. Wood, and Mr. E. Sledmere. Those nominated were the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D., F.S.A., Mr. F. Boddington, the Rev. E. H. Beattie, and the Rev. W. D. Barber.

A letter, under date Sept. 2, 1916, was read from the Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, saying, "I do not know that there is an actual record of the Great Crested Grebe breeding in Herefordshire, but a pair has done so successfully this year on a pool in North Herefordshire. I believe it is not the first time they have nested there, but I have not been certain before. Yesterday I saw two of the young ones, swimming and diving about on the pool. They were in

immature plumage of course, but I had a good view of them, and they were quite unmistakable. I think the fact ought to be recorded, especially as I think it adds a new breeding species to the county."

The Rev. H. B. Derham Marshall read a letter dated 1st July, 1914, (*sic*), from Mr. F. W. Holder, of Southport, Lancashire, who stated that on June the 9th of the same year, he observed near Offa's Dyke where it joins the Wye at Bridge Sollars, a specimen of the Dartford Warbler, and about the same date in the neighbourhood of Norton Canon a single White Wagtail on successive occasions.

Subsequently the Rev. W. D. Barber gave a lengthy and most interesting paper on "The Book of Llandaff and Herefordshire Place Names." (See p. 158).

On the proposition of the President, Mr. Barber was heartily thanked for his paper. Mr. Jack hoped that Mr. Barber would continue the interesting study of Herefordshire place names, and that others would join him for the benefit of the Club Transactions



Photo by]

VOWCHURCH.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

PAPERS, 1916.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES OF VOWCHURCH,
TURNASTONE, ST. MARGARET'S, URISHAY, AND
PETERCHURCH.

BY GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 27th July, 1916).

VOWCHURCH.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, but as will be shown presently other Saints share this honour. One of the Prebends in the Cathedral was named after this church, being formerly known as the Prebend of Vowchurch and Putson Major, but latterly only as the Prebend of Putson Major. The living was attached to this Prebend until recent years, and since has been in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and is now in that of the Bishop of Birmingham.

The earliest part of the present building comprises about a third of the length of the north and south walls at the western end. These pieces of wall are Norman with one little round headed window in tufa stone on the south side to the east of the porch. The difference in the masonry is easily discernible on the exterior. The bowl of the font, three feet across, with scallop or coniferous ornament is of the same date. The remainder of the building eastward is all of one period, and is of considerable interest as it can be dated with great precision. When this part of the church was erected the Norman chancel, whether square ended or apsidal cannot now be determined without excavation, was removed, and the walls carried further eastward than formerly, and in line with the old Norman nave, which resulted in the plain rectangular building seen to-day. It would seem that the chancel was divided from the nave by a rood screen, for had there been a wall and arch the chancel would have been built narrower than the nave. The date of this rebuilding can be definitely fixed as having taken place about the year 1347, for on the 21st of November, 1348, Bishop John de Trillek dedicated three altars in the church including the high altar, which dedication would not have taken place had there not been extensive alterations to the fabric. The architectural features of this part of the structure are of this period and can hardly be later than the middle of the 14th

century. The great or high altar was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God, and to the Blessed John the Baptist, Bartholomew the Apostle, Lawrence the Martyr, and Ethelbert the King and Martyr; an altar in the nave on the north side was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Blaise the Martyr and Bishop, and to St. Martin, St. Gregory, and St. Thomas, Confessors and Bishops; and an altar in the nave on the south side was dedicated to the blessed Mary Magdalene, Agnes, Cicely, Katherine and Margaret, Virgins and Martyrs, and Milburga the Virgin. At the same time the Bishop granted forty days indulgence to all people in the jurisdiction of his diocese, who visited the church on the days of any of the above saints, or who contributed to the lights, vestments, ornaments, &c., of the same. The dedication to such a multiplicity of Saints was designed to induce the faithful to enrich the altars and so indirectly the clergy. The two large three light windows in the nave, designed to light the two nave altars, which would have been placed against the screen, and the similar window in the east wall are typical of this period and district. The eastern pair of two light windows in the chancel were filled with glass at the time of building, but apparently not so the western pair, for these are rabbeted for shutters on the inside. The type of window tracery and the economy of glass indicate a limited amount of funds for carrying out these alterations. In the north wall of the nave is another two light 14th century window of probably a later date. The north doorway, and the south doorway and door belong to the 15th century. The west wall has been reconstructed and the window is a modern copy of the last named two light window in the nave. The piscina in the chancel with a plain pointed arch and the original stone shelf for the cruets is of uncertain date. It has twin basins but these are modern, and can hardly be reproductions of the original ones, for twin piscinae had ceased to be used in the middle of the 14th century, unless it were a piscina reused from the earlier chancel, which assumption its character hardly warrants. In the south wall of the nave is a square aumbry for use in connection with the altar against the screen at this point. Two plain arched tomb recesses in the north wall of the nave have been inserted subsequently to the building of the wall, as will be seen by the projection on the outer face, but they present no feature by which they can be dated. The roof is quite a remarkable piece of timber work, with the principals carried on fourteen oak posts butted on the ground and spaced quite regardless of the windows, several of which are obstructed by these supports. The date of this roof is probably the same as that of the screen, namely 1613, as at the upper part of the roof posts are fixed several shields of arms, one of which has "R V 1613" painted above the coat, the initials being most likely those of Rowland Vaughan. Several of the other shields are of more recent date, while others again though

original seem to have been repainted, for one has the arms of the Somerset family who had no connection with Vowchurch until a later period. The reason why the present roof was constructed in this exceptional manner is probably to be accounted for by the earlier roof having spread and thrust the walls out of the perpendicular, and thus endangered the stability of the whole fabric. By constructing the new roof independently of the walls all danger from this source was avoided and the expense of rebuilding the walls saved. Over the chancel two of the original principals of the 14th century roof were retained, and as they show the type of the original roof and their date is fixable, they are of considerable interest. The screen, of poor workmanship, was also erected in 1613 as is recorded on two carved diamond shaped pieces of board hung above it. The inscription on the one reads "Heare : Below ly : The body : of Thomas hill ande : Marget his wife : Whose Children : Made This : SKRYNE," and on the other "1613" and below this date a shield with "VIVE UT POST VIVAS" on it, and beneath this a head with foliations issuing from the mouth and surrounding the shield. The shields of arms fastened along the upper part of both faces of the screen are an addition of about 50 years ago, and the caryatide figures on the nave side and the pediment and cross above are modern. The timber porch is of the same period as the screen. In the chancel on three crude 17th century benches are carved initials, one has "R K 1636" on it. A small brass fixed to one of the roof posts in the chancel records the death of Lord Arthur Somerset, youngest son of Henry, 1st Duke of Beaufort, on June the 21st, 1743, aged 72 years. He resided at Poston, and tradition says he always kept a barrel of beer on tap outside his door, with a cup attached by a chain, for the passing traveller to quench his thirst. There are three bells, in a timber turret of the same age as the roof, with these inscriptions,

on the largest bell, "MR. THOS. BULLING CHURCHWARDEN
1770"

and on the other two, "W. BLEWS AND SONS 1871"

It is said that there was a Low Country bell here, any account of which would be of interest. If it ever existed, it possibly was one of those recast in 1871. The church plate consists of a 17th century wooden cup, a very curious and almost unique piece with three birds, each different, carved on the bowl; a chalice and paten with the date 1693 engraved on the former; and a pewter plate. In the churchyard are the base and part of the shaft of a small cross to which a little sundial has been affixed in the early part of the 19th century.

TURNASTONE.

The parish of Turnastone is one of the smallest in the county, and when Rowland Vaughan wrote his quaint book entitled "Most Approved and long experienced Water-Workes" about 1604, he says it had "onely one inhabitant to make a congregation." The living is a rectory and the church is dedicated to St. Mary. The date of the foundation of the church is unknown, but there is no evidence to show that any church existed here previous to the Norman conquest. That a church was built here in Norman times is evident by the south doorway in the nave, which is the only portion of the church of this period above ground, unless the bowl of the font, which is 2ft. 5in. across and roughly rounded out of a red conglomerate stone, also dates from this time. The capitals to the jambs of this doorway are of rather an exceptional shape, and it may probably be attributed to the second quarter of the 12th century. In the middle of the 13th century the church was reconstructed practically in the form in which it exists to-day. The five single light and rather wide trefoil headed windows, some re-constructed, in the nave and chancel, the north doorway, and probably the piscina in the chancel with an octofoil basin are of this period. The porch was added in the 14th century and some of the principal timbers are original, but it has been much restored, all the fillings at the sides and portions of the roof being modern. In the 15th century the church was entirely re-roofed with a wagon ceiling. Unfortunately all the original bosses are missing, but on the north side of the nave some of the original colour decoration has been preserved on one of the members of the heavily moulded and embattled wall-plate. At this period the priest's doorway was probably inserted in the south wall of the chancel. No screen or arch now divides the nave from the chancel, but one of these or both must have once existed, and there was evidently an altar in front of the screen, as there is a square aumbry in the south wall of the nave at this spot with a small piscina basin in one side of it in the shape of an inverted pyramid, the remaining space being left to accommodate the cruets. The two light square headed windows in the east and west walls of the church are late 16th or 17th century insertions. On either side of the altar are two brackets in the east wall, the larger one on the north side has a dowel hole to support an image, and the smaller one on the south side may have been designed to carry a relic or light.

There are few monuments in the church, but attention may be drawn to the following. The alabaster slab now fixed to the north wall of the chancel, but formerly on the chancel floor, commemorates Thomas Appary (or Ap Harry) of Poston, who died on the 21st of December, 1522,¹ and of Agnes his wife. It was evidently erected in the

1. His will was proved P.C.C., 1523.

lifetime of the latter as the date of her death has never been filled in. Beneath the altar table is a stone to another member of the Parry family with an amusing inscription. It reads:—"Here lies the body of Richard Parry, gentleman, An^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1626, ætatis suæ 79," and then a coat of arms of Parry quartering Waterton, Delahay, and Thunder. The charges in this latter coat look very like badly drawn arrows but they should be trumpets.¹ The next two lines read,

"It is no matter who lies here,
Thou shalt lie thou knowest not where."

Having thus rebuked the reader's curiosity, the writer, well knowing that it would be only stimulated, not satisfied, ventures to proceed,

"Lend this silent pave thy tongue
Twil sadly sing a dead mans song
How wild youth wanders on to age
Thus ends the tedious pilgrimage
What remains of us besides
Time devours oblivion hides
Except this owld mans charity
Who hath bequeathed to churches thre
Above his meanes and heare attends
Dooms busie day among his friends."

It is evident that his heirs were much dissatisfied with the old gentleman's charitable bequests.

Two monuments on the north and south walls of the nave commemorate the same person, namely Mary the wife of William Traunter, gent., of Bunshill, and only daughter of Nicholas Philpot, Esq., of Poston, she died on the 26th of June, 1685, aged 18 years. The tablet on the north wall is the mural monument, and the stone on the south wall originally covered the place of her interment. This young lady must have been endowed with all the virtues, for the would be poet having covered two monuments in his attempt to enumerate them, modestly admits his own, and by the way the inability of all the Muses, to encompass them, for he ends his endeavours with these lines:—

"To tell you further who and what she was
Does all poetic numbers far surpass."

A large stone slab now against the wall under the belfry commemorates Nicholas Philpot, father of the above, he died on the 7th of June, 1683, and his virtues are also amply set out in verse.

There are two bells, the larger one has no inscription, but the smaller one has round the haunch "T R 1774," the initials standing for Thomas Rudhall of Gloucester the founder. In the inventory of church goods made in 1552 there were two bells, the one 18½ in., and the other 20½ in., across the mouth. There were also a chalice and paten parcel gilt weighing 110z., and a vestment of satin of

1. See Visitation of Herefordshire, 1569.

Bruges. The church plate now consists of a communion cup with the hall mark for 1611, which no doubt replaced the old chalice, the order of Elizabeth's reign to replace the chalices by cups taking a long time to filter through to this remote spot, and also a pewter flagon of the time of Charles the Second, and a pewter plate of no great age.

In the chancel is a good carved oak 17th century chair, and in the body of the church an oak panelled chest of the same period.

One incident in connection with this church deserves mention. On March the 9th, 1299, Bishop Swinfield appealed to the King to instruct the Sheriff to remove armed laymen, who had occupied the church or chapel of Turnastone and the chapel of St. Leonard and the rectory houses of the same, at the instance of Roger Devereux and his sons and Richard Dansey, and who would not permit the Bishop nor the rector of the same chapels to discharge their duties to the prejudice of the rights of his diocese and the liberties of the Church. The Bishop had appointed as rector two days previously, probably by lapse, Hamo de Sandwich priest. This appointment was evidently resented by Richard Dansey, the Lord of Turnastone, who seems to have been patron of the living, and by Roger Devereux, who apparently desired the living for one of his own relations. How the dispute ended does not transpire, but some arrangement was evidently come to, for a year and nine months later on the 24th of November, 1300, John Devereux, who seems to have been only an acolyte, was inducted to the living on the presentation of Richard Dansey. If the *Coram Rege* rolls for these years were consulted, it might throw further light on the subject. It would be interesting to know where the chapel of St. Leonard was situated. It is mentioned again in 1301, when Adam de Orltone was appointed to the living, after which period no trace of it in connection with Turnastone occurs.

ST. MARGARET'S.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was in the diocese of St. David's until 1852 when it was transferred to the See of Hereford. Before the Reformation the living is said to have belonged to the Priory of Llanthony.

The oldest part of the church is the narrow round headed chancel arch with a slight moulding at the spring, and the dividing wall surrounding it. These are Norman and show that there was a church at this period on the spot with nave and chancel, no doubt following much the same lines as the present walls. In the first half of the 14th century the Norman chancel was demolished and the present one built. The walls have a slight batter at their base reminiscent

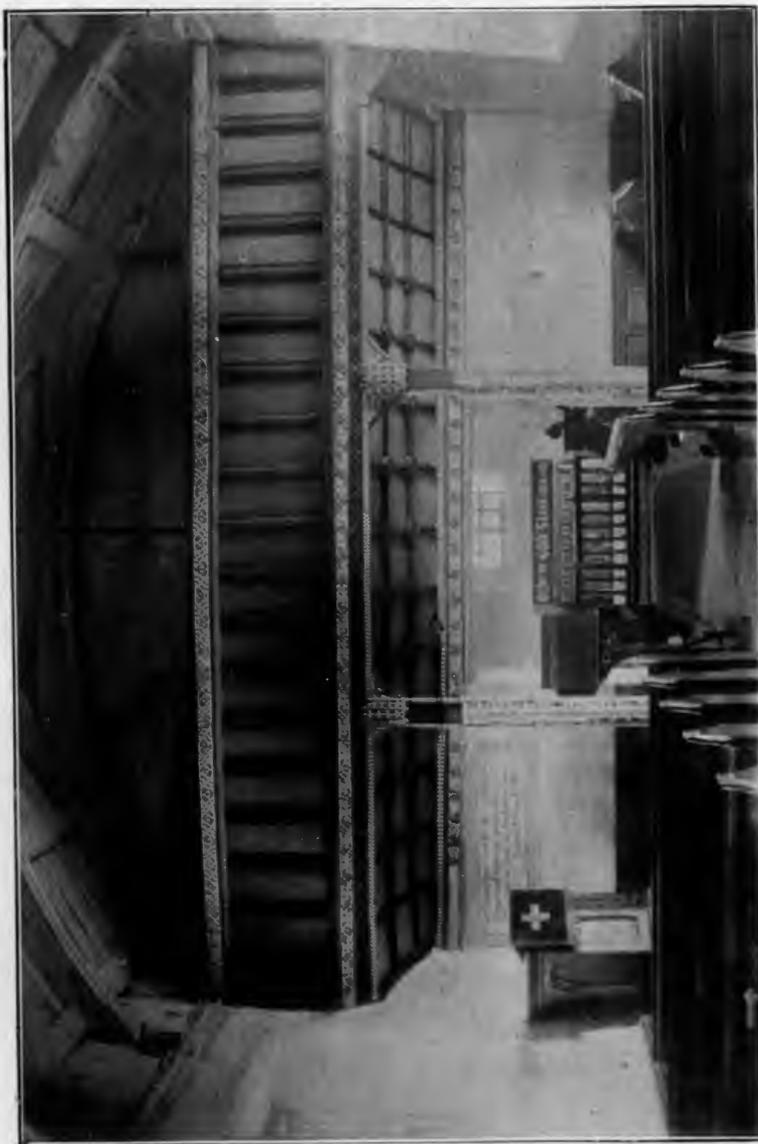


Photo by]

ROOD-LOFT, ST. MARGARET'S.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

of the fortified buildings of the period, and such as is to be found in many of the churches in Gower. In the south wall is a two light window of the period, and the piscina with a trefoil head is probably of the same date. The square headed two light window in the east wall is late 16th or 17th century, and is not as a cursory examination might lead one to suppose, of the same age as somewhat similar windows in the nave. There is a block of masonry in the north east angle of the chancel with a narrow stone slab on the top forming a shelf, but for what purpose it was used is uncertain. May it have been to accommodate the Easter Sepulchre, or for use as a credence? An iron hook about eight feet from the ground above the communion rails in the north wall probably carried one end of the cord of the Lenten veil. The next alteration in the church apparently took place in the first half of the 16th century, when the nave like the chancel was entirely reconstructed, and so it remains to-day. The south doorway with the original door, and the two light square headed windows in the north and south walls and the octagonal font are all exceedingly plain and of this period. The original tie beam roof was much restored in 1902, but one of the old moulded beams remains. The fine roodloft, supported on two carved posts each with a niche for the image of a saint, is in a very good state of preservation. Erected at the same time as the nave or shortly afterwards, it is approached by a flight of rude steps, the treads of which are only about four inches wide, pierced through the wall to the north of the chancel arch. The coving beneath the loft has numerous bosses at the intersections, amongst them a man's face with the tongue out, another with a face much contorted, another with a knot, and the remainder conventional foliage and similar devices, whilst others are missing. There is now nothing left in the form of a screen, but one evidently belonging to this loft, or of an earlier period, filled the chancel arch, as the moulding of the jambs has been notched out to receive the timbers. The whole work is now painted in brown and white, but when Duncumb wrote his History of Herefordshire about 1805, he says:—"The effect of the whole is increased by gilding, and by painting in various colours." If the present layer of modern paint were removed, much of the original work would no doubt be brought to light. Various texts have been painted on the nave walls in the 17th and 18th century, and the Commandments take the place of the ancient rood.¹ The stone porch, with one of the old barge boards still remaining, may perhaps date from the 16th century. In the chancel are two 17th century carved oak chairs, and early 18th century altar rails. In a wooden turret at the west end of the nave are three bells the smallest of which has this inscription, "PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVRHOOD, W Δ E 1745," the initials

1. In the Woolhope Transactions, 1885, p. 286, a skeleton is said to be painted on the wall, but no trace of it can now be seen.

standing for William Evans of Chepstow, the founder. The other two have the same inscription, namely, "RECAST BY JOHN WARNER & SON 1907" and on the body, "DAY" with a human eye below and under this "HUNG US." Before these two bells were recast, the one was cracked, and measured 29in. across the mouth, and had this inscription, in Lombardic characters, "AVE MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS"; the other was an 18th century bell with the canons cracked and it had lost its tone. An old bell jingle runs,

" Turnips and carrots,
Say the Bells of St. Margot's,"

but it is to be hoped that since 1907 the jingle like the bells has been improved.

The church plate consists of a chalice and paten, with hall marks for 1618, and a pewter flagon.

Outside the church, let into the north wall near the west end is a square slab of stone for use in the game of fives, and the red line in connection therewith may still be traced on the old plaster about two feet from the ground. The 16th century window of the nave still has the hinges for the shutters to protect the glass while the game was in progress.¹ In the churchyard is a small sundial about 1800 with "Elias G . . . h fecit" and " $\frac{IH}{HI}$ " which reads the same from whichever side it is looked at.

URISHAY.

The chapel formerly attached to the castle has recently been restored, and once more after many years is devoted to divine worship.

The building, on plan a plain rectangle, is exceedingly primitive and has no architectural features or details, except the roof of the nave, to render it possible to fix a date to any portion of the main structure, neither is any documentary evidence at present available to assist in tracing its history. It is divided into two parts now used as nave and chancel, the nave being the older portion of the two, as the difference in the masonry clearly indicates. At the time the chancel was added the east wall of the nave had an opening cut through it, and the walling of the gable above this carried on balks of oak timber. On either side of this opening against the west face

1. Similar indications of the church being used for this purpose occur at Marden, where there is a red line on the tower wall, at Sutton St. Nicholas where there is a red line against the east wall of the south chapel and a shuttered window and the ground levelled, and at Crasswell where there is a stone in the wall and the ground levelled. At Peterchurch the game was probably played against the north wall of the church, as the early photograph reproduced in this volume shows one of the windows on this side protected with exterior shutters.

To face page 100.



Lent by the Rev. E. R. Holland.

URISHAY CHAPEL FROM THE EAST.



PETERCHURCH BEFORE RESTORATION IN 1869-70.

From an old photograph lent by the Rev. H. B. D. Marshall.

Showing shutters to protect window, when game of Fives was being played.

of the wall are blocks of masonry finished off with stone slabs. The slab on the south block looks as if it had been turned over, while that on the north side is made up of two pieces of stone. Presumably they were used as altars, but no crosses are now visible on either of them, the stone *mensa* of the high altar has however the usual number. From the arrangement of these altars it may be inferred that the chancel was erected previous to the Reformation, but how long before it is impossible to say. There is a small square headed window at the west end of the south wall of the chancel, which has been altered from a deeply splayed narrow single light opening, but of what period cannot now be determined. All the other window openings in the building are either modern or alterations from earlier openings. The east window with a plain round head and the doorway also with a round head in the north wall of the chancel, and a similar one in the south wall of the nave, probably date from the first half of the 18th century. The north doorway may be a new entrance of that period, but the south no doubt took the place of an earlier one. At the recent restoration a font has been introduced, composed of a modern base and stem surmounted by an old and large domestic mortar. It is unlikely that there ever was a font here in former times as the chapel was in the parish of Peterchurch. The roof over the nave is a massive framed couple roof without trusses, and probably dates from the 14th century, which may be the date of this portion of the building, but the walls might well be of an earlier period. The chancel roof is modern, but many of the old rafters have been reused in the new roof especially on the north side.¹ These rafters, though ancient, are of a considerably later period than those in the roof of the nave, as may be gathered from the way the ends have weathered on the exterior.

PETERCHURCH.

The church as the name implies is dedicated to St. Peter, and the present structure except the tower and spire was erected in the early part of the 12th century; but that there was a church on the same site before this date is more than probable. In the middle ages it was known as St. Peter's church in Stradel, or merely as the church in Stradel, which points to its being the chief church in the Golden

1. Mr. Basil Stallybrass, who visited the Chapel on the 19th December, 1914, made a Report to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, in which he said that repairs had been executed for less than £100. These repairs included the opening of the south choir and the west windows, which had been blocked, and in the latter case an old mullion was found built into the head. The windows were reglazed throughout. The north chancel door and the Jacobean pulpit were repaired. A bowl of interesting character had been set up as a font, and was probably a mortar rather than a font as it had no outlet, and there were two lugs at the opposite corners. A reredos had been made out of a 15th century door despoiled sometime ago from a neighbouring church, and for this purpose it had been sawn in half.

Valley. The advowson was in the hands of the Prior and Convent of Great Malvern as early as the time of Edward the First, but owing probably to its remoteness and the consequent difficulty of collecting the tithes, the Prior in 1380 obtained a licence from the Bishop of Hereford to farm the living to a layman for three years, provided that the cure of souls and other duties incumbent on the Priory were not neglected. A similar licence was again granted in 1386 for ten years, and again in 1395 for five years. In 1399 and 1421 the Prior and Convent of Little Malvern presented to the living, so possibly it was sub-let to them by the Prior and Convent of Great Malvern, as the latter were taxed for it in 1419, when it was valued at £20.

This building is a very perfect specimen of a large Norman parish church, with a tower and spire added to the west end at a later period. The Norman portion is divided into four parts, namely the nave, the choir, the presbytery, and the sanctuary or apse. The part that formed the choir was originally carried up as a low Norman tower, as is proved by the walls being still higher than the rest of the church, and the presence of the newel stairway in the north-west angle; this vice was used at a later date to gain access to a rood-loft placed between the nave and choir. Below the sill of the doorway leading on to the rood-loft may still be seen the end of the beam that carried the back of the loft. The whole structure is very plain and devoid of ornament, but the arch between the choir and the presbytery is slightly enriched with a small chevron pattern, and a double cable moulding may be seen round the heads of the windows on the exterior of the apse. It was originally lighted by three windows in the apse, one in each wall of the presbytery, two in each wall of the choir, three in both the north and south walls of the nave and perhaps a group of three windows in the west wall. All these windows are or were small single lights with round heads, and the lighting, as in most churches of this period, was very bad. In the 13th century a long single light window, coming down rather low in the wall, was inserted in the south-west corner of the presbytery. The lighting was further improved in the late 14th or early 15th century, by inserting a two light window in the west part of the north and south walls respectively of the choir, in place of two of the little Norman windows, the remains of which may still be seen above, and another similar window took the place of a Norman one in the east part of the north wall of the nave. The whole of the south wall of the nave has been rebuilt in recent times, but one Norman window has been retained, and a modern hybrid Norman Early-English two light window inserted in the eastern end of the wall, and another two light window which seems to be a reconstruction of a late 13th century one, is placed at the western end of this wall. The south doorway is Norman with two small shafts with cushion capitals carrying a round arch with chevron and billet mouldings, and beneath

this a plain stone tympanum no doubt originally decorated with a figure subject. The door and ironwork apparently belong to the same time, but the latter has been removed, repaired, and replaced on the door at a slightly lower level to that which it originally occupied. The priest's doorway leading into the choir on the south side is late 13th century and has a sundial scratched on the right jamb. Other scratch sundials may be seen on one of the south buttresses of the tower. The north doorway, and, owing to the village being on this side, the principal entrance into the Church, belongs to the 14th century. Two flat Norman buttresses remain on the north wall of the nave and there was probably a third obliterated by the erection of the tower. There are two others on the apse but none on the rebuilt south wall of the nave. The font is Norman with a round bowl, measuring 25½ in. across, with a small cable and chevron moulding round the top and a cable moulding round the lower part. The altar built of stone with the original stone *mensa* having five crosses cut on it is still *in situ*. Before the restoration in 1869 the 17th century oak table now in the tower vestry was used in front of this altar and it is probably due to complying in this economical way with the Elizabethan orders to substitute wooden tables for stone altars, that this interesting specimen has survived to this day.

The tower was added to the west end of the Norman church about 1275, and for greater security the doorway leading into it from the exterior on the north side was placed at some distance from the ground, and was no doubt approached by a movable ladder. These were troublous days in the Welsh borderland, but by the time the spire, and, possibly at the same time, the parapet were added about 1320, matters had much improved, and it was apparently deemed safe to insert the small doorway on the south side at the ground level. In the west wall of the nave are three straight sided rough relieving arches, to be seen on both faces of the wall, with a small window below, over which is a similar relieving arch. These arches have puzzled the minds of most observers, and it has been asserted that they are Saxon, which is certainly not the case. The explanation of their presence may be, that when the tower was added, in order to carry the weight it was necessary to thicken the west wall of the Norman church, and this was done by constructing a new face on either side of the old wall, which saved the expense of pulling it down and rebuilding it entirely. In this old wall as already suggested there may have been a group of three Norman windows, over which it was considered advisable to turn arches to relieve the crushing strain on the old work at this weak point.

There is a ring of six bells, originally all cast by Thomas Rudhall of Gloucester in 1782, but the treble bell was recast in 1878. The tenor weighs 10 cwt. The inscriptions and sizes across the mouth are as follows:—

1. 2ft. 4in. "J. TAYLOR & CO. FOUNDERS LOUGHBOROUGH, 1878, and on the body of the bell, "The Gift of Charles Garnett, 1878."
2. 2ft. 6in. "THE GIFT OF S. EXTON: C: W: 1782."
3. 2ft. 7in. This bell has no inscription.
4. 2ft. 9in. "THOS. RUDHALL, GLOUCESTER FOUNDER 1782."
5. 3ft. "PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH 1782."
6. 3ft. 4in. "COME AT MY CALL & SERVE GOD ALL 1782."

An old jingle in connection with these bells runs:—

"Witty tree and birch
Say the bells of Peterchurch."

Inside the tower at the spring of the steeple is the face of the old clock with the date 1784 painted on it.

The church was restored in 1869-70. In 1869 the roof of the nave collapsed in a gale and was replaced by the present one in deal, which is said to be a replica of the old oak one. The porch with apparently a room¹ over it was removed, but the present one was not built until 1888 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. At this restoration several galleries were pulled down, one of which across the east end of the nave incorporated some carving and remains of the ancient rood loft.

The church plate comprises a chalice and paten of 1699, an exceptionally large pewter flagon of uncertain date, and a salver paten of pewter of the early part of the 18th century.

The Registers do not commence until 1711, but some of the Churchwardens Accounts date back to the 17th century, and their contents should throw some light on the history of the church.

The church contains very few monuments, but one to a Commonwealth minister of this parish on the south wall of the choir may be noted, as the latter part of the inscription is ambiguous and requires interpretation, it reads as follows:—

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WARDEN SHAVE MNISTER WHO DECEASED THE 14TH OF IVNE AN. DOM: 1658 ÆTAT. SVÆ 29 HELEN VXOR ERAT NATVM HVM PHREIVM Q RELIQVI."

The last word perhaps should read 'reliquit,' when the translation might be, 'Helen was his wife and he left a son Humphrey.'

1. In the Hill MSS. at Belmont is a drawing of the church, which shows the old porch, with a window presumably to light a room in the upper part.

On the west wall of the nave on a small tablet is the relief of a trout with a chain round its neck, and in a running script above it "Edward Sneed John Medlicott Wardens 1828," and below it "James Lloyd." The earliest mention of this fish is in 1718, in the Hill MS., at Belmont Priory, and at that time it was fixed against the south wall. William Sawyer who wrote a description of the church in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1829 says, "it has been recently painted and gilt and the names of the churchwardens added," and tells the story that the trout was caught with a gold chain round its neck in the river Dore, and that a plaster cast of it was immediately taken, and an artist employed to make the present faithful representation of it, which when finished was placed in the church as a perpetual memorial. In the Hill MS., a similar story is related, but that the fish was taken in the Golden Well in this parish. Whether the present fish is in plaster or stone seems doubtful, but it looks of no great age, and a cast may have been taken of the original in 1828, which would account for the names of the churchwardens being in a running hand, a type of lettering hardly likely to be used on stone. From the Hill MS. account it may be inferred that it had been in the church many years before 1718. It has been suggested that it may have reference to the finding of the piece of money by St. Peter (*Matt.* xvii. 27), but in that case a piece of money would surely be in the fish's mouth and not a chain about its neck. Again, that it might represent the Mother of Christ as the Fish Virgin, but if so why the chain? If any explanation of its presence in the church on these lines were to be given, would the fish be not more likely to represent St. Peter *ad Vincula*, to whom the church may have been dedicated, though there is at present no evidence forthcoming that this is the case? Chains are found on the ribs of the vault of the chancel of St. Peter-in-the-East, at Oxford, no doubt in reference to the dedication.

In the Churchyard is a tombstone to one John Andrews, who died in 1799, and who owned a famous cock named 'Captain,' in the days when cock fighting took place in a field behind the Boughton Arms, and he was nicknamed after his famous bird. The epitaph reads:—

"Alas poor Captain winged by cruel death,
He pek'd in vain, o'er matched resigns his breath;
Love social mirth, none dare his word distrust,
Sincere in friendship, and was truly just."

MADLEY CHURCH.

BY W. E. H. CLARKE, ARCHITECT.

(Read 17th August, 1916).

The first vista of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, when approaching from Hereford, is very striking, and the visitor realizes that he is looking upon a building far different from the usual run of Herefordshire Churches.

A closer inspection reveals a large Church consisting of a Chancel with a crypt under the Sanctuary, clerestoried nave of six bays north and south aisles, a large Chapel called the "Chilstone Chapel" on the south side of the south aisle, and an imposing western tower. The size of the Church is about 170 feet long by 68 feet wide.

The size and beauty of the whole composition leads one to think of its situation in such a sparsely populated district. Surely the Village of Madley in mediæval times must have been very different to have required such a large Church, and the times must have been very flourishing to have produced so beautiful a result.

1120.—The earliest part of the Church is the present north porch, Norman work of about 1120 or perhaps a little earlier. This porch formed part of the original north Transept, which was reduced in length when the present Aisle was built. An inspection of the walls makes this quite evident. The original Norman Church, as shewn by the foundations discovered at the Restoration about 30 years ago, consisted of Nave, north and south Transepts and Choir, but no Aisles to the Nave. The plan of the Church was cruciform and there probably was a low central tower. The Norman nave probably extended as far as the west doorway of the present tower, while the position of the Choir would have been immediately east of the Transepts. On the south side of the Church (exterior) may be seen the water-table showing where the south Transept roof met the Nave wall. This water-table and the stone-work surrounding it was no doubt rebuilt at the time the Nave arcade was erected in the 13th century and is proof that the Norman south Transept was retained until the erection of the Chilstone Chapel in the 14th century.

1160.—An enlargement of the Church seems to have been decided upon about the year 1160, it being intended to erect a western Tower and Aisles to the Nave. A commencement was made by taking down part of the Norman west end and erecting the two Transitional-Norman piers of an intended Tower. The shafts of these piers are ornamented longitudinally with the small projecting rib which became more usual in the 14th

century. It appears probable that the piers immediately to the east, on the north and south sides of the Nave arcade, were commenced at this time, as the same masons' marks are to be observed on both parts of the work, and this might account for this bay and the Tower floor being a step higher than the rest of the Nave. For some unknown reason this Transitional work was suspended and nothing further done until the 13th century.

1220.—About 1200 to 1220 a large reconstruction of the building took place. It was now decided to lengthen the Nave eastward of the Transepts, erect a new Chancel, build Aisles the whole length of the Nave, cutting through and absorbing part of the Transepts, and converting the remainder of these into north and south porch respectively.

A commencement was made by erecting the eastern part of the Nave with Aisles and Chancel, which work could have been carried on without disturbing the old Chancel and the remainder of the Church. The new Nave arcade was butted against the old walls of the Transepts and ended in half-columns. On pulling down the Norman Chancel, the first part of the early English Nave and Chancel would be ready for use and the rebuilding at the west end would be commenced. On taking down the Norman walls of the Transepts it was realized that the half columns could not be taken down without disturbing the Nave arcade, so it was decided to erect another half-column against each, building buttresses on the sides next the Aisles and bonding them to the new half-columns, but at the same time merely butting them against the old ones.

The Arcades were then carried westwards to meet the Tower piers, but these were found to have been set out incorrectly, and it was necessary slightly to widen the Nave as it was carried westwards, and even then the arches failed to rest centrally on the capitals of the Tower piers. To receive the Nave arcade, the transitional capitals on the Tower piers were replaced by capitals of the same character as the Nave arcade. At the same time the Aisles were built, and an arch thrown from the Tower piers across each Aisle finishing on an Early English corbel with a buttress on the exterior, thereby forming an abutment to the Tower. All this new building is in the Early English style, including the Tower, which was completed about the same time, but the eastern and western parts of the Nave seem to have been erected by different masons. The Clerestory windows of these two parts are different, those to the east having a flat rebate on the inner face for

wooden lattice work, while those to the west were constructed to receive glass.

All the Nave piers are circular with water-holding bases, and plain moulded capitals, which were once probably enriched with some form of foliation now chiselled off, except in the case of one of the half-capitals.¹

At first sight it is not apparent whether the western or the eastern half of the Nave was built first, but the following considerations will show that it must have been the eastern portion that was erected first :—

1. The joints in the walls above the twin half-columns are in line with the eastern face of the wall of the Transepts, which indicates that the eastern arcades were built against the outer or east face of the Transepts. Had the western part of the arcades been built first, these joints would have come against the western face of the Transept walls, *i.e.*, 3 or 4 feet further west.

2. The western half-columns are bonded in with tie buttresses which mask the joints of the half-columns on the Aisle faces. The eastern half-columns are not bonded into these buttresses.

3. On the south side the buttress is built partly over the foliations on the capital of the eastern half-column, which indicates that at the time the capital was carved provision had not been made for this buttress.

4. Above the arcading on the south face of the south side are putlog holes, and one of these is on the extreme edge of the western portion of the walling, which, if these walls were built last, would be natural, but if first, and the Transept wall had been removed—as must have been the case—it is difficult to imagine what the wall abutted against, for a putlog hole to have been possible at this point.

The Early English Chancel was originally vaulted as shewn by the finish of the stonework to the Chancel arch and by the doorway to get to the vaulted roof. An unusual arrangement was produced by the Aisles being longer than the Nave, access to the east end of the Aisles from the Chancel being obtained by the present small arches before they were altered. In the east end of the north Aisle are the remains of a piscina and an Aumbrey showing that this part had been used as a Chapel.

1. In the church of the adjoining parish of Eaton Bishop, where there is a similar arcade, the foliations are known to have been removed, and on several of the capitals fragments still remain to prove this.

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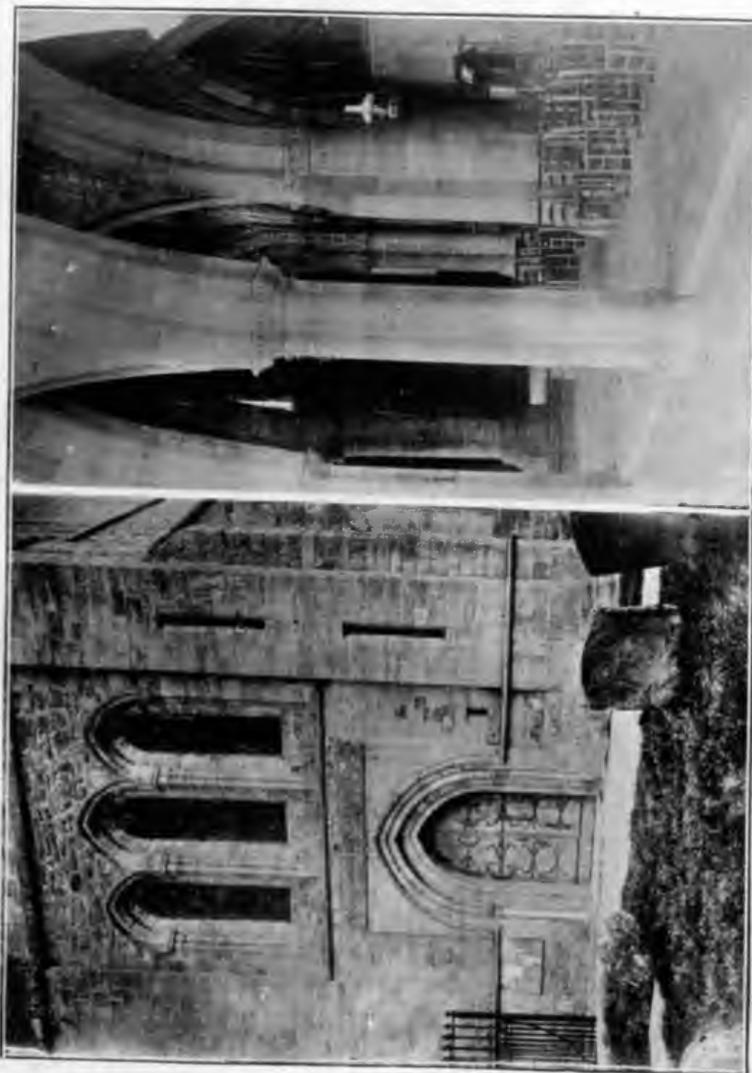


Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
MADLEY. ARCADING SHOWING DIVIDED COLUMN.

WEST FRONT.

Some interesting ironwork on the main west doors to the Tower and on the Tower staircase door may be seen.

1315-25.—The next great alteration was the pulling down of the early English Chancel and the erection of the present Chancel and Crypt. This work was carried out about 1315-1325 and was transitional between Geometrical and Curvilinear work, six of the windows being of late Geometrical design and two of early Curvilinear design. In the Chancel is a Piscina and Sedilia with ball-flower ornament. The Chancel has a polygonal apse with a crypt under the Sanctuary. The external buttresses of the Chancel are capped with pinnacles richly ornamented with the ball-flower, while the top course of masonry under the eaves is similarly decorated. The present chancel it will be noted has two curious skew-arches, necessitated by the Curvilinear Chancel being built wider than the Early English Chancel. The skew-arches are of Early English date and were re-used when the Chancel was rebuilt in the 14th century. The Chancel is wider than the Nave, and the probable reason was to enable the reconstruction to be carried on as far as possible before demolishing the old one.

1330-40.—About 15 years later than the Chancel, about 1330-1340, the south wall of the Early English Aisle together with the remaining portion of the Norman south Transept, which had been used as the south porch, were pulled down and the elaborate Chilstone Chapel erected. An excellent 14th century arcade with very delicate ball-flower ornaments on the capitals, was formed; the window tracery was all of Curvilinear design, the east window being a very fine example. A curious double Piscina, one directly over the other and in fact draining on to the other, is well worthy of notice. There are some 14th century encaustic tiles stored in the Crypt.

At the time of the erection of the Chilstone Chapel it was decided to get more light at the eastern end of the north aisle. The walls were raised and four larger windows were inserted in the north wall to match those of the south wall of the Chilstone Chapel.

15th Century.—In the 15th century a window with perpendicular tracery was inserted in the south Aisle near the west end of the Chilstone Chapel, and about this time the turret and battlements on the Tower were erected. At this period an oak Chancel Screen with Rood Loft was erected, but this has since been removed and some of the tracery has been used in the construction of a family pew occupying the site of the Chapel at the east end of the North Aisle. This pew is prob-

ably of 17th century construction and belongs to Lulham Court. The staircase to the Rood Loft may have been erected at the same time as the Chancel in the 14th century, but I do not think so. The very rough finish would lead one to think that it is a cutting made at the time of the erection of the 15th century Screen.

Stalls.—The Choir Stalls are probably of the early perpendicular period, towards the end of the 14th century, or early in the 15th century, and have very crude miserere seats. The poorness of these Stalls rather suggests that the rosy days for Madley were already over.

Font.—The Font, now repaired, is Norman, and not on its original base. The stone is known as Pudding-stone and is a conglomerate. This font was broken in pieces by the Scots in 1645 (see quotation from Silas Taylor in "Antiquities of Herefordshire" page 36.)

Tomb.—There is a large Altar Tomb, with two recumbent figures, at the west end of the Chilstone Chapel but formerly in the Chancel, which commemorates Richard Willeson who died in 1574, and was made to the order of his wife Anne,¹ and is of considerable interest as it bears the name of the Sculptor, John Gildo of Hereford, perhaps an Italian who settled here, as in Bosbury Church are two elaborate monuments to the Harfords dated 1573 and 1578 by the same man. It would be interesting to know if there are any other monuments in the district which can be attributed to him.

Roofs.—In the restoration of the roofs much of the old oak timber has been re-used.

I am indebted to our Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., for the following particulars of the interesting glass.

Glass.—In the east windows of the Chancel are six panels of 13th century glass, about 1250–80, in a very fair state of preservation. They appear to be portions of two series, the one depicting the Life of St. George, and the other the Life of our Lord. The subjects are in circles except No. 2, which is more vesica shaped.

1. The bringing back to life of St. George by the Virgin Mary (doubtful).
2. The Annunciation.
3. The Purification of the Virgin.
4. St. George before the prefect Dacianus. St. George with a halo stands before Dacianus who treads on the Jester

1. She was a daughter of William Elton, of Ledbury.

at his feet, the hideous face represents an idol, and the demon-like figure a soldier in charge of the Saint, the figure behind Dacianus is a notary who holds what is no doubt a parchment scroll in his hand.

5. The Last Supper.
6. The Adoration of the Three Kings.

In the tracery of the same window are three shields, which with the borders are possibly *in situ* and of the same period as the window. The shields were in their present position in the middle of the 17th century when Silas Taylor noted them. The central one bears *Gules* 3 lions passant guardant *or* (England), the one on the left, *Azure* a bend cotised between 6 lioncels (Bohun), and the one on the right checky *or* and *azure* (Warrene?).

Below the six panels described above are three others, portions of an early 14th century Jesse window.

1. A King with a sceptre, in a vesica with vine foliage round it, and a label inscribed 'OZIAS : RZ' *i.e.*, Iosias Rex.
2. A figure in a cap surrounded by vine foliage and some letters remaining, which are apparently portions of Ezekiel : p'pheta.
3. A king with sceptre similar to No. 1 seated, with the head and label missing.

Part of the borders of these windows are composed of covered cups, the same as in the east windows at Eaton Bishop Church. The two windows on either side of the east window have a large quantity of fragments of ancient glass, including canopy work, some well painted heads, portions of a large lion and a winged hoofed animal perhaps emblems of the Evangelists, &c., mostly 14th century glass.

Mural Paintings.—In "A List of Buildings having Mural Paintings" (1883), Keyser mentions "Our Lord in Glory and Humiliation" over the Chancel arch, and says there are traces of painting throughout the Church, probably about the year 1300. It is very much to be regretted that restorations have removed every trace of these mural paintings.

Sawyer, in a note in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1833, part 1, page 394 (Eng. Top., pt. v., p. 185), says: "on top of the wall of the chancel viewed from the south is some square set masonry, said to be green marble but whitewashed, and supposed to be the tomb of the Founder. Viewed from the floor it has the appearance of an ordinary Altar tomb, covered with a lid studded with ball-flower ornament." I cannot

find any trace of this. If it was decorated with ball-flower ornament it would be 14th cent. work and so could not be the tomb of the Founder, but might have been that of a benefactor.

Bells.—There is a peal of six bells cast by John Rudhall, of Gloucester, in 1808, and re-hung in 1907, as follows:—

Tenor	17 cwt. E.	“ ∴ I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL ∴ ∴ I. RUDHALL FECT 1808 ”
V	12½ ” F#	“ THESE BELLS WERE CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY IOHN RUDHALL 1808 ”
IV	10 ” G#	“ ION ^N HARDWICK & W LAWRENCE 1808 IOHN RUDHALL FECT ”
III	9 ” A.	“ ∴ ION ^N HARDWICK & W. LAWRENCE WARDENS. 1808. IN ^O RUDHALL FT ”
II	7½ ” B.	“ JOHN RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FECT 1808 ”
I	6½ ” C#	“ ∴ JON ^N HARDWICK & WILL ^M LAWRENCE CHURCHWARDENS. 1808 ”

There is also a Ting-tang Bell, 18½ inches across the mouth, with this inscription,

“ IOHN MORGAN C W 1715. ”

and the bell founders stamp after the date, *viz.*, on a small shield, a pair of compasses with H.W. above and a bell below them.

Registers.—The Registers date from 1558, and at that date the population does not seem to have been very much larger than now.

Church Plate.—The following is a list of the church plate:—

Silver Chalice	Height 9¾”	1727
“ Cover Paten	Diameter 4”	“
“ Chalice	Height 6½”	“
“ Flagon	“ 10¾”	“
“ Plate	Diameter 10½”	“

Pewter bowl, marked, “ The old flaggon changed for this Anno. D. 1736 M. H. Church-warden.” For further information about the Church Plate the reader is referred to “ The Church Plate of Herefordshire,” by Archdeacon Stanhope.

According to a statement by the late James Davies, Magistrates' Clerk at Hereford, made at the Meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, held at Hereford an Aug. 10th, 1877, “ under the old County Court system the venue of all actions in the County was laid at Madley.” I cannot find on what authority Mr. Davies depended for this statement,

and, excellent authority though he was, I must say I can hardly believe it. Hereford was more important than Madley at that time, and at all times since the Norman Conquest.

The size and evident importance of the Church would lead one to expect that plenty of old Records would be available to enable us to link up the various points in its History. Madley owns no Records as to its history during the period of its erection and its subsequent alteration. So far I have found no pamphlet attempting to delineate its architecture whilst the name of Madley is not even mentioned in the Transactions of our Club.

The following references to Madley are made in “ Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral ” by the late Canon Capes, one of the publications of our valuable Cantilupe Society.—

1. In the year 1200 Bishop William de Vere assigned the advowson of Madley to the Canons of Hereford, their common fund being quite inadequate. (Page 37).
2. A little later Bishop Giles de Braose confirmed the grant made to the Chapter by William de Vere. (Page 42).
3. In 1219 Pope Honorius 3rd confirmed the right of the Dean and Chapter to their various possessions. (Page 48).
4. In 1246 Pope Innocent 4th confirms in detail the rights of the Dean and Chapter to its Churches. (Page 78).
5. In 1252 mention is made of Madley in the dispute between Bishop Peter de Aquablanca and the Dean and Chapter. (Page 95).
6. In 1273 there is a “ comptus of the income and expenditure of the Chapter Estates ” as rendered by the Bailiff and Receivers. (Page 135).
7. In 1318 we come to an important Record in which the chief Parishioners of Madley acknowledge before the Dean and Chapter and the Bishop's official that they have no right to deal with the offerings made before the Statue of the Virgin Mother in their Church, which are intended for the fabric of the new Chancel. (Page 183).

This last record is most valuable and we can now imagine busy Madley with its streams of Pilgrims to the Church. We can now realize the necessity of the great increase in the size of the Church, and we can realize from whence came the money to produce this interesting building, one of the largest and richest from an Architectural point of view that we have in the County of Hereford.

HEREFORDSHIRE CHURCHYARD CROSSES.

BY ALFRED WATKINS, F.R.P.S.

(Read 27th July, 1916.)

In this paper, prompted by the recent restoration of two original cross heads to their rightful position on the existing mediæval shafts and bases, I propose to deal only with those examples of our local churchyard crosses of which the original heads exist.

Speaking here at Madley, the only Herefordshire village which can show two standing crosses, it is well to distinguish between the village and the churchyard cross. Both were probably erected by, or under the influence of, the priests, and both were originally put up for purposes of reverence and worship. The village cross usually stood at that part of the highway from which the nearest road to the church branches, and thus pointed the way to the church, and served as a station for religious processions. The village cross at Madley is so placed, and is as nearly complete as the general destruction of cross heads during the Reformation permits. Indeed there is still a fragment of the head left on the shaft.

To return to churchyard crosses, of which bases or bases and shafts remain in almost half the parish churchyards. So general was the destruction of their heads by royal and parliamentary orders at or between the two periods of 1547 and 1643, that the *Encyclopedia Britannica* states that "only one is believed to have escaped in a perfect condition, that at Sowersby in Lincolnshire." This however is an overstatement, as the crosses at Bosbury and Sellack testify.

I do not know whether the great destruction of cross heads in Herefordshire was chiefly in the earlier (Cranmer) period or in the later (Long Parliament) period, but the two recorded instances of escape at Bosbury and Sellack, belong to the latter.

The list of Herefordshire churchyard crosses of which the original heads have survived is as follows, although further investigation may add to it.

Madley, Tyberton, Hentland, Putley, King's Cuple, Knill, Tedstone Delamere, Bosbury, Sellack, and perhaps Yarkhill.

The first two examples have recently been restored (using the word in its true sense) by a small committee of three—Rev. G. W. Turner, Canon Bannister, and myself—many members of the Club subscribing. The history of the Madley cross head—no doubt buried in the churchyard when ordered to be destroyed—is as follows. Many years ago some men working for the late Mr. Edward Bigglestone, a

To face page 114.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

ORIGINAL HEADS OF CROSSES.

- 1 and 2. Tyberton.
3. Hentland, 4. Madley.

To face between pages 114-115.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

ORIGINAL HEADS OF CROSSES.

1. Bosbury (inscription).
3. Putley.

2. King's Caple.
4. Putley.

To face between pages 114-115.



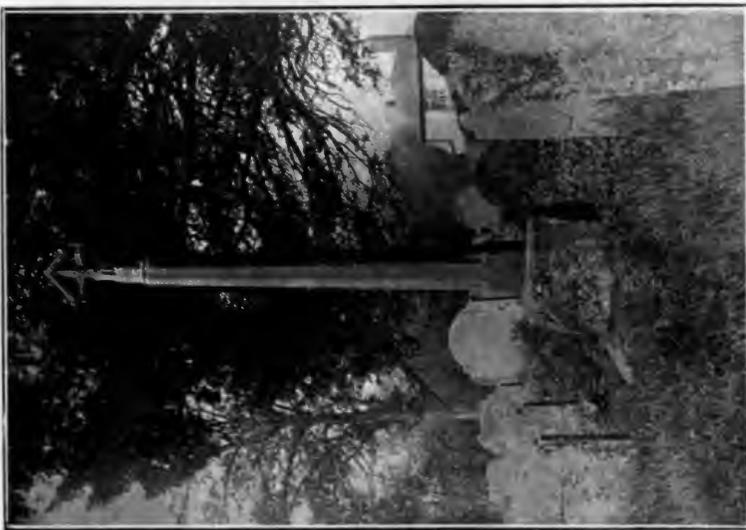
Photo by

TEDSTONE DELAMERE CROSS (BOTH SIDES OF HEAD).

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]



[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]
TYBERTON CROSS.



[Photo by]
MADLEY CROSS.

Hereford monumental mason, brought it back from Madley when fixing a headstone there. A Mrs. Lane who lived in Portland Street, begged it from Mr. Bigglestone to ornament her garden. Her brother-in-law, Mr. Tom Maddy, saw it there, and in his turn begged it from Mrs. Lane. Mr. Maddy, who was foreman for our late Assistant Secretary, Mr. Robert Clarke, gave it to his employer. After Mr. Clarke's death, his widow gave it in charge to the above Committee to replace in its rightful position, and his son Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, our present Assistant Secretary, has superintended the work and that at Tyberton without fee. Mr. Turner called attention to the fact that on the brick-built church at Tyberton (1720) a fine sculptured cross head was used as a finial on the east end of the Nave, while a perfect base and shaft stood in the churchyard, just as in the case at Madley. Investigation showed that the Tyberton head probably belonged to the shaft in the churchyard; so the work in the two churchyards was carried out from the same fund, at a cost of just about £5, leaving a small balance ready for the next similar restoration.

MADLEY AND TYBERTON.

I take these together as they have features in common.

Both have original full length shafts of the same type, from stone of a distinctive colour from the same quarry, although the chamfer stop at Tyberton is slightly different. Both had a similar moulding at the top of the shaft. The architectural design of the cross head is practically identical in the two, and is not quite a usual type. The roof is in the form of weather boards, in stone, terminating with rolls at the lower ends and one at the apex. The arms of the cross are octagonal in section, and in both cases bear an expanding moulding which is somewhat of the early Perpendicular type. This I think makes it impossible for either cross to be earlier than very late in the Decorated period of architecture. It happens that some of the capitals in the Chilstone Chapel in Madley Church have almost identically the same outline, and these have the ball flower ornament. The date of the first built of the two crosses would therefore seem to be the middle of the 14th century. If the more important and much more highly finished cross at Tyberton was, as is probable, built after that at Madley, it might be a little later in date, but a copy in architectural detail. The figures of the Saviour in both crosses have much the same attitude, the arms extended with very little drop. The figure of the Virgin at Madley has vanished, but there are indications of its outline similar in pose to that at Tyberton. The Madley cross head is in a soft coarse grained sandstone, which has disintegrated badly, and the workmanship of the sculpture was evidently rude in character, in fact it would be difficult to do fine work in this stone.

Tyberton on the other hand is executed in a most suitable stone, the whole of the cross head is in almost perfect condition, perhaps due to its being preserved by burying, and both the figure of Christ and the Virgin and Child are of the highest artistic type. There is probably no figure sculpture in the county which surpasses this for sheer beauty. In replacing these crosses, it was thought best not to attempt to replace the missing capstones at the top of the columns.

The Madley cross has the niche in the west side of the socket stone, so often found in west of England crosses. It was used in processions on Palm Sunday, for offerings, or for the Pascal candle. It does not occur at Tyberton, Hentland, King's Caple, Tedstone, or Bosbury, but is found at Putley, Knill, and Sellack.

HENTLAND.

This cross is badly weather-worn throughout; unlike most other examples, which have stepped bases, this has a single base stone. The head and upper part of the shaft were evidently thrown down in the general destruction, and the head replaced on a shortened column. It is a four-sided canopied cross, with all the figures almost obliterated. The figure of Christ on the Cross has almost level extended arms, and attendant figures stand on either side. There are single figures in the smaller end panels. The ogee arch indicates 14th century work.

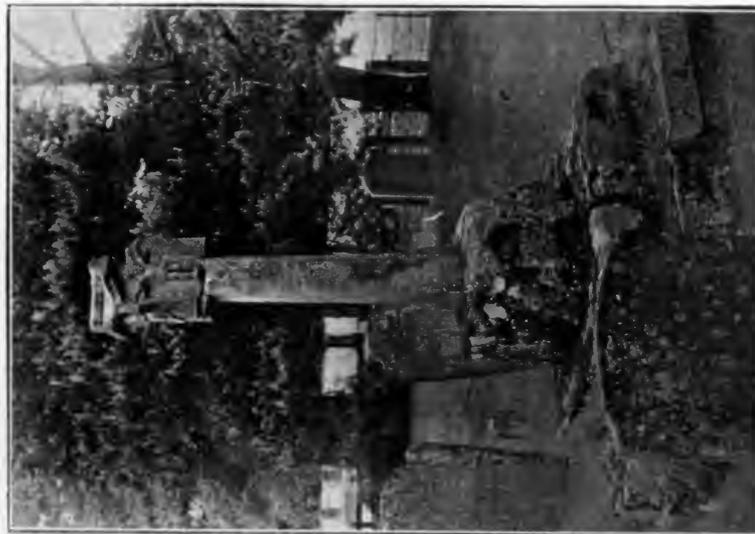
PUTLEY.

This again is on a shortened truncated shaft, and the head, a four-sided canopied one, has been badly broken by violence. Fortunately the Crucifix and the Virgin and Child are almost uninjured, except that the head of the child is missing. The figure workmanship is bold, but crude. The Christ hangs rather lower from the hands than in all the other examples, and it may probably be early 13th century. The section of the cross arm is rectilinear. The figures on the side niches are of St. Andrew and a Bishop.

KING'S CAPLE.

When I first saw and photographed this cross, over 25 years ago, the shaft was entirely missing, and the head simply resting on the fine socket or base stone. A new shaft has been provided and it is not a success. It is far too heavy. This canopied cross has two panels only, and the trefoil heads to the panels indicate the decorated period, late 13th century or early 14th century. The figures are puzzling, and of quite a different type from others described. They are much worn and defaced and knowledge of anatomy seems absent.

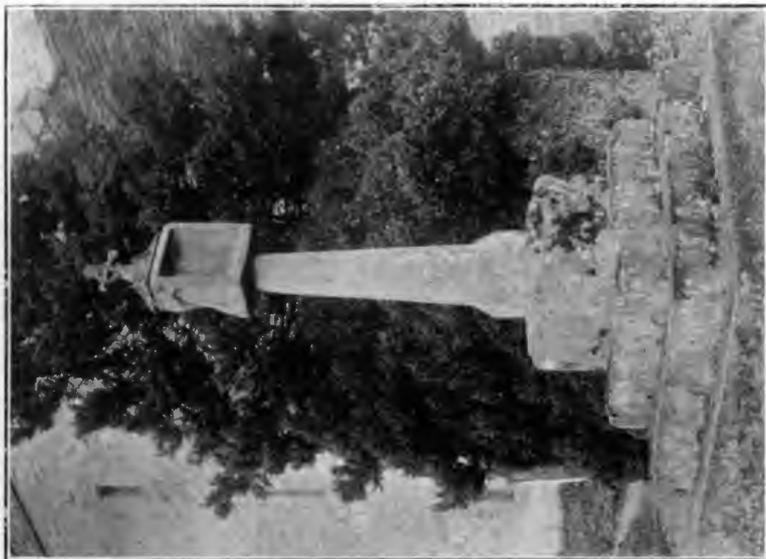
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[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
PUTLEY CROSS.

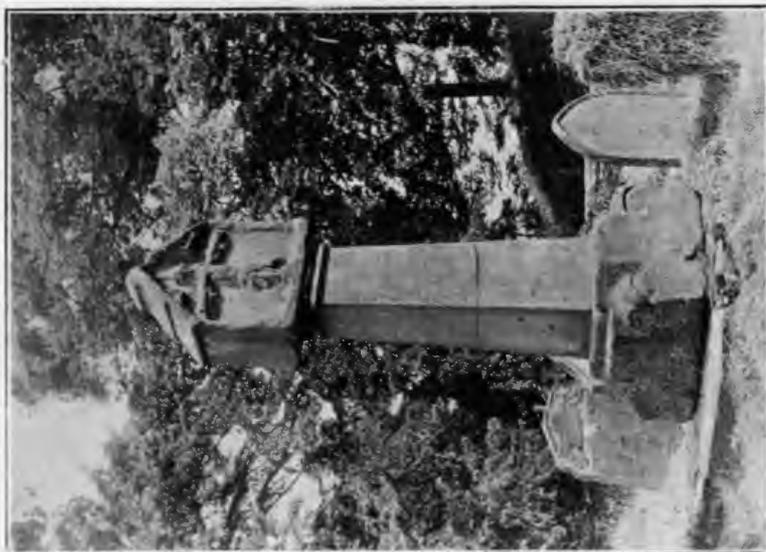


HENTLAND CROSS.
Photo by]



[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]

KNILL CROSS.



KING'S CAPLE CROSS.

[Photo by]

The Christ has level arms, and wears a very flowing skirt-shaped loin cloth. The whole seems treated decoratively, and the sacred tree has lopped branches or stubs projecting. A cross similarly treated is on a tomb at Upton Bishop. The Virgin seems to have one arm akimbo, and wears a flat topped head covering.

YARKHILL.

Inside the porch, over the south door, a Crucifix is built into the wall. The figures of St. John and the Virgin stand on either side. It is part of some larger structure, and as the sides and base are made up with cement it is difficult to judge its exact construction. There is a canopy over the figures, but they do not appear to have been set in a niche, and have something like a bracket on the head of a circular column directly supporting them. There is no trace of a cross base in the churchyard, and I do not think it proved that this is part of the head of a cross, although it is difficult to surmise any other use. The canopy seems to belong to the Decorated period, early 14th century. The arms of the Christ are in the dropping posture, not horizontal.

At Upton Bishop is a much more doubtful case. There are no remains of a base in the churchyard, but the Rev. F. T. Havergal in his book on the parish, mentions "the discovery of the head of a churchyard cross." The illustration is that of a handsome Trinity cross head, not the "sacred rod" but one such as is used as a finial on church gables. I much question any connection with a churchyard cross.

KNILL.

The cross here has the original head, socket stone, and base. The head was found at a farmhouse near, and mounted on a new shaft, which is too short in proportion, at the church restoration. The head is of a curious type. Three sides have shallow niches with ogee head and flat surfaces for painting, there being no carved figures. The more important side has a deep square headed recess, also with a flat back and no figures. It seems designed for taking a wooden board either with painted or carved figures. There is a niche in the socket stone on the west side as usual. The finial over the tabernacle is a separate stone, it has four gables, and a well designed cross of a type familiar on church gables. The whole is probably 14th century work.

TEDSTONE DELAMERE.

The cross head is built in to the churchyard wall, close to the lych-gate, so as to show both sides. It is a rectilinear block, with round-headed trefoil niches back and front, and a sloping roof-

shaped top. There is no trace of any moulding or even bevel edge to the niche or roof, and being cemented up, it cannot be seen whether side niches exist. The figures are much decayed, the stone being soft. The Christ has arms almost horizontal, on a plain cross of rectilinear section, and wears a loin cloth like a short skirt. The Virgin carries a large and heavy Child, apparently half her height and weight. The socket stone of the cross base which remains in the churchyard surmounted by a modern shaft and sundial, is also a departure from the usual ancient type; it has no corner pieces, and the top is decreased in size with a nondescript moulding. The execution is such that it might have been made at almost any date by a person out of touch with the period and with the Gothic spirit, and I will not attempt to assign a period. It seems even possible that it is a copy made in 1629 (the date on the base) imitating old work. Duncumb (1812) says:—"the ancient cross remains entire in the churchyard." I think that this is an error, for Littlebury's Directory says:—"the cross, repaired in 1629, altered to support a sundial in 1718, was restored in 1856; the top was found embedded in the wall of the chancel."

BOSBURY.

This is the only churchyard cross in the county which stands un mutilated and in its original condition. Its history has become familiar; how a party of parliamentary soldiers came to demolish it, how Mr. Wall, the Vicar, pleaded so successfully to the officer in charge, that it was left intact on condition that a warning be cut on it against idolatrous usage. This condition being fulfilled, the inscription can still be seen on both sides of the cross arms "Honour not the cross, but honour God for Christ." And in a later century how the authoress, Edna Lyle, a sister of the Rev. R. Burgess Bayley, Vicar at Bosbury for a time, embodied this incident in her last romance "In spite of all," and how she asked in her will that her cremated ashes should rest at the foot of Bosbury cross. There was a vacant plot of grass alongside the cross when I first photographed it, but on this now stands the smaller memorial cross for Edna Lyle.

The Bosbury cross has no figure sculpture, but is a plain St. Cuthbert's Cross, with a capstone between it and the top of the shaft. The socket stone and the steps all have a projecting top moulding, the style of these being quite different from the usual Gothic ones, and it is I think not earlier than late 16th century. The shaft has been patched and cased with cement.

SELLACK.

The plain cross which forms the head of this is undoubtedly the original one, and so is the upper part of the shaft and the cap which

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[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]

SELLACK CROSS.



Photo by]

BOSBURY CROSS.

comes between this and the cross. The lower part of the shaft has been judiciously renewed in a modern restoration.

Webb (Civil War, Vol. II. p. 428) relates the following anecdote handed down in the neighbourhood:—"A party of parliamentary soldiers left Ross for Sellack with the intention of destroying the cross and chancel window, then as now filled with stained glass, the pious gift of the Scudamore family; the Vicar however, the Rev. R. Prichard, understanding their design, received them so hospitably that they desisted from the sacrilegious project, except one man, who had made a vow of demolition of the remains of popery and who compounded with his conscience by merely applying his piece to the lower part of the window and discharging a bullet through it, and the hole remained till towards the beginning of this century, when it was filled with plain glass of which there are still one or two bits near the bottom of the window." This window is dated R. S. 1630, and it bears a Crucifix in the top compartment. I could not see any signs of imperfection at the bottom, but in another window is a much more ancient, but incomplete Crucifix.

It would be difficult to surpass the reposeful beauty of this church, whether in its secluded position on the Wye, in a nook of the hillside with open green and cottages adjoining; or in the wealth of interest of the building itself, with traces of every period from Norman times, and full evidence of the loving care of William Henry and Augustin Ley, (father and son), who in succession had ministered here for 64 years. A cross on the altar stands as a memorial to Augustin Ley, but in the Churchyard, with its wealth of ancient headstones, I found a still more touching memory of the man. On the crumbled steps of the churchyard cross have gathered together those humble English rock plants which love the old red sandstone. Mosses and lichen, grasses, speedwell, crane's-bill, stonecrop, and toad-flax clothe the surface in tender hues; a clump of fern grows securely at the base, and wild ivy clings and climbs upwards towards the cross aloft. I could conjure up the tall bent figure of our great master of Herefordshire flora, pulling up the coarse weeds, tending those humble plants; and I could recall his quick eager voice as he would tell of their name, habit, and family. Long may they clothe the garden in which he sleeps.

NOTE.—I am indebted to Mr. George Marshall for calling my attention to the Enill and Tedstone Delamere examples, and to the Rev. A. G. Jones in regard to that at Yarkhill.

RUDHALL.

BY H. E. FORREST.

(Contributed 27th July, 1916).

The old Manor House of Rudhall is situated on the border line dividing the parishes of Ross and Brampton Abbots, and is an interesting study. The two faces shown in the illustration present a combination of features which at first sight seem anomalous.

The face immediately in front, and the series of upper windows flanked by alcoves on the right, are of about the time of Charles II., whereas the lower storey on the right with its stout vertical timbers placed close together is much older. The main posts in this part of the house with the brackets supporting the projecting storey above, are each formed from the trunk of an oak turned upside down, the roots forming the brackets. They still retain parts of ornamental carving at the base, though this was hacked away when the whole surface was plastered over, and the windows and chapel door obliterated. The plaster was removed and the windows reglazed in 1909.

This form of timber frame belongs to the earliest part of the Tudor Period (Henry VII. or VIII.), and gives a clue as to the date when the house was built. I have no doubt from a short study of the house inside and outside that it was originally built by William Rudhall II., who died in 1530. Furthermore, I am confident that if the plaster were removed from the upper storey of the right wing it would be found that the wall here is of timber similar to the lower storey, all the projections being carried on curved brackets. The barge boards exhibit elaborate carvings. On the left hand one in the picture are to be found the Tudor Cognizances "The Crown and Rose between two Portcullises"—the next one "The Plume of Feathers enclosed in a Garter"—the last barge board has the emblems of the Passion in the centre with I.H.S. and M. in the adjoining scroll work.

The modern door under this barge board replaces a fine old door of linen pattern in an unusually tall form, the whole height of the door, and having the letters *IN DNO. CON: FIDO.* carved thereon. This now forms the front door on the south side of the mansion.

This doorway led into an ante-chapel divided off from the main hall, and projecting to the west was the chapel dedicated to St.

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Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

GABLE AT RUDHALL.



Lent by the Ross Traders' Association.

RUDHALL.

Catherine. The bedroom over the ante-chapel was formerly called "The Chapel Room" and was occupied by Lord Nelson on the 20th, 21st and 22nd August, 1802, when the guest of Mr. T. Westfaling. A print of Nelson still hangs in this room signed by T. Westfaling, and Mary his wife.

The chapel was converted to domestic uses about 1800 and subsequently formed a conservatory. Divine service was celebrated here by the Rector of Brampton Abbots, and the Parish Registers contain entries of marriages and baptisms in the chapel of Rudhall.

The south front of the Mansion is now faced with sandstone, and consequently is of quite a different character from the northern portion shewn in the picture. Here also is a porch some 40ft. long with modern arcading on the east side and formed in the shape of the letter L. This feature may have led the auctioneer when selling the property in 1825 to describe the house as "The ancient monastery of Rudhall which is a beautiful specimen of Architecture" [See "*Courier of London*" 30th April, 1825.]

Returning to our picture, the porch which is of sandstone having a Catherine Wheel carved thereon, formerly projected some 15ft. This west front of the house was pulled down and rebuilt some 10ft. in advance of the original frontage, thus enclosing a greater portion of the porch. The large Hall then became the dining room, a large and lofty room with a window much like the east windows of Wren's churches.

John Rudhall who died in 1636, in returning from the grand tour of Europe, found a portion of the mansion house had been destroyed by fire. This portion was probably on the north side of the court yard, and it is surmised that the Tower which is shown in the picture was built by him in order to give a finish to the damaged end of the building.

Herbert Rudhall Westfaling, the grandson of Herbert Westfaling (who had married, on Feb. 13th, 1597, Frances the sister of the last John Rudhall), inherited the estate in 1668 when he was 38 years of age, and lived there till his death in 1705. It was, most likely, this owner who built the extension by the porch and inserted the modern windows, and if confirmation of this were needed it would be found in the initial W. which appears in the carvings at the base of these windows.

In the rear of the house, overlooking the small kitchen-yard, is an ancient oak-mullioned window. The base of it is extremely rough in workmanship and it is probably one of the oldest "bits" in the whole house. It may quite possibly have come from a still earlier building and so be actually older than the house itself.

Briefly then it may be said that Rudhall Manor was built by William Rudhall II., in the time of Henry VIII., and altered and partly rebuilt by Herbert Westfaling III., in the time of Charles II.

The family of Rudhall derives its name from that of the place where they dwelt.¹ This was quite usual in Norman times. Originally, however, Rudhall belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester, and the first mention of the family we have is in 1306, when one William de Roedhale was accepted by Abbot John de Gamages as lessee of the lands and adjoining mill. As William was only tenant it is unlikely that he would build here. He probably occupied the Mill House. From him doubtless descended:—

ROGER RUDHALE (about 1360–1415) who was living in 1386. His son:—

NICHOLAS RUDHALE (about 1390–1450) of Brampton purchased lands in the parish of Brampton Abbots in 1411. His son:—

WILLIAM RUDHALE I. (about 1420–1476) is described as of Rudhale, and was probably the builder of the earliest Manor-House on the site of the present house: the oldest portions of the existing house may possibly have been his building as it is a timber framed building of 15th century type. William's younger brother Richard was a canon and Archdeacon of Hereford: he died in 1476. William had a son:—

JOHN RUDHALE I. (about 1445–1503) who was born probably about 1445. He died in 1503, and there is a brass to his memory in Brampton Abbots Church. By his wife Johanna, daughter of William Cowley, he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son:—

WILLIAM RUDHALE II. (about 1470–1530) succeeded him. He was a bencher of the Inner Temple, and in 1522 became a sergeant-at-law. He was also Attorney General to Arthur Prince of Wales until that Prince's death in 1501. There is a very fine monument to him in the Rudhall Chapel of Ross Church. There were originally two chantries here, but in 1377, owing to the incomes from the respective lands being insufficient for the support of two priests, they were united. William Rudhall II., appears to have purchased the lands from which these chantries derived their income, and this purchase seems to have carried with it the exclusive right of sepulture in the chapel and also its modern designation for the owners of the Rudhall estate. The monument is thus described in *Duncumb's Herefordshire* by Cooke, Vol. III, p. 124. "On an altar tomb of marble, once variously coloured, are the recumbent effigies of William Rudhale, S.L. (died 1530), and Ann his wife, a daughter of Simon Milborne of Tillington. He is represented in the full dress costume of his profession, his

¹ A description of the remains of the Ancient Cross or rood at Rudhall, and some notes on the place names will be found in the Paper on Wayside Crosses by Mr. Alfred Watkins in this volume.

head resting on a helmet carrying his family crest; she wears the head dress of her time, with a sheathed knife and purse attached to her girdle. The words "Hic jacent corpora" are the only relics of the inscription. These figures are of foreign and excellent workmanship. Those at the sides are in bold relief yet delicately wrought, saints and angels alternate. They include St. Anne teaching the Virgin to read; St. Ethelbert with Church and Sceptre; St. George; St. Michael trampling on the apostate Pride—a six-headed monster; St. Catherine the patron Saint of the family; a Nun with book and beads. On the opposite side are St. Peter, St. John, St. John the Baptist with the Agnus Dei, and St. Paul with a sword. In the centre of these figures the family are kneeling before the Holy Trinity; and between the worshippers and the objects of adoration, the family shield is placed. At the end is the Annunciation, wrought out with originality and loving pains. The Virgin is at her prayers with a pot of lilies beside her. The Angel kneels when giving the salutation; the Holy Dove descends with an attendant angel; and in the background are the Rudhale family—father, mother and nine children." From the above it appears that there were nine children, but the names of only six have come down to us:—John, Charles, Blanch, Elinor, Jane and Isabella. As William Rudhall II. was a man of wealth and position it seems not improbable that much of the old timber manor house was his building, though he may have completed or added to a house begun by his grandfather. His eldest son:—

JOHN RUDHALL, II., M.P. (1498–1530) only lived to enjoy the estate two months, for his father died in March 1530, and he himself—at the early age of 32—in May the same year. By his wife Isabella, daughter of R. Whittington, he left an infant son, 3 years old:—

JOHN RUDHALL III. (1527–1558) who about the year 1553 married Mary, daughter of William Fettiplace. Both he and his wife died in 1558 leaving three children—William, Frances, and Jane. The eldest:—

WILLIAM RUDHALL III. (1554–1609) was born in 1554, so was only four years old then. He afterwards married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Croft, by whom he had a numerous family—four sons and seven daughters. He died in 1609. Two of the sons (Sir Richard and Gilbert) died young and unmarried. The third son:—

JOHN RUDHALL IV., (about 1580–1636) succeeded to the estate. He was born about 1580, was M.P. for Herefordshire in 1625, and died of gaol fever in 1636. By his wife Mary (widow of Sir Alexander Chocke) he had three daughters who all died unmar-

ried. His widow married for her third husband John Vaughan of Ruardean. On John's death Rudhall passed to his only surviving brother:—

WILLIAM RUDHALL IV. (about 1585–1651), a colonel in the Royalist army, whose statue in Roman military dress adorns the chapel in Ross church. At his death in 1651 the property passed to his sister MARY, and at her death in 1668 to the children of her sister FRANCES, who had married Herbert WESTFALING I. Both Frances and her husband had died by the year 1652, as also had their son Herbert Westfaling II., (born in 1601) whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Frogmore. Rudhall then passed to:—

HERBERT WESTFALING III., (1630–1705) (the eldest of the seven children of the second Herbert) who was born in 1630, and in 1650 married Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Edwardes, Bart. His only son:—

HERBERT RUDHALL WESTFALING I., (1670–1743) succeeded him. He married Anne, daughter of Charles Chapple in 1695, and had eight children. At his death in 1743 he was succeeded by his eldest son:—

HERBERT RUDHALL WESTFALING II., (about 1700–1773) who died a bachelor in 1773, whereupon the property went to his brother:—

PHILIP WESTFALING (1704–1792) who, although married in 1755 left no issue. At his death in 1792 Rudhall passed to his niece Mary, daughter of his brother James. She had married Thomas Brereton, who thereupon assumed his wife's name and arms. He died in 1814, aged 45, but his widow survived him for 16 years. In 1824 the property was sold, subject to the life interest of this old lady, and passed into the hands of the Baring family, and subsequently to the Lords Ashburton. Mary Westfaling died in 1830, aged 70, as her monument in Ross church relates, "amidst the grief of relations, friends and domestics and the grateful sorrows of the poor: the last of an ancient and honourable race."

Cobbett in his "Rural Rides" stayed at Bollitree in Weston Parish and mentions the fact that much property in the district had lately fallen into the "dead hands" of the Bankers, meaning the Baring family.

It may be interesting to state that the name Rudhale was pronounced Ruddle, which still remains although the old name is now spelt as Rudhall.

A few years ago a family called at the mansion and claimed descent from the owners. They spelt their name Ruddle and had the Rudhale coat of arms.

The great bell founders at Gloucester of the name of Abraham Rudhall (father and son) were probably of the same family, since their monuments in Gloucester Cathedral bear the Catherine Wheel on the coat of arms, but there seems no record to show in what way they were connected.

The Arms of the Rudhale family are thus given in "The Visitation of Herefordshire," 1569.

1. Rudhall: Or, on a bend Az., three catherine wheels Ar.
2. Milborne: Gu. a chevron between three escallops Ar.
3. Eynsford: Gu. fretty Erm.
4. Furnival: Ar. a bend between six martlets Gu. (crescent for difference).
5. Verdon: Or, a fret Gu.
6. Lovetot: Ar. a lion ramp. per fess Gu. and Sa.
7. Baskerville: Ar. a chevron Gu. between three roundels Az. (crescent Or for difference).
8. Blacket: Az. a bend cotised between six cross crosslets Or.

CREST: A cubit arm in armour Gu. holding a bunch of marygolds ppr.

LUDLOW CASTLE AND CHURCH.

BY HENRY T. WEYMAN, F.S.A.

(Contributed 17th August, 1916).¹

The oldest parts of Ludlow Castle are the great Central Tower and the Curtain Wall round the inner Bailey which were in the main built in the last 20 years of the eleventh century. The entrance gate from Castle Street, by which the party entered the outer Bailey, is 12th century work, as is the Curtain Wall surrounding the outer Green. The entrance was probably defended by a Barbican Tower, and was separated from the Barbican and the Tower by a moat, now filled up and planted. This moat was crossed in later days by a bridge built by Sir Henry Sidney in the 16th century. The first building in the outer Bailey on the South of the entrance was the Porter's Lodge, reconstructed by Sir Henry Sidney (to whom Ludlow Castle owes much) in Queen Elizabeth's Reign. The next building was the prison and was built by William Earl of Pembroke, then Lord President of the Court of the Marches of Wales in 1552, and the third building adjoining the Prison on the south, was a range of stables built by Henry Earl of Pembroke, at the charges of Queen Elizabeth in 1597. There were doubtless other buildings in the outer Bailey, such as a Hall, sleeping quarters for the Garrison, etc., but of these, probably built of wood, no trace remains. The building on the south side of the outer green was the Chapel of St. Peter, a garrison Chapel, erected by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in 1327 to celebrate his return to England after his imprisonment in the Tower of London and his exile in France. This Chapel was converted by Sir Henry Sidney into the Court House of the Court of the Marches, under which was a Record room and offices, the Court House being entered by an inserted door on the first floor to which a flight of steps led. One window of Roger Mortimer's Chapel still remains.

The Tower on the east side of the outer Bailey is a 13th century building and is now and always has been known as Mortimer's Tower.

The Great Tower facing the outer Bailey on part of its north side has presented an insoluble puzzle until excavations made a few years ago by Sir W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. Harold Breakpear, F.S.A., enabled them to explain its purpose and history. The Tower

1. On this day Mr. Weyman conducted the Members over Ludlow Castle and St. Laurence's Church, and gave a description of these buildings. In the following pages he has given a summary of his remarks on that occasion.

of which the south face is wholly Norman was not built as a Keep Tower but as an entrance Hall and Tower. The form of the original entrance can be traced in the ashlar work, the patching being clearly visible and the form of it corresponding to the barrel vault within. The gate was approached by a drawbridge, all trace of which is now gone. So large an entrance presented so great an element of weakness in defence that within the first century after the Tower was built, the southern face was built up and a new entrance substituted in the present position east of the Tower. This entrance was again reduced in size, and the present doorway substituted, probably in the 16th century. Over the doorway leading into the inner Bailey are the arms of Queen Elizabeth, under which are the arms of Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Court of the Marches 1558-1586, who is responsible for the Elizabethan window on the east of the entrance and for all the work of that date in the Castle. The inscription commencing "Hominibus ingratius loquimini lapides," is well known but the explanation of the ingratitude to which Sir Henry referred in these bitter words is not so well known. Sir Henry writing in 1583 (3 years before his death, and after 24 years service as Lord President) to Queen Elizabeth's Minister, Sir Francis Walsingham, whose daughter, Sir Henry's son, the great Sir Philip Sidney of Zutphen fame married, detailed the great sums he had expended for the Queen and used these pathetic words which are a complete justification of his Castle inscription.

"I am now 54 years of age, toothless and trembling, £5,000 in debt and £30,000 worse than at the death of my dear master King Edward VI. My wife is gone with small pox which she has got by nursing Her Majesty in that sickness. I have not now so much ground as will feed one mutton."

Over this entrance, tradition says that Butler, when secretary to the Lord President, the Earl of Carbery, wrote "Hudibras."

The doorway leading into the Keep Tower on the west side of the entrance was probably inserted in the latter half of the 15th century, when the greater part of the north face of that Tower was rebuilt, the old wall having been destroyed by the Lancastrians after the rout of Ludford in 1459 when they sacked the Castle, which it will be remembered was the private property of Richard Duke of York himself and passed to his son Edward IV.

When the north wall was rebuilt in the reign of Edward IV., it was not erected on the site of the old wall, but some yards to the south of it. The recent excavations put this beyond doubt, and an examination of the interior of the basement of the great Tower will render the explanation intelligible. The first conspicuous objects

are the arches of an early Norman arcading, still remaining on the east side, which the excavations proved, are only two out of four original arches which stretched out northward under and beyond the line of the present north wall, there being also corresponding arcading on the west side. This arcading was formerly believed to point to a Chapel and other theories were suggested, but it is now clear that it formed part of the decoration of the fine entrance to the Castle. The present south wall of the basement was not originally in existence being a filling up, but slightly inside of it was the great entrance Door or Gate, approached by a Porch and the line of the door can still be made out. When the door was opened on each side against the wall, it covered the parts not arcaded, and this explains the want of decoration on either side near the door. The passage in the thickness of the wall with doors opening from within has always presented a great difficulty, but the explanation is that it afforded a means of entrance when the great doors were closed, being, however, so small and low, that it was easily defensible. It was in effect a Postern door.

When the great entrance was built up in the 12th century, the basement was converted into a prison, and it so remained until the rebuilding of the North wall in the 15th century, when the present entrance was made and a floor (of which a beam remains) was inserted on the level of the present doorway.

The original entrance to the upper part of the Gateway Tower was by steps west of the present basement entrance, of which the upper part still remains, and the lower steps were discovered in the excavations. The entrance steps were at a later date transferred to the other corner of the Tower and remained there until the alterations of the 15th century.

The Well is in the Court of the great Tower in which also is the 14th century huge oven in an old Norman Tower. There is another Norman Tower leading out of this Court. Against the north side of the Great Tower Court was the 14th century kitchen with its fire place and pile of small ovens.

The fine range of buildings on the north side of the Inner Bailey, which is built against the Norman Curtain wall, contained the great Hall and the State apartments. The western portion of this range occupies the position in which the buttery is usually placed, but it is not known whether this was its purpose. The date of this part is somewhere round about 1300, practically the same date as the Great Hall. Tradition has always said that it was in these apartments that Prince Arthur died of the Plague in 1502, and this may be right; but as he had only recently come to reside at Ludlow with his bride, the proud Spanish Princess, Catherine of Aragon,

it would have been more probable that he would have been lodged in the State apartments east of the Great Hall. This block has, however, been called Prince Arthur's Room for many generations.

The Great Hall was entered by an outside Staircase, said to have been of white marble. It is a magnificent room, built against the Norman wall, probably commenced before 1300 and completed somewhat later, with a basement underneath. The Hall is lighted by three windows on each side, the middle window on the south side having been altered in Sir Henry Sidney's time into a fire-place. Previously the Hall had been heated only by a brazier, the base of the stone work on which it stood still remaining. The doorway high up in the east wall probably formed an entrance from the solar of the State apartments to a gallery overlooking the Hall; the windows on the north are Edwardian, and the line of the screens, just inside the great doorway, can still be made out, the dais having been at the east end.

It was in this Hall that Milton's "Masque of Comus" was first presented before the then Lord President, the Earl of Bridgewater, in 1634.

Neither in this Hall nor in the State Apartments nor elsewhere in the Castle are any of the windows grooved for glass.

Next to the Great Hall on the east are the State apartments, the lower room having probably been used as a guard room, the next floor the Solar, and the upper floor the Ladies' great chamber, and these were probably built by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, in the reign of Edward II. The hooded 14th century fire-place on the west of the upper room deserves attention, and the heads on each side are believed to represent Edward II., himself and his wife, Queen Isabella, the She wolf of France, whose liaison with Roger Mortimer is a matter of history. The chimney of this fire-place has been re-built, stone by stone, and represents exactly the old 14th century one.

The rooms east of the State Apartments have been so much altered and reconstructed that it is difficult to say for what purpose they were constructed, but they were no doubt used for the lodging of the principal guests and officials resident in the Castle.

The Norman Tower at the North-east corner was the tower of Pendover, mentioned in the Romance of Fitz Warine, from which Marion of the Heath threw herself when she discovered that, through her treachery in admitting her lover Sir Arnold de Lys to her chamber, the Castle had been lost to Walter de Lacy.

The Gem of the Castle is the well-known Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in the inner Bailey. It was probably built early in the reign of Henry I., by Hugh de Lacy. The west door is a fine

specimen of Norman work and so is the chancel arch, though this is somewhat later. The excavations proved that this chapel has an unique plan, the nave being round, the chancel a small square with a semi-octagonal apse, the same Norman plinth being traced round practically the whole work.

The chapel has been altered at various times, in Prince Arthur's day and again by Sir Henry Sidney, when increased accommodation was required. This was obtained by the ingenious plan of ceiling the lower part and forming an upper floor, the chancel arch being sufficiently high to afford a view of the high altar from both floors. The lower floor was then lighted by the insertion of two square headed windows, while one of the windows (north) of the floor above was made into a doorway communicating by a gallery which was thrown across to the State apartments. The old chancel and apse were removed and a new chancel, possibly of wood, extended right up to the Curtain Wall. The chapel had a conical roof which appears in the view of the building in the Duke of Beaufort's Tour in 1684 (Dineley). West of the chapel was a fine Fountain constructed by Sir Henry Sidney of which there are no remains above ground, while S.E. of the chapel are the traces of the old Laundry.

The block of buildings, east of the present entrance into the Inner Green, comprising three storeys, is an Elizabethan block which was used as the Lodgings of the Judges composing with the Lord President, the Court of the Marches of Wales.

The outer Bailey comprised not only the present space, but also the large garden attached to the modern house in which there are the remains of another Norman Tower.

The north face of the Edwardian buildings almost entirely consists of a garderobe block, but otherwise the external features were not dealt with on the occasion of the visit of the Woolhope club to Ludlow.

There is no mention of Ludlow Castle in Domesday, but it was built by Roger de Lacy very soon after the date of Domesday, (1086) even if it had not already been commenced at that time. The Castle remained the property of the de Lacys until the death of Walter de Lacy in 1241, when it passed to his coheireses (the daughters of his son Gilbert) of whom one married John de Verdon, and the other, Maud, was married first to Peter de Geneva and secondly to Geoffrey de Geneville.

The moiety of Maud de Geneville (Joinville) descended to her granddaughter Joan, who married Roger Mortimer, and thus the part ownership of Ludlow Castle passed to the Mortimers in the first few years of the 14th century, while in 1358 they also acquired the entirety by an exchange with Sir William Ferrers, the heir of the

de Verdon half. Upon the death of the last Mortimer, Earl of March, in 1425, Ludlow Castle passed to his nephew, Richard Duke of York, who was killed at the Battle of Wakefield, in 1460, when he was succeeded by his son Edward Earl of March, who ascended the throne of England a few months later as Edward IV.

The Castle remained the property of the Crown until 1811, when it was sold to the Earl of Powis, whose descendant, the present Earl, is now its owner, and takes great interest in his historic possession.

The history of the Castle is practically the history of England. From the reign of King Stephen, Ludlow Castle was visited by every English Sovereign (except Richard Coeur de Lion) down to Henry VII., and almost always the royal visit was coincident with an important event in English History. It is only possible to allude to a few of the historic events connected with the Castle.

In 1139 King Stephen, when besieging the Castle, personally rescued the young Prince of Scotland, who, approaching too near the walls, would have been seized by a grappling iron, if the King at his own personal risk had not been able to save him.

In 1225, peace was concluded at Ludlow Castle between Henry III., and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, the King and Prince being (according to the Welsh historian) both present in addition to the King's host, the great Walter de Lacy, Hugh de Mortimer of Wigmore, William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, Marshal of England, and even a greater man in Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal of Rome, to whom England chiefly owes Magna Charta, a great assemblage indeed.

Passing over many important events, in 1328 Roger Mortimer entertained in Ludlow Castle his young King, Edward III., and that King's Mother, the notorious Isabella, whose husband, Edward II., had not long before been murdered in Berkeley Castle, a murder to which Roger Mortimer has always been held to have been privy. Mortimer entertained his royal guests with "ostentatious expense in feasts, tiltings and other recreations with munificent presents," and probably even Ludlow has never witnessed grander sights. Less than two years later the "gentle Mortimer" paid the penalty of his misdoings on the gallows at Tyburn.

The year 1459 witnessed the Rout at Ludford, when the Castle was captured and sacked by the Lancastrians. The future King Edward IV., was himself present, but escaped with Warwick the King maker, the latter's father, the Earl of Salisbury, and others to the south, where they procured a small boat which Warwick himself steered successfully to Calais. That boat carried England and its fortunes.

In 1483, upon the death of King Edward IV., his eldest son, Edward V., was present in Ludlow Castle and was there proclaimed King of England. Escorted by Lord Rivers he started from Ludlow on the day after St. George's day on that ill omened journey to London, where he met his fate at the hands of his Uncle Richard in the Tower of London.

In 1501 Prince Arthur brought his bride, Catherine of Aragon, to Ludlow Castle, where they lived until the young Prince's death a few months later, a sad day for Ludlow. His funeral rites were celebrated with great pomp in Ludlow Castle and Church and his body taken thence (again on St. George's day) to Worcester, his heart having been buried in Ludlow Church.

Sir Philip Sidney spent most of his boyhood in Ludlow Castle during the Presidency of his father, Sir Henry, and afterwards was himself member of Parliament for Ludlow.

King Charles I., visited Ludlow when his fortunes were at their lowest ebb, on the 7th August 1645, but it must not be forgotten that Ludlow Castle was the last Castle in Shropshire which was held for its sovereign and was then only surrendered by his own special orders.

Ludlow Castle is described in James I.'s Charter of 1604 as "our famous Castle of Ludlow now and for some years past, the seat of the Prince of Wales." It was also the official residence of the Lord President of the Court of the Marches of Wales, but lost its importance on the abolition of that court in 1689. It owes its present unroofed and ruinous state to the action of time, the neglect of the Crown, and the rapacity of the inhabitants of Ludlow, but notwithstanding its condition, Ludlow Castle still remains one of the most historic and interesting ruins in the Kingdom.

LUDLOW CHURCH.

The general appearance of the Church at present is that of the 15th century, in which, with the exception of the north aisle, it was almost entirely reconstructed. There is documentary evidence that there was a church on this site before the year 1199 and that it was practically rebuilt in that year, as the Norman Church had become too small for the wants of the parish. There is not much left of the 1199 church, beyond the flat buttresses on the south side and the round headed piscina in the Lady Chapel. There are some fragments, placed in the latter chapel which may even belong to the earlier Church.

The first feature of the Church to which attention was drawn, was the south Porch, a hexagonal building, believed to be unique, with the exception of the north Porch of St. Mary's, Redcliffe,

Bristol, a church which competes with Ludlow as being the finest Parish Church in the Kingdom.

This Porch, although it may have been altered (and as Mr. Cranage, F.S.A., the author of the great book on the Shropshire Churches thinks, reconstructed), was originally built in or about the year 1300.

There is a parvise or room over this Porch which in very early days was used as the Deacon's Chamber, afterwards as a library, but now as a store room only. There was at one time a doorway from the parvise into the Church, (as can still be seen), probably leading into a small gallery, to enable the Deacon to supervise the Church, its lights, etc.

The south door of the Church is pure 13th century (Early English), and the other remains in the church of this date are the jambs of the south windows, the trefoil headed piscina in the Lady Chapel, and the beautiful low side-window at the east end of the Church, but it is certain that neither of the two last is *in situ* and that they have been moved to their present positions from other parts of the Church.

The next earliest part of the Church in point of date is the north aisle, with its beautiful and original north windows of decorated date, which was built by Theobald de Verdon about the year 1316. The west window of this aisle, though it has been renewed, was and is decorated profusely with the ball flower ornament, which also appears under the parapet outside, and this is almost invariably associated with the reign of Edward II. The three coats of arms in the heads of the windows of this aisle are original and are those of Theobald de Verdon, (Lord of Ludlow and its Castle and patron of its church), "or, fretty gules" in the centre, with those of his first wife Maud de Mortimer on the east, and of his second wife Elizabeth de Clare, widow of John Earl of Ulster, on the west. The first wife died in 1315, de Verdon married his second wife early in 1316, he himself died in the same year, 1316, while his widow married a third husband early in 1317, so that we may safely date the coats of arms as 1317, which exactly agreed with the ball flower ornaments and the early decorated style of the architecture of this aisle.

The north transept, which was dedicated to St. Margaret, was probably built about 1350.

The north chancel aisle, which was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and was the old chapel of the Palmers' Guild, contains some of the most remarkable features in the church. It has been well said, that the screen which separates this chapel from the church, and which is a beautiful specimen of 15th century work, would make the fortune of any church less beautiful in itself. The canopy over

the altar is believed to be unique in any English church. The date of it is probably about 1500; it has Tudor flowers and pomegranates amongst its beautiful carvings. The roof is 15th century and is very handsome. The panelling on the north side is original linen pattern. The altar rails are an adaptation of the old Jacobean altar rails originally in the chancel. The remains of fresco work are 14th century, while the royal arms were painted in 1628 and repainted in 1667. The glass in this chapel is 15th century work and is some of the finest in the church. The east window contains the story of Edward the Confessor and the Palmers, who, tradition affirms, were men of Ludlow. The tracery contains the Arms of the King and of Ludlow, and the pennons bear coins to represent the treasure laid up in Heaven by the King. The story of the window is as follows. 1st panel: Two Palmers leave England for the Holy Land; 2nd, The King asked for alms by St. John, in the guise of a beggar, gives him a ring; 3rd, St. John gives the ring to the Palmers with a message to the King revealing the identity of the beggar; 4th, The Palmers give the ring and the message to the King; 5th, A religious procession in which the Palmers take part; 6th, The King gives a document, supposed to be a charter of the town, to the Palmers; 7th, The chief magistrate in his robes receives the Palmers at the Town gate; 8th, A municipal feast to the Palmers.

The window over the door contains a beautiful delineation of the Annunciation in the upper lights and in the tracery, and the well known legend of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ across the stream, together with figures of St. Catherine and St. John the Baptist in the lower lights, and the other two windows represent together the Council of the Apostles, (each carrying his emblem), at which the Apostles' Creed was composed. The monument in this chapel is that of Sir John Bridgeman (Chief Justice of Chester), who died in 1637, and his wife, and is supposed to be the work of Fanelli.

The chancel, though it now presents an entirely Perpendicular appearance has been built at different times. The western bay to the end of the chancel aisles is 1199 work, though the arches were rebuilt about 1450; the next two bays, as far as the present altar rails, were built about 1275, and the chancel extended to its present length in 1445, when Thomas Spofford, who is mentioned in the east window, was Bishop of Hereford. The Choir stalls, with their very fine set of Misericords were made in 1447, though some of them are probably earlier, as the costumes point to the latter part of the previous century, and possibly some are later than 1447. These misericords, which are of the usual grotesque character, deserve great attention, being considered as representative examples. This applies especially to the three eastern ones on the north side; two shewing the horned head-dress of the time, and the other the carrying away and descent

of the dishonest Ale wife to the Infernal regions. There is also the well-known one of the fox preaching to the geese, and amongst others can be made out some which may well be the badges of various sovereigns.

Some of the misericords are repeated in the carvings of the chancel roof, shewing probably that the roof and these misereres are of about the same date.

Special notice was called to the poppy-heads on the south side, that at the west end having on the one side a representation of "Our Lady of Pity," and on the other, Angels taking up to Heaven a soul, St. Margaret and St. Catherine standing by, while on others, are St. Peter, a Pope, a Cardinal, and other figures. The upper parts of the Stalls have been recently restored. The Reredos, which was restored in 1861 is of Decorated date, but all the larger figures and some of the small are new.

There are some fine monuments in the chancel, especially that of Sir Robert Townshend, a Chief Justice of the Marches of Wales (1581), which is placed in the old Easter Sepulchre, while others on the north side are Edward Waties (erected by himself in his lifetime), who was one of the Council of the Marches and who died in 1635; while on the south side are those of Ambrosia Sydney (daughter of Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President of the Council of Wales, and sister of the even more celebrated Sir Philip Sydney), who died at Ludlow Castle in 1574, and of Edmund Walter, Chief Justice of South Wales, who died in 1592, and his wife. The glass in the chancel is very fine; the east window depicting the history of St. Laurence, the Patron Saint of the Church, while the side-windows, in which there is much 15th century glass, contain good representations of Patriarchs and Saints. Special attention should, however, be paid to the pre-Reformation window on the south side of the Sanctuary, in which are representations of the last six Commandments, numbered however in Roman Catholic and not in Anglican style. They are especially curious, as they depict not only the Commandment but the breach of it, at the very time the commandment was being given. Attention was called to the two easterly windows on the north side which contain very fine 15th century glass and were brought to Ludlow from Winchester early in the last century. The 15th century window opposite the vestry door is also very fine.

The south chancel aisle (the Lady Chapel) contains the 1199 piscina and that of the 13th century, which have been mentioned before, and an aumbry, also of 1199, which is the date of the lower part of the wall and probably of the priest's door. This was no doubt blocked when the perpendicular south windows were put

in. The east window is a 14th century one and the original glass is of the same date. This is a fine Jesse window, much restored in 1891, but still a good deal of the beautiful old glass remains—many of the heads and some of the foliage being easily picked out. This window affords a conspicuous example of the difference between the transparency of real old glass and the "light obstructing" glass of modern days.

The screen, though not improved by repairs, is a good 15th century one. Attention was called to the table of the commandments (much abbreviated) set up in this chapel, which is one of the original tables set up by order of Queen Elizabeth in 1561, but few of which now remain. Some of the oldest gravestones in the Church may be seen in the corner of this chapel. The altar stone is probably turned upside down.

The east window of the south transept contains a collection of fragments of 14th and 15th century glass from other windows in the church. Special attention was called to the fine monument of Lady Eure which was removed from the sanctuary in 1860, and now rests against the south wall. Her husband Ralph, Lord Eure, was buried with her in 1616, and as he was the only Lord President of the Marches of Wales who was buried in Ludlow Church, it is regrettable that no mention is made of him on this, or any other, monument. Lady Eure was a Dawnay, and the demi-Saracen at her feet was the crest of her family.

The various piscinas shew that the south aisle was broken up (as indeed was most of the church), into various chapels, of which there were at least 22 in the church, 19 of which can be located.

The font is probably Norman. The marks of the hinges and fastenings of the cover, which in old days was kept locked and only opened on the three great festivals, can be plainly seen.

The vestry is approached from the church by a door upon which there is an old ring of about Henry VII.'s reign.

The recesses at the north-west corner of the north aisle bear the Tudor rose and other decorations, from which it has been commonly supposed (though without authority) that these form the tomb of Prince Arthur who was buried in Worcester Cathedral, and whose heart was deposited on the north side of the High Chancel of Ludlow Church, but whatever these recesses were it can be shewn without doubt that they were not any tomb of, or monument to, Prince Arthur. It is by no means clear that they are a tomb at all as they may well have been part of a Chantry Chapel. The windows at the west end of the Church are modern.

THE GEOLOGY (LIAS AND SUPERFICIAL DEPOSITS) OF
THE CHELTENHAM—STRATFORD-ON-AVON RAILWAY
(G.W.R.)

By L. RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

(Contributed 17th August, 1916.)

The object of this communication¹ is to describe the sections of Liassic deposits, here and there capped with gravel,² that were exposed during the construction of the Cheltenham and Honeybourne railway between 1902 and 1906, and the doubling of the line between Honeybourne and Stratford-on-Avon about the same time.

This railway between Cheltenham and Honeybourne was constructed mainly for two purposes: (1) to meet the demands of the fruit-growing district around Toddington, and (2) to be the first step towards providing a shorter route (95 miles) between Bristol and Birmingham *via* Gloucester, Cheltenham, Stratford-on-Avon and Brearley Junction.

The section of the railway between Cheltenham and Honeybourne was commenced at the Honeybourne end in November, 1902; was completed to Broadway by August 1st, 1904;³ to Toddington, by December 1st, 1904; to Winchcomb, by February 1st, 1905; to Bishop's Cleeve, by June 1st, 1906; and to Cheltenham, by August 1st, 1906. It is 20½ miles in length; passes over thirty bridges (not including the Stanway Viaduct), and is set out in curves of not less than half-a-mile radius, with a ruling gradient of 1 foot in 150 feet.

The vale to the east of the Severn and Stratford Avon is floored with Lias; while the Cotteswold Hills, at their edge, are capped with Inferior Oolite. The new line keeps on the Lias for the whole of its length from Cheltenham to the River Avon, only entering upon

¹ The substance of this paper, in so far as it refers to the section of the railway between Honeybourne and Winchcomb, was communicated to the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club on November 8th, 1904.

² The gravel referred to in this paper is composed of waterworn fragments of Lias and Inferior-Oolite limestones.

³ These are the dates when opened for goods traffic and passengers.

the Red Keuper Marls at Stratford. Here and there the tops of the banks of the cuttings are capped with gravel of local origin. Very few "Northern-Drift" pebbles were encountered until the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon was reached.



Fig. 1.—Map to show the course of the Cheltenham-Honeybourne Railway (G.W.R.). (Scale: 1 inch 4 miles.)

The nearer the railway approached the hills, the higher, of course, were the zones of the Lias that were displayed in the excavations. The zones exposed in the cuttings and other excavations between Cheltenham and Greet, near Winchcomb, were

1 Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

successively higher ones: there were indications of the *Oxynotum*-Beds in the goods-yard at Malvern Road Station, Cheltenham, and of the "*Capricornus*-Beds" in the Dixton Cutting and Greet Tunnel. Thence northwards to Honeybourne, however, the zones traversed were successively lower in the geological scale.

In all seven zones of the Lias were exposed: those of *oxynoti*, *varicostati*, *armati*, *jamesoni*, *valdani*, "*striati*" and "*capricornus*" hemeræ. These zones, as regards both their faunal and lithic characters, are similar to their equivalents in other parts of the Lower Severn Valley. No specimens of *Uptonia jamesoni* (J. de C. Sow.) were found; but it would appear that the highly fossiliferous layer exposed in the railway-cutting at Toddington, and of which there were indications at certain other localities, is of this date.

Many fossils were collected from the cuttings, two groups of which—the *Dentaliida*¹ and *Cinctæ*²—have been worked out thoroughly. It has not been possible as yet to deal with either the gastropods or belemnites.

Malvern Road Station (oxynoti-armati).—The clay dug out in the neighbourhood of this Station dated from *oxynoti* to *armati* hemera.³

St. George's Road Cutting (armati).—The cutting under St. George's Road is through the *Armatum*-Beds. The following fossils were collected—*Deroceras* aff. *armatum* (J. Sowerby), *Bisericeras subplanicosta* (Oppel), belemnites, and *Dentalium elongatum* Münster.

From the St. George's Road Cutting to that near Chestnut Farm the railway runs along an embankment; but excavations for the foundations of the piers of the bridges and retaining walls revealed the nature of the ground.

Clay was dug out of excavations made to receive the foundations of the piers supporting the bridge over Millbrook Street, and it yielded belemnites, *Chlamys priscus* (Schlotheim), *Gryphæa obliquata* J. Sow., *Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow., *Spiriferina* ? *walcotti*⁴ (J. de C. Sow.), and *Serpula* sp., and was of about *varicostati* hemera.

The excavations for the piers of the bridge over Market Street revealed yellow sand, and such sand—with a small amount of gravel

- 1 L. Richardson, "Liassic *Dentaliida*," Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lxii. (1906), pp. 573-595, and pl. xlv.
- 2 S. S. Buckman, "Some Species of the Genus *Cincta*," Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C., vol. xvi., pt. 1 (1907), pp. 41-63, and pls. v. and vi.
- 3 Information concerning the geology of this railway between Malvern Road Station and the Hunting Butts Tunnel will be found in the author's "Memoir Explanatory of a Map of a part of Cheltenham, etc.," Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C., vol. xviii., pt. 3 (1912), pp. 297-310, and pl. xxxiii.
- 4 In this paper the note of interrogation is placed before the name of the genus or species it queries.

—is continuous northwards as far as Wyman's Brook. The sand in the neighbourhood of Swindon and Townsend Streets is of considerable thickness and was dug in the Workhouse Gardens, on the line of rail, in a pit about 10 feet deep.

Chestnut Farm Cutting (? late *varicostati* and early *armati*).—Immediately to the west of this farm is a cutting, 34 feet deep, in clay, capped—on the south flank of the hill—by grey, sandy loam and gravel.

The fossils found here were :

<i>Bifericeras subplanicosta</i> (Oppel).	<i>Gryphæa obliquata</i> J. Sow.
<i>Cymbites globosus</i> (Oppel).	<i>Hippopodium ponderosum</i> J. Sow.
<i>Deroceras armatum</i> (J. Sow).	<i>Limæa acuticosta</i> Münster.
— cf. <i>bispinatum</i> Hug.	<i>Protocardia oxynoti</i> (Quenst.)
<i>Echioceras</i> sp.	Plate I., figs. 10 <i>a</i> & <i>b</i> .
<i>Microceras densinodum</i> (Quenstedt).	<i>Unicardium cardioides</i> (Phillips).
<i>Oxynoticeras</i> sp.	<i>Serpula</i> sp.
Belemnites.	Isocrinoid ossicles.

A short embankment carries the line across to the next hill, which is pierced by the Hunting Butts Tunnel, 97 yards long. Gravel occurs on the southern flank of the hill above the tunnel, was seen in excavations made in connection with the tunnel, and is still to be observed in the sides of a pond near the crest of the hill.

Hunting Butts Tunnel (varicostati-armati).—The clay exposed in the approach-cutting and southern portion of the tunnel was of *varicostati-armati* hemeræ. In that portion of the clay near the entrance to the tunnel specimens of *Bifericeras subplanicosta* (Oppel) were very abundant.

The fossils found here were :

<i>Bifericeras subplanicosta</i> (Oppel).	<i>Cucullæa munsteri</i> Goldfuss,
<i>Deroceras armatum</i> (J. Sow.).	Oppel. ¹
<i>Microceras brevispinum</i> (Quenst.)	<i>Gryphæa obliquata</i> J. Sow.
<i>Polymorphites rutilans</i> (Bean-Simpson).	<i>Hippopodium ponderosum</i> J. Sow.
Belemnites.	<i>Ostrea "irregularis"</i> auctt.
<i>Dentalium elongatum</i> Münster.	<i>Pleuromya</i> sp.
	<i>Plicatula spinosa</i> J. Sow.

¹ In this paper the name "*Cucullæa munsteri* Goldfuss" is applied to the small dwarfed-looking shell—from clays dating from *oxynoti* to *valdani* hemera (incl.)—such as is well depicted by Oppel in "Der Mittlere Lias Schwabens" (1853), tab. iv., figs. 19a & b. The same form is identified as "*Cucullæa munsteri*, Ziet." by Mr. Beeby Thompson (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lv., 1899, p. 85). The name "*Cucullæa intermedia* Simpson" is applied (in this paper) to the much larger form so common throughout Gloucestershire in the "*Capricornus*-Beds." Tate in "The Yorkshire Lias" (1876), p. 380, refers the shell to the genus *Macrodon*, and, as such, it was figured in my "Handbook to the Geology of Cheltenham" (1904), pl. xiv., figs. 2a and b. From a specimen, labelled by Dr.

The cutting at the northern end of the tunnel is also in clays of *varicostati-armati* hemeræ, which yielded :

<i>Bifericeras subplanicosta</i> (Oppel).	<i>Dentalium elongatum</i> Münster.
<i>Cymbites globosus</i> (Oppel).	<i>Cucullæa munsteri</i> Goldfuss, Oppel.
<i>Echioceras ? macdonnellii</i> (Portlock).	<i>Gryphæa obliquata</i> J. Sow.
<i>Echioceras varicostatum</i> (Zieten).	<i>Leda complanata</i> (Goldf.).
<i>Polymorphites polymorphus</i> (Quenst.).	— <i>subovalis</i> (Goldf.).
Belemnites.	<i>Plicatula spinosa</i> J. Sow.
<i>Turritella</i> sp. (Similar to that figured in the author's "Handbook to the Geology of Cheltenham," 1904, pl. xv., fig. 1).	<i>Ornithella hispidula</i> (Simpson).
	<i>Rhynchonella</i> sp.
	Isocrinoid ossicles.

Evesham Road Cutting (varicostati-armati).—This cutting, especially the portion to the east of the road-bridge, proved of considerable interest, because it displayed clays with a succession of fossils very similar to those that were exposed in Dr. Thomas Wright's time at the Folly-Lane Brickworks, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.¹ Dr. Wright's record of the section at the Folly-Lane Brickworks is as follows :

Gryphæa-Bed, 3 to 4ft.,
Coral-Bed, 1 to 1½ inches,
Hippopodium-Bed, 8 to 10ft.,
Ammonite-Bed.

The Coral-Bed, replete with specimens of *Montivaltia rugosa* Wright, was seen along the whole of the south-east side of the cutting (about half way up the bank); but, owing to the dip, was higher up in the opposite north-west bank. Many specimens of *Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow. were obtained from the underlying *Hippodimu*-Bed—clays.

Wright, in my collection, it is evident that he regarded this large form as "*Cucullæa munsteri* Goldfuss." The late Dr. Vaughan found it in abundance in the "*Capricornus*-Beds" of the Chipping Sodbury Tunnel, and stated that "the nearest figure is that of *C. bilineata* Moore . . ." (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lviii. (1908), p. 731). The Geological Survey and Mr. Beeby Thompson (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lv., 1899, p. 85) identify it as "*Arca Stricklandi* Tate." The specific name "*Stricklandi*" was given to the *Arca* named "*Arca truncata*" by James Buckman ("Outline of the Geology of the neighbourhood of Cheltenham," by R. I. Murchison, 2nd ed., 1844, p. 94) because the name "*truncata*" was already in use for an *Arca* described by Sowerby. Buckman's type came from the "Yellow Lias, foot of Battledown [Cheltenham]" that is, from the top of the "*Striatum*-Beds" and not from the *Capricornus*-Zone. Even Tate, who was very familiar with the fossils from the *Capricornus*-Beds of Cheltenham, did not record this species from them, neither does he state in "The Yorkshire Lias" (p. 380), that it is the same as "*Macrodon intermedius* Simpson."

¹ "Monograph on the Lias Ammonites of the British Islands," pt. 2 (1879), p. 55. Palæont. Soc.

The fossils collected included:

<i>Deroceras armatum</i> (J. Sow.)	<i>Plicatula spinosa</i> J. Sow.
<i>Echioceras</i> spp.	<i>Ornithella hispidula</i> (Simpson).
Belemnites.	<i>Rhynchonella</i> sp.
<i>Pleurotomaria anglica</i> (J. Sow.)	<i>Ditrupea quinquesulcata</i>
<i>Cardinia listeri</i> (J. Sow.)	(Münster) (=
<i>Chlamys priscus</i> (Schlotheim).	<i>D. subpentagona</i> Tate).
<i>Gryphaea obliquata</i> J. Sow.	Isocrinoid-ossicles.
<i>Hippodinium ponderosum</i> J. Sow.	<i>Montlivaltia rugosa</i> Wr.
<i>Pleuromya</i> sp.	

Excavations made in connection with the taking of the brook alongside the embankment west-north west of Lutsoms, near Prestbury Park Farm, revealed the *Raricostatum*- and *Armatum* clays with *Deroceras armatum* (J. Sow.), *Bifericeras subplanicosta* (Oppel), *Echioceras* sp., Belemnites, *Pleurotomaria anglica* (J. Sow.), *Gryphaea obliquata* J. Sow., *Pteria* (*Oxytoma*) *papyracea* (J. Buckman), *Spiriferina* ? *walcotti* (J. de C. Sow.), *Ornithella* sp., *Acrosalenia minuta* (J. Buckman), etc.

Southam Road Cutting.—The road from Southam to Bishop's Cleeve crosses a cutting in the Lias clays and Superficial Deposits. That portion of the cutting to the south of the bridge is in sand and gravel. At the bridge this deposit is at least 10 feet thick and contains water, as is evidenced by a well marked by a windmill; but to the north it soon dies out, and clay—which yielded only a belemnite—completes the section.

About 350 yards to the north of the bridge mentioned above there is a culvert. From clay dug out during its construction were obtained—*Oxynoticeras* sp., *Gryphaea obliquata* J. Sow., *Chlamys* sp., *Cincta* 2 spp., and *Ditrupea quinquesulcata* (Münster), none of which, however, serves to date the clay precisely.

About 400 yards to the north of the culvert referred to in the preceding paragraph there is a bridge over a field-track (fig 2). When excavations in connection with its erection were made, clay, with limestone—"nodules," was dug out, the limestone—"nodules" being full of a species of *Rhynchonella*. There were also found—*Gervillia* sp., *Spiriferina* sp., *Ornithella* sp., and a *Serpula*; but the precise date of this rock is uncertain. The southern portion of the next cutting, however, is in the *Armatum*-Beds, and as the *Oxynotum*-Beds were proved in excavations connected with the Sewage Works close at hand, it is probable that these "nodules" are of late *obtusum* or early *oxynoti* hemera.¹

The accompanying map (fig. 2) shows the course of a portion of the railway to the south of Bishop's Cleeve Station, and also that

¹ *Oxynotum*-Beds have been proved at a well sunk at one of the cottages called "Isabel's Elm" (near Aschurch) on the Geological Survey Map, Sheet 44.

of the trenches made in connection with the Sewage Works, which were constructed in the early part of 1907.

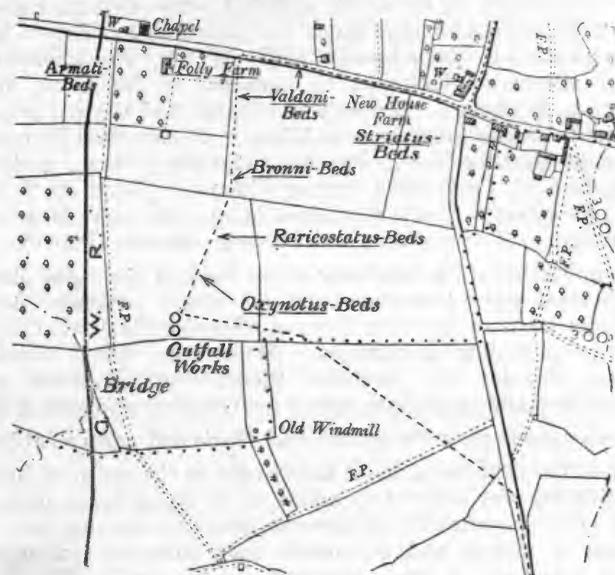


Fig. 2.—Map to show the course of the trenches made in connection with the Cleeve Sewage Works.¹
(For *Armati*-Beds read *Armatum*-Beds.)

Specimens of *Oxynoticeras oxynotum* (Quenstedt), *Echioceras raricostatum* (Zieten), and of *Uptonia bronni* (Römer), were found at the places indicated. In the clay exposed in the trench² between the place where the specimens of *Uptonia bronni* were found and the road was a thin ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) layer practically made up of the crushed tests of *Inoceramus ventricosus* (J. de C. Sow.). Ample evidence for the *Valdani*- and "*Striatum*-" Beds was obtained in the form of their respective characteristic ammonites. Opposite Cedar Lodge some fine specimens of *Inoceramus ventricosus* (J. de C. Sow.) were obtained: also *Acanthopleuroceras brevispina* (J. de C. Sow.) and *A. cf. maugenesti* (d'Orb.).

Bishop's Cleeve Cutting (*armati-jamesoni*).—This cutting extends from a short distance south of the Woodmancote Road to Bishop's Cleeve Station. Its maximum depth is 16 feet. It exposed

¹ Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

² The sides of the trenches often exhibited curious, apparently-isolated pockets and irregular seams of quartzose sand in the clay, phenomena due in most cases to the cutting across of irregular veins of Superficial Deposits.

from the path-crossing at Hyatt's Mead southwards, clay; from thence northwards, gravel—of the usual type. South of the bridge, near the chapel (fig. 2), the fossils collected were—*Deroceras armatum* (J. Sow.), *Belemnites virgatus* Mayer, *Cerithium slatteri* Tate, *Chlamys priscus* (Schloth.), *Rhynchonella thalia* d'Orb., *Rhynchonella* sp., *Cincta* ? *misera* S. Buckman, *C. nummosa* S. Buckman, and *C. quadrans* S. Buckman. Between the bridge and the path-crossing were found—*Dentalium elongatum* Münster, *D. parvulum* Richardson, *Exelissa numismalis* Tate, *Gryphæa obliquata* J. Sow., *Leda complanata* (Goldf.), *Protocardia oxynoti* (Quenst.), *Cincta dis* S. Buckman, *C. numismalis* (Val.), *Rhynchonella* sp., (the same form as was so abundant at Toddington), and *Ditrupea etalensis* (Piette).

Cropping out of the low bank at the back of the down platform of the Station was a limestone-band (of about *jamesoni* hemera) rich in specimens of the same form of *Rhynchonella* as that referred to in the preceding paragraph. Here were found *Dentalium elongatum* Münster, *D. parvulum* Richardson, *Cerithium slatteri* Tate, and *Stomatopora antiqua* Haime (on *Gryphæa obliquata* J. Sow.).

In the goods-yard the gravel had thickened considerably.

When the field-track about half-a-mile to the north of Bishop's Cleeve Station was lowered to admit of its being taken under the railway, clay—presumably of *jamesoni* hemera—was dug out. The specimens of *Cincta* and belemnites had numerous examples of *Webbina* attached. I have collected similar fossils, likewise encrusted with *Webbina*, from clay (*jamesoni*) dug out of a pond at Poole Farm, three-quarters of a mile to the north of Haresfield Church (near Gloucester).

Gotherington ("striati").—In the short cutting near the Manor Farm, Gotherington, no fossils were found; but the excavations for the foundations of the bridge at its northern end revealed yellow and grey clays of "striati" date, with many, most fossiliferous, limestone-"nodules," similar to those in the "Yellow Lias" at Webb's Pit (the Battledown Brickworks), Cheltenham. The "nodules" yielded:

Actæonina sp.
Astarte sp.
Cardinia attenuata (Stutchbury).
Chlamys sp.
Gervillia lewis J. Buckman.
Grammatodon buckmani (G. F. Richardson).
Gryphæa concava J. Buckman.
Hippopodium ponderosum J. Sow.
Pholadomya sp.
Pinna folium Young & Bird.
Pteria (*Oxytoma*) *inæquivalvis* (J. Sow.).

Pteria (*Oxytoma*) *longiaxis* (J. Buckman). Plate I., figs. 25 a & b.
Inoceramus ventricosus (J. de C. Sow.).
Volsella ? *numismalis* (Oppel).
Unicardium cardioides (Phillips).
Rhynchonella fimbria (Quenst.) (as figured in the author's "Handbook to the Geology of Cheltenham," 1904, pl. xv., figs. 5a & b.).
Terebratula subovooides (Römer) (*vide idem*, pl. xv., fig. 8).
Isocrinus aff. robustus (Wr.).

Similar fossiliferous "nodules" were found (1) in 1861 in the cutting to the east of Stow Station¹; (2) at "Ledmores," Charlton Kings, Cheltenham²; and (3) when excavations were made for the foundations of a house (near the stream) situated three-quarters of a mile north-west-by-west of Upton St. Leonard's Church, near Gloucester. At the last place specimens of *Amberleya imbricata* (J. Sow.), *Cardinia attenuata* (Stutch.), *Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow., *Rhynchonella fimbria* (Qu.) Rich., and *Isocrinus aff. robustus* (Wr.) were obtained.

Shortly after leaving Gotherington Station the railway crosses the Gotherington-Gretton road obliquely and a heavy steel bridge was necessary. The road had to be lowered and the "Striatum-capricornus-Beds" were exposed. These were very fossiliferous, the most noteworthy fossils being *Androgynoceras capricornus* (Wright), *Liparoceras cheltense* (Murchison), belemnites, *Astarte obsoleta* auctt., and *Cardinia attenuata* (Stutch.).

Between Dixton and Nottingham Hills some very heavy work was encountered, and about 115,000 cubic yards of clay had to be removed. The deep cutting thus made is divided into two portions by a small stream. The western portion of the cutting may be called "Dixton West," and the eastern portion "Dixton East."

Dixton West Cutting (*valdani*-"*capricornus*").—The fossils collected were:

<i>Acanthopleuroceras</i> sp.	Cf. <i>Cylindrites whitfieldi</i> Moore.
<i>Liparoceras cheltense</i> (Murch.). ³	<i>Monodonta humilis</i> Wilson. Very common. Pl. II., figs. 16 & 17.
<i>Oistoceras arcigerens</i> (Phillips).	<i>Turbo bifurcatus</i> Moore. ⁵
<i>Lytoceras lineatum</i> Wright.	<i>Astarte</i> sp.
<i>Tragophylloceras boblayei</i> (d'Orb.)	<i>Grammatodon buckmani</i> (G. F. Richardson).
— <i>ibex</i> (Quenst.)	<i>Gryphæa concava</i> J. Buckman.
<i>Dentalium elongatum</i> Münster.	<i>Hippopodium ponderosum</i> J. Sow.
— <i>oblongum</i> Rich.	<i>Pholadomya</i> sp.
— <i>richardsoni</i> Cossman. ⁴	<i>Pleuromya costata</i> (Young & Bird)
— <i>trigonale</i> Moore	
<i>Amberleya imbricata</i> (J. Sow.).	

1 I possess the following fossils from the "Yellow Lias" limestone-nodules of this cutting through "Stow Hill": *Unicardium cardioides* (Phillips), *Cardinia attenuata* (Stutch.), *Pinna folium* Y. & B., and *Volsella scalprum* (J. Sow.). Probably this is the cutting "in the railway, near Oddington, near Stow-on-the-Wold," the section in which was described by Lucas in 1862 ("The Geologist," vol. v., pp. 127-128), and the fossils mentioned as being in my possession most likely came from his bed 7—"an irregular band of limestone, generally formed of a mass of shells."

2 Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C., vol. xviii., pt. 2 (1913), p. 127.

3 Fine specimens of this and allied species were obtained when the sewer was laid along Starveall Lane, Gloucester, and especially from opposite Starveall Farm.

4 Described as *Dentalium acutum* Richardson in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lxiii. (1906), p. 574, and pl. xlv., figs. 10 and 11a-d.

5 = *Turbo admirandus* Tate.

Plicatula spinosa J. Sow.
Unicardium cardioides (Phillips).
 ——— *globosum* Moore.
Volsella scalprum (J. Sow.).
Rhynchonella fimbria (Qu.) Rich.

Rhynchonella sp.
Spiriferina punctata J. Buckman
Berenicea archiaci Haime.
Isocrinus sp.

Dixton East Cutting ("capricornus").—In this cutting, at the top, are brown and blue clays with a hard band of impure limestone dipping in a westerly direction. In this band are pebbles—as in a similar band at Robins' Wood Hill, near Gloucester—and many fossils, notably:

Androgynoceras capricornus (Wr.)
Liparoceras cheltense (Murch.).
Nautilus sp.
Belemnites spp.
Actæonina sp.
Amberleya imbricata (J. Sow.)
Astarte obsoleta Dunker, auctt.
 Common.
Chlamys sp.
Gervillia lævis J. Buckman.

Nucula ? *ungulella* Tate.
Pholadomya sp.
Pinna folium Young & Bird.
Unicardium cardioides (Phil.).
Volsella scalprum (J. Sow.).
Isocrinus sp.
 Large specimens of the foraminifer *Ammodiscus incertus* (d'Orb.) were abundant.

Further east beds with *Tragophylloceras ibex* (Quenst.), etc., were seen.

Dixton East Cutting ends where the railway crosses the road, but the embankment that follows is a short one, for there is a shallow cutting in the *Valdani*-Clays—which yielded an *Acanthopleuroceras*—near the level crossing for the Stanley-Pontlarge road.

An embankment 30 feet high and about a mile long runs from Stanley Pontlarge to the mouth of the Great Tunnel, where the approach-cutting has a maximum depth of 47 feet 10 inches.

Greet Tunnel and Approach Cutting ("striati-capricornus").—The Greet Tunnel is the most important work on the line. It passes through the neck of higher ground that joins the more elevated tract to the north-east on to the conspicuous Langley Hill to the south-west. It is 693 yards long. Two shafts were sunk to facilitate its construction, the time occupied in which is supposed to constitute a record. The first 18 feet length of brickwork was completed on November 7th, 1904, and the last on December 5th, 1905. The Lias beds proved more difficult than many rocks to excavate and necessitated a liberal use of explosives. The dip of the beds is at a slight angle to the east-south-east.

The approach-cutting on the west or Greeton side is mainly in the "*Striatum*-Beds": that on the east in the "*Capricornus*-Beds."

The principal fossil-bed—an indurated marly rock—is of "*capricornus*" hemera and was exposed along nearly the whole length of the tunnel.

The fossils collected from the approach cuttings and tunnel were:

- **Androgynoceras capricornus* (Wr.).
- Liparoceras cheltense* (Murch.).
- Lytoceras lineatum* Wr.
- **Amberleya imbricata* (J. Sow.)¹ Plate II., fig. 22.
- Chemnitzia transversa* Blake.
- Cryptaenia expansa* (J. Sow.). See Plate II., figs. 20 & 21.
- *solaroides* (J. Sow.).
- Pleurotomaria anglica* (J. Sow.).
- Arcomya elongata* (Römer).
- Astarte amalthei* (Quenst.).
- *duplicata* Moore. Plate I., figs. 7 a & b.
- *———— *obsoleta* auctt. Common. Plate I., fig. 21.
- Cardita multicosata* (Phillips). Plate I., fig. 16.
- **Cucullæa intermedia* (Simpson).
- **Gervillia lævis* J. Buckman.
- Goniomya hybrida* (Münster).
- **Grammatodon buckmani* (G. F. Richardson).
- Gresslya galathea* (Agassiz).
- Gryphaea* sp.
- Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow.
- **Inoceramus ventricosus* (J. de C. Sow.).
- Leda minor* (Simpson).
- *subovalis* (Goldfuss).
- Lima* sp.
- Limea acuticosta* Münster.
- Myoconcha decorata* (Münster).
- ? *Opis* sp.
- Pecten substriatus* Römer.² Plate II., fig. 14.
- (*Æquipecten*) ? *æquivalis* J. Sow.
- **Pholadomya ambigua* (J. Sow.).
- **Pinna folium* Young and Bird. Plate III., figs. 3 a & b.
- **Pleuromya costata* (Y. & B.). Plate III., figs. 4 a. & b.
- Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow.
- Pteria* (*Oxytoma*) *inæquivalvis* (J. Sow.).
- Unicardium cardioides* (Phil.).
- *———— *globosum* Moore. Plate I., fig. 24.

¹ Specimens of this gastropod were abundant in the "*Capricornus*-Beds" of the now overgrown brick-yard at Didcot Farm, near Dumbleton.—*Vide Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C.*, vol. iii., pp. 153-155.

² Synonym—*Pecten striornatus* Quenstedt, "*Der Jura*," tab. 18, fig. 21, p. 147, and tab. 23, fig. 2, p. 183.

Volzella ? *numismalis* (Oppel).

———— *scalprum* (J. Sow.). Plate III., fig. 5.

Rhynchonella sp.

———— sp.

**Ditrupea* *quinguesulcata* (Münster).

Isocrinus aff. *robustus* (Wright).

Cidaris edwardsi Wright.

Very fossiliferous "Capricornus-Beds," similar to those exposed in the Greet Tunnel, were proved by a well at Queen's Wood Cottages, Prestbury, near Cheltenham. Fossils similar to those indicated by an asterisk in the above list were obtained.

Isbourne Culvert.—The culvert for the River Isbourne was made in the *Bronni*-Clays.¹ *Uptonia bronni* (Römer) (Plate II., figs 27 & 28) was somewhat abundant; but other fossils—which included *Belemnites nitidens* Phillips, *Trochus thetis* Münster, *Cucullæa munsteri* Goldf., Oppel, *Cincta* cf. *paupercula* S. Buckman and *Rhynchonella* sp.—were rare.

Hailes Cutting (valdani).—Fossils were not plentiful; but specimens of *Acanthopleuroceras valdani* (d'Orb.), *A.* cf. *flandrini* (Dumortier), *Tragophylloceras ibex* (Quenstedt), crushed, *Dentalium elongatum* Münster, *Pecten substriatus* Roemer and *Rhynchonella* ? *thalia* d'Orb. (crushed), were obtained.

Didbrook Cutting (valdani).—This cutting is also in the *Valdani*-Clays, and, like the last, exposed as well a considerable deposit of gravel with numerous rolled belemnites and gryphæas.

When the road to Didbrook was lowered the *Valdani*-Clays were again exposed—yielding *Acanthopleuroceras quadratum* (Quenst.), and *A. solare* (Quenst.)—and evidence, in the form of *Liparoceras cheltense* (Murch.) was obtained for the "Striatum-Beds."

Toddington Cutting (armati—? valdani).—To the north of Toddington Station is a cutting 41 feet deep from which it has been calculated some 600,000 cubic yards of clay were excavated. Gravel caps the clay.

A large number of small fossils has been obtained from this cutting. The clays at the northern end are of *armati* date. The beds dip in a southerly direction. About the middle of the east bank is a band of limestone-nodules—now marked by a growth of

¹ In addition to this locality, and at the Sewage Works, Bishop's Cleeve (page 7), I have observed the *Bronni*-Clays at Bentham, near Shurdington, near Cheltenham (where they were proved in a well), and when excavations were made in connection with some new houses about half-way down Tuffley Lane, Gloucester—the lane that connects the Stroud and Bristol Roads.

Juncus—crowded with a new species of *Rhynchonella*.¹ Immediately above this band gastropods were very numerous together with several forms of *Cincta*, *Ornithella*, and *Spiriferina verrucosa* (von Buch). This particularly fossiliferous layer may be provisionally dated as *jamesoni*.

The fossils collected from this cutting—mostly from the fossiliferous layer—were:

Palæospinax priscus (Agassiz), Vertebra. *Jamesoni* hemera.

Bifericeras tubellum (Simpson). Plate II., figs. 29 & 30.

Cymbites globosus (Oppel).

Deroceras armatum (J. de C. Sow.).

Polymorphites polymorphus (Quenst.)

———— *rutilans* (Bean-Simpson).

———— sp.

Belemnites spp.

Dentalium elongatum Münster.

———— *hexagonale* Richardson.

———— *parvulum* Richardson.

Actæonina marginata (Simpson). Plate II., fig. 15.

Amberleya imbricata (J. Sow.).

———— *conspersa* (Tate). Plate II., figs. 11, 12 & 18.

———— cf. *gaudryana* (d'Orb.). Plate II., fig. 19.

Cerithium cf. *camertonense* Moore. Plate II., figs. 10, 26a and 26b.

———— *ibex* Tate. Plate II., fig. 9.

———— *slatteri* Tate.

Chemnitzia blainvillei (Münster). Plate II., fig. 8.

———— ? *nuda* (Münster).

Exelissa numismalis Tate. Plate II., fig. 1.

Trochus thetis Münster.

———— aff. *thetis* Münster. Plate II., fig. 13.

———— sp.

Turbo bifurcatus Moore.

———— cf. *polita* Moore.

? — sp.

Arcomya elongata (Römer).

Astarte amalthei Quenst. Plate I., figs. 19 a & b.

¹ The late Dr. Vaughan stated that a *Rhynchonella*, near to *Rhyn. thalia*, was very common (but usually badly preserved) in the *Jamesoni*-Beds at the western entrance to the Chipping Sodbury Tunnel. Two good specimens, which he gave me (one of which is figured on Plate III., figs. 1a & b), are similar to some I possess from Tilly-sur-Seulles, Normandy. Crushed specimens were common in the Toddington railway-cutting, and I have specimens from Bishop's Cleeve cutting (p. 8), and Lapley Farm (or House), Coaley, Glos. The *Jamesoni*-Beds at the latter place, which are exposed in a road-cutting, have also yielded *Cincta nummosa* S. Buckman, *C. numismalis* (Val.), *C. quadrans* S. Buckman, *Rhynchonella furcillata* Theod., *Rhyn. thalia* d'Orb, and *Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow.

- Astarte* aff. *obsoleta* auctt.
Cucullæa munsteri Goldf. See Plate I., figs. 22 a & b.
Cardinia 2 spp.
Cardita consimilis Tate. See Plate I., figs. 17 a & b.
Leda complanata (Goldf.). See Plate I., fig. 8.
 — *galatea* d'Orb.¹ See Plate I., fig. 5.
 — *minor* (Simpson). Plate I., fig. 1.
 — *subovalis* (Goldf.). See Plate I., figs. 15 a & b.
Limea acuticosta Münster. Plate I., fig. 11.
Nucula cordata Goldf. Plate I., fig. 4.
Pecten priscus Scholtheim.
 — *substriatus* Römer.
Plicatula spinosa J. Sow. Plate I., figs. 12 & 13.
 — var. *sarcinula* Goldf. Plate I., fig. 14.
Protocardia oxynoti (Quenst.).
Pteria (Oxytoma) papyracea (J. Buckman). See Plate I., fig. 23a.
Cincta ? *dis* S. Buckman.
 — *numismalis* (Val.).
 — *obolus* S. Buckman.
 — cf. *paupercula* S. Buckman.
 — *pernumismalis* S. Buckman.
 — *quadrans* S. Buckman.
Ornithella hispidula (Simpson).
 — 2 spp.
Rhynchonella curviceps (Quenst.). Vide "Der Jura," tab. 17, fig. 15.
 — *calcicosta* (Quenst.). Vide *idem*, tab. 17, fig. 16.
 — *subconcinna* Davidson.
 — *thalia* (d'Orbingy).²
Spiriferina verrucosa (von Buch). Plate II., fig. 25.
Terebratula cf. *subovoides* Römer.
Berenicea archiaci Haime (on *Ornithella hispidula* (Simpson).)
Stomatopora richardsoni Lang (on *O. hispidula*).³
Webbina sp. (on *Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow.).
Ditrupa quinquiesulcata (Münster).
 — *etalensis* (Piette). Plate II., figs. 23 & 24.
 — sp.
Serpula plicatilis Goldfuss.
Isocrinus ? *scalaris* (Goldf.).

¹ "Prodrome Pal. Strat." (1849-50), vol. i., p. 234.

² See footnote, page 149.

³ The type-specimen—which is now in the British Museum—came from this cutting. W. D. Lang, Geol. Mag., doc. v., vol. ii. (1905), p. 265.

From the Toddington Cutting the railway is carried by the Stanway Viaduct of fifteen spans (each of 36 feet) across a pretty valley into the Stanton-Fields Cutting.

Stanton Fields Cutting (oxynoti-armati).—This cutting is in clay capped with gravel. Most of the specimens that were collected here were obtained at the southern end and included:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Bifericeras subplanicosta</i> (Oppel). | <i>Polymorphites polymorphus</i> (Quenst.). |
| <i>Cheltonia accipitris</i> (J. Buckman) | <i>Dentalium elongatum</i> Münster. |
| <i>Cymbites globosus</i> (Oppel). | <i>Trochus thetis</i> Münster. |
| <i>Deroceras</i> cf. <i>bispinatum</i> Hug. | <i>Gryphæa</i> . (Specimen figured in J. Sawyer's "Story of Gloucestershire," 1907, fig. 5.) |
| <i>Microceras densinodum</i> (Quenst.). | |
| <i>Oxynoticeras chuniacensis</i> Reynes non Dumortier. | |
| — ? <i>ferrugineum</i> (Simpson) | <i>Ostrea</i> sp. |
| — <i>oxynotum</i> (Quenst.). | <i>Pleuromya oxynoti</i> (Quenst.) |
| | <i>Plicatula spinosa</i> J. Sow. |
| | <i>Isocrinus tuberculatus</i> (Miller). |

Broadway Cutting (oxynoti-armati).—The cutting at Broadway¹ is about 22 feet deep. The clay is capped with gravel, with which is mingled a little yellow quartzose sand.

Fossils collected from this cutting were:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Bifericeras subplanicosta</i> (Oppel). | <i>Cardinia listeri</i> (J. Sow.) |
| — <i>quadrucosta</i> (Quenst.). | <i>Cucullæa munsteri</i> Goldfuss, Oppel. Plate I., figs. 22a & b. |
| — <i>tubellum</i> (Simpson). | <i>Gryphæa</i> sp. |
| <i>Cheltonia accipitris</i> (J. Buckman) | <i>Hippopodium ponderosum</i> J. Sow. |
| <i>Cymbites globosus</i> (Oppel). | <i>Inoceramus oxynoti</i> Quenst. |
| — sp. Plate II., fig. 31. | <i>Leda galatea</i> d'Orb. |
| <i>Deroceras armatum</i> (J. Sow.) | — <i>subovalis</i> (Goldfuss). |
| — <i>densispinum</i> (Quenst.). | <i>Ostrea</i> sp. |
| — <i>submuticum</i> (Dum. non Oppel). | <i>Pecten priscus</i> Schloth. |
| <i>Microceras densinodum</i> (Quenst.). | <i>Plicatula spinosa</i> J. Sow. |
| <i>Oxynoticeras oxynotum</i> (Quenst.). | <i>Pteria (Oxytoma) papyracea</i> (J. Buckman). |
| <i>Belemnites</i> spp. | <i>Volsella oxynoti</i> (Quenst.). |
| <i>Amberleya imbricata</i> (J. Sow.). | <i>Cincta</i> cf. <i>numismalis</i> (Val.). |
| Small specimen. | <i>Rhynchonella</i> sp. Crushed. |
| <i>Cerithium</i> cf. <i>slatteri</i> Tate. | <i>Montlivaltia rugosa</i> Wr. Rare. |
| ? <i>Turbo aciculus</i> Stoliczka. | <i>Serpula plicatilis</i> Goldfuss. |
| <i>Astarte</i> sp. | |

Weston Subedge Cutting (varicostati-armati).—Immediately to the north of the bridge carrying the Weston-Subedge road over the line the cutting revealed gravel with derived fossils such as belemnites, gryphæas, and *Terebratula*. A species belonging to the ammonite-

¹ Described in Trans. Worcestershire Nat. Club., vol. iii., p. 205.

genus *Brodiceras* was also found in this gravel, and is interesting because it indicates, according to Mr. S. S. Buckman (*in litt.*), *variabilis* hemera, and suggests that a deposit of this date is present in the neighbouring hills.

At Weston-Subedge Station a little gravel was seen resting on the clay, and then between the two bridges about 10 feet of gravel was exposed. South of the second bridge was a much greater accumulation of gravel and some sand. Roughly speaking the clay at the northern end of the cutting is of *varicostati* hemera and that at the southern end of *armati*. The most abundant fossil was *Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow. The other fossils included—*Echioceras varicostatum* (Zieten), *Biferceras subplanicosta* (Oppel), *Gryphæa* sp., *Leda complanata* (Goldfuss), *Cincta numismalis* (Val.), *Rhynchonella oxynoti* (Quenst.) and *Rhynchonella* sp.

Between the last cutting and Honeybourne Junction no excavations of interest were made: only the soil and subsoil had to be disturbed. Occasional "Northern-Drift" pebbles were found around Poden Farm.

Near Honeybourne Junction is a clay-pit from which I have obtained fragments of *Arietites turneri* (J. de C. Sow.), and an allied species. This settles the date of the clay at present exposed. Deposits of an earlier or later hemera may have been dug in the past, as would appear to have been the case, judging from a list of ammonites given by a previous worker¹; but my investigations did not reveal any specimens which would warrant the conclusion that the beds were on the same stratigraphical horizon as the clay formerly dug at the Folly-Lane clay-pit, Cheltenham. Specimens of that fine and now rare² lamellibranch *Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow. certainly occur at both localities; but the *Hippopodium*-Bed at Folly Lane is of very early *armati* date, and the clay in which they occur at Honeybourne is of *turneri* hemera. Owing to a misinterpretation an inaccurate list of fossils is given in that most useful work on "The Lias of England and Wales."³ The fossils inserted on the authority of R. F. Tomes as having come from this pit were not obtained here; but came from "a cutting of the Stratford-on-Avon and Honeybourne Railway [through Bayliss Hill], near the latter place."³

Bayliss Hill Cutting (varicostati-armati).—The deep cutting through this hill displayed:

1.—Blue clay,

¹ "The Jurassic Rocks of Britain," vol. iii. (1893), p. 154. Mem. Geol. Surv. See also Trans. Worcestershire Nat. Club, vol. iii., p. 204.

² Because the clays in which it occurs the most abundantly are now seldom worked for brickmaking.

³ Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxxiv. (1878), p. 188.

- 2.—Coral-Bed, with *Monilivaltia rugosa* Wr. (common),
1 to 2 inches, and the
3.—*Hippopodium*-Bed.

The following fossils were collected: from the blue clay (1)—*Bifericeras subplanicosta* (Oppel), *Microceras densinodum* (Qu.), *Polymorphites polymorphus* (Qu.), belemnites, *Dentalium elongatum* Münster, *D. subtrigonale* Rich., *D. trigonale* Moore, *Actæonina marginata* (Simpson), *Turritella* sp. (similar to that figured in Hand. Geol. Cheltenham, 1904, pl. xv., fig. 1), *Cardinia listeri* (J. Sow.), *Opis numismalis* Oppel, *Pecten (Chlamys) priscus* Schloth., *Cardita consimilis* Tate, *Cucullæa munsteri* Goldf., Oppel, *Gryphæa* sp., *Pholadomya* sp., *Pleuromya* sp., *Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow., *Rhynchonella* sp., *Ditrupea quinquesulcata* Münster, and *Isocrinus tuberculatus* (Miller). The Coral-Bed yielded *Microceras densinodum* (Quenst.), belemnites, *Gryphæa* sp., *Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow., &c.; and the *Hippopodium*-Bed—in addition to the characteristic lamellibranch—*Echioceras varicostatum* (Zieten), *Oxynoticeras guibalianum* (d'Orb.), &c. Wright refers to the occurrence of the Coral-Bed here.¹

Clay dug out during the lowering of a field track (to enable it to go under the line) a quarter of a mile to the north of Broad Marston Halt contained specimens of *Echioceras varicostatum* (Zieten), *Pecten (Chlamys) priscus* Schloth., *Gryphæa* sp., and *Rhynchonella* sp.

The village of Long Marston is on the Lower-Lias clay. Excavations on the line of rail near the bridge that carries the Mickleton Marston road over the railway, and at Wire-Lane crossing, proved clay without any covering of "Northern Drift." Three-quarters of a mile to the south of Millcote Station, however, "Northern Drift"—mainly reddish sand—makes its appearance, and was proved in a number of excavations between here and the Avon.

In conclusion, I must record my great indebtedness to Mr. J. W. Tutcher, of Bristol, for the excellent photographs of fossils reproduced in the three plates that illustrate this and the following paper.

¹ "Monograph on the Lias Ammonites of the British Islands," pt. 3 (1879), p. 56. Palæont. Soc.

THE LIAS AT THE GAS WORKS, GLOUCESTER.

By L. RICHARDSON, F.R.S.E., F.G.S.

(Contributed 17th August, 1916.)

Some twenty-five years ago a large quantity of Lias clay was dug out of excavations made for the reception of the foundations, &c., of a gas-holder.¹ This clay was heaped up in a portion of the Gas Works yard, to be used for brickmaking or for any other purpose that presented itself. Most of it still remains (1916). From the rain-washed surface of this clay I have collected a large number of fossils, and as the lithic characters and faunal contents of the beds are similar to those of the equivalent deposits seen in certain of the railway-cuttings described in the preceding paper, a list of the fossils obtained is given here.

Ichthyosaurus (tooth).

Belemnites.

Cheltonia accipitris (J. Buckman)*Cymbites globosus* (Oppel).——— cf. *personatus* (Simpson).*Deroceras bispinatum* Hug.*Oxynoticerus oxynotum* (Quenst.).*Polymorphites polymorphus* (Qu.).*Schlotheimia deleta* (Canavari).——— *cheltoniensis* S. Buckman.——— *glevensis* S. Buckman.——— *larvalis* S. Buckman.——— sp. (between *larvalis* and *glevensis*).——— *lacunata* (J. Buckman).*Schlotheimia parva* S. Buckman.——— ? *subdeleta* S. Buckman.*Amberleya* ? *conspersa* (Tate).? *Cerithium* sp.——— *ibex* Tate.*Pleurotomaria anglica* (J. Sow.).*Trochus thetis* Münster.*Turbo bifurcatus* Moore." *Arca numismalis* Tate."*Astarte amalthæi* Quenst.*Cardita consimilis* Tate. Plate I., fig. 17 a & b.Cf. *Cucullæa oxynoti* Quenst.

Plate I., fig. 9.

Gryphæa obliquata J. Sowerby.*Hippopodium ponderosum* J. Sow.*Inoceramus oxynoti* Quenst.

Plate I., fig. 18.

Leda complanata (Goldf.) Plate

I., fig. 8.

——— *galatea* d'Orbigny. Plate

I., fig. 5.

——— *minor* (Simpson).——— *subovalis* (Goldf.). See

Plate I., fig. 15.

Leda aff. *zieteni* Brauns.? *Lucina* sp.*Myoconcha oxynoti* (Quenst.).*Nucula cordata* Goldf. Plate I., fig. 2." *Ostrea irregularis* " auctt.*Pecten priscus* Schlotheim.——— *substriatus* Römer. Plate II., fig. 14.*Pleuromya* cf. *oxynoti* (Qu.).

Plate I., figs. 20a & b.

Pteria (Oxytoma) papyracea (J.

Buckman). Plate I., figs. 23a & b.

? *Venus* sp.*Volsella oxynoti* (Quenst.).

¹ The first gas-holder was erected in 1874, the second in 1890, and the third a few years later.



Photo by]

LIAS FOSSILS.

[J. W. Tutcher

Rhynchonella calcicosta (Quenst.) | *Serpula olifex* Quenst.
 oxynoti (Quenst.) | *Isocrinus* sp.
Ditrupe globiceps (Quenst.) | *Acrosalenia minuta* (J. Buck-
 quinquesulcata (Münster). | man). Plate I, figs. 6a & b.

Immature specimens of *Oxynoticeras* and specimens of *Ditrupe quinquesulcata* (Münster) abound.

At the commencement of my collecting here I dated the clays from which the fossils came as "*oxynoti-armati*," but now I regard them as of *oxynoti* hemera only.

The specimens of *Schlotheimia* from here have been studied in detail by Mr. S. S. Buckman.²

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Fig. 1.—*Leda minor* (Simpson). (Nat. size.)
 Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*.
 Locality: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
 " 2.—*Nucula cordata* Goldfuss. (X2.)
 Hemera: *oxynoti*.
 Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
 " 3.—*Nucula unguella* Tate. (X2.)
 Hemera: *valdani*.
 Loc.: Webb's pit, Battledown, Cheltenham.
 " 4.—*Nucula cordata* Goldfuss. (X2.)
 Hemera: *armati*.
 Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
 " 5.—*Leda galatea* d'Orbigny. (Nat. size.)
 Hemera: *oxynoti*.
 Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
 " 6a & b.—*Acrosalenia minuta* (J. Buckman). (X1.6.)
 Hemera: *oxynoti*.
 Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
 " 7a & b.—*Astarte duplicata* Moore. (X1.6.)
 Hemera: "*capricornus*."
 Loc.: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
 " 8.—*Leda complanata* (Goldfuss). (Nat. size.)
 Hemera: *oxynoti*.
 Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
 " 9.—*Cucullaea oxynoti* Quenstedt. (Nat. size.)
 Hemera: *oxynoti*.
 Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
 " 10a & b.—*Protocardia oxynoti* (Quenstedt). (X1.6.)
 Hemera: *armati*.
 Loc.: Railway-cutting, Chestnut Farm, Cheltenham.
 " 11.—*Limea acuticosta* Münster. (X1.2.)
 Hemera: *armati*.
 Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
 " 12 & 13.—*Plicatula spinosa* J. Sowerby. (Nat. size.)
 Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*.
 Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.

¹ "The Neozoic Rocks of Gloucestershire and Somerset" in "Geology in the Field," pt. ii. (1910), p. 337.

² "Some Lias Ammonites: *Schlotheimia* and Species of other Genera," Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C., vol. xv., pt. 3 (1906), pp. 231-252, and pla. x. and xi.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES—PLATE I.—Continued.

- Fig. 14.—*Plicatula spinosa* J. Sow. var. *sarcinula* Goldfuss. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *armati*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 15.—*Leda subovalis* (Goldfuss). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Cheltenham.
- „ 16.—*Cardita multicosolata* (Phillips). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Loc.: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 17a & b.—*Cardita consimilis* Tate. (X2.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
- „ 18.—*Inoceramus oxynoti* Quenstedt. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
- „ 19a & b.—*Astarte amalthei* Quenstedt. (X2.)
Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 20a & b.—*Pleuromya* cf. *oxynoti* Quenstedt. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
- „ 21.—*Astarte obsoleta* auctt. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Loc.: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 22a & b.—*Cucullæa munsteri* Goldfuss, Oppel. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *armati*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Broadway, Worcestershire.
- „ 23a & b.—*Pteria (Oxytoma) papyracea* (J. Buckman). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
- „ 24.—*Unicardium globosum* Moore. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Loc.: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 25a & b.—*Pteria (Oxytoma) longiaxis* (J. Buckman). (Nat. size.)
(25b.—Portion of test of another specimen).
Hemera: “*striati*.”
Loc.: Excavations in connection with the bridge near Manor Farm, Gotherington, Glos.

PLATE II.

- Fig. 1.—*Exelissa numismalis* Tate. (X1.3.)
Hemera: *jamesoni*.
Locality: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 2.—Gastropod. (X1.3.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 3.—Gastropod. (X1.3.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 4.—*Turritella tricincta* Goldfuss. (X1.7.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 5.—Gastropod. (X1.3.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 6.—Gastropod. (X1.7.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 7.—Gastropod. (X1.3.)
Same date and locality.
- „ 8.—*Chemnitzia blainvillei* (Münster). (X1.2.)
Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*.
Loc.: Same.
- „ 9.—*Cerithium ibex* Tate. (X1.5.)
Hemera: Same.
Loc.: Same.
- „ 10, 26a, 26b.—*Cerithium* cf. *camertonense* Moore. (X1.3.)
Hemera: Same.
Loc.: Same.



Photo by]

LIAS FOSSILS.

[J. W. Tutchter

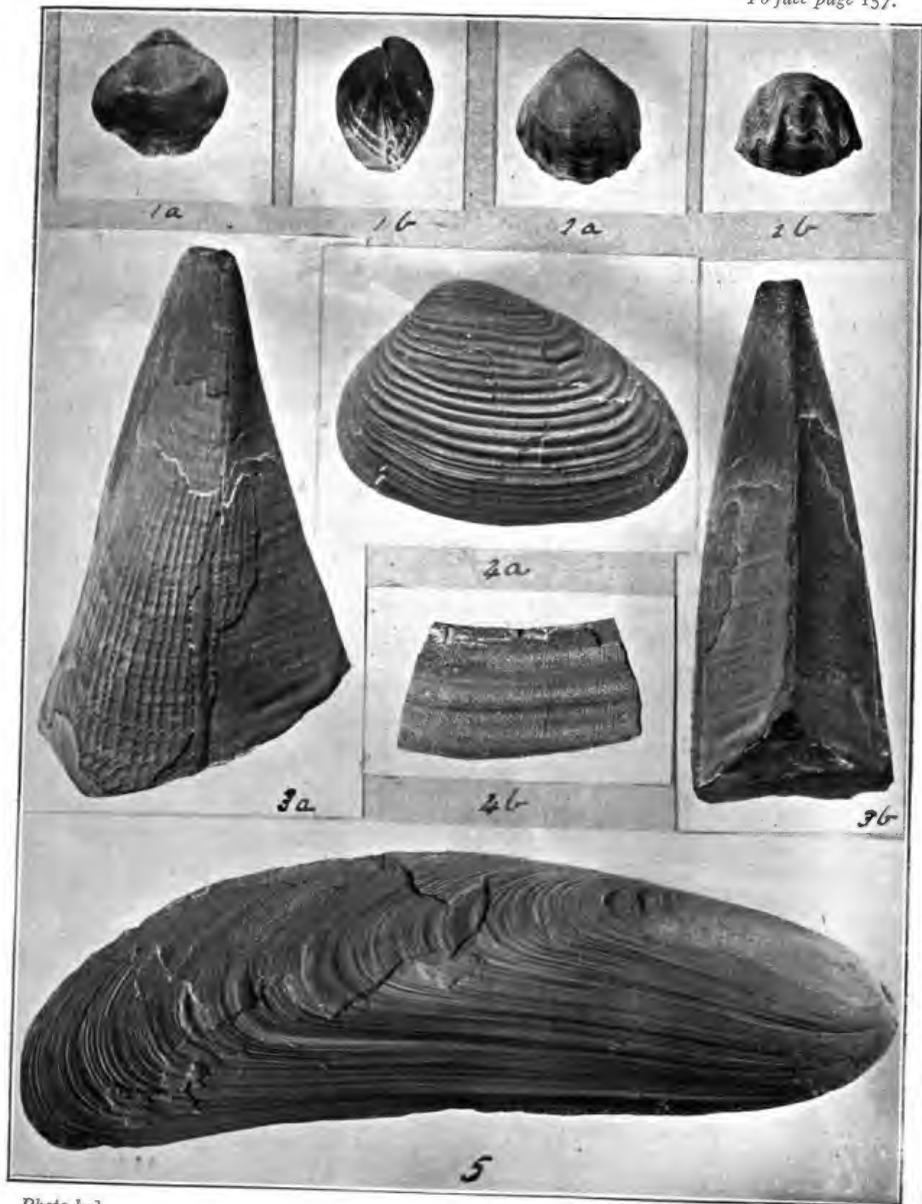


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EXPLANATION OF PLATES—PLATE II.—Continued.

- Fig. 11, 12 & 18.—*Amberleya conspersa* (Tate.) (X1.2.)
Hemera: Same.
Loc.: Same.
- „ 13.—*Trochus* aff. *theis* Münster. (X1.5.)
Hemera: *armati*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 14.—*Pecten substriatus* Römer. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *oxynoti*.
Loc.: Gas Works, Gloucester.
- „ 15.—*Actæonina marginata* (Simpson). (X1.2.)
Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 16 & 17.—*Monodonta humilis* Wilson. (X2.)
Hemera: “*striati*.”
Loc.: “Dixton West” Railway-cutting, near Gotherington, Glos.
- „ 19.—*Amberleya* cf. *gaudryana* (d’Orbigny). (X1.2.)
Hemera: *aramati-jamesoni*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 20 & 21.—*Cryptæna expansa* (J. Sowerby). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Loc.: Tunnel, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.
- „ 22.—*Amberleya imbricata* (J. Sowerby). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Loc.: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 23 & 24.—*Ditrupe dalensis* (Piette). (X1.3.)
Hemera: *jamesoni*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Toddington, Glos.
- „ 25.—*Spiriferina verrucosa* (von Buch). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: Same.
Loc.: Same.
- „ 27 & 28.—*Polymorphites bronni* (Römer). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: late *ravicosati* or early *armati*, probably the latter.
Loc.: Culvert for River Isbourne under railway near Winchcomb Station, Glos.
- „ 29 & 30.—*Bifericeras tubellum* (Simpson in Blake). (X1.3.)
Hemera: *armati*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting (north end), Toddington, Glos.
- „ 31.—*Cymbites* sp. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *armati*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting, Broadway, Worcestershire.

PLATE III.

- Figs. 1a & b, and 2a & b.—*Rhynchonella thalia* d’Orbigny. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: *armati-jamesoni*, probably *jamesoni*.
Loc.: Railway-cutting west of the tunnel, Old Sodbury, Glos.
[The specimen depicted in figs. 1a & b is in the Author’s collection and is that which is referred to in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. lviii. (1902), p. 727. That depicted in figs 2a & b is in Mr. J. W. Tutchter’s Collection.]
- „ 3a & b.—*Pinna folium* Young & Bird. (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Locality: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 4a & b.—*Pleuromya costata* (Young & Bird). (Nat. size.)
b. Portion of test enlarged three times.
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Locality: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.
- „ 5.—*Volsella scalprum* (J. Sowerby). (Nat. size.)
Hemera: “*capricornus*.”
Locality: Greet Tunnel, near Winchcomb, Glos.

[All the specimens are in the Author’s Collection, with the exception of that depicted in Plate III., figs. 2a & b.]

THE BOOK OF LLANDAFF AND HEREFORDSHIRE PLACE
NAMES.

BY THE REV. W. D. BARBER, M.A.

(Read 21st December, 1916).

In the year 1133 Urban or Gwrfan Bishop of Llandaff died at Augusta (Aosta) in Italy in his 57th year. Pope Innocent III. had summoned him to Rome to plead his claim to jurisdiction over districts which had been alienated to St. David's and Hereford dioceses soon after the Norman Conquest. Three successive Popes Calixtus, Honorius and Innocent III., to whom appeals had been made by Urban, wrote to the King, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bishop of Hereford, and others demanding justice for Llandaff diocese and Bishop Urban; the letters are preserved in the book of Llandaff. The day for a final hearing had been fixed at Rome; and Urban was bringing the deeds, charters, and other proofs in support of the claim when, worn out by 20 years' struggles against powerful opponents, he died on the way.

The Book of Llandaff contains the proofs which Urban was taking to sustain his cause. It was therefore compiled for a purpose, and is more or less *suspect*. Its "tendency" is obvious. Its purpose failed. The parishes in dispute are still under the jurisdiction of St. David's and Hereford.

The districts in Herefordshire are called Erging, now Archenfield, in the South, and Anerging, or Upper Erging the district from Moccas to Holm Lacy, Aconbury, The Worm and the Dore.

The claim to Anerging was vitiated by the long period which had elapsed, over 300 years, since it had become part of Hereford diocese.

By Offa's day (8th century) this territory had passed to the Saxons and was probably included in the first Bishop of Hereford's (Putta) diocese. A comparison of the names in the two districts shows the thoroughness with which the early invaders did their work. We see almost a complete, but not an entire, obliteration of British names in Anerging, and the survival to our own day of the British names in Archenfield or Erging.

The first name in point of time dealt with in the record is that of Dubritius, Bishop of Llandaff and Archbishop of Cærlleon. Much that relates to him is more or less legendary. Briefly, he was said

to be the grandson of Pibian or Clofarwg, or Spumosus, King of Erging early in the 5th century. He was said to have been born of a virgin mother by Divine influence.

Germanus and Lupus consecrated him, *circa* 465, Bishop of Llandaff. In 490 he was raised to the Archbishopric of Cærlleon and South Britain, still possessing Llandaff, which he resigned to S. Teilo in A.D. 512. He resigned Cærlleon in 519 retiring to Bardsey Island off Cærnarvonshire where he died in 522. These dates given in *Liber Llandaff* are all doubtful. His remains were translated to the new Cathedral at Llandaff in 1120 by Urban and his brother the Dean Esne who compiled the Book of Llandaff and re-edited the old records referring to Dubritius.

I think it is indisputable that *some* facts underlie the legendary account of St. Dubritius which was compiled in 1120, and the place names in Anerging and Erging tend to confirm this.

Maes Mail Lecheu or *Insula Eurddil*.
Campus Molocheu or *the Field of Moloch*.

The boundary of this district is given from Moccas to Tir Conloc along Wye. Its southern boundary, I suggest, was the marshy land between Shenmore and Madley and the depression between Blakemere and the Moccas woods towards Hereford; and its eastern boundary was *Tir Conloc* (the land of Conloc) which stretched from the Wye to Ystrad Dour. What Canon J. Taylor writes of the Thames may with equal force be applied to the Wye:—

"Instead of being confined with regular banks the river Thames must have spread its sluggish waters over a broad lagoon which was dotted with marshy islands. This is indicated by the fact that the Anglo-Saxon word *ea*, or *ey*, in island enters into the composition of the names of many places by the river side which are now joined to the mainland by rich pastures, Bermondsey, Putney, Osney, Whitney, and Eaton or Eton."

Now in the district under consideration bordering Cage Brook we find is Eaton Bishop. Eaton is an Anglo-Saxon word, *ea-ton*, the settlement on the island.

A further proof is given by the heights of the land above sea level (Ord. Map). The highest point in this area of Eurddil is near Wormhill 319 feet. The land gradually descends in the west to a brook entering the Wye near Preston and rises again until the Wye is reached at Moccas. "Dubritius built an oratory at Mochross in a corner of Eurddil." Between the ridge of land and Stockley Hill and the Batcho to the South the land sinks in one place to 205 ft. above sea level; the low land near Wye being marked 239 feet.

Assuming this lowland to the south to have been the Southern boundary of Insula Eurddil the names Shenmore and Blakemere give an indication of the impression which the meres made on the first Anglo-Saxon settlers.

The deepest part of the mere was called the Blackmere. It was shaded by wooded heights which cast their shadows over the mere at sundown. The more open and shallower mere to the east gave the name Shen mere or Bright, shining mere to the settlement close to Madley, but separated from it by the narrow morass crossed by a causeway which a few years since connected Madley with the Castle and Shenmore. There are two names outside but bordering on the island to which I will briefly refer *Meer Court* and *Mawfield* both of them overlooking the low land, the former bed of the mere. The name of Mawfield has been identified by Mr. E. Phillimore with the name Maes Mail Lecheu or Molochu the other name for the Island of Eurddil. It occurs in old charters as Mawfield, the Field of Moloch. If this be so it must be for the same reason that Walford-on-Wye got its name—Wales ford *not* in Wales but the ford into Wales. Mawfield not *in* Maes Mail but contiguous to it.

If we are to believe the tale about Dubritius's birth it was because Eurddil was found holding her son in her lap, at a spot "where a stone is placed in testimony of the wonderful nativity of the boy," and the place is called *Madle* because therein was born the holy babe.

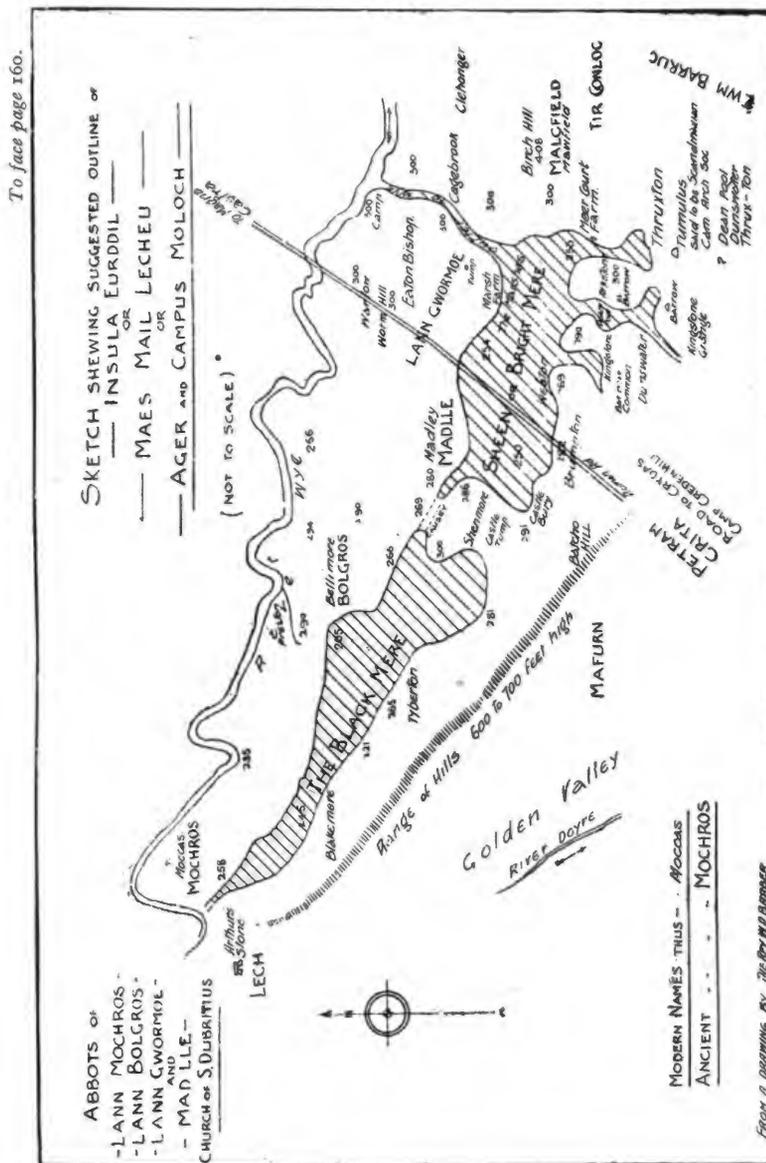
I would suggest another origin for the name, Field of Moloch.

Just above Moccas is the smaller Stonehenge now named after King Arthur, but centuries older than his reputed time. The hill on which Arthur's Stone is placed overlooks the Maes Mail Lecheu, and from that derives its most ancient Keltic name.

*Quæ ab aliis vocatur Maes Mail Lecheu
"Lann gwornoe" in campo Molochu.*

The unborn yet quick infant exposed on the funeral pyre by its grandfather suggested to the Saxon Christians *Moloch* and thence the latin form of the name. But the name of Dubritius is connected with other place-names in Anerging and I must trouble you with a brief recital of the facts.

Before the Saxon invasion had reached the West, when Magna and its suburbs still stood just across the Wye from Ynys Eurddil and Cærlon and Cærwent or Venta Silurum in Lower Gwent, shone with the splendour which Giraldus described in the 12th century, before Gildas heard the "groans of the Britons," and at least 80 years before King Arthur is said to have instituted his Table Round (if it is not the invention of a later age), King Pibianus or Spumosus, a much afflicted man (two slaves were continually em-



ployed in wiping the foam from his lips) dwelt at the place afterwards called Moch-ros.

One day returning from hunting he called his daughter Eurddil (gold locks?) to *wash his head*. Then he discerned that his daughter was about to become a mother. In his anger he ordered his servants to enclose her in a sack and throw her into the Wye, which refused to drown her. Again and again she was cast in with the same result.

The father then commanded the servants to burn her on a funeral pyre. They, setting fire to this left her, but the next morning Eurddil was found sitting on the funeral pyre uninjured with the holy babe Dubritius in her lap.

The infant was brought to the King who took him up in his arms. The babe touched his lips with his hands and immediately the flow of spittle ceased. A cure was wrought by the babe. Thus, without human agency, or as is implied by Divine influence, Dubritius was born. This story of course throws doubt on the earlier part of the Book of Llandaff.

Now for the place names in Anerging and the authenticity of its charters.

In the *island of Eurddil*, also called the Maes Mail Lecheu or the field of Moloch, are:—*Madle, Mochros, Bolgros, Gwormoe*.

Now I quote verbatim:—"Who (Pibianus) when he knew that he had been healed by the touch of the infant, rejoiced greatly like one who had come to a harbour after having suffered shipwreck—and, he who at first was as a roaring lion, was now turned to a lamb, and he began to love the infant above all his sons and grandsons and of that place Madle (*i.e.*, mad, good; lle, place), he made him heir, and also of the whole island, which took its name from his mother Eurddil, that is Ynys Eurddil which by others is called Maes Mail Lecheu."

Is there any record of a Church at Madley before this one in the legendary story invented and edited in 1130? In the time of Bishop Berthgwyn, early 7th century, we read that on a certain day two men came from Llanerch Glas, who had quarrelled, and said "Let us agree to go to Madley, to the church of St. Dubritius and both swear on his altar., to be reconciled."

But Clodock Church was much nearer to them, the way was long, so they went to St. Cleodicus's altar instead—on their return to Llanerch Glas they fell out by the way, with a common result in these old records, the murder of one and the suicide of the other. Apart from the 12th century life of Dubritius, that is the only early reference to Madley.

The second name in the island is *Mochros*. This is the record :—

“Dubritius remained with his disciples for many years directing their studies in his native district, namely, Ynys Eurddil, having chosen a place convenient for wood and fish in a corner of that island giving it the name of Mochros,” *moch* hogs, *rhos* place, or more correctly marsh or promontory.

He was bidden by an angel, in a dream, to build an habitation and oratory where he should see a white sow and her pigs. On awaking he at once set out with his disciples and finding the sow and pigs, built as commanded. Although commanded to build in the name of the Holy Trinity we find the church at Mochros in King Ithael's time (7th century), dedicated to St. David, Llandewi Mochros and after the Saxon Conquest to St. Michael and All Angels.

Madley too forgot Dubritius and was, and is now, dedicated to the B.V.M. and All Saints.

But where was the site of the old church of Dubritius at Madley? There are no grants of land recorded as for other churches. Could the original church have been at Bellimore, Bolgros?

I quote from Canon Bannister's "Place Names of Herefordshire" under title Bellimore :—“It would seem that Bellimoor is simply a translation into English of Bolg-ros which is compounded from Welsh *bolg* the root of several words meaning a paunch, and *ros*, a moor, heath” the meaning of the word thus being the heath or moor of the Paunch or belly. But there is another explanation of a much simpler character—which is indicated by taking the word *more* as equivalent to N. F. *gros*—British *Mawr* great. Without descending to particulars it is obvious if both elements of the word are British it must refer to the discovery made by Pibianus respecting Eurddil, and the name which is on 20th century lips—Bellimore—is the word used by those who believed the story of the Virgin birth of Dubritius and gave land to commemorate it.

The *gros* in 1130 is a veiling of the grossness of the original word by a refined Norman Welshman. I give the words of the grant :—

“Gorfodw, King of Ergic, having gained a victory over the Saxon nation giving thanks to God and for the Prayers of Bishop Ufelwy and his clergy, granted in alms to him and his successors under the refuge or protection of St. Dubritius, St. Teilo, &c, for ever, the land called Bolgros (Bellimore) on the banks of the Wye at some distance from Mochros of the quantity of 3 uncias (*circa* 324 acres) and the land having been given as an endowment, Bishop Ufelwy with his clergy went round the whole of its boundary, sprinkling holy water, the Holy Cross with the Holy relics being carried before; and in presence of the King with his witnesses built a church in the middle thereof in honour of The Holy Trinity and St. Peter and St. Dubritius. He

also granted all the land free of all fiscal tribute to God and to the Bishop who was present and all his successors at Llandaff and with all Commonage in field and in woods &c.

Witnesses, Clergy, Ufelwy, &c.

Whosoever will keep it may God keep him and whoever will separate it from Church of Llandaff may he be accursed.”

Ufelwy is said to have been suffragan to Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff about 566 A.D.; apparently the first Saxon invasion had been repulsed and the land was given as a thank offering.

Bellimoor (Lower, Middle and Upper) is in Preston parish. Abbots of Bolgros attested several early grants in Anerging, and although there were Abbots of Mochros, of Bolgros and of Gwormoe all in the Island of Eurddil there was no Abbott of Madley recorded.

Canon Bannister writes :—“English settlers evidently understood it as meadow of Mada, and the name took this English form.” I would suggest as early as Crida in Offa's time when it was founded.

The last name of a church in Madley district is Gwormoe.

“Gorfodw gave 108 acres for a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity and there placed his minister Gwormog to remain to perform service for the benefit of the church.” The same witnesses attest this grant as that of Bolgros, 3 miles distant. Later entries shew that it was in Insula Eurddil as :—

“Athrwy, King of Gwent granted to God and St. Dubritius, &c., and in the hand of Bishop Comereg the church of Cynfarch (St. Kinmarch, near Chepstow) and all its territory”—including Lann *Gwormoe in the field of Moloch*. Llundneu, Abbott of Bolgros, and Aelhaiarn Abbott of Lann Gwormoe, were among the witnesses.

I would suggest that Wormhill is the site of Gwormoe Church. It is astride the ancient road, Stoney Street, and is now a farmstead. The occurrence of the British man's name Gwormog and river Gwormog Worm shows that there is a British as well as Anglo-Saxon derivation of Worm.

In conclusion I note that Canon Bannister derives Blakemare 1273, Blakemar 1291, Blakemere 1341, from Blæca's mere, a Saxon man's name and Shenmore, or Shenmer, either from a variant of Swinmoor, *i.e.*, Moch-ros, or from O. E. Scearn, dung. Older forms not being available, I prefer the contrast of black mere and bright mere, for the reasons stated, but whatever their origin they testify to the existence of the lakes and therefore to the southern shore of Insula Eurddil.

Tir Conloc extended from Wye to Ystrad Dwr. Conloc was a man's name, mention is made of the heirs of Conloc.

In the Golden Valley Cwm Barruc and *Lann Gerniw* are mentioned in early grants; all trace of them is lost. There is a Cwm on the line of Stoney Street and a Kerry, (? Caerau). But I have a suggestion to make with regard to a boundary name under Cwm Barruc. Pibianus gave 4 uncias (432 acres) at Conloc on banks of the Wye below Eurddil as far as Cwm Barruc in Ystrad Dour (Dur valley) probably 432 acres of cleared and settled land, the rest being wood and marshland. Tir Conloc would include Clehonger, Allensmore, Kingstone, Thruxton and part of Abbeydore, in which parish the church of Cwm Barruc was probably situated.

GRANT TO CWM BARRUC.—Know all persons that the two sons of Pebian (uncles of Dubritius) Cynfyn and Gwyddai have given 3 uncias (324 acres) of land at Cwm Barruc to St. Dubritius and his household and attendants with all surrounding commonage in field, waters, wood and pastures, *i.e.*, acreage of cleared land with a much larger domain. The boundaries are *latitudo de Lech usque ad petram Cria* (Cryda). A Roman road, Stoney Street, runs from Abbey Dore (where it was uncovered lately by Mr. Jack) to Magna or Credenhill—*Petram Cria* may be *the stone called Cria*, but why not *lech* as above? In the Llanwarne boundaries the Jacinthine Way (*per viam jacinthinam*) is also named in another place "*petram jacinthinam*." For the same reason I suggest that "*petram Cria*" is Stoney Street and *lech* the other boundary, some miles up the valley, Arthur's Stone. Cryda may have been the destroyer of Magna whose name survives in Credenhill.

The last extract gives a picture of the unsettled state of the district in the 6th and 7th centuries. "Be it known that great tribulations and plunderings happened in the time of Teithfallt and Ithael, Kings of Wales which were committed by the most treacherous Saxon nation principally on the borders of Wales and England towards Hereford, so that all the border country of Wales was nearly destroyed and much beyond the borders in England and Wales especially about the River Wye on account of the frequent diurnal and nocturnal encounters which took place between both countries. After a time peace being established the land was restored to its owners and its former authority, although destroyed and depopulated by foreign people and an uncommon pestilence (yellow plague *temp. Teilo, A.D. 560*). An alliance of Britons was formed in these parts, and King Ithael restored to the survivors their patrimony although for a time destroyed, and to Bishop Berthgwyn (*temp. St. Augustine late 6th and 7th century*), to Dubritius, Teilo, and Oudoceus, and all Bishops of Llandaff for ever."

THE WYE FREE FISHERY CASE.

BY FRANCIS R. JAMES.

(Contributed 21st December, 1916).

This case related to a portion of the river Wye, about 8 miles in extent, from Blackwardine, otherwise Blackwells or Blackway's Ditch, at the junction of the parishes of Holme Lacy and Bolstone, to Gorse Acre (otherwise Goose Acre) below Strangford Bridge, in which certain "Freeholders" of the Hundred of Wormelow claimed a right to fish.

The action for an injunction to restrain the Free Fishers was begun on the 6th July, 1906, in the Chancery Division by the Earl of Chesterfield and Mrs. Alice Madeline Foster, two riparian owners; and the hearing having lasted seven days before Mr. Justice Neville, he gave a reserved judgment in favour of the defendants. The plaintiffs appealed, and after an eight days' hearing in the Appeal Court Lord Justices Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Buckley, and Kennedy decided unanimously in their favour. The defendants appealed to the House of Lords, where the case was heard from March 27th to April 4th, 1911, before the Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn), Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Macnaughten, Lord Kinear, Lord Gorell, and Lord Shaw who dismissed the Appeal by a majority of one.

The fight was a strenuous one, and, counsel of the highest standing being retained on both sides, the costs were very considerable; but the matter in dispute was of vital importance to all interested in the salmon fisheries of the Wye. The claim made by the defendants was that all freeholders (namely all those who owned freehold properties) in the parishes in the Hundred of Wormelow, which adjoined the Wye, had the right to fish in the free water, to catch as many fish as they could, and to consume or sell them. The parishes adjoining the river were Bolstone, Ballingham, Hentland, Sellack, and King's Caple; and as by subdivision of freeholds the number of "Free Fishers" might have been increased almost indefinitely it was obvious that the claim was a very wide one. In practice, however, the net fishing for salmon was confined to two families of the name of Harris and Bailey, who were the defendants in the action; but as they were very expert fishermen who employed men to assist them, and lived on the banks of the river, and fished day and night whenever fish could be caught, this free fishery acted like the neck of a bottle and affected very considerably the flow of salmon to the water above.

The fishing had been carried on practically without interference within living memory, and, as the documents showed, probably for hundreds of years; but as the Wye Fishery Association had bought up the Crown Fishery at the mouth of the river and nearly all the netting rights in the lower Wye, with the object, since amply justified by success, of improving the rod fishing in the river, it was determined to attack and if possible to do away with this ancient but somewhat dubious claim of right.

The origin of the claim is shrouded in mystery. No grant of the right could be produced. The first reference to it in detail is found in a presentment in Latin by the Jurors of the "Manor or Hundred" of Wormelow, dated 8th June, 1639, which, translated, is as follows:

Among other things the jurymen further say and present upon their oaths aforesaid that all the freeholders within the Manor or Hundred aforesaid to whom free fishery in the river Wye belongs and in whom it is vested, if they shall have taken any salmon or salmons within the river aforesaid and have a purpose to sell the same salmons, that they ought themselves to bring the same salmons to the Fishboard at Whorewithe according to the custom of the Manor or Hundred aforesaid, and remain there by the space of two hours, and ought there to offer those salmons for sale either by the gross or by pieces as the buyer and seller have at the same time agreed, before they bring the said salmons to any market or fair. And also they say and present that no person can have the privilege of fishing within the river of Wye unless he be a freeholder within the Manor or Hundred aforesaid, and they likewise to fish with nets and engines allowed by the laws and statutes of the Realm of England and not with others.

Whether the Manor of Wormelow was co-terminous with the Hundred of Wormelow seems doubtful. A perambulation was made and the boundaries carefully set out in 1639 and on subsequent occasions, but these probably followed the boundary of the Hundred and not of the Manor; and this confusion is curious because a Hundred was an area, said to have been instituted by King Alfred, limited for purposes of jurisdiction in criminal matters and had nothing to do with property, while a Manor is an area over which there are rights of property, combined, no doubt, with jurisdiction. Then again the Hundred of Wormelow seems to have been confused with a district called Irchenfield, although there are reasons for believing that the latter was originally a wider district extending, according to the Book of Llandaff from Bolstone down the Wye to Monmouth, thence along the Monnow to Pontrilas, then along the Worm Brook to Dewchurch, and from there along the course of an unidentified stream called Taratyr to the Wye at Bolstone. The names are blended in various documents; for instance in Pleas of the Crown

(Chancery) of the County of Hereford in 1292 it is stated "The Hundred of Wormelow and Irchenfield comes by 12 jurors, &c.," and Edward III. granted in 1346 to Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife "the land and Hundred of Irchingfeld and the Manor of Wormelow."

In Domesday Book are entries relating to Irchenfield and to "Wormelow Hundred." Of the former many curious obligations and privileges are recorded, such as:—

In Irchenfield the King has three churches. The Priests of these churches bear the King's embassages into Wales and each of them chants for the King two masses each week.

If any Welshman steal a man or woman, a horse or a cow, he, being convicted thereof, shall restore first the theft and then shall give 20s forfeit.

So if a Welshman shall kill a Welshman the relations of the slain shall assemble and plunder the slayer and his kindred and shall burn their houses until about mid-day on the morrow when the body of the dead man may be buried.

When the Army marches against the enemy they form by custom the vanguard and in returning the rearguard.

These customs were of the Welsh people in the time of King Edward (the Confessor) in Irchenfield.

The only reference in Domesday Book to a fishery in or near Irchenfield or Wormelow is the statement that "Godric Mappesone holds Hulla. There is there a Smith and a Fishery." This occurs in reference to Irchenfield, but no one can say where Hulla was. If the place could have been identified as within the boundaries of the portion of the Wye in dispute it would have been a very important piece of evidence. Is the history of the ancient district of Irchenfield entirely lost, and was it a Principality or merely a Hundred? I understand from Canon Bannister that it was originally a "Community" living under laws of their own; but the Welsh legends speak of Chiefs or Princes of Ergyng. It is suggested that the subject is one well worthy of study by the members of the Woolhope Club.

To return to the claim set up by the Free Fishers. It was evidently a wider claim than that merely of the tenants of a Manor maintaining their privileges as against the Lord which are necessarily measured by the size or nature or wants of the estate in respect of which the prescription is made. Thus, if it was for common of Pasture, it was for cattle levant and couchant; that is to say, it was limited by the number of cattle capable of being supported during the winter upon the estate. So common of Turbary was limited by

the number of chimneys or hearths at which the turf might be burnt and common of Piscary was a right to fish for the sustenance of the tenant's family. Such rights as these had a foundation in common sense and in the necessities of the times, and stood as the weekly wage for services rendered to the Lord. But the free fishers claimed to fish not only to satisfy their own domestic requirements but "without stint" or limitation in the number of fish they might catch and with liberty to sell the fish they caught; and this was their undoing, for such a right is unknown to the law of England. Now the Courts are always inclined to deal sympathetically with claims of right where there has been long and continuous enjoyment without interference, and a doctrine has been established that in respect of such claims a lawful origin will be presumed if it is reasonably possible. For instance the assumption that a grant was anciently made by the Crown but was afterwards lost was the decision arrived at in "Goodman and Saltash Corporation" (1882), which is the leading case on the point.

But in the Wye case, as Mr. Upjohn put it to the House of Lords, they were asked "To assume a grant which did not exist, to a Corporation which never existed, in order to uphold a right which was unknown to the English Law"; and such sound lawyers as Lord Halsbury and Lord Gorell and the majority of the Court refused to support such a proposition; but the majority was a very narrow one!

In feudal times the tenants of a manor were divided into two classes: (1) the Frank or Free Tenants who could only be tried by their peers and were subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts Baron where the homage or jury was of their own class, and (2) the Villeins or copyhold tenants, who held at the will of the Lord and were subject to the jurisdiction of his customary Court.

The right claimed by the Free Fishers of Wormelow was probably limited to the privileged class of "free tenants," and not to any person who chanced to hold freehold property as claimed in modern times. I have a survey of the Manor of Wormelow in my possession dated 1717 which shows that in the liberty of New Harness there were 14 free holders, in the liberty of Diffingarran 12, in the liberty of Argoidlank 4, and in the liberty of Shewle 7, making a total of 37.

In the perusal of many ancient documents (including the Scudamore deeds in the possession of Lord Chesterfield) which was necessitated by the case, various matters were brought to my attention which may be of some interest to the Club. Amongst these I would mention the fact, probably well known to most of you, that honey was much more consumed than in these times and that it had a definite value as a means by which rents and penalties were paid. Doomsday Book recorded that "in Irchenfield if any one shall

conceal from custom a sextary (sextarium) of honey and it shall be proved against him, for one sextary he shall give five if he hold as much land as ought to give it." And again: "In Irchenfield the King has 100 men, less 4, who have 73 ploughs with their men, and they give of custom 41 sextaries of honey and 20s. for sheep which they are wont to give and 10s. for fumage; besides that they do not give tribute or other custom except that they shall go in the King's Army if he shall summon them." There are hundreds of such entries in the book. In 1215 King John by Letters Patent granted to an ancestor of Lord Hereford as follows:—"The King to all his Bailiffs and trusty people who shall inspect these Letters, greeting. Know ye that we have granted to our beloved and trusty Stephen d'Evreux that he and his heirs shall be quit for ever from us and our heirs from 32 gallons of honey which the men of the same Stephen of Badelingham (Ballingham) have been accustomed to render to us and our ancestors by the year in our Castle of Hereford from his land of Badelingham for the same Stephen"; and in 1252 William d'Evreux granted his Manor of Badelingham to the Prior and Monks of St. Guthlac of Hereford, "rendering therefor yearly to me and my heirs in my Manor of Hamme (Holme Lacy) 5 marks of silver, and at the Feast of St. Michael 32 gallons of honey": and so throughout mediæval times we find the importance of honey, which continued until the introduction of cane sugar into the country about the year 1300.

You will find interesting references to the Priory or cell of St. Guthlac in Duncumb's History of Herefordshire, Vol. 1, and in a paper by Canon Bannister in the Woolhope Transactions for 1908. It was situated outside Bysters Gate, near where the County Gaol now stands, and was under the Abbey of Gloucester.

From the documents disclosed in the Fishery case we find that in 1515 "William Thornebury, Prior of the House and Church of the Apostles Peter and Paul and St. Guthlac, without the walls of the City of Hereford and the Convent of the same place," granted a lease of lands in Ballingham, and in 1537 "The Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester and the Prior of the House of St. Guthlac of Hereford," appointed John Scudamore Steward of the Manor of Ballingham. However, on the dissolution of the Monasteries St. Guthlac's did not escape, and Henry VIII. having granted a lease of all their property in 1540 to one John Ap Ryce, of London, Gentleman, sold to him the reversion in 1544 for £770 1s. 9d.

The conveyance to John Ap Ryce shows that the Priory was indeed, as Duncumb says, an "opulent" one, and held considerable properties in the counties of Gloucester, Salop, Worcester, and Stafford, and in Hereford the Manors of "Thyngell, Felton, Hynton, Pryorshoppe, Monketon, Luyd Prior, Prioursfrome, Ledon, Russ-

hoke, and Balyngheam," and amongst other lands "a pasture called Le Thre Moores" and one acre of arable in a field called Portefelde, both in the parish of St. Peter, Hereford.

Another remarkable thing brought to mind in the Free Fishery Case is the number of mills and iron forges or works which existed on the Wye until the river was made navigable and the weirs were swept away.

In the Parish of Bolstone was a mill with a curious name spelt in different ways in the following documents which refer to it:

8th March, 1544.—Release from Robert Burgoyne to John Scudamore of Holme Lacy of his rights in the Manor of Bolstone and *inter alia* a piece of land "at Abbotaratis Mylle next Wye in Bolstone."

8th December, 1544.—Letters Patent. Grant of Manor of Bolstone to R. Burgoyne and J. Scudamore and a meadow at Abbotaratis Myll next Wye in Bolstone, and further on in the same document, "All that parcel of land upon which the Mill-house of Abbottysarattis Mylle stood."

28th October, 1553.—The jurors of Bolstone presented Robert Hancock, "the Miller of Abbottarettes Milne, that he took toll excessively."

11th October, 1571.—Lease from John Scudamore to Richard Hancock of "All that his Water Mylle called Abytarots Mylle."

5th October, 1627.—The Jurors of Bolstone presented that Sibill Wall held "one water mill called Abbtarettes Mill."

8th June, 1639.—The Perambulation of Wormelow passed from Blackways Ditch to "Abbott Tarretts Mill."

One wonders whether there was once an Abbott Tarrett who owned this mill. Possibly it belonged to St. Guthlacs, which was a "Cell" of the Abbey of Gloucester. John de Gamages, Prior of St. Guthlac, became Abbot of Gloucester in 1284, but more probably the solution is to be found in Canon Bannister's "Place-names of Herefordshire," where under "Taratyr" he states that in the Black Book of Carmarthen "Aber Taradw" is said to be a few miles below Hereford, marking the extreme N.E. limit of Erging—confirming in this respect the book of Llandaff.

These mills were evidently profitable undertakings, for in the documents perused one very seldom finds any reference to the miller; they were worked by the owner or lessee, who apparently could afford to employ someone to act as miller for wages and still make a profit.

One of the most important was at Carey Island, where remains of the three weirs can still be seen. There is a lease dated 21st Novem-

ber, 1528, from the Prior of Llanthony *juxta* Gloucester, to Roger Cokes of Fawley (who also rented the mill at Mordiford) and Joan his wife, of "two water mills constructed under one building, called Cary Mills," with the weir and fishing there, also the underwood and pasture of Carywoodes and a certain pasture to the same adjacent called Le Range, which contained 19 acres and extended from a place called Cary Oak to a field in King's Cuple called Woodfield, all in the Manor of Falley. This field called Le Range, was the strip of land lying between the wood and the river and extended the whole length of the wood, though it must have been wider at that time than it is now. The rent was £4, and the lessees had to keep the mill and weir in repair. On 10th January, 1535, the lease was renewed to Roger Cokes, Joan his wife, Richard their son, and Mary Gudrych their god-daughter.

In 1538 there is a receipted account, duly filed in the Exchequer Augmentation Office by the Minister appointed by Henry VIII. showing this rent confiscated as part of the revenue of "the late Monastery of Llanthony next Gloucester with the late Priory of Llanthony in the Marches of Wales."

On the 4th January, 1562, Queen Elizabeth granted by Letters Patent to her Maid of Honour, Blanch Aphary, the Manor of Fally and the said Mill; also, by the bye, "the free chapel of Wistaston alias Westerton in the County of Hereford late part of the possession of the Preceptory of Dinmore belonging to the late Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem next Clerkonwell," and the ruins of which chapel until demolished a few years ago were to be seen in the middle of a meadow in Marden.

On the 24th January, 1588, Blanche Parrye leased to Richard Cokes Carye Myll, Carye Woode, and Le Range for 21 years at a rent of 16s. 8d., to be paid to her "if she should fortune so long to live."

The reversion in this lease passed from Blanche Parry to Thomas Gwyllym of Much Fawley, and on his death on 6th December, 1603, descended to Juliana Jones, Thomas Wheler, John Cope, Alice Keake, and Sybil Read, his sisters and descendants of sisters, as appears by an Inquisition post Mortem taken in 1605 by Robert Kyrle of Walford, Esquire.

On the expiration of the lease to Richard Cokes in 1608 a lease was granted by Mrs. Keake of her share in the mill and wood to William Scudamore of Ballingham, Esquire, for 99 years, and in 1609 the reversion in this lease was also granted to him and he assigned the lease in 1610 to Robert Kyrle.

John Viscount Scudamore, of Holme Lacy, seems to have acquired from John Cope's widow and others the remaining shares in the mill,

and he there erected a Forge or Iron Works, and there is an agreement dated 14th January, 1631, between him and his brother William Scudamore, of Ballingham, whereby he granted to William all his right and interest in Carie Mill and Carie Forge or Iron Works for twelve years, in consideration whereof the said William paid to the Viscount "all his building charge for ye sayde iron works," and for his part of all stock of iron coal, &c., but not for "debts owing to ye works"; showing that a trade was carried on there and that it was sold as a going concern. In 1633 there was litigation with respect to the mill between John Cockes and William Scudamore, but I have found no later reference to it.

It is probable that Abbott Tarretts Mill and Cary Mill went the way of all mills on the Wye when the river was made navigable. The first Act for making the Rivers Wye and Lugg navigable was passed in 1661 when Sir William Sandys and others were empowered to carry out the work by the year 1665, and they were given a monopoly in the use of barges and other vessels on the Wye, but it was stipulated that there should be weekly boats to and fro between Hereford and Bristol for passengers and merchandise.

The only weirs safeguarded were at Monmouth and Tintern, which belonged to the Marquis of Worcester, but the second Act in 1696 only protected the New Weare belonging to the Earl of Kent, which was in the parish of Dixton. This second Act recited that Sir William Sandys and the other undertakers had received a considerable sum of money but "never did anything towards the making of the said River of Lugg navigable, and what they did towards the said work upon the said River of Wye was performed so slightly that most of the locks and passages by them made did in very few years fall utterly to decay and ruin." The work was by the new Act consequently entrusted to the Bishop of Hereford and 19 local gentlemen with power to borrow £16,000, and they carried it out effectually.

I have not dealt with the Free Fishery case in this Paper as it deserves from its legal point of view, but have rather touched upon some of its various aspects which may more readily appeal to the members of an antiquarian society such as the Woolhope Club.

Those who wish to peruse the case as published in the reports will find it in the following:—*Chesterfield v. Harris*, 77 Law Journal Reports, Chancery Division, pages 111 and 688, and 80 Law Journal Reports, Chancery, 626.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1917.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1917.

The Spring Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Club Room at the Hereford Free Library on Thursday afternoon, when there were present:—The President elect (Rev. H. E. Grindley), the retiring President (Mr. G. H. Jack), Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Mr. E. Sledmere, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Mr. J. B. Pilley, Mr. G. Marshall (Hon. Sec.), Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. J. Cockcroft, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. W. C. Gethen, and Mr. H. A. Wadworth.

A letter was read from Mrs. Hutchinson, conveying the thanks of herself and her family to the Members for their kind sympathy in their bereavement. Gratitude was also expressed for the appreciation of the services of Mr. Hutchinson (late Honorary Secretary), and for the wreath subscribed for by the Members. It was decided to enter the letters upon the minutes.

Colonel Scobie presented a financial statement showing total receipts £317, paid to printers in respect of the Transactions £274, and other items of a normal character, leaving a balance at the end of December last year of £9 rs. 9d.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that the membership had been reduced by nearly 50, compared with pre-war days. He added that good progress was being made with the publication of the Transactions of the Club.

On the proposition of the President seconded by Mr. Jack the accounts were adopted.

It was arranged to hold three Field Meetings, and they were fixed as follows:—Tuesday, May 22nd, Sutton Walls and Freen's Court, from Moreton Station; Thursday, June 21st, Pembridge; Tuesday, July 31st, Goodrich Court and Castle from Kerne Bridge Station (Ladies Day).

New Members were elected as follows:—Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D., F.S.A., Mr. F. Boddington, Rev. W. D. Barber, M.A., and the Rev. E. H. Beattie. Mr. C. Bolt was nominated as a candidate for Membership.

The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins wrote advocating the appointment of Members to undertake the collecting, tabulating and recording of the local observations and discoveries made during the year in the various branches of science studied by the Club, for publication in the Transactions under their respective headings. In this way many Natural History notes, and Geological and Archæological discoveries would be placed on record, which are now lost, and would thus be rendered easy of reference, instead of being scattered throughout the pages of each volume of the Transactions. It was agreed that the Editorial Committee be empowered to put this suggestion into force, and that they appoint Members to undertake the work.

Mr. A. B. Farn sent the following nature notes on birds, butterflies, &c., made in 1916:—

February 18th, saw first Lapwings back at breeding ground. March 4th, Missel Thrush singing during snow storm. April 1st, Hibernated Peacock and Small Tortoiseshell Butterflies in garden; 8th, Chiff-Chaff Warblers heard; 11th, Willow Warblers heard; 12th, one Swallow seen; 21st, Cuckoo heard; 26th, Nightingale singing, Orange Tip butterflies seen; 27th, Corncrake heard, Green Woodpeckers very noisy; 28th, two Nightingales singing, Small Cabbage butterflies seen; 29th, Green-veined White butterflies seen; 30th, first Swifts seen, also Holly-blue butterflies. May 3rd, Black-cap Warbler in garden; 6th, Common Whitethroat Warbler seen, young Thrushes and Blackbirds out; 8th Turtle Dove heard; 13th, Grizzled Skippers and Green Hair-streak butterflies seen, Willow Warblers nest with 3 eggs and Linnets with 5 eggs seen; 16th, Chaffinch's nest with 3 blue eggs seen, Gold Crest nest in garden, Spotted Flycatcher seen; 18th, Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Wood White and Dingy Skipper butterflies seen, Nightjar heard; 21st, Cat at Gold Crest's nest—birds deserted—6 eggs. It is curious that several birds, e.g. Blackbird, Thrush, Hedge Sparrow and Chaffinch have this year laid but 3 eggs instead of usual complement; 24th, Wall and Little Heath butterflies seen. A Common Whitethroat's nest, having 5 eggs, which was nearly on the ground had been raided probably by a weasel; the feathers of the bird lying in and around the nest, one egg had 2 small holes probably made by claws; 26th, Common Blue butterflies seen. June 2nd, took a fine variety of the Pearl-bordered Fritillary, spots on forewings coalesced and all wings powdered with black scales; 21st, have caught 241 Queen Wasps to date; July 5th, Buzzard circling over fields opposite; 6th, High Brown Fritillaries seen; 7th, received a variety of mole

very pale grey with orange breast, killed by River at Wyastone Leys; 10th, Ringlet butterflies and second brood Small Heath butterflies seen; 21st, Dark Green Fritillary seen—scarce hereabouts—also Silver-washed Fritillaries. Aug. 2nd, a female Purple Emperor butterfly seen. Oct. 10th, a Comma butterfly feeding on blackberry in spite of rain and wind; 16th, large flock of Gulls feeding in the fields. Nov. 12th, heard that a Black-winged Stilt had been seen more than once by the Wye.

1916 was in this District a very bad year for butterflies, in fact it was the worst I ever experienced during 70 odd years I have collected. I might, perhaps, have done more but for ill health.

The retiring President, Mr. G. H. Jack, then delivered his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

The rules of the Club require that the retiring President shall give a summary of the year's work and also communicate to the Members any matter of interest. During my year of office there have been two ordinary Field Meetings, one in the Olchon and the other in the Golden Valley. Our Ladies' Day was pleasantly spent at Ludlow. There was an extra Meeting at the Town Hall, Hereford when Mr. Gethen described the City Insignia and Plate. I do not propose to do more than make this short reference to the Meetings because all that was said and done will be recorded fully in our Transactions.

It occurs to me that some remarks upon Ancient Roads and Bridges with special reference to Herefordshire will not come amiss from a retiring President who happens at the same time to be in charge of Herefordshire Roads and Bridges.

During the last quarter of a century improved methods of road making have been very much to the fore. The coming of the internal combustion engine and its application to road locomotion and transport has more than given back to the King's Highway all the glory which it lost on the introduction of the railways. Our Highways during the 19th century were almost entirely given up to what we now call "local" traffic which was slow and light, factors demanding no more than indifferent roads, a condition of things largely brought about by the development of the railways and the decline of the coaching traffic. The call for stronger and smoother roads came suddenly, and the transformation necessary to meet the demands of both fast and heavy "through" traffic, affords a striking contrast with former conditions. If the sudden change be borne in mind, it is not altogether surprising that in spite of the fact of road-making and bridge building having reached a high state of perfection long before the Christian

Era, we, at this comparatively late date are still disturbed by conflicting theories and opinions as to how our roads ought to be constructed and maintained. Quite recently I saw this headline in a professional paper :—

“ Why Roads, Roads, Roads ? ” and beneath a dual answer was vouchsafed :—

“ Because advance in the comforts of civilized life depends upon roads ! ” and “ because progress and prosperity depend upon roads ! ”

Civilization, progress and prosperity—assuming Christianity to be included in Civilization, we have here the great objectives of the human race. Unfortunately the dreadful Continental War has shewn, that what we thought to be civilization does not necessarily include the Christian virtues. The art of the road-maker, a product of civilization, has been used of late not in the construction of paths leading to comfort and prosperity, but to facilitate the passage of all sorts of devices calculated to bring about the maximum of misery and poverty.

In the History of Nations, whether in the East or West, roads stand out as lasting memorials of man's constructive ability.

In the East there is mention of great Assyrian Roads as early as 810 B.C. In Babylon there was a famous street of processions, a kind of Via Sacra, for over its pavement the image of Merodach was carried on Festal days. To the same City we must look for the earliest recorded bridge—that constructed over the Euphrates by Nabopolasser, *circa* 625 B.C.*

In later times the Romans displayed great constructive ability and forethought in the planning of a vast and well-ordered system of roads, stretching from Palestine to Britain. Such works as the Via Appia, Via Aurelia and Via Flaminia on the Continent and the network of roads in Britain compel our admiration to this day.

In the West, in Mexico and Peru, there still remain traces of a wonderful system of highways which were in full use long before white men set foot in the new world. We know that in 1527 they had reached a high pitch of perfection. The Spaniards under Cortes and Pizarro were much impressed with the appearance of these great National roads, and well they might be after their experience of the miserable roads of their own country. The roads of the Incas, † 20 feet wide stretched for hundreds of miles across barren sierras and rocky uplands ; precipices were scaled and ravines of great depth filled solid with masonry. Gorges as much as 200 feet wide were

* “ Myths and Legends of Babylonia and Assyria,” by Lewis Spence, pp. 372-375.

† Prescott's “ History of Peru,” p. 30.

spanned by slender suspension bridges of aloe cables. Some stretches at least of these Peruvian roads were paved with flags of freestone and covered with a bituminous cement. At intervals of a league milestones were set up, and all along the track, barracks and stores were built, at a distance of ten or twelve miles from each other for the use of the Army on the march. At closer intervals (every five miles) houses were erected for the accommodation of travellers, couriers, and others engaged upon the transport of goods from one end of the Empire to the other. As in Peru, so it was in the sister Empire of Mexico. The Conquistadors entered the City of Montezuma by means of causeways built of huge stones cemented together and wide enough for ten horsemen to ride abreast. The conception of these western highways and the uses to which they were put closely resembles the great highway system of the Romans. I am not aware that the Romans used bitumen or natural asphalt upon their road surfaces. The revival of this practice is claimed as a novelty by present day road engineers, and its application is rendered necessary in the interests of motor traffic and the elimination of the dust nuisance.

The International history of roads and bridges is too large a subject to be dealt with in a short address. What I have said I give as an introduction to a few fragmentary notes on ancient roads and bridges in Herefordshire.

Herefordshire prior to the Claudian Invasion in 43 A.D. was inhabited by a warlike people who eked out an existence by hunting, fishing and crude agriculture. The county was much more thickly wooded and swampy in those days, but no doubt there were clearings in the Wye and Lugg Valleys which would more than support the sparse population. For defence against their neighbours the people made good use of the vantage points upon the many surrounding hills, for to-day on nearly every hill top the grass grown mounds encircling a British camp are to be easily traced. Such people would hardly need well-made roads, a path from one clearing to another and from Camp to Camp would serve their purpose.

We know that the Ancient Britons had some sort of roads, for Cæsar soon after 55 B.C. said “ The British King sends out his chariots by all the well-known roads and paths to attack the Romans,” and he tells us that the soldiers were forbidden to stray from the “ roads ” on which they marched.

It is not possible to speak with definiteness, but it is probable that certain tracks in the vicinity of the supposed British Town on Midsummer Hill near Eastnor, are survivals of the earliest roads in this County. It is not to be expected that these trackways should survive the storms and accidents of nineteen centuries. The much

stronger Roman ways in many parts have been quite obliterated. The itinerary road between Monmouth and Gloucester for instance cannot now be traced, although it must have been well and solidly made, for it carried much heavy traffic from the Roman iron smelting district, which extended for miles around the town of Ariconium near Ross.

The lines of the Roman Roads from each quarter of the Compass can still be clearly traced upon the Herefordshire Road Map. They intersect near the centre of the County at Kenchester, the Roman "Magna." The line of the Watling Street south of Burghill is in some doubt. Mr. T. Coddington considers it passed through Magna, thence across the Wye, following the line of Stoney Street to Abbeydore, thence to Abergavenny and on to Caerleon.* It is clear that this at any rate was the line of the road mentioned in the Itinerary. Mr. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.S.A., submits with many good reasons that the Watling Street left Magna well to the west, and passing through Hereford crossed the river near the Cathedral, where there is a ford, and thence followed the line of the Ross, Monmouth road *via* St. Weonards to Caerwent. This road is remarkably straight and Roman like.†

Very little has been done so far in investigating the roads of Roman origin in this County. The road shewn on Mr. Wood's map between Craven Arms, Leominster and Stretton Grandison, is distinctly interesting, and in all probability will be easily proved to be Roman. The Roman site at Blackwardine lies on this route. Stukeley mentions remains of road pavement at "Biriton," which would be Berrington‡ not far from the Shropshire border.

So little has been done with the spade as to make any comprehensive description of the methods of construction adopted impossible. So far as I know the openings at Abbeydore, Moss Hill, and Kenchester§ are the solitary instances. Near Abbeydore Station I found a rough pavement of limestone nodules 12 ft 9 in. wide, and 9 in. in thickness.** This may have been in Roman times the foundation only of the road, for on the same road at Little Stretton the section shews 8 inches of gravel superimposed on a layer of stone 12 in. thick.†† I had an opening made at Moss Hill near Stretford Bridge, but found only a few lumps of weathered sandstone. The road structure was probably obliterated many years ago in the

* The Roman construction within the last few years was clearly visible over the hill at Great Brampton, which lies between Kenchester and Abbey Dore.

† See Map facing p. 190 Woolhope Club Transactions, 1903.

‡ Woolhope Club Transactions, 1909, p. 72.

§ Kenchester Report, p. 22.

** Woolhope Club Transactions, 1909, p. 70, plate 1.

†† "Roman Roads in Britain," by T. Codrington, p. 79.

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Plate A.

PORTION OF ROMAN ROAD, NEAR ABBEYDORE STATION.
By kind permission of Archaeologia Cambrensis.

interests of agriculture as in many another locality. There can be little doubt that the Roman Engineers with their long experience and skill varied the type of road to suit the local conditions, both as regards the foundations, surfaces, and material employed.

The main street at Magna (Kenchester) was as much as 27 feet wide * and built up entirely of gravel roughly 3 feet in thickness, this loose material being kept from spreading by two lines of rough masonry. It had well constructed stone drains on either side, and an open gutter down the centre of the road. This centre gutter is curious and its exact use obscure. It would certainly not improve the road from a traffic point of view.

As to the dating of the Roman Roads of Herefordshire, it is possible to make a fairly accurate surmise. The subjugation of Britain was commenced by Claudius in 43 A.D. The Eastern and South Eastern parts of the country were soon subdued. In 51 A.D. the opposition under Caractacus was crushed and although the Legions met with reverses and "regrettable incidents" their progress thereafter was sure. At this time (51 A.D.) the 2nd Legion was at Gloucester.

In 61 A.D. the Britains under Boadicea (Queen of the Iceni) rebelled and were defeated, but not before the 9th Legion had received severe punishment. At this time the 2nd Legion had been advanced to Caerleon (Isca Silurum). It is certain that Viroconium (Wroxeter) was in existence during the latter half of the 1st century, so that we may safely assume that both Caerleon and Wroxeter were linked up with the Roman road system as early as 61 A.D. We now know that Magna had its beginning towards the end of the 1st century, so that whether the so called Watling Street was constructed from North to South or *vice versa* it is fairly certain that one of the principal highways of this county came into existence between 60 and 100 A.D. The construction of secondary and agrarian roads no doubt went on right up to the end of the occupation. It is probable that long before that time arrived the roads had been neglected and were in no better than indifferent condition. For some time after the last of the Legions had been withdrawn, some weak attempt would be made to keep the principal roads passable. A hundred years of mismanagement would be sufficient to render the best roads unserviceable. In this county where the subsoil is mostly a yielding red clay, some lengths of road in low lying situations would soon become quagmires forcing travellers to deviate to the right or left in order to find a footing for the pack-horses. In later times these impassable lengths of roadway came to be looked upon as inevitable, and even to-day the law of Highways

* See Plate 3, Kenchester Report.

recognises the right of pedestrians at the risk of damaging crops, to pass over lands adjoining the roads if the same are considered impassable.* The original road between Stretford Bridge and Mortimer's Cross, a distance of 5 miles, no doubt soon became foundrous and a new track *via* Bainstree Cross, Shirl Heath, and Kingsland was opened up. The roads in this vicinity to-day are difficult to maintain owing to the soft subsoil. For a distance of 2 miles the later road is not more than 400 yards east of the ancient one and nearly parallel with it.

In the 14th century there were no properly constituted authorities charged with the repair of roads, which in itself indicates a chaotic condition of things. The landed proprietors were supposed to discharge their duty of road repairs under a triple obligation known as the "*trinoda necessitas*." The work was considered an act of piety on a par with the care of the sick and needy. The roads were looked upon in those days as necessary evils. Fortunately there were some other influences at work, for in Birmingham there was a Guild founded during the reign of Richard II., known as the Guild of the Holy Cross, which "*mainteigned and kept in good reparacions two greate stone bridges and divers foule and daungerous high wayes.*"†

The roads of London were in no better case, for in a patent of Edward III., 1353, the road at Temple Bar is described as being "*full of holes and bogs,*" and the pavement so broken as to be "*very dangerous to men and animals.*" The roads were not only dangerous and uncomfortable so far as the passage over them was concerned, but also in the sense that those who took long journeys did so at considerable bodily risk and peril, especially if they neglected to look to means of defence. Parliament was fully aware of these risks, for a petition to the King is recorded, couched in these terms:—

"Whereas it is notoriously known throughout all the Shires of England that robbers, thieves and other malefactors on foot and on horseback go and ride on the highway through all the land in divers places, committing larcenies and robberies: may it please our Lord the King to charge the nobility of the land that none such be maintained by them privately or openly, but that they help to arrest and take such bad fellows."‡

It will be seen from this that even certain noblemen were not above increasing their wealth by engaging "*bad fellows*" as highway robbers both "*privately and openly.*" The highways well into the 19th century were not altogether safe, while in the 18th century the

* "Highway Law," Copnall, p. 40.

† "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages," p. 42.

‡ "English Wayfaring Life in the Middle Ages," p. 152.

necessity to go armed was still existent. Dick Turpin was not hanged at York until 1739.

The general condition of the roads during the middle ages was undoubtedly bad. It is probable that some improvement was noticeable near the centres of population, when it is considered that Herefordshire has always been sparsely populated and in addition held a somewhat unenviable position on the turbulent Welsh border, the condition of the roads does not leave much to the imagination, especially when the waterlogged nature of the red clay subsoil is taken into account. No wonder it was considered in those days that those well-disposed persons who helped to "*Amende in som manere wise these wykked wayes*" would be rewarded at their death by none less than the Archangel Michael.

Some improvements in road affairs was noticeable about 1663, when Parliament first recognised the setting up of toll gates. These became general by the passing of the Turnpike Act in 1706. In 1734 so jealously were gates and houses protected that their injury was sometimes punishable by death. It was not until 100 years later (1835) that the Highways Act was passed, and to-day many of the provisions which are still in force appear to us to be out of date and unnecessary, such as Section 72, which provides that "*A Person may not bait any bull upon or near any highway.*"

In 1868 the toll bars of Herefordshire began to go out of use and by Nov. 1st, 1879 the last (Wye Side) was abolished. For a period of 10 years from 1878, the main roads were repaired by the Highway Boards, and if at the end of each year they were considered to have been properly maintained, half the cost was paid to the district authorities by order of the County Magistrates, the other half was defrayed in equal shares by the Government and the Districts. All this was changed by the passing of the Local Government Act of 1888, when the County Councils were created.

With the exception of a few miles of modern tarmac roads all the main ways of Herefordshire are still maintained under the method initiated in the early years of the 19th century by John Loudon McAdam,* whose direct descendants are to-day citizens of Hereford. In giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1823, Mr. McAdam thus describes the roads of his days:—

"I found the roads were extremely bad in all parts of Great Britain as far back as the year 1798, and that very little improvement took place in them between that time and the year 1815, which I attributed to the ignorance of the persons who had the charge of them, the ignorance of the Surveyors, the total want of science. The materials were so applied

* John Loudon McAdam was born September 21st, 1756, and died November 26th, 1836.

that the roads were all loose, and carriages instead of passing over the roads ploughed them, that was the general fault of the roads, and the loose state of the materials I apprehend was owing to the bad selection, the bad appropriation, and the unskilful laying of them."

When asked what sort of people he found in charge of the roads, he replied :—

" Almost without exception very low people, many of them old servants, ruined tradesmen, people without that kind of energy and character which I think necessary for such service.

McAdam's dissatisfaction was shared by the Members of the Select Committee, for these significant words are to be found in their recommendation to the House :—

" We feel convinced that whatever plausible appearance the plan may assume of appointing a large number of noblemen, gentlemen farmers and tradesmen, to be Commissioners of Roads, that the practice has everywhere been found to be at variance with the supposed efficiency of so large a number of irresponsible managers, and that the inevitable consequence of a continuance of this defective system will be to involve the different trusts deeper in debt and leave the roads without funds to preserve them in proper order."*

In those days it was evidently a case of " too many cooks ". In spite of the lapse of well nigh 100 years the Members of County and District Councils are by no means unanimous in their opinion as to how roads should be made and managed. Some are in favour of the County Council controlling all Main Roads, while others consider that each District Council should manage the roads within its own district, however small it may be. In my opinion the Main Roads should be managed on somewhat similar lines to our Railways. In these days of " through " as against " local " traffic the roads like the railways must be equally good whether they pass through thickly or thinly populated districts. One cannot well imagine the railway track, say between Hereford and Birmingham, being under the management of as many authorities as there are District Councils between these two towns.

Our Main Herefordshire Roads up to 1914 were on the whole in fairly good condition, but there are few strong roads in the County. Since the year 1913 about 18 miles of much used roads have been strengthened on the model set by the Romans in the 1st century, (see plates A & B). By far the greater part of the 464 miles of Rural Main roads consists only of 4 to 6 inches of Clee Hill Stone laid on the virgin red clay. If such roads are ever subjected to heavy and continuous

* McAdam's son James had charge of Turnpike Roads in the Bromyard and Ledbury Districts of Herefordshire in 1823.

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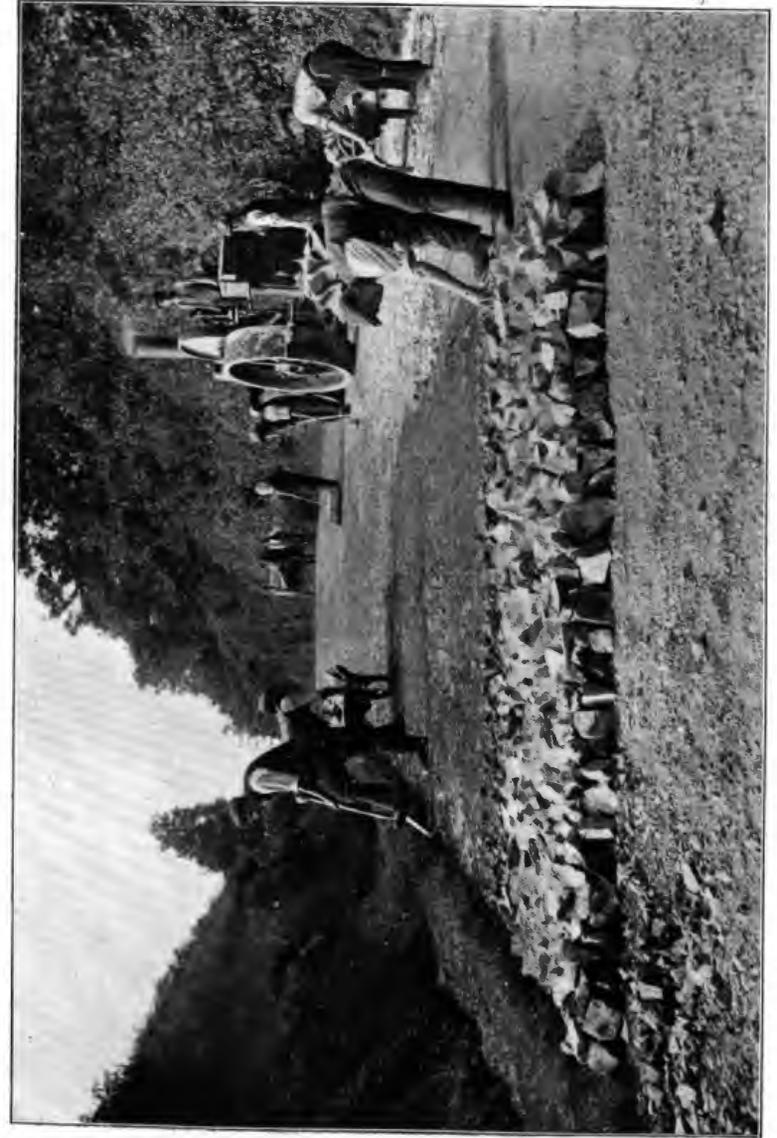


Plate B.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ROSS ROAD, AT HAREWOOD END, SHOWING NEW FOUNDATIONS.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

1. WILTON BRIDGE, NEAR ROSS, BUILT IN THE YEAR 1599.
2. THE WYE BRIDGE AT HEREFORD, BUILT IN THE YEAR 1490.

mechanical traffic during the winter months, their condition will revert to that of the Middle Ages or even worse.

The History of Herefordshire Bridges is as obscure as that of the roads. In the official list of County Bridges and Culverts,* 126 out of 328 are marked "ancient." Three iron girder bridges on the Wigmore District are also so marked, but no doubt the girder bridges are on the sites of the ancient structures. I have not included them in my count. It is certain that some of these were in existence in the 15th and 16th centuries, while others may have been earlier, the majority are much later. Canon Bannister tells me there are records of a Bridge over the Dore at Pontrilas as early as 1206.

I should say that stone bridges were not numerous until the great building periods of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, up to that time rivers and streams were crossed either by means of fords or timber bridges. In 1535-43 Leland says:—"There is a wood bridge by Rosse." This would be the precursor of Wilton Bridge, which was erected in 1599. The same historian speaking of Hereford suggests that the town took its name "Of an old Forde by the Castile by the whiche many passed over or ever the great Bridge on Wy at Hereford were made." I propose to say something about three most interesting bridges, viz.: The Wye Bridge at Hereford, Wilton Bridge at Ross, and the Bridge over the Lugg at Mordiford.

Hereford Bridge (plate c).—It has been said that the first Bridge was erected in Saxon times at the same time as the "noble Church of Stone," by a Prince of the Saxon line, one Milfride, who moved his Court from blood-stained Sutton to Hereford circa 800 A.D. This bridge would probably have had stone piers and a wooden decking and hand rails. Warrington in his history of Wales says the stone for it was obtained from the same quarry and at the same time as that for the Cathedral, viz.: from the Kings Quarries at Haywood.†

A bridge of timber was erected in the time of Richard de Capella, Bishop of Hereford, 1100-35. Grants of timber for its repair were made by Edward I., and Richard II., in the years 1303 and 1383 respectively. Whether this bridge was destroyed or collapsed through decay is not known, but in 1490 the present bridge was built; that would be in the reign of Henry VII. At the Southern approach it had a defensive tower and gateway, perhaps the unique example still existing on the Monmouth Bridge.‡ This gateway I suppose became an obstruction to traffic and was demolished in 1782. The

* Records of the County Main Roads and Bridges Department. Does not include the Districts of Kington and Whitchurch.

† Woolhope Transactions, 1870, pp. 55-6.

‡ Castles and Walled Towers of England, p. 198.

original bridge was widened to its present dimensions in 1826. The structure suffered in the Parliamentary wars, one of the arches being broken down in 1645. The fine old bridge is standing well against time and altered traffic conditions and I hope will be long treasured and preserved by the Corporation in whom it is vested.

Wilton Bridge (plate c).—This fine example of 16th century bridge-work was built a hundred years later than Hereford Bridge. There were originally six ribbed arches, three ribs to each arch, but one span was destroyed in the Civil Wars and rebuilt in a somewhat careless manner. The voussoir stones of the outer ribs are cut chevronwise so as to interlock. Over each abutment there are two V shaped recesses, one on each side of the road, and in the centre one on the up stream side there is an interesting sundial with this admonition inscribed:—

*“ Esteem thy precious time
Which pass so swift away
Prepare then for Eternity
And do not make delay.”*

After over 300 years of good service the outer arch ribs, not being bonded into the arch proper, shewed signs of being pressed outwards; the effect of the vibration caused by heavy engines and motors. The parapets in places were on the point of falling into the river. These conditions impressed the County Council with the necessity of thoroughly restoring the bridge so that it might continue to serve its useful purpose. In 1914 the shaky parapets were taken down and a ferro-concrete grill inserted, which had the double effect of bracing the arches and relieving the ribs of the weight of the parapets. This work cost £1600 and was effected without exposing to view any unsightly concrete, all the old stone which could be re-used was carefully selected for the purpose. Wilton Bridge is perhaps stronger to-day than when Elizabeth sat on the Throne.

Mordiford Bridge (plate D).—Is both quaint and picturesque: Leland passed over it *circa* 1550. It no doubt existed long before then, for in 1515 the Bishop of Hereford granted his licence to Thomas Parke of Mordiford to collect Alms for its repair. The two stone arches mentioned by Leland are ribbed and the larger one pointed. I noticed the voussoir stones are of a similar type to those at Wilton. It is not improbable that the widening of the bridge was carried out during the 16th century, at which time the heavy cut-waters would be added. The bridge is still in excellent preservation.

The character of the traffic now passing over the older Herefordshire bridges is far heavier and faster than the designers ever dreamt of. And yet though theoretically insufficient for such strains the structures are still in most cases sound, but in few instances of sufficient width.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

1. MORDIFORD BRIDGE, SHOWING POINTED ARCH.
2. ANCIENT MORTAR, FOR GRINDING WHEAT (see page 278).



Photo by]

[F. Preece

OLD WERGINS BRIDGE.

1. North approach, width between parapets, 9 feet. 2. Eastern side.

The following bridges are mentioned by Leland, so were all in existence in 1550.

Mordiford, Ford, Hampton Court, Wisteston, Lugg, Lugwardine, Kingsland (Lugg Green), Limbroke (Aymestrey), Eaton (Leominster), and a bridge in the town of Leominster, all over the River Lugg, old Wergin's Bridge* (plate E) and the Bridge near Moreton Station are not mentioned; also Broadward, Pembridge, and Ivington Bridges over the River Arrow.

Three Bridges west of Leominster are mentioned. These would be Pinsley, Kenwater and Lugg.

The Bridge over the Teme at Leintwardine.

"Ailstone Bridge." This would be the bridge near Pontrilas Court over the River Doyre.

"Ine" Bridge at Hereford of one stone arch.

At this time (1550) there were no bridges over the Wye between Hereford and Builth or between Hereford and Monmouth, except the timber bridge at Ross.

There is an old bridge near Abbeydore Court which was either built or repaired shortly after the dissolution of the Monasteries, circa 1539, for I found the wing walls built up of worked stones from the Abbey, the moulded work being turned inwards.

In concluding my Address I should like to refer to the aesthetic side of my subject.

The Engineer, the Artist, and the Financier, all hold views about bridges. The Engineer concerns himself with utility and stability. The Artist cares little for these things so long as the bridge possesses a pleasing appearance. The Financier cares neither for stability nor appearance, his main concern is the capital and subsequent cost. Nowadays finance is often the first consideration, to the dismay both of the Engineer and the Artist. There are some Engineers and Architects who are able to give due weight to all the considerations involved in bridge building, but there are few if any Artists and Financiers who profess to build.

"Bridges from an artistic standpoint" might well have been the title of an interesting work which appeared in 1915 and was called "A Book of Bridges."† Those interested in Bridges the author designates "*Pontists or devotees.*" A distinction is perhaps unconsciously drawn between those who "admire" and those who "construct" to the distinct disadvantage of the latter. Bridge repairers are referred to as "*Highwaymen popularly known as road*

* Reconstructed in 1913.

† A Book of Bridges, by W. Shaw Sparrow, illustrations by Frank Brangwyn.

officials." While there may be in certain instances some warranty for this sarcasm, it must not be forgotten that bridges were built primarily for use and not for ornament, and in order that they may continue of service they must of necessity be repaired. It is evident that rather than do this in the case of picturesque bridges the author would advise the building of a new "*commercial*" bridge alongside the ancient one, a course which to my mind would do more than anything else to offend the eye of an artist.

Take the case of Wilton Bridge at Ross as an instance. A road diversion and new bridge either above or below the existing line of road would be not only difficult of accomplishment but very costly and no doubt would ruin the appearance of the old structure. I venture to think that the designer and constructor of Wilton Bridge was more of a Pontist and Devotee of Bridges than any of the thousands of persons, who since 1599 have admired the mellow tone of its masonry and the healthy growth of Gilly flowers, which luxuriated in the decaying mortar joints; or as Ruskin aptly puts it:—

*"It is appointed for all men to enjoy but for few to achieve."**

The majority of our Ancient Herefordshire Bridges carry main roads which cannot now be conveniently diverted. In some few instances it might be possible to construct a loop road, so that the old bridge would be isolated; at the same time it would be very difficult to persuade the Local Government Board or the County Council to adopt such a course purely in the interests of art; even if this could be done the action would only serve to hasten the disintegration of the object intended to be preserved.

There is something both pathetic and encouraging in the axiom

*"The old order changeth
giving place to new."*

for when the old order as applied to Roads and Bridges changes, however venerated it may have been, a new order must come into being with all the added force of hundreds of years of progress both in science and art, which should give to Road makers and Bridge-builders great opportunity for combining beauty and strength.

It is to be regretted that industrial progress and artistic tastes appear to be divorced, at any rate they are rarely found side by side. This being so, it seems inevitable that if hoary, weak, yet picturesque bridges ("*little mute historians*," the Book of Bridges calls them) can no longer fulfil their purpose they will have to give way to stronger, wider and I suppose, regretfully, more severe structures. More severe, firstly because conditions have altered, and secondly

* The Eagle's Nest.

because Local Government Authorities who have the power of direction in these matters will not countenance artistic embellishment for fear of offending the ratepayers. It is gratifying to be able to discern a faint hope of this attitude being broken down somewhat in the years which are to come. The people are beginning to get tired of mediocrity and dullness in their surroundings. The Town planning Act heralds a new era. It will indeed be good to live in the days when ugliness is everywhere in disrepute. May the time come quickly.

Mr. George Marshall proposed, Mr. Alfred Watkins seconded, and Preb. Williamson supported a vote of thanks to Mr. Jack, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, and said he would like to record in writing and pictures, all the ancient bridges in Herefordshire, in order that there might be a permanent record in the Woolhope Club Transactions (applause). He thanked the Members for the support accorded to him during his Presidential year.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1917.

MARDEN AND SUTTON.

Beautiful weather favoured the Members of the Club for the First Field Meeting of the season, when the historic spots of Marden and Sutton were visited. These places are rich in matter of archaeological and geographical interest, and some valuable Papers were read concerning them. The company included the President (the Rev. H. E. Grindley), Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Rev. H. H. Gibbon, Mr. W. C. Gethen, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Canon A. T. Bannister, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Mr. R. H. George, Rev. L. W. Richings, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. A. P. Turner, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. R. Battersby, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. W. Blake, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Rev. A. G. Jones, Mr. Ilyd Gardner, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), Mr. G. R. Trafford, Mr. W. Mortimer Baylis, Rev. W. Marshall, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. C. Franklin, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Rev. R. H. Craft, Rev. D. E. Rowlands, Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., Rev. H. M. Fowler, Mr. J. Gwynne, Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. Berrow, Mr. C. H. Lomax, and the Rev. F. S. Stooke-Vaughan.

The majority of the party proceeded by train to Moreton-on-Lugg, and then walked across the fields to Marden Church. On the way a very fine pollard oak was examined. It had evidently not been pollarded for 100 years or more. In 1870 it is recorded¹ that the girth five feet from the ground was 20 feet 4 inches. The measurement now is 28 feet 9 inches at the same height, so that there is a difference of 8 feet 5 inches. The tree may have grown to this extent as the trunk is much knarled, but accurate measurements are difficult and may not have been taken on exactly the same lines. Mr. Alfred Watkins photographed this tree as far back as the year 1872 or 1873.

On arriving at the Church, Mr. George Marshall described the chief architectural features of the building², and the Vicar, the

¹ Woolhope Club Transactions, 1870, p. 290.

² See Paper, "Some Notes on Marden Church" in this Volume.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

- I. N.W. VIEW FROM SUTTON WALLS (see page 227).
Showing gaps between Wormsley, Pyon, and Dinmore Hills
(reading L. to R.), with Radnor Forest on the horizon.
2. MASONRY AT SUTTON WALLS (see page 220).

Rev. D. E. Rowlands, displayed the Church Plate, consisting of a cover paten and salver paten, dated 1707, and a cup of probably the same period, also a very fine silver flagon, weighing 40 ozs., dated 1707, given by Blanch Lingen of Freen's Court, who died in 1712, and was buried in the church.

The walk was then continued to Freen's Court, an interesting 15th century house, about a mile and a quarter from Marden on the road to Sutton. Here the Members were met by the tenant, Mr. Gwynne, who had kindly thrown the house open for their inspection. After Mr. George Marshall had read a Paper,¹ describing the building and giving some account of its former owners, the party dispersed to view the house. In the Priest's hiding place Mrs. Gwynne had found a few pins of early date and a small circular plate which at first sight was thought to be a coin, but proved to be only the end of some small object, originally silvered over and of indeterminate date. The company before leaving was entertained with refreshments, and the President returned a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne for their hospitality, and for the facilities they had given for inspecting the house.

The Members next proceeded to the west end of Sutton Walls, where on the highest point some stone foundations consisting of two blocks of masonry, and, in a similar position at the east end of the encampment, a human skeleton have recently been discovered. These discoveries are due to Mr. Thomas Joseph Quarrell of Marden, who a short time ago bought the earthen ramparts, which inclose the encampment, and who is planting them with plum trees.

Mr. Jack read some notes on Sutton Walls,² and was of opinion that the stone foundations were Roman, though other Members were inclined to assign them to much more recent times. It was suggested that the masonry was the foundation of a beacon, or perhaps part of a barn, but no satisfactory conclusion as to its origin was arrived at.

Lunch having been partaken of, with some bottled perry thoughtfully provided by Mr. Quarrell, the business of the Club was transacted. One new Member was elected, namely Mr. W. C. Bolt, of Hereford, and the following gentlemen were proposed, Mr. W. H. Whitton, Ross; Rev. D. E. Rowlands, Marden; Mr. C. H. Lomax, Mr. H. R. Rogers; Rev. H. M. Fowler; and Mr. R. Hay Morant.

Canon Bannister then read a Paper on "Sutton Walls and the Legend of St. Ethelbert,"³ in which he traced the gradual

¹ See Paper, "A Short Account of Freen's Court and its former Owners," in this Volume.

² See Paper, "Relics from Sutton Walls," in this Volume.

³ See Paper in this Volume.

growth of the Legend, and showed it contained nothing of historical truth, except perhaps the murder of the Saint.

In a discussion which followed Canon Bannister said there was no definite evidence that the Camp was occupied by the Romans, unless Mr. Jack's finds could be considered as such.

The Hon. Secretary said there was nothing to militate against the Romans having temporarily occupied the site before they had extended their boundaries as far as Brecon. He drew attention to an early reference to the Camp to be found in a grant of tenements in Sutton "*quæ jacunt sub Castro de Offeditch*," preserved in the 'Liber Niger' of Wigmore in the Harl. MSS.

The President then read some geological "Notes on the Lugg Valley from Bodenham to Mordiford,"¹ and it was possible to follow from the spot where the Members were standing the geographical changes that had taken place in this district; the hills and valleys being spread in a panoramic view before them.

On the suggestion of Mr. Quarrell a collection realising £2 was made on behalf of the Herefordshire General Hospital, and he said that he intended charging visitors to the camp one shilling each for the same object.

Replying to a vote of thanks for allowing the site to be visited, and also providing refreshment, Mr. Quarrell said he was proud to be of assistance to the Club, and would in future notify any finds of historic interest.

The President said it was a comfort to know that the ownership of the camp was in such good hands.

The Members then walked to the eastern end of the Camp, where on the top of the south mound at the depth of about 12 inches was recently found a human skeleton, the remains of which Mr. Quarrell had on view. Unfortunately when found the position of the skeleton was not noted, and no objects were found buried with it, so it is impossible to determine the period to which it belongs. Passing along the southern side of the Camp and across a few fields, the church of Sutton St. Michael was reached, where the Members were met by the Rector, the Rev. R. H. Craft, who explained the architectural features of the Church,² and he then conducted the party to his other church at Sutton St. Michael, of which he also gave a description.

The party then returned to Hereford in horse brakes.

¹ See Paper in this Volume.

² See Paper, "Notes on the Churches of Sutton St. Michael and Sutton St. Nicholas," in this Volume.

SECOND FIELD MEETING,

THURSDAY, JUNE 21st, 1917.

PEMBRIDGE, AND WAPLEY CAMP.

The Second Field Meeting of the Club was held at Pembridge, Staunton-on-Arrow, Wapley Camp, and Presteigne.

The Members present included Mr. R. Battersby, Mr. W. Mortimer Baylis, Mr. H. J. Berrow, Mr. W. C. Bolt, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. Roland Edwards, Mr. E. G. Exell, Mr. C. Franklin, Mr. Iltyd Gardner, Mr. R. H. George, Rev. H. H. Gibbon, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Preb. D. Griffiths, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. H. Langston, Mr. W. G. Lloyd, Rev. H. B. D. Marshall, Rev. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Rev. L. W. Richings, Mr. E. Sledmere, Mr. J. W. Stephens, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish Watkins, Preb. H. T. Williamson, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary) and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary). Among the visitors were Mr. C. H. Lomax, Mr. T. Naylor, and the Rev. J. J. de Winton.

The Members left Hereford at 9-20 a.m., arriving at Pembridge Station at 10-12 a.m. In the absence of the President (the Rev. H. E. Grindley), the Rev. Preb. Williamson was chosen as President for the day. From the station the party proceeded on foot to the Church, passing on the way Clearbrook, once the property of the Sherborne family, a 17th century house with good oak staircase, but now unoccupied. On arriving at the Church, which consists of a chancel, nave, north and south transepts, and aisles, a north porch and a detached belfry, the Hon. Secretary gave a brief description of the chief architectural features of the fabric. He said that the earliest portion of the building was to be seen in the chancel, where incorporated in the walls on the north and south sides are the remains of arches and their piers, which once led into transepts or side chapels. These belonged to the latter part of the 12th century. The two windows in the walling now filling these two arches may have been moved from the north and south walls of these transepts respectively, when they were pulled down, as they are earlier in date than the other windows in the church. About the second quarter of the 14th century an entire rebuilding of the nave seems to have been commenced, to the west of the old transepts. The original intention appears to have been to build a long nave with aisles, retaining the old transepts; but judging by the masonry an interruption in

the building, caused perhaps by the Black Death, seems to have taken place and when work was resumed a more ambitious scheme was embarked upon. The nave arcades, aisles and part of the west wall were evidently already erected, but it was now decided to pull down the old transepts, thus enlarging the chancel, and to build the present transepts at the eastern end of the new nave, thus curtailing the aisles. That the arcades of the nave were already in being when the transepts were built is fairly conclusively proved, for the width of each transept is a bay and a half, and a demi-arch spanning the opening from the transept to the aisle is abutted against the apex of the arcade arches, a very weak construction which the builders realized, for they fitted a timber spreader across the nave to receive the thrust, and this is still in position. The rood loft stairs and turret are an addition of the late 15th or 16th century. The font is of the same period as the nave. The detached belfry of timber was probably erected at this time as a temporary structure. Perhaps in the original plan a tower was intended at the west end of the nave, or a separate detached tower of stone, which for some unknown reason was never carried out. In the tracery of the west windows of the north and south aisles, are some small figures and fragments of 14th century glass, including a figure of St. Christopher carrying the Infant Jesus across the river in which fish are depicted swimming about, the figure of another Saint, and a censuring angel. The group of four effigies, two men and two women, in the chancel belong to the third quarter of the 14th century, and were evidently erected at the same time, for the front stone of the altar table on which they rest is in two pieces, the larger of the two running nearly the entire length of the monument. The male figure with a beard is in civilian costume, the one with a moustache is in legal or academical dress. They were placed in their present position against the north wall of the chancel at the recent restoration of the Church, when it is said the foundations of the monument were found at this spot; previously to this removal they were at the west end of the north aisle against the north wall. Silas Taylor writing in the 17th century says they were against the *south* wall of the chancel, and Mr. A. P. Turner (late of The Leen) said he could remember them there, opposite their present position. If they are now on their original site, they must have been moved to the south side of the chancel before the middle of the 17th century. In the north wall of the chancel on the outside is a small circular-headed recess, generally described as a piscina, but it is evidently only the head of a small window inverted, or portion of some circular dressed stone built in the wall, and opened out at some subsequent period.¹

¹ For other particulars of the Church see The Woolhope Transactions, 1901, pp. 137-144.

Lady Wood of the Byletts then gave the following particulars of Pembridge:—

The Parish Registers date from 1563. They were very badly kept during the Civil Wars, and the year 1655 is an absolutely blank year. There are only six entries from 1654 to 1661, and 1660 is again a blank year.

There are various entries in the Registers of the Lochard family of the Byletts from 1584, when the name was spelt Logard—and we notice in December, 1649, "William Lochard sepultus erat." Sir Anthony Lochard of the Biletts died 1696.

On a painted board in the Church it is stated that Jeffrey and Bishop Duppa founded almshouses. These almshouses were erected and endowed in the year 1661, for six poor persons, each to receive £5 a year. Particulars of Bishop Brian Duppa (born 1588, died 1662) will be found in the Dictionary of National Biography, but it is not known in what respect he was connected with or interested in Pembridge. In a list of ancient families of the nobility and gentry of Herefordshire from "Blome's Nobility" 1673, we find "Thomas Duppa of Eardisley Dr. of the Civil Law and Gentleman Usher to His Majesty"; also a certain John Wood Duppa (1762-1840) was Rector of Pudleston, Herefordshire.

Besides the almshouses founded by Duppa, there are others situated at the west end of Pembridge with an inscription (headed by the coat-of-arms of the Founder), which reads, "This Hospital founded by Thomas Trafford, Dr. in Divinity and Rector of ye Parish, was finished and endowed according to his design by Alice his Relict, An. Dom. 1686."

In the church chest is the following extract from an old MS. (Thomas Blount's) dated 1675:—

"This Town anciently called Penebruge before the Conquest was Earl Harold's. At the time of the general survey Alnredus de Merleburge was returned owner of it, but with all that the Canons of the order of St. Guthlac in Hereford layd claim to it, as having been unjustly held from them by Earl Godwin and Harold his son. In King Stephen's time the ancient family of Penebruges were in possession of it, and after that the Mortimers held it of the Honor of Radnor. Henry de Penebrug by virtue of a charter of liberties from King Henry I., gave to the free burgesses of this town his Charter, which for ought I can learn is all they have: However, by that it appears of how great antiquity this Borow is; which being now in the declining hand, their Market which is on Monday is very small. But they have two Fairs, I suppose by description the one upon May-day, the other upon St. Martin's Day in November; the first they call Cowslip Fair, the other Woodcock Fair. Within the parish are comprehended several villages—Broxwood, Marston, Weston, The Bilets, Moorcote, Leen, Milton, Noke, Twiford, The Brome and Strangewoods. Broxwood is a Manor of itself or part of the Manor of Leonhales, and late belonging to the Lingains and purchased not long since by Richard Snead, Esq. There is a dedication Feast held yearly on the Sunday next after St. Peter the Saint's Day, which argues there has formerly been a chappel of that dedication. And at Marston there was a Chappel dedicated to the Feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury: and at Weston a third Chappel dedicated to.....there being yet a place called Chappel Green. And Leen

was heretofore considerable for in Domesday (Book) we read Rex tenet Leene which I suppose to be meant by this Leene, and in those days we had a hundred in this county called Lene Hundred. There is also a Mansion house in this parish called Crump Oak, where a family of the Crumps have long inhabited.

In King Edward I.'s time it would seem the Mortimers were possessed of this Manor. This Manor coming to the Crown from the Mortimers, Queen Elizabeth granted it with the rents of assize, two mills called King's Mill and Moseley's Mill, Pembridge Park, and a wood called Northwood, with all houses, lands and appurtenances to Thomas Chapman and his heirs, together with the advowson of the Vicarage and Church, and this Chapman sold the premises to Thomas Gardiner.

MILTON.—This village lies in the parish of Pembridge, and hath nothing in it remarkable but a gentile seat of the Hopewoods, who have matched into very good families, for I find Roger Hopewood married Katherine, daughter of Richard Harley of Bromton Esq.

NOKE.—Here was an ancient family of the Braces, who bear ar. 3 rams sa. horned and footed or.

In the Church which is dedicated to the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, two windows of curious painted glass with some Saxon letters escaped the fury of the late wars, though the cross over the church porch had not so good luck, as having been shot down by a soldier. In the Church also we found the arms of Mortimer, and of later times those of Coningsby, of Hampton Court, at present Lord of this borow. Within the Church are two Chappells or chancels, the one called Marston Chappel, the other belongs to Lochar of the Bilets. In the first there are two ancient monuments of man and wife of Greenstone in full proportion, said to be Gours formerly Lords of Marston, which now belongs to Monnington of Sarnesfield. In the Bilet's Chapel no monuments, but Lochar's arms viz. —3 lochs¹ sa. and Brace's 3 rams. The Church was given by Edward Mortimer, Earl of March to his Abbey of Wigmore. How the tythes propiate to the Church I have not seen."

An inspection was next made of the deep moated enclosure to the south of the church, and of the Court House which is built just on the outside of the moat. The House contains two rooms with Queen Anne panelling in some soft wood, but the structure itself is largely of an earlier period, although it possesses no distinctive feature by which to date it.

The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins then read some interesting notes on the Sherborne family,² who once resided here.

Mr. G. H. Jack sent an extract from "The History, Topography and Directory of Herefordshire," by Edward Cassey & Co., Preston, 1858, describing some finds, apparently Roman, in a field on the Glebe called "Church Cobbetts." Unfortunately there was not time to visit the site, but it was understood that the earth mounds, &c., had been levelled.

A walk was taken through the village, which contains many timber houses dating from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. The Rev. J. B. Hewitt wrote as follows respecting "The New Inn," a stone and timber structure opposite the market house dating probably from the 17th century:—"The name implies that there is (or was) an older Inn and this I believe is to be found in "The Grey-

1 The arms of Lochar are *Sable*, 3 loches in fess *argent*, canting on the name.

2 See Paper, "The Sherborne Family of Pembridge," p. 239.

3 See The Woolhope Transactions, 1912, p. 18.

hound." Hidden behind a stucco facing is the older form of upright timber work, and the old arrangement of two large guest rooms, one upstairs and one down, is very apparent. They are partitioned up of course for modern requirements, but the great old beams are there running the whole length. In the bar the mouldings are exposed, but they have been cased over in the other rooms."

Leaving Pembridge the party proceeded on foot under the guidance of the Rev. Cornish Watkins to Staunton-on-Arrow, of which parish he is the Vicar. The Rowe Ditch¹ was crossed on the way. At the Vicarage the Members were entertained with refreshments, which proved most acceptable, and the Vicar displayed an old Bible he had acquired, which had once belonged to the parish as was proved by several entries of a former Vicar in the 17th century. The Hon. Secretary said a Bible (1613) in an exactly similar binding, was recently advertised for sale by a London bookseller, which in 1637 belonged to the Rev. Edward Shaa, then Vicar of the not far distant parish of Birley.

Thanks having been returned to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins for their hospitality, the Members proceeded towards Wapley. On the way Staunton Court, now a farm house, was visited. One room is panelled in oak in the Queen Anne style, but the house itself is of an earlier date, though nothing seems to be known of its former possessors. A heavy thunderstorm, luckily of short duration, caused the Members to seek shelter in the farm buildings, and here they took the opportunity to have lunch, instead of on Wapley Camp as was originally arranged.

By the kind permission of Mr. Charlton Parr the party walked through Staunton Park, which is well stocked with fallow deer, and then passed through the beautifully situated pleasure grounds and glasshouses. On the ornamental water adjoining the house were some rare water birds, including the black necked swan of South America.

Approaching Wapley Camp several oblong barrows were observed on the hillside of the Warren, and others in the enclosure on the summit. Though an excavation of these barrows might prove of interest, it is more than probable that they are artificial rabbit burrows in connection with the warren, similar ones being known in different counties, and two of a like shape were opened by the Club in 1880 on the Herefordshire Beacon with no archaeological result.² Mr. Cornish Watkins drew attention to a rare plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, growing on the wall of the Warren. After walking round

1 See The Woolhope Transactions, 1897, pp. 253-256; 1901, pp. 124, 136, 148-151.

2 See The Woolhope Transactions, 1880, pp. 218-220.

the earthworks, the descent was made by way of the Highlands Farm, and Presteigne was reached soon after 4 p.m., the Members having walked about eight miles.

Dinner was served at the Radnorshire Arms after which the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected :—Mr. W. A. Whitton (Ross); Mr. C. H. Lomax (Barclay's Bank, Hereford); Major R. Hay Morant (Hereford); Rev. H. M. Fowler (Holy Trinity Vicarage, Hereford); and the Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands (Marden).

Papers were then read by the Rev. Cornish Watkins on "An Old Lord of the Manor of Staunton-on-Arrow";¹ by Mr. R. H. George on "Pembridge and Wapley";² and by Mr. Alfred Watkins on "Wayside Crosses in Herefordshire."³ Some notes by Mr. Iltyd Gardner on the font at Kilpeck were read to the Meeting, and will be found in the Archæological Report for 1917.

Time did not permit of a visit to Presteigne Church, as the last train had to be caught for Hereford, where the party arrived about 8-30 p.m.

1, 2, 3 See respective Papers in this Volume, pages 242-246-249.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

I. BANQUETTING HALL, GOODRICH CASTLE.

2. WINDOWS, PROBABLY OF THE REFECTORY, FLANESFORD PRIORY.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES DAY).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1917.

GOODRICH.

The Members enjoyed good weather at the Third Field Meeting of the season, when Flanesford Priory, and Goodrich Church, Castle, and Court were visited.

The party arrived at Kerne Bridge Station from Hereford about 11 o'clock. Those present included:—The President (the Rev. H. E. Grindley), Mr. R. Battersby, Miss Berrow, Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mr. W. Blake, Mr. W. C. Bolt, Mrs. Boyce, Mr. T. C. Brown, Mr. T. Davies Burlton, Col. J. E. R. Campbell, Mr. H. H. Child, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), Mr. E. G. Davies, Rev. R. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Deakin, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Dickinson, Dr. and Mrs. Durham, Mr. C. Franklin, Rev. H. M. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gethen, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. E. Sidney Hartland, Mr. C. J. Hatton, Rev. G. H. Hopkins and friend, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. A. Jones, Rev. A. G. Jones, Mr. J. J. Jackson, Miss Keith-Johnston, Mr. W. T. Ker, Rev. A. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lamont, Mrs. C. J. and Miss Lilwall, Mr. T. Maben, Mr. Geo. Marshall (Hon. Secretary) and Mrs. Marshall, Rev. Wm. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Masefield, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Matthews, Miss More, Rev. W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. T. Nayler, Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Osman, Mr. J. Parker, Miss B. M. Poyles, Miss Reeder, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. E. Sledmere, Mr. A. P. Small, Mr. T. Southwick, Mr. S. M. Staniforth (Cardiff), Rev. C. H. and Miss Stoker, Rev. S. F. and Mrs. and Miss Stooke-Vaughan, Miss Suverkropp, Mrs. Taylor (Ladies' College), Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M. Vaughan, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Sub-Lieut. Wadworth, Lieut. Walker, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Wilson, Mr. W. H. Woodcock, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Worthing.

The first place of interest visited was Flanesford Priory, close to Kerne Bridge, the remains of which are now used as farm buildings. The part that has survived is in one block, and is seen in the accompanying illustration. The Gothic windows there shown, dating from the middle of the 14th century, once lit the refectory, which reposed on an undercroft, but the intervening floor is now removed. There is a large fire place in the north wall at the east end, and opposite in the south wall a piscina, with the grooves for a shelf; both are of the same period as the windows. On the west face of the west wall are canopied niches, and a doorway on the first floor and another below leading to the undercroft. The cloisters were on the north side of this building and the corbels are still in the wall for the support of a lean-to roof; the site is now a fold-yard. The Church, if commenced

was probably never completed, and no remains above ground are now to be seen. They would naturally be looked for on the north side of the cloister garth, but a modern barn now stands on the spot.

The Rev. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, who was unable to be present sent the following particulars:—

“Flanesford Priory was a small house of the Augustinian or Black Canons founded in 1346 by Sir Richard Talbot and his wife Elizabeth. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist, and endowed with 9 houses and 3 mills, 5 virgates, 254 acres of arable, 23½ acres of meadow land, and 63 acres of woodland in Goodrich, Walford, Hope Mansell and Painswick. The situation is ideal, close by the river whence the brothers could obtain an abundant supply of fish, with wooded hills to protect it from cold winds, and close to the castle of its founder and protector. The date of its foundation is rather notable as benefactions to the monastic order had by the middle of the 14th century considerably decreased, and few houses were established later. In Bishop Trillek’s register (Oct. 12th, 1346) we find that he authorised Thomas Talbot (? a relative of the founder) and Roger de Breyntone, Canons of Hereford, to lay the first stone of the Priory Church, should he be unable to be present in person, and at the same time commissioned them to install John Cosyn, a canon of Wormesley, as first prior of the newly founded House. I can discover very little of the subsequent history of the Priory, beyond the names of a few of the Priors from the Bishops’ Registers. On April 20, 1383, Thomas Newbold was instituted, on a vacancy caused by the death of the former prior, the patron on this occasion being the Bishop, by lapse. On June 28th, 1400, John Waller, canon of Wormesley, Sir Hugh Walton, patron. On Feb. 18th, 1402, John Walley succeeds, the patron being the Crown, during the minority of Gilbert Talbot. On July 11th, 1407, John Worcestre is instituted, on the death of John Walkere (who is I suppose the same as John Walley?) on the nomination of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Lord of Goodrich Castle and Urchinfield. Presumably this is the same John, Prior of Flanesford, whose name appears as one of the commissioners in an enquiry held at Monmouth on Aug. 30th, 1418, with regard to a vacancy in the living of Ganarew. Here my information ends, as the publication of the Cantilupe Society have not yet gone later than 1422, but it will be possible with the help of future registers to make the list of Priors more or less complete. I notice in a footnote in the first page of Edmund Lacy’s register that on August 16th, 1446, at Gloucester, he being then Bishop of Exeter, granted 40 days indulgence to contributors to the building of the Church and support of the Priory. This would seem to show that the buildings stood in need of repair, it being just 100 years since the foundation. At the dissolution of the smaller monasteries in 1536, Flanesford Priory possessed:—

	£	s.	d.
In Goodrich, domain land valued at ..	2	0	0
Whitchurch, mill and land ..	3	0	5
Homme, land ..	0	7	0
Hope Mansell, cottage and land ..	0	2	6
Walford, land ..	1	8	8
Lydbrook, mill and land ..	1	11	6
Painswick, houses and land ..	6	18	8
	£15	8	9
Less outgoings ..	1	0	0
Valet ..	14	8	9

The only patronage I notice exercised by the Priory is a solitary instance in July 30th, 1351, when they presented Thomas de Blake-neye to the Vicarage of Goodrich.”

The walk was continued to Goodrich Church, where the Vicar, the Rev. Prebendary Seaton, explained its architectural features. He said that the Church is dedicated to St. Giles. At the north side of the chancel is a tomb traditionally said to be that of Sir Richard, second Baron Talbot, who died in 1356, and to have been moved from Flanesford Priory at the dissolution of the monasteries. In the east window of the aisle may be seen blazoned in 15th century glass the arms of the 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and those of his Countess.¹ The greater part of glass in this window is modern and represents Justice. The arches of the arcade are somewhat similar to those in Goodrich Castle. In the porch, in addition to the main entrance once closed by doors, is a side doorway in the east wall, a curious arrangement as it was evidently not intended for an entrance into an attached chapel as at Kingsland. In the wall of the nave to the east of the porch is a square blocked opening in the nature of a low side window. The tower with a broached spire is of uncertain date. The church underwent restoration about the year 1870.²

At the Vicarage the party had the privilege of inspecting Preb. Seaton’s very extensive collection of engravings and books relating to Goodrich Castle and the parish. Before leaving, the President

1. There are two ancient shields of glass, the one bearing Talbot quartering Strange, and the other de Lisle quartering Tyes. The arms on the first shield are those of John, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, who inherited Goodrich Castle in 1421 and died in 1453, and those on the second shield belonged to Margaret de Lisle, who was grandmother of Margaret Beauchamp his wife. The glass and tracery of the window date from the first half of the 15th century.

2. For fuller particulars of the Church see “A History of Archenfield” by Rev. Preb. Seaton, 1903, p. 34; and Duncumb’s Herefordshire, Hundred of Wornelaw, Lower Division, pt. 1., p. 60.

thanked the Vicar for his kindness in showing these and also explaining the features of the church.

The Members then proceeded to Goodrich Castle, where lunch was partaken of, after which the business of the Club was transacted.

New Members were elected as follows:—Mr. H. R. Rogers (Hereford); Rev. R. H. Craft (Sutton St. Nicholas); Rev. E. N. Dew (Llanrothal, Monmouth); Mr. Lewis Hodges (Hereford); and Mr. J. E. Page (Hereford.)

The question of a general amendment of the Rules of the Club was raised, it being held that some required bringing up to date, and alterations made in others. After a short discussion, on the proposition of the Rev. A. H. Knapp it was resolved, that the Central Committee draw up a revised set of rules and submit the same to the Members at the Winter Annual Meeting.

Mr. James G. Wood, F.S.A., sent a Paper entitled "Some Notes on the early history of Goodrich Castle," in which he drew attention to some errors made in regard to its earlier history. The Paper will be found printed on p. 261 of this volume.

Prebendary Seaton then conducted the Members round the ruins and pointed out the chief features of interest, and read some extracts of its History from his Guide to the Castle.¹

From the Castle the walk was continued over the fields to Goodrich Court, Mrs. Moffat having kindly offered to show the party over the house and explain the rare and interesting collections of treasures which it contains, including wonderful ceilings, fire-places, paneling, tapestry, &c. The Court was built in 1829 by the late Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, under the superintendence of Edward Blore, architect. It was built in imitation of the military architecture which prevailed in the early part of the 14th century, the period of transition from the Early English to the Decorated style. The former is seen to predominate, the exterior windows being mostly long, narrow and lancet-headed. This unique mansion resembles an ancient fortress, the turrets and towers presenting a striking appearance from a distance. It was bought by Mr. George Moffat, M.P. for Southampton, in 1870, and is now owned by his son, Mr. Harold Charles Moffat, D.L. In the long corridor-shaped library the party were entertained by Mrs. Moffat to tea. The President on behalf of the company thanked Mrs. Moffat for her kindness and hospitality, and also Mrs. Guy Trafford, one of her daughters, who acted with Mrs. Moffat as guide. Mrs. Moffat said it had been a real pleasure to show the Members of the Woolhope Club over her home. Returning to Kerne Bridge, the party reached Hereford about eight o'clock.

1. See Woolhope Transactions, 1901, pp. 211-224.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1917.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, was held in the Club Room at the Hereford Free Public Library on Thursday, December 13th, 1917, the Rev. H. E. Grindley (President) in the Chair.

The Members present were Canon Bannister, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. E. G. Davies, Rev. E. N. Dew, Mr. F. S. Hovil, Mr. F. R. James, Preb. W. H. Lambert, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. J. B. Pilley, Colonel M. J. G. Scobie, C.B. (Hon. Treasurer), Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. C. M. Vaughan, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. Grindley proposed Canon Bannister as President for the coming year and drew attention to the very valuable historical work he had done for the county and the diocese. Canon Bannister was unanimously elected.

The Rev. H. E. Grindley (the retiring President), Prebendary W. H. Lambert, Mr. Alfred Watkins, and Mr. F. R. James were appointed Vice-Presidents.

The other officers of the Club were appointed as follows:—Central Committee, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. A. H. Lamont, Mr. F. R. James, Preb. H. T. Williamson, and Mr. G. H. Jack; Hon. Treasurer, Col. M. J. G. Scobie, C.B.; Hon. Auditor, Mr. John Lambe; Hon. Librarian, Mr. James Cockcroft; Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall; Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke; Editorial Committee, Rev. R. Hyett Warner, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. Geo. Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, and Mr. G. H. Jack.

Preb. Lambert had expressed a desire that, owing to advancing years, his name would not be brought forward for appointment on the Central Committee. The President said he regretted that the Club should lose his assistance on the Committee after 20 years of service. Mr. G. H. Jack was appointed in his place.

The Rev. J. O. Bevan, and Mr. George Marshall were respectively appointed as Delegates to the British Association and the Society of Antiquaries.

The Rev. C. Ashley Griffith (Stretton Sugwas), Rev. A. L. Osman (Letton), Rev. A. V. Cresswell (Yarkhill), Mr. R. H. Feltoe (Tupsley), Mr. G. Holloway (Hereford), Mr. T. Nayler (Hereford), and Mr. T. Davies Burlton (Leominster) were elected Members.

The following candidates for Membership were proposed and seconded:—Sir Reginald Rankin, Bart. (Bryngwyn), Rev. G. W. Turner (Madley), Mr. C. J. Bex (Hereford), Mr. J. Reginald Harding (Sellarsbrook, near Monmouth), Mr. J. Arthur Hutton (Cheshire), Mr. A. C. Slatter (Hereford).

The Secretary read the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Rules of the Club. The alterations recommended were for the most part of minor character, and consisted chiefly in bringing the rules up to date and in line with the practice of the Club. It was proposed and seconded that the Rules be altered as advised by the Committee, and the proposition was unanimously carried. The Rules as revised will be found printed in the beginning of this volume.

The Rev. J. O. Bevan, Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, submitted his Report as follows:—

"Owing to the exigencies of the war, the pre-occupation of scientific men, the expense of travel, and the commandeering of public rooms, it was found impossible by the Bournemouth authorities to persevere in their invitation to the British Association to meet in their town this year. However, the General Committee of the Association was summoned to London on July 6th. At this gathering it was resolved, amongst other things, that the Association should still keep to their determination to accept the hospitality of Cardiff in 1918, and that Sir C. A. Parsons (of turbine fame) should occupy the Presidential Chair.

The Committee of Corresponding Societies decided that the Delegates should meet in London about the time that the General Committee met. Consequently, there were two sessions arranged for Thursday, July 5th, and one for the following day. On the first occasion, the President of the Conference, Mr. J. Hopkinson read an elaborate and valuable Paper, on "The Work and Aims of our Corresponding Societies;" a Paper I commend to the Members of our Club, when it is sent to them, in due course.

Next, there was brought before us a scheme whereby, on a series of Ordnance Maps, the various features of a district or county—geological, geographical, biological, ethnological, social, industrial, &c.—should be plotted out. On smaller areas, if the scale permitted, these features might be superposed, and expressed with the aid of appropriate symbols and colours.

In the afternoon, Mr. Sheppard exhibited a large collection of balances in use during the last three centuries or so for the weighing of coins of the precious metals, and called attention to the variety of coins in circulation, both native and foreign.

The Paper served as an introduction to a discussion as to the desirability of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures into our islands. The pros and cons were brought forward by opposing speakers, but it was felt that, as in the case of simplified spelling, that conservative usage was very strong and obscured the value of a complete and perfect system; and, further, that the incidence and results of war would tend to delay the possibility of such introduction by reason of the pre-occupation of the public mind, of the expense of altering books and standards, and of the break involved in the education of the people at large.

You will note that the Map above referred to resembles—though on a more extended scale—the Archæological Map of the County of Hereford I had the honour of preparing for the Club some 20 years ago, on a scheme set forth by the Society of Antiquaries. Further in that Archæological Map, various entries occur having reference to sites in the occupation of the Romans during their stay in Britain. I have had

occasion to refer to certain of these sites in a book I have recently put forth, entitled: "Towns of Roman Britain," a copy of which I should be happy to present to the Club, if they would care to receive it, and if they have a niche in some Library where it might be stored."

Mr. W. E. H. Clarke read a short Paper on "An Ancient British Mortar" which he discovered when having some excavations made for foundations at the corner of Bridge Street and Gwynne Street in Hereford (see p. 278). He said he had presented the stone to the Hereford City Museum.

Mr. Clarke also reported that on Wednesday, October 24th, about 10 p.m., he had the rare opportunity of observing a lunar rainbow. Looking at it from Commercial Road, Hereford, it appeared to extend from Holmer to Aylestone Hill or a little beyond. The rainbow was between him and Aylestone Hill, and was a well-defined broad arc of white light and was without the usual colours of a solar rainbow. At the time there was a little rain falling, the moon was bright and there was a high wind, which in a couple of hours turned into a sharp gale. The rainbow lasted five minutes and then faded slowly away.

Mr. Alfred Watkins read some notes on "An Ancient Herefordshire Pottery," (see p. 280), the site of which he recently identified in a wood at Whitney-on-Wye. Fragments of the pottery made there were shown, including portions of rough domestic vessels, tygs, and slipware dishes. Many of the pieces have a rich black glaze similar to that found on Jackfield ware. Mr. Watkins exhibited a costrel and Mr. Jack a small tyg. Both pieces had black glaze, and would appear to have emanated from the Whitney pottery. The exhibitors announced their intention of presenting these to the Hereford Museum in the hope that they may prove the foundation of a collection of this local ware. Mr. George Marshall showed two fragments of slip-ware found in the moat at Brinsop Court, one red with white slip part of a steen, and the other a baking dish with white slip and black glaze, which he thought would be interesting for comparison with the Whitney fragments, although they apparently must have come from a different pottery. He said the sherds from Whitney appeared to date from the 17th century, and many of them probably later; slipware and tygs with black glaze of the types discovered were not recorded before the early years of the 17th century.

Mr. Alfred Watkins also reported some minor finds at Sutton Walls (see Archæological Report for 1917) not recorded in Mr. Jack's Paper.

The Rev. S. Cornish Watkins sent his Report for the year on Ornithology, Entomology and Mammalogy (see p. 282).

On the suggestion of the Rev. C. H. Stoker it was decided, that the Address given by the retiring President at the Spring Annual

Meeting be in future the first business taken, and not the last, as hitherto.

Canon Bannister reported that when he was trying to trace some of the Bishop's Registers missing from the archives of Hereford Cathedral, he came across in the British Museum a MS. containing extracts from a lost Cartulary of the Cathedral, which he had transcribed and thought that a summary of its contents would be found of considerable interest to the Members if printed in the Transactions. This offer was gratefully accepted and the summary of the MS. will be found on p. 268 of this Volume.

It was announced that the Central Committee had, at the request of the Committee of the Free Public Library, signified that it had no objection to the temporary use of the Woolhope Club Room by the Food Control Committee, provided such use did not infringe the rights of, or interfere with the use of the room when required by the Woolhope Club. The Members confirmed the Central Committee's decision, and in connection with the discussion, which followed, on the legal position of the Club in regard to the Woolhope Room, Mr. F. R. James said he had extracted the following Minutes, &c., from the Records of the Town Council, which bore on the question :—

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

2nd May, 1871.

Report of the Joint Committees appointed to consider the offer of J. Rankin, Esq., to purchase a site and erect suitable buildings for a Free Library and Museum in the City of Hereford *in connection with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.*

GENTLEMEN,

Your Committee beg to report that upon their invitation Mr. Rankin submitted the following as the

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1. To provide a Free Library for the people of Hereford which shall be open at all hours at which it is likely to be used and which shall be provided with Books of an instructive as well as of an amusing character.
2. To provide a Museum where objects of Natural History and Scientific interest will be shewn arranged in systematic order with a view to popular instruction, and to be adaptable also for the purpose of holding Scientific Meetings and for Lectures on Literary and Scientific subjects.

After due consideration your Committee

Resolved that on Mr. Rankin's responsibility it is desirable to carry out the erection of a Building on a suitable site for the purposes of an Institution, *having the objects mentioned above*, provided that the Town is prepared to support it by putting in operation the Free Libraries and Museum Act.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD 2ND MAY, 1871, TO ADOPT PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT 1855.

RESOLUTION 2 :—

It was proposed by Mr. Alderman Anthony, seconded by Major General Goldsworthy and unanimously RESOLVED THAT the hearty thanks of the Citizens of Hereford be given to Mr. Rankin for his munificent offer, to provide for the City a building for a Free Library and Museum, which offer they most gratefully accept.

RESOLUTION 3 :—

It was proposed by Mr. J. C. Lane, seconded by Mr. Councillor E. Smith and unanimously RESOLVED THAT as Mr. Rankin in so generously erecting a building for a Free Public Library and Museum for the City, *intends in the same building to provide accommodation for the Woolhope Club, the Citizens of Hereford cordially welcome the existence of such Club, and sincerely hope for its co-operation in carrying out the objects of the proposed Institution.*

EXTRACT FROM CONVEYANCE OF SITE.

To the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the said City of Hereford and their successors and to be by them used and applied for the purpose of the Public Libraries Act 1855.

Mr. A. H. Lamont announced that Mr. J. Arthur Hutton, the eminent authority on the life history of the salmon, had kindly offered to give a Lecture, accompanied with lantern slides, on the "History of the Wye Salmon" either to the Members privately, or under the auspices of the Club, any proceeds to be given to the Herefordshire Red Cross Fund. Mr. Hutton's offer was gratefully accepted, it being decided that it should be a public Lecture, under the auspices of the Club, but that the Club should undertake no financial responsibility. A small Committee composed of Mr. Lamont, Mr. Wadworth (representing the Red Cross), and the Hon. Secretary were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The Secretary said that Mr. Cambridge Phillips had offered to read a Paper at the earliest opportunity on "A variety of the Polecat to be found in Cardiganshire," which should prove interesting to the Members.

Mr. Trevor Morgan of Whitney sent some fossils from the Upper Ludlow Beds for the acceptance of the Club. The President, in thanking Mr. Morgan for the gift, said they were representative specimens (see Geological Report for 1917), and it was decided to hand them over to the Hereford Museum.

PAPERS, 1917.

SOME NOTES ON MARDEN CHURCH, CO. HEREFORD.

BY GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 22nd May, 1917).

The earliest reference to a church at this spot is subsequent to the murder of Ethelbert by Offa in the year 794, the story of which will be given you later in the day by Canon Bannister, so it will not be necessary for me to detain you with it now. Suffice to say the story runs that Ethelbert was surreptitiously interred at this spot, and when search was made for his body it was miraculously discovered by a beam of light directing the searchers to the spot. On the removal of the body, a spring, called St. Ethelbert's Well to this day, arose at the place and may now be seen at the west end of the church, but it has been dry for many years. In expiation of his crime Pope Adrian, it is said, directed Offa to build a church at Marden, and a Church of stone at Hereford, and from this it may be inferred that the first church at Marden was of wood or wattle.

How long this first building survived we have now no means of knowing, as the earliest work in the present church dates no further back than the opening years of the 13th century.

It is to be regretted that the entire nave and aisles were re-built in 1860, the only part of the old structure that was retained being the arcades, which were unfortunately redressed, and the sanctus bell cot, the plain south Early English doorway and the font. The new nave and aisles seem to have been built on the same lines as the earlier ones. Two¹ drawings are luckily in existence showing the church as it appeared before this re-building, one of the north side in the Hill MSS. at Belmont made about 1718, and the other of the south side by James Wathen dated 1790, and published in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1791. Both are untrustworthy as regards architectural details, and the latter can be depended upon very little in any particular. From the earlier drawing it may be gathered that the tower and chancel were in 1718 as we now see them, and both agree in depicting the sanctus bell cot, and in showing that there were no clerestory windows or space for them at those periods. The north view shows a porch, of which more later, and a north aisle with a single light window next the porch to the east, and a two light

¹ There is another drawing of the church, made about 1830, in Powell's Collections in the British Museum, Add. MS. 17458, but whether it shows the exterior or the interior I do not know.

cusped window adjoining, and at the east end of the aisle a single light window. Possibly the single light windows were Early English lancets of the period of the arcade, and the two light a 14th century insertion, but the drawing is too sketchy to be certain of this. This drawing shows the chancel fairly accurately as it now exists, and also the tower with pinnacles, embattlements, and spire. The Wathen drawing shows on the south side a plain porch, and one very small window only to the east of it in the south aisle wall, and a window of indeterminate character in the west wall of the nave. There may have been other windows, and probably were, for only one is shown in the chancel wall, where two at least would have been visible from the point at which the drawing was taken. The aisle window may have been Norman or an Early English lancet, but it looks more like the former.

Piecing the scant information together, that is to be obtained from these drawings and the existing arcade, it may be concluded that the nave and aisles, unless the wall of a south Norman aisle were left standing, were entirely rebuilt about 1200-1220, in the Early English style. The capitals on clustered columns of the eastern half piers of the arcade are richly carved with stiff stalked foliage of the period, which appears to be original, but has been entirely recut. The same remark applies to the stops of the hood moulds of the arches. The columns of the rest of the arcade are circular, and the capitals plain, those on the north being round and those on the south octagonal.

The chancel existing at this time was probably allowed to remain until some 80 years afterwards, when the present chancel was erected in the Decorated style, about 1275-1300. The east end is three sided, an unusual shape, and very inaccurately set out. The priest's door is in the north wall opposite the vicarage, and perhaps in former times the chief entrance to the church was through the north door of the nave, the village being situated on this side.

The chancel arch is very plain and may be of this period, and is pierced on either side by squints with plain pointed heads, through which from the nave a view of the altar can be obtained. The roof is very inferior and may date from the 17th or 18th centuries.

The next addition to the church took place about 1340, when the tower and spire were erected. The position of the tower on the north side of the church at the west end of the aisle is exceptional, and in all likelihood was dictated by the proximity of the river to the west end of the nave. Below the termination of the dripstone of the east belfry window on the right hand side is a sunk moulded panel into which is let a white stone shield charged with a bend. The Vicar tells me, that during the recent repairs and pointing of the tower, he had an opportunity of examining it at close quarters and that there is no

other charge but the bend. It probably is the coat of arms of the builder or chief contributor to the tower, and was painted with additional charges, but it still awaits identification. On the north east buttress about 10 feet from the ground is a halbert or pike head well and boldly cut, and a little above this another figure which may be intended for a bird. Any explanation of these figures would be of interest. About 8 feet from the ground on each buttress against the west and north walls are small incised crosses, and also on the east wall. As the distance from the ground is uniform they can hardly be masons' marks; they were probably the spots where the holy oil or chrism was to be put when the tower was consecrated. On the north face of the tower at a foot or two from the ground is a horizontal red line for use in the game of fives.

The site of the north porch is clearly indicated by a line chased down the east face of the tower, where the roof abutted against it. In the Hill MS. the porch is shown with a high gabled front, with the tower door, since taken out and put in at a higher level, leading from it. The lower part of the right hand jamb of the entrance arch to the porch still remains *in situ* against the tower wall, and by the moulding may be attributed to the 15th century. A porch was evidently not contemplated when the tower was built. In face of the gable front shown in the drawing, it is difficult to imagine how the roof of it was arranged, unless the gable were carried up independently, when the aisle roof may have been continued down ending in a flat leading, thus avoiding a gutter against the tower wall.

In the eastern buttress on the south side of the chancel are two holes for the gnomon of a sundial, but there are no traces of incised lines or figures, so these must have been painted on the stone work.

A return must now be made to the interior of the church. In the jambs of the chancel arch are mortices, some chased, indicating that a screen was once fitted here. There are now no traces of rood stairs, so if a roodloft ever existed it must have been approached by wooden steps. In the chancel is a piscina, with a plain trefoil head, now near the floor, which gives an indication of the original floor level, raised at the restoration of 1860. In the tower the doorway to the stairs retains its ancient level, but the floor has been raised. Both Blount in the 17th century, and the Hill MS. record that the church was inundated whenever there was a flood in the Lugg, and it is still not immune from this drawback, as the Vicar tells me it occurred this winter. In the north and south walls, about 8 ft. from the floor and just above the first step to the sanctuary, are two iron eyelets used in connection with the lenten veil, which screened the altar during lent, and above them are the marks in the wall where a beam rested which carried the veil.

There are four brasses now fixed to the south wall of the chancel. The oldest was found about 1800 in a heap of broken stones and mortar by an ancient altar tomb, of which more later, at the east end of the south aisle, but the Hill MS. in recording the inscription says that it was then in the "cemetery." The inscription in black letter type reads as follows:—

"Here Lyeth buried the body of Henry Wall
who deceased the yere of o^r lord god. 1579
Erth goeth vppō erth as mould vppon moulede
erth goeth vppon erth all glistering in goulde
as though erth to the erth never turne shoulde
and yet must erth to ye erth soner then he woulde."

The next brass in point of date is in memory of Dame Margaret Chute, the only daughter and heiress of Thomas Welford of Wisteston, and wife of Sir George Chute, Knt., of Surrenden, co. Kent. She died on the 9th day of June, 1614, in childbirth, her infant daughter predeceasing her. She is depicted as richly dressed and above the effigy are the arms of Chute, and below an inscription. Small effigies of her two daughters are on either side, the elder of whom, Anne, married John Price, whose descendants enjoyed Wisteston for many years. This brass was formerly on the floor of the chancel. There are two other less noteworthy brasses, one to Thomas Price of Wisteston, who died the 20th of February, 1738, aged 40 years; and another to Thomas Henry Deschamps, a great-grandson of John Price of Wisteston, who died the 11th of September, 1768. The old altar tomb just mentioned as standing at the east end of the south aisle, was once inlaid with a brass cross with a shield on either side. Blount, writing shortly afterwards, says the brass was pilaged during the Civil War, but the inhabitants told him that it commemorated John de Mawardine. The Hill MS. gives a sketch of the matrix and the altar tomb, and from this drawing and the information Blount obtained, it seems likely that it may have commemorated John de Marden and Agnes his wife, who were living in the middle of the 14th century. Duncumb mentions it as being in existence in his time, and it was no doubt swept away at the rebuilding in 1860.

The Early English font is of the same period as the nave, and is twelve sided. The niches on the bowl may have been painted with figures of Our Lord and the eleven Apostles. The stem is also twelve sided, plain and modern, and it has been suggested that it should be replaced by small columns with capitals in the Early English style. As the rolls above and below are twelve sided, it is highly improbable that it has ever been otherwise than it is now, unless the original stem had sunk panels. It certainly was never

supported on small columns, and any alteration from its present form is to be deprecated.

A few old linen fold panels and moulded rails are worked up into the pew ends.

In connection with the well at the west end of the nave there was formerly painted on the west wall the arms assigned in the middle ages to King Ethelbert, *viz.*, *Gules*, a bezant between 3 crowns *or*, and this coat, *Azure* a saltire *argent*; and on the west wall the arms of Offa. These were all whitewashed over in 1763. In the west wall, opposite the well, was a niche, possible for an effigy of the murdered king.¹

There were two chantries in the church, but what position they occupied is not known. The one was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and endowed with lands in Marden and Fromanton, and the other to the Holy Trinity. There was also an acre of land in the parish called "Lamp acre," given for the maintenance of a lamp in the church.

There is a peal of six bells in the tower. In connection with these bells it may be interesting to recall the finding, in 1848, of a large handbell (now in the Hereford Museum), which is certainly Saxon if not British, in a pond near the Vicarage, at a depth of 18 feet below the surrounding ground level. It is 15 inches high including the handle, and 12 inches without it, and 7 inches across the mouth one way and 5 inches the other. By its construction it was evidently intended to be sounded by hand. In Marden is a tradition that a large silver bell lies in the Lugg, and that it will never be taken out until two white oxen (other accounts say twelve white free-martins), are yoked to it and draw it from the river. Can it be that tradition has handed down the loss of this ancient bell, and that the oxen will not now be required?

The Registers date from 1612.

¹ Duncumb, vol. ii. p. 137.



Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.



FREEN'S COURT.

1. Window with Coats of Arms.

2. South View.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF FREEN'S COURT AND ITS FORMER OWNERS.

BY GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 22nd May, 1917.)

This house acquired its name from the family of Frene (or Fresne), who became possessed of property in Sutton in the latter part of the 13th century. The manor is situated partly in the parish of Sutton St. Michael and partly in Marden, the house itself being in the former. It was also known under the name of the Lower Court in distinction to the rest of the parish, which was another manor, granted by Richard I. to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem for the purpose of erecting and endowing the Preceptory of Dinmore, and known as Sutton Overcourt. The Frenes also held the manor of Sutton St. Nicholas, and the church is sometimes met with under the title of St. Nicholas of Sutton Frene.

This part of Sutton at the Conquest was held by Leflet, and at the time of the Domesday Survey by Hugh de Lasne. Sometime after this it must have reverted to the Crown, for Henry III. in 1244 (28. Hen. III.) granted free warren to Alexander le Seculer in his manors of Dinmore, Amberley, and Sutton, at whose Inq. P.M. in 1247 (31. Hen. III.) it was found that he had died, seized of the manor of Sutton held of the King in chief by the serjeantry of conducting the King's treasure and summoning the Barons. Alexander's successor was his brother Nicolas, who was then thirty years old, after whose death the property was held by his five sisters, perhaps in trust for his only daughter and heiress Alice. Alice married Walter de Frene, and brought the Sutton property into this family, from whom it takes its name. The Frenes were also Lords of Moccas, and they continued to hold these properties until the death of Sir Richard Frene about the year 1375, when they were divided between his three sisters and heirs. Sutton Frene was sold and eventually came into the possession of the Lingsens of Lingen, co. Hereford, who for more than two hundred years made it their place of residence. The first member of the family to be found in connection with it is Sir Ralph de Lingen of Lingen, who married Jane daughter of John Russell and predeceased her. His will is dated 18th December, 1452,¹ and it

1. See Coningsby's History of Marden.

would seem probable that he, or his son and successor Sir John Lingen, was the builder of the main structure of the present house. This Sir John by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Burgh, considerably augmented the family possessions. He was High Sheriff for the County in the years 1469, 1475, 1486, and 1496, and dying in 1506 lies buried with his wife at Aymestrey, where her chief property lay, and where an incised slab to their memories may still be seen.

He was succeeded by his son, another Sir John Lingen, who further added to the family estates by his marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Milwater of Stoke Edith, and from this period onward they occupied the two houses of Sutton and Stoke Edith. He died in 1530, and was followed by his eldest son John Lingen, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Englefield, Knt., of Englefield, co. Berks. He died at his house at Stoke Edith on the 11th of February, 1546.

His son, the fourth John in succession, married Isabel, the second daughter of John Breynton of Stretton Sugwas, by whom he had an only child Jane. He did not long survive his father, for being elected Member of Parliament for Herefordshire in March, 1554, he died in London on the 3rd of May following, and was buried in the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West under a stone inlaid with brass, having an effigy of himself and six shields of arms¹; and as these coats will have some bearing on the ancient heraldic glass to be seen in the house, it will be as well to give them here. They are as follow:—

1. *Barry of six pieces, on a bend three roses, (Lingen); imp. a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fitchée, (Russell).*
2. *Lingen imp. a chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis, (Burgh).*
3. *Lingen imp. a two headed eagle displayed, within a bordure engrailed, (Milwater).*
4. *Lingen imp. barry of six pieces, on a chief a lion passant, (Englefield).*
5. *A fess engrailed between 3 shells, (Shelley), imp. Lingen.*
6. *Lingen imp. a chevron between 3 martlets, (Breynton).*

Up to this time the House of Lingen had prospered, adding estate to estate until it was possessed of very considerable property, but during the next hundred years the wheel of fortune favoured it ill, and the family possessions from one unlucky circumstance or another gradually passed into other hands.

Jane the daughter and heiress of the last John Lingen married William Shelley of Michelgrove, co. Sussex, and if the tombstone of

1. See Dingley's History from Marble, pp. 146, cccclxii.

her father were laid down shortly after his death, the marriage must have taken place before she was eleven years old, as the arms of Shelley impaling Lingen appear on the brass. She and her husband adhered to the old religion, and in 1583 he was put on his trial for being concerned with Francis Throckmorton, who had property in Marden, in a plot to encompass the death of Queen Elizabeth, subvert the established religion, and procure an invasion of the kingdom. Being put to the rack, on the second application he made a full confession. Though found guilty and sentenced to death, he obtained the Royal clemency, and after fourteen years confinement ended his days in the Marchelsea prison, in 1597. On his attainder his estates were confiscated and granted to various individuals, with apparently the exception of Sutton, but restitution of most of the property was made to the family by James I. His wife survived him and died in 1610, at the age of 67. To the end she remained faithful to the Roman Catholic religion, and not many years before her death suffered the indignity of being cast into the common gaol at Worcester for harbouring a priest in her house. Perhaps the secret chamber in one of the upstairs rooms of this house may have served the purpose of hiding a priest or at least the concrete evidences of popery. By her will she left a house and gardens in Above Eigne, now known as the White Cross Road, and endowed it with a rent charge on her property of £30 for the benefit of six poor widows. Known as the Shelley Almshouses to this day, they were rebuilt in 1801, and the charity is still administered according to the testator's desire.

She was succeeded by her first cousin Edward Lingen, son of her uncle William. He married on 5th October, 1611,¹ Blanch, daughter of Sir Roger Bodenham, K.B., and by her had a numerous family. Misfortune overtook him in another form to that of his predecessor, for on the 7th of November, 1624, we find him shut up in the Porter's Lodge prison in Ludlow Castle, where it appears he had long been a prisoner for contempt. An order² of the Court of Wards and Liveries to the Court of the Marches committed him to the care of Sir John Scudamore, as he was found to be a lunatic, and on the 11th of December following he was ordered to be sent in charge of two gentlemen to his house at Stoke Edith,³ where he died eleven years afterwards, in January 1635, and was buried in the adjoining church.

His eldest son Henry, born at his mother's home at Rotherwas on the 23rd of October, 1612, succeeded to Sutton and Stoke Edith on his father's death. At the outbreak of the Civil War Harry Lingen, as he was familiarly called, took up arms on the side of the

1. Robinson's Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire, p. 179.

2. Hist. MSS. Com. 13th Rep. App. iv. p. 271.

3. He was sufficiently sane to sign his pedigree entered at the Herald's Visitation of 1634.

King, but the particulars of his career as a Royalist General are so well known, that it will be unnecessary to detail them here. He was knighted by Charles I. on the 31st of July, 1645, at Campston, the house of Mr. Pritchard at Grosmont, where the King dined that day.¹ His adherence to the Royal cause wrecked his fortune. Possessed of estates in Herefordshire and other counties, which produced a rent roll of £1,250 a year, for the part he took in the Civil War, he was mulcted in fines to the extent of £6,342, besides suffering other losses. At the Restoration he was elected Member for Hereford in the Parliament that sat in 1661, but like his great-uncle John Lingen, the only other member of the Sutton Lingen family to enter parliament, he did not survive this honour long, for on his return journey from London to Sutton he fell a victim at Gloucester to an attack of small pox, and was buried at Stoke Edith on the 22nd of January, 1662. His wife Alice, daughter of Sir Walter Pye of the Mynde, survived him for twenty-two years, and dying at Sutton Freen was buried with him at Stoke Edith, on the 28th of October, 1684. His estate being greatly impoverished, he left instructions in his will that his Stoke Edith property was to be sold, which was eventually done in 1670, the purchaser being Thomas Foley of Witley Court, co. Worcester, in whose family it remains at the present time. Sir Henry it is recorded planted 20 acres of the famous Redstreak apple at Sutton Freen, encouraged perhaps by Sir John Scudamore, afterwards Viscount, into whose charge at Ludlow his father had been entrusted, and who did so much to further the cultivation of the cider apple in Herefordshire.

His sons Henry and William dying in 1670 and 1676 respectively without issue, the property came eventually to the descendants of his three married daughters; the Sutton Freen estate passing to Frances, wife of John Unett, whose descendants continued to hold it until the death of Mrs. Unett some sixty years ago, when the property was sold and the household goods dispersed.

The Court is situated on very low lying ground and is liable to inundation when the Lugg is in high flood. The site was no doubt chosen so that the moat, with which the house was once surrounded, and traces of which may still be seen might be always well supplied with water. The plan of the building is in the shape of an H, and followed the usual lines of a Herefordshire 15th century house of the upper classes, many examples of which remain scattered throughout the county. The central piece, which joined the two wings, has unfortunately in comparatively recent times been demolished, and its place taken by a wide passage connecting the east and west blocks. This portion no doubt consisted of a hall on the ground

1. Symond's, Diary p. 205, and Coxe's "Tour through Monmouthshire," 1904 edition, p. 198.

level, and open to the roof, with a gallery and dais, such as may still be seen at Brockhampton, near Bromyard. Judging by the parts of the structure still to be seen, as before suggested, it may not improbably have been erected in the middle or second half of the 15th century by Sir Ralph de Lingen, the first of the family to settle here, or by his son and successor Sir John Lingen, who lived here from about 1452 until his death in 1506. Unfortunately it is not possible to get a view of the timbers of the roof, as these might help to fix the date of the building with some exactitude. The two wings probably followed the usual arrangement and were divided into a ground and first floor. The ground floor or undercroft would have been used for storage, and menial purposes, the upper floor of the west wing being occupied as the private apartments of the family, the eastern wing being given over to the kitchens and the retainers.

In this condition the house must have remained until the middle of the 16th century, when the increasing demand for greater comfort in domestic life was making itself felt. The alterations made at this time as far as can now be seen, were extensive, and affected both wings. On the western side part of the undercroft was converted into a parlour, lighted by a large eight light window, which still retains in the upper panes a series of shields of heraldic glass, of which more presently, and panelled to the ceiling with the large square panels of the period. A large and earlier stone chimney stack at the north end of this room was enclosed probably at this time, by an extension forming a lobby below, and in the room above two small closets on either side of the stack entered by Tudor doorways. This upper room is similarly panelled to the parlour, and is entered by a moulded Tudor doorway, and has a hinged trap door in the floor, below which is a space of some 18 inches between the floor and the parlour ceiling, which is boarded and divided into panels by heavy mouldings. That this space was constructed to conceal a man is evident from the fact, that the only means of securing the trap-door was by two wooden bolts on the *inside*, one of which remains. It may have led to an exit in some other part of the house, as it is possible to crawl along the space between the floor and the ceiling below. In the eastern wing, which underwent considerable alterations in the latter part of the 18th century, may be seen a carved Tudor oak doorway on the ground floor, and in one of the rooms on the first floor a fine stone Tudor fireplace. What the exact alterations in this part of the house were at this time, would require a more searching examination than I have been able to make. Let into a brick chimney stack, on the east side of this wing high up, is a large green glazed tile, on the lower part of which is a rose between the letters H.R., for 'Henricus Rex,' and the upper part had perhaps the royal arms, or a portcullis, with supporters, but only a portion of what appear to be supporters can now be traced, the tile being much

shaded in this part.¹ These alterations may have been effected by the third John Lingen, who held the property from 1530 to 1546, or by his son of the same name who died in 1554.

The eastern wing also contains several panelled rooms of the first half of the 17th century, perhaps executed under the supervision of Sir Henry Lingen, before visited by misfortune. Some structural alterations were again made in this wing in the late 18th or early 19th century, in the style of the period.

In the latter part of the 17th century an addition was made to the west wing at the south-west side, by building on several rooms with cellars. An upstairs room is panelled and has a window of this period, and cut on the glass with a diamond in a running hand is "Susanah Jones" and underneath "Mary Unett." In another window in this room is scratched upside down "Mary Reece." The room is said to be known as the "Ladies' Arbour," and the name to have been scratched with the ring of the King, presumably Charles I. or II., but this is impossible, and furthermore the writing is of the 18th century, but I have failed to identify the ladies in question.

There once hung in the house portraits of Sir Henry Lingen and his wife Alice, and it would be interesting to know the present whereabouts of these paintings. A fine late 15th or early 16th century Gothic buffet or livery cupboard, that came from this house, was sometime since in the possession of the late Sir Seymour Lucas, the artist.² In the room above the parlour may now be seen a very large mahogany half tester bedstead with the foot end carved in a trellis design and claw feet, dating from about 1820, which the present tenant, Mr. Gwynne, bought at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. Hodges at Marden Court, who bought it when the Unett possessions at Freen's Court were sold. It is known as Mrs. Unett's bed, and is now once more in its original home.

To return to the stained glass in the parlour, which may be described as follows, beginning with the left hand pane:—

1. Blank.
2. *Barry of six or and azure. on a bend gules 3 roses argent*, (Lingen).
3. *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, barry of six gules and argent, on a chief or a lion passant azure*, (Englefield); 2nd and 3rd, *or, a fess between 6 martlets sable*, (Rossall).

1. See a tile of similar pattern of Elizabethan date in the British Museum. Illustrated in *English Earthenware*, by A. H. Church, 1884, p. 14.

2. See sketch in *Illustrated History of Furniture*, by Frederick Litchfield, 1907, p. 45.

4. Shield gone, probably France quartering England; part of a surrounding Garter remains with "*soit quy mali*," and a crown above.

5. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Lingen; 2nd, *argent (?) a double headed eagle displayed sable*, (Milwater); 3rd, *argent a lion passant sable, (?)*; with two impalements, (1), quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent a chevron between 3 crosses gobony fitchée sable*, (Russell); 2nd and 3rd, *quarterly per fess indented or and ? azure, in the second quarter a lion passant or*, (Croft); (2), quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent (?) a wolf (?) sejant sable, (?) Burgh*; 2nd and 3rd, *gules, 3 pears argent*, (? Perrott).

6. Shield and arms gone, and wreath very defective, all made up with odd pieces of glass.

7. Lingen (considerably damaged), impaling, in the upper part *argent, a fess between 3 martlets sable*, (Breynton); the lower part has only fragments of glass gules and argent, (the glass in this shield is probably misplaced).

8. The shield remains but the arms are gone.

The wreaths that surrounded the shields in panes Nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8 are fairly perfect, but No. 6 is much patched.

From the character of the glass itself, it might have been made anytime between the middle of the 16th and the middle of the 17th centuries. It cannot be much earlier than 1550 for the colouring of the glass is not pot metal, but is enamelled on the surface and in consequence much of it has perished. Also one of the coats has an impalement recording a marriage that took place about 1540. Had the window been constructed for the glass, one might think that it would have been designed with an uneven number of lights, so that the Royal Arms would have come in the centre, but little heed need be paid to this in trying to fix the time at which the glass was made. It is of course possible that the glass is not *in situ*, but the position of the shield with the garter is the only thing in favour of such a supposition. It is unfortunate that the shields in three out of the eight panes have perished, and that one other is entirely blank, as these might have given a further clue to the date, and the Royal Arms would have made it certain whether it was erected before or after James I. ascended the throne. It is therefore necessary to rely for evidence on what has actually survived and this leads to the conclusion that the glass was erected by John Lingen, who married Margaret Englefield and died in 1546. If the glass were erected by this John Lingen, the first pane would probably have had a shield with the arms of Lingen impaling Englefield, followed by Lingen alone, then Englefield alone, then the Royal arms, and in the next pane the arms of John Lingen's father, mother, grandmother, and great-grand-

mother, which coats he was entitled to quarter. The remaining three shields would have been devoted to the arms of his eldest son John, who married Isabel Breynton, and may originally have been Lingen alone, Lingen impaling Breynton, and Breynton alone. The arms of Breynton as they appear in pane No. 7 are probably misplaced, and may have belonged to the shield of Breynton quartering Milborne, Isabel's mother being one of the thirteen daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Simon Milborne of Tillington.

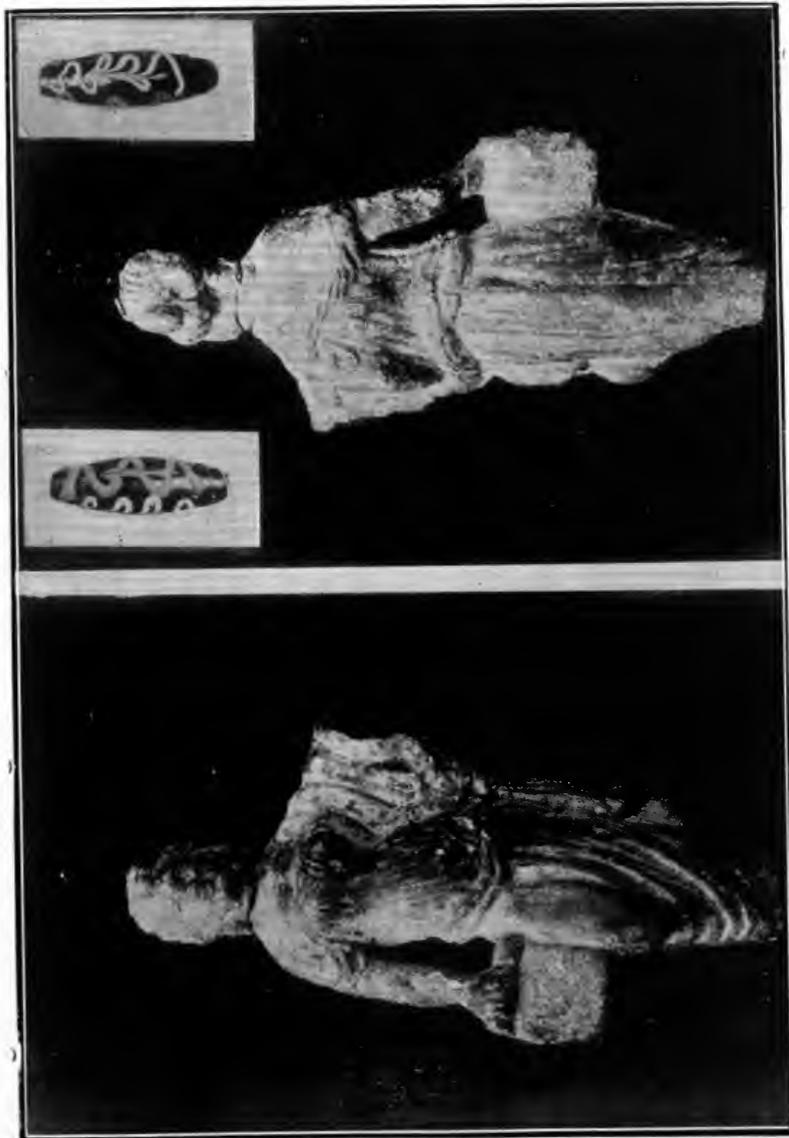
The marshalling of the arms on the shield in pane No. 5 follows closely that on the incised monument (*circa* 1506) at Aymestrey to Sir John Lingen and Elizabeth Burgh,¹ and not that on the monument (*circa* 1554) to his great-grandson John, who married Isabel Breynton. This points to an earlier date for the glass than 1554.

If the glass were not erected by John Lingen, who died in 1546, or his son, it must have been set up either in the time of Jane Shelley, or Edward Lingen, who married Blanch Bodenham, or Henry Lingen who married Alice Pye, but if so we should expect to find the arms of Shelley, Bodenham, or Pye, but no trace of these coats appears in the glass that remains; and further, if they ever existed, it is difficult to see how they could have been arranged in the present sequence.

The evidence is undoubtedly in favour of the glass having been erected by John Lingen who married Margaret Englefield, and if so it must have been made after the marriage of his son John with Isabel Breynton about the year 1540, and it may be concluded that if the glass were erected at this time, that the first alterations to the house were made between these years.

NOTE.—Col. M. J. G. Scobie, C.B. has kindly drawn my attention to the fact, that a male representative of the Sutton Lingens was recently resident in the county in the person of the late Dr. Charles Lingen of Hereford. His daughter is still living, and also his son John Lingen, K.C., now practising in Sydney, where he went a few years after his marriage, about 1877, with the sister of the late Sir Lucas Tooth, Bart. of Holme Lacy. Dr. Lingen had a brother Henry, a barrister, who died in his 72nd year, and his grandson Charles Lingen was living in 1914. Sir Ralph Lingen afterwards Lord Lingen, was a cousin to Charles and Henry, and they were descended from Thomas Lingen of Leighton Court co. Hereford, who was the third son of Edward Lingen, and brother of Sir Henry Lingen the Royalist General. The descendants of Roger the second son of Edward Lingen are still represented in direct male line by the Burtons of Longnor, co. Salop. This branch of the family assumed the name of Burton in 1748 on inheriting the Longnor property.

1. According to Harl. MS., 6726, p. 65 (June, 1656) these arms are:—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Russell; 2nd and 3rd, Lingen; impaling, quarterly, 1st, Burgh (a lion or wolf); 2nd, Perrott (? 3 pears); 3rd, Croft (the lion omitted); 4th, Milborne.



FOUND AT SUTTON WALLS CAMP.

Solid Silver Figure, probably of Calliope, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, front and back views.
Black Glass Bead, with piped ornament in white and yellow ochre, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. long.

RELICS FROM SUTTON WALLS.

BY G. H. JACK, M.INST.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S.

(Read 22nd May, 1917.)

The eminence known as Sutton Walls Camp was in all probability first fortified and used by the Ancient Britons, and subsequently occupied both by Romans and Saxons. So far as I know there has never been found any object attributable to either the British or Saxon periods. The shape of the camp does not suggest Roman work, yet the place has several times been referred to as Roman, and strange to say the only tangible proofs of occupation are certainly Roman.

Leland¹ saw some ruins here *circa* 1543. He describes them thus:—"Traces of this Castle where King Offa met Ethelbert are extant at the present day. They are now called Sutton Walls."

Stukeley² writing about 1724 said:—"Upon the Lug are Sutton Walls another vast Roman Camp."

Thomas Earl Coningsby³ in 1722-7 refers to the place as:—"A camp raised by the Romans."

In a History of Hereford⁴ published in 1858 is this reference:—"Sutton Walls from the Roman 'Vallum' is an ancient Roman Camp."

T. C. Gould, F.S.A.,⁵ writing in the Victoria County History, 1908, says:—"It is often stated that the entrenchments are of Roman origin, and the name 'walls' is held confirmatory of the view; but we have no supporting evidence."

While it is true that there is no evidence as to the "Entrenchments" being Roman, I think I shall be able to show that the place was occupied by the Romans.

The only "find" recorded up to the present is referred to in a Leominster Guide dated 1808. In describing the Camp, reference is made to the dell called Offa's Cellar,⁶ "where was found some years ago an antique ring of silver."

A silver female figure in classical dress was found a few years ago in ploughing on the site; this was submitted to the British Museum Authorities, who considered it to be of comparatively modern date.

¹ Leland's Itinerary in England, ed. by L. Toulmin Smith, Vol. 5, p. 186.

² William Stukeley's Itineraries, Iter. IV, p. 67.

³ Collections concerning the Manor of Marden in the County of Hereford, by Thomas Earl Coningsby.

⁴ History, Topography and Directory of Herefordshire, by Edward Cassey & Co., 1853, p. 310.

⁵ Victoria County History, Earthworks, p. 220.

⁶ "Kings Cellar" on Ordnance Map.

Just lately Mr. T. Quarrell of Marden in the process of planting some fruit trees, laid bare two blocks of masonry and with his permission I had further excavations made in order if possible to find some object, which would serve definitely to date the find.

This masonry consists of two piers or blocks on the top of the earthwork at the west entrance to the camp, and on the north mound of the same. The two blocks are in line running east and west and twelve feet five inches distant from each other. They are built of local sandstone, not squared or laid in courses. A large stone at the base of the pier nearest the Camp enclosure measures 2' 5" x 1' 6" x 1' 8". The stones are bedded in pinkish white mortar. The larger block, two feet six inches from the hedge, is five feet long, three feet broad, and four feet six inches deep. The other is five feet long, three feet four inches wide, and only one foot nine inches deep. I cannot offer any reasonable explanation for this difference in depth, nor can I imagine for what useful purpose the masonry was built. Further digging might solve the mystery.

In the excavation near the masonry and scattered through the whole depth of four feet six inches the following objects were found :

A chip of red Samian ware plain and highly glazed.

Six fragments of grey or fumed ware, thick and thin in section. One of these was a part of an open shallow bowl,¹ like the Kenchester examples which came into use during the second half of the second century, and continued well into the fourth century.

Two fragments of a grey jar² with latticed lines on the body, like the Kenchester example which was dated 150 to 200 A.D.

Four fragments of plain buff pottery.

Two Roman nails.

Some pieces of charcoal.

Bones of horse and ox, and the lower jaw of a young pig.

I consider that these distinctly Roman objects definitely settle the question as to the place having been occupied at the same time as Magna (Kenchester) during the early part of the second century, and until towards the end of the fourth century.

At the east end of the Camp and on the top of the south mound at a depth of about 12 inches, a human skeleton was found with the feet towards the south. The bones were found in stiff wet marl, and were much broken up in the process of extraction. The fragments have been preserved, and it will be interesting to learn whether they exhibit any special features. There were no objects found with the bones, which would serve to fix the date of the interment.

¹ Woolhope Club Transactions, 1912-13. Plate 34, Fig. 19, and Page 221, 5d.

² Woolhope Club Transactions, 1912-13. Plate 39, Fig. 1.

SUTTON WALLS, AND THE LEGEND OF ST. ETHELBERT.

BY THE REV. CANON A. T. BANNISTER, M.A.

(Read 22nd May, 1917).

I propose in this Paper carefully to consider the available evidence, with a view to deciding what we may be said to know for certain about the history of Sutton Walls. Most of what passes for its history is derived from statements and stories in mediæval chronicles, and the chief characteristic of modern research is that it relies very little upon the mere assertion of a chronicler, unless he is dealing with what has happened in his own day, or unless strongly corroborative evidence can be found in some record, building, or other witness which is strictly contemporaneous with the events of which the chronicler, writing perhaps centuries later, gives only a hearsay account, and that, it may be, coloured by his particular point of view, sometimes even by his personal likes and dislikes.

In the case before us we have first to deal with the site itself—one of those ancient earthworks in which our county is perhaps richer, in proportion to its area, than any in England, since the Herefordshire hills lent themselves so readily to the British methods of defence. It is difficult, and in most cases impossible, to fix the age of these earthwork-fortresses, unless, by the costly aid of pick and shovel, we find some sufficient evidence underground. The various "castle-tumps"—Ewyas Harold, Kilpeck, Wigmore, Longtown, and the rest—are now definitely known to be not earlier than Norman times: making "Norman times" to begin, of course, in 1042, not in 1066 A.D. But about the other strongholds—our "Caplar Camps" and "Oyster Hills"—there is a wide divergence of view. Some of them would seem to have been continuously occupied, even from the neolithic age, as camps of refuge for the women and children and cattle, or even as permanently fortified villages—the best examples of such are the Bach Camp in Kimbolton, the Hollybush Hill, where we still can see the remains of hut circles, and, in my opinion, this 30-acre settlement of Sutton Walls.

Our inquiry is rendered more difficult by the probability that many of these "camps" were occupied successively by different peoples in widely different ages. Originally constructed, it may be, in the long-distant days when the Goidel subdued the primitive

Iberian, or when, in turn, Goidel was pushed back by the invading Brython, they played their part also in the last stand of Caractacus against the Romans, and possibly were used again by the Romans or Romano-Celts, against the western tribes. This last possibility is, however, a remote one, for there is not sufficient evidence, as yet, that any of our Herefordshire "camps" were occupied by the Romans. Of three which, more definitely, have been claimed as Roman—Dinedor, Fownhope, and Risbury—the Victoria County History cautiously writes: "We see no evidence to suggest" a Roman occupation; and of Sutton Walls it says—and I am, so far, in full agreement with the verdict—"it is often stated that the entrenchments are of Roman origin,¹ and that the name Walls² is held confirmatory of the view, but here also we have no supporting evidence." Even at Leintwardine, which is certainly known to have been a Roman military station, there is disagreement among experts as to whether the Roman settlement was at Brandon Camp or on the site of the present village. It is well to remind ourselves that it only took the Romans some 35 years thoroughly to conquer the whole of Southern Britain, after which for more than three centuries Herefordshire was as quiet and settled as it is to-day. Kenchester was a residential town, and well-to-do gentlemen could safely build for themselves Italian villas with tessellated pavements far in the country, at Bishopstone, Walterstone, Walford, Putley, and probably many other places. There was no risk in doing this, and certainly no need to use our earthwork-fortresses, since the forts and outposts, which kept in awe the ever-restless Kelts, were pushed far into Wales, running in an irregular line from Caergwrle (near Mold) through Montgomery, to Brecon, and having isolated camps as far west as Caernarvon, Machynlleth, and Caermarthen. On the whole, therefore, we shall be wise to agree with Professor Haverfield, who, speaking of a long list of "Roman earthworks in Herefordshire," says "There is no proof that any item in this list is really Roman."³

In more modern times, however, many of the "camps" have been in military occupation. It is practically certain that Normans added the central fortifications to the Herefordshire Beacon; and they may have occupied other camps also. Owen Glyndwr is said to have occupied Croft Ambrey, Ivington, and Wapley Hill. Aconbury and Dinedor were occupied during the Civil War, as also was Thornbury Camp (by the Scottish invaders after crossing the Severn at Bridgnorth). Tradition claims only two of our Herefordshire

¹ As by Stukeley, who calls it "a vast Roman Camp."

² The first to mention "Walls" is Leland (*circa* 1550), who adds "extant . . . vestigia." It is possible that the name is not earlier than the sixteenth century, in which antiquaries began to play havoc with local history.

³ Arch. Survey of Herefordshire, p. 3 note.

camps as having been in Anglo-Saxon occupation; and both of these it connects with the same name—St. Ethelbert's Camp on Backbury Hill, and Sutton Walls. And in both cases I believe the association with the East Anglian king to be a pious fancy of later ages. This belief I must attempt to justify.

In the first place, what little we know of the district in Anglo-Saxon days makes it most unlikely that King Offa should have built a palace on this hill. The first mention we have of Sutton is in Domesday, 290 years after Offa's death. From the three entries in the Survey we learn that in the time of the Confessor Sutton St. Nicholas, as we now call it, was held by an English lady, named "Leflet," and Sutton St. Michael by a certain priest, Spirites by name. After the Conquest, Sutton St. Michael and part of Sutton St. Nicholas were given to Nigel, the King's physician, and the remaining part of Sutton St. Nicholas to Hugo Asinus, lord of Snodhill—a division which led to a dispute between them as to title. The adjoining manor of Marden was held by the King, both before and after the Conquest. In size and importance Sutton was not to be compared with Marden. The royal manor, says the Survey, "is divided among many men," one of whom, holding three hides and one virgate, is a leading noble of the county, William Fitz-Norman, lord of Kilpeck. Apparently in the demesne alone (*i.e.*, in the portion which the lord kept in his own hands) there are as many as 31 plough-teams (each with eight oxen to a team) and more than 40 workers of various ranks; and in addition every burgess in the City of Hereford, which itself was in the King's demesne, had to reap for three days in August at Marden. The manor is assessed at £16. The little sub-divided manor which takes its very name from its position to the south of its great neighbour, has only in both its parts (counting demesne and lands in tenants' hands) nine plough-teams and some twenty men in all; and it is assessed at 110 shillings. Now if Offa had a palace in these parts (and all the stories of Ethelbert's death insist upon the "palace") it would certainly have been in royal Marden rather than in Sutton, which, so far as we know, was always in private hands. It is, of course, quite possible that the King did occasionally, on his way to the Welsh wars, stay a few days at Marden, probably at Bury Close, which, in all the grants, leases, and surveys of later times is constantly styled the ancient manor court. But the "palace" of Offa was at Tamworth,¹ the working centre of his kingdom, which stretched from the Humber to the Thames, and (at least after Ethelbert's murder) from the North Sea to the Dyke.

But now let us take, in chronological order, the various accounts of the murder which have been handed down to us. First comes the

¹ We are told also that he sometimes resided at Bath (Flor. Hist. I. 395); and he was buried at Bedford (Do., 402).

Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,¹ compiled in part perhaps by King Alfred himself, and certainly by the circle of learned men whom he gathered to his court. Writing almost exactly a hundred years after the event, what they say, under the year 792, is this: "Offa, king of the Mercians, commanded the head of King Aethelbryht to be struck off: and Osred, who had been King of the Northumbrians, having come home after exile, was seized and slain, on September 14th, and his body rests at Tynemouth." Here we are carefully told where Osred was laid to rest, as well as the very day of his death; but the writers evidently knew nothing of the miraculous happenings connected with Ethelbert's twice-repeated burial.

Next we have Florence of Worcester, who, about the year 1107, say 320 years after the event, tells how "the holy king" was beheaded by the detestable command of Offa. . . . at the infamous suggestion of his own wife, Cynefrith."²

Almost contemporary with Florence of Worcester is William of Malmesbury, the first draft of whose "Gesta Regum" was finished in 1125. He says that "thinking to profit by guile," Offa induced Ethelbert by tempting promises, to visit him as a suitor for his daughter, and within his palace suddenly had him beheaded. "But God declared his sanctity by signs so evident that to-day (hodie) the episcopal see of Hereford is consecrated in his name."³ In this passage it is important to notice the word "hodie," to-day, which implies, I take it, that in 1125 St. Ethelbert had only recently been adopted as the patron saint of Hereford. If this be so, we can easily understand how, in the following half-century, fostered by ecclesiastical and local pride, the legend grew and shaped itself. It is seen full-grown in the "Life of St. Ethelbert," written by Giraldus Cambrensis (who died in 1216). This work was still in existence about 1670, and was copied by Sir William Dugdale and sent to the Bollandist editors of the "Acta Sanctorum," who unfortunately decided to take as their text the later life from the chronicle of Brompton, quoting only, in their notes, a few passages from Giraldus, the rest of whose work is now lost.⁴ He was himself

¹ A.-S. Chron. (Rolls Series). II. 48.

² Flor. Worc. Chron. (Forester's Translation. 47). The Queen's name here occurs for the first time in History. Duncumb (II. 174), without giving his authority for the statement, makes her, in spite of her English name, the daughter of Charlemagne, Offa's junior by many years, whose court was, in fact, the regular place of refuge for all the enemies of Mercia.

A sequence in the Hereford Breviary (II. 174), following the story in Brompton's Chronicle, suggests that the Queen acted towards Ethelbert as Potiphar's wife to Joseph:—

Hic reginæ detestatur
Amplexus illicitos:
Spreta mortem machinatur
Ob amores vetitos.

³ Gesta Regum (Rolls Series), I. 84, 262.

⁴ See Gir. Cam. Op. (Rolls Series) III. 407-430.

a Canon of our Cathedral, and warmly attached to the members of the Chapter; in a long letter to them he says that he compiled the life "ad magnorum virorum et auctenticorum instantiam plurimam"; i.e., the bishop or dean, or both, knowing that Giraldus was the most popular writer of the age, urged him, in the interests of the new cult of St. Ethelbert, which was to bring both credit and cash to the Cathedral, to put into attractive literary form the ecclesiastical fancies which during the past century had connected the martyr's name with Hereford. It would seem, from what we possess of the work, that Giraldus shaped the legend very much as we find it in Brompton's chronicle. At any rate, he first locates the King's "Palace" "ad vicum in Merciorum regno, qui Villa Australis ab incolis vocabatur"; and he fixes the first burial-place "in ripa fluminis in comitatu Herefordie quod Luggo dicitur." So we see that it took about 400 years, and the urgency of a Chapter's need for a martyr's story connected with their Cathedral, to locate the spot!

Some fifty years after Giraldus, comes a Life of Offa, attributed to Matthew Paris, who died in 1259.³ He was a monk of St. Albans, and Offa was the munificent founder of that great house, and must therefore, as is evidently the writer's opinion, be freed from the guilt of this cold-blooded murder. And so we learnt that the Queen alone devised the plot and carried it into execution. At first she tried to induce the King to do the deed; and when he indignantly refused, she prepared a seat in her chamber over a pit, and invited the young man to come in and sit down. The seat fell with him into the pit, where he was smothered under pillows by the guards. This St. Albans' version says that Offa imprisoned his wife for life, and honourably buried Ethelbert in Lichfield Cathedral (which was conveniently near the palace at Tamworth, though Tamworth is not actually mentioned). In later days the exact place of burial came to be forgotten, but, being revealed by a light from heaven, the body was found, and "now adorns with miracles and brightens with virtues the city of Hereford." So ends Matthew Paris's story, giving no reason why the relics should have been transferred from Lichfield to Hereford.

In 1265 there issued from St. Albans the earlier portion of the "Flores Historiarum," which gives the narrative in much the same words as in the Life of Offa, and of course for the same reason.³ Nearly 150 years later, Richard of Cirencester (who died in 1402) gives the legend in its fullest form.⁴ Rejecting the St. Albans version (which he most certainly, however, had read, since the whole sen-

¹ Op. Cit. I. 415.

² Vitæ duor. Offarum (Lond. 1639), pp. 23-25.

³ Flor. Hist. (Rolls Series), I. 394, 402.

⁴ Spec. Hist. (Rolls Series), I. 280-294.

tence about "adorning with miracles and brightening with virtues the City of Hereford" is repeated word for word) he fixes the guilt on Offa himself, adding the name of the guard who actually cut off the martyr's head, a certain Grimbert, and giving the place of the murder, in words slightly altered from Giraldus, as "vicus qui Villa Australis a populo patriæ dicebatur." But he does not mention the banks of the Lugg as the burial place, saying only "diu inhoneste tumulatus." The saint's head, however, miraculously preserved from corruption, is, he adds, kept in a costly shrine, in St. Peter's at Westminster.

There remains only the Bollandist life of St. Ethelbert,¹ which is taken from the compilation known as the Chronicle of Brompton, who was abbot of Jorvaux in 1438, or nearly 650 years after the murder. The story is here given very much as by Giraldus, mentioning "Villa Australis" and "the banks of the Lugg," but adding that the Saint appeared in a vision to a rich man named Brithfrid, and ordered him to disinter the body and take it "ad locum qui Stratus-waye dicebatur." He did, however, bury it "in loco qui tunc Anglice Fernlega, . . . nostris vero temporibus a comprovincialibus Herefordia nuncupatur"; and King Milfred (who is elsewhere said to have been "regulus" of Western Mercia in 826) raised the church of Hereford to Cathedral dignity, and gave it its first bishop. This last statement is demonstrably false, since our first bishop, as we know from Bede,² who was a boy at the time, was translated from Rochester to Hereford in 676.

This long analysis of the Ethelbert legend will, I hope, make it clear that I have considerable justification for agreeing with Sir Thomas Hardy, the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, who says "It may be questioned whether there be anything really credible in the narrative, except the fact of Ethelbert's murder";³ or with Professor Haverfield, who thinks it "not impossible that Giraldus, in mediæval fashion, localised the details of the legend without historical warrant."⁴

1 Gir. Camb. Op. (Rolls Series), III. 407-430.

2 H. E. IV. 2.

3 Descrip. Cat. of Materials, I. 496.

4 Arch. Survey of Heref. p. 7.

THE GRAVELS OF THE BASIN OF THE LOWER LUGG, AND THEIR RELATION TO AN EARLIER RIVER SYSTEM.

BY REV. H. E. GRINDLEY, M.A.

(Read 22nd May, 1917.)

The Lugg has its origin in the high lands composed of Silurian rocks which form the N.W. corner of the County.

From Mortimer's Cross to Leominster it traverses the more level region of the clays, sandstones and cornstones of the Old Red series, and then, bending sharply southwards, receives the waters of the Arrow and Stretford Brook, and skirting round Dinmore Hill pursues a southerly course over similar rocks to its junction with the Wye near Mordiford. This latter part of its course lies along the synclinal trough of which the plutonic rocks of the Malverns form the eastern edge, complicated by the anticlinal of Woolhope and the outcrop of the Silurian rocks at Shucknall.

The primary drainage of this part of the County was from N.W. to S.E. in conformity with the general "graining" of the surface of England, *i.e.*, from the older rocks of the Radnorshire border on to the newer rocks of central Herefordshire. This is called the "consequent" drainage system, because it is consequent solely on the dip of the strata before subaerial denudation differentiated between the hardness of the exposed rocks and modified the course of streams according to their powers of resistance.

This primary drainage would be carried out by a series of approximately straight valleys running down the dip of the strata. In the basin of the Lugg this direction would be from the outcrop of the Silurian rocks to the N.W., *i.e.*, from the ridge that runs through Radnor Forest to Richard's Castle, across the course of the Arrow and Stretford Brook, striking the course of the Lugg Valley between Bodenham and Mordiford at an angle of 45°.

Are there any traces left of such a system? I think there are. Standing on the western edge of Sutton Walls we can count 5 gaps in the range that runs in broken outline from Garnons to the Eastern extremity of Dinmore Hill, namely—between Garnons Hill and Wormesley,—Wormesley and Nupton,—Nupton and Pyon Hill,—Pyon and Dinmore,—and the last at Hampton Court.

The gap by Garnons, occupied by the Midland Railway, drops down to 300ft. O.D., and the same level is reached by the gaps on either side of Pyon Hill. The Wormesley—Nupton gap does not go below 400ft., but the gap at Hampton Court and Bodenham through which the Lugg now flows sinks to 200ft.

Behind this ridge broken by these gaps lies a broad valley containing the Stretford Brook, the Arrow and a section of the Lugg. Of these three streams the Stretford Brook occupies the lowest bed, flowing at about 300ft. near Sarnesfield and falling to about 210ft. where united with the Arrow it joins the Lugg below Leominster. The general floor level of this valley might be put at 350 to 200ft.

Beyond this broad valley rises the range of Silurian hills outcropping from under the Old Red plain. These hills present a line 500ft. above sea level overlooking the valley, rising to much greater heights to the N.W.

Here then we have two ridges separated by a valley, the nearer or S.E. ridge pierced by 5 gaps which look toward the S.E. in the direction of the primary drainage of the County. As these gaps are the result of erosion by water it is not unreasonable to suppose that they are the truncated valleys of streams which once ran from N.W. to S.E. across the broad valley behind, their course being approximately that of the roads which converge on Hereford from Norton Canon, Weobley, and Stretford Bridge.

In the Club Transactions 1902-4, Mr. Aldis suggested that the gravels occupying the higher ground round Hereford were derived from the denudation of the Wormesley and other hills, which stand out because of the resistance of the bands of cornstone which encircle them. Here at Sutton Walls and also at Sutton Hill we find what I believe to be the detritus from these gaps, boulders of cornstone up to 2ft. x 1ft. x 1ft., and of red sandstone, and much red clay and finer gravel. Similar deposits are found at Burghill Portway, and Adzor Bank, both on the same horizon as Sutton Walls and Hill, *i.e.*, between the 300ft. and 400ft. contour line. The gravels vary from very coarse to quite fine, and in places shew a tendency to cementation with lime. There is also present a black cherty stone in worn pebbles which I have not been able to identify. None of the boulders shew that peculiar polish of glacial ground moraine so well marked in stones from the Wye glacial débris, but are mostly sub-angular and but slightly waterworn. The cornstones often have a knobly outline. The occurrence of these deposits at this level agrees well with the theory that they are the products of the erosion of the hills opposite. But I think there is evidence that detritus from the Silurian hills beyond was carried through the gaps, which is sufficient to prove that they are the truncated remnants of valleys which crossed the courses of the present Stretford Brook, Arrow and Lugg

which lie behind the ridge. For in these gravels are to be found, though in no great abundance, fragments of Upper Ludlow rocks, such as occur *in situ* at the outcrop of those hills. Some of these fragments may be identified by the characteristic fossils. On Sutton Hill I found a *Rhynconella* (sp. ?), and last week an *Orthonota* (sp. ?). Having regard to the conformation of the country it seems most likely that these fragments travelled from the N.W. and not from the Silurian beds of Shucknall or Woolhope. Thus they support the theory of consequent streams descending from the N.W. Silurian outcrop and eroding the valleys in the ridge opposite.

Looking at the map it seems possible that the gap through which Watling Street now runs is a continuation of the valley from Aymestrey and Wigmore. Down that valley once flowed the combined waters of the Lugg and Teme. Against such a continuation there is no obstruction in the level of the ground, for there is no intervening height above the 400ft. contour, which now marks the watershed between the Lugg and the Teme. Moreover there is proof that the floor of the Lugg Valley at Aymestrey has been considerably depressed.

The next thing to be considered is the course of events by which these gaps were robbed of their streams, which were diverted into their present channels towards Leominster.

It may have been the more rapid erosion of the softer rocks which converted these "consequent" streams into what are known as "subsequent" streams, that is running across instead of along the main dip of the strata.

But the confined nature of the outlet of the Lugg at Hampton Court and Bodenham suggests rather that there was some barrier that forced the river through this gorgelike channel.

That barrier was probably the ice which descended from the west and rose to at least the height of 600ft. O.D. on the slopes of Wapley Hill. On a previous expedition of the Club¹ I explained the theory, that this ice blocked the end of the gap at Aymestrey and was the cause of the Teme finding a new outlet by Downton Gorge. I think we can picture the same ice-flow creeping on towards Leominster and gradually blocking the gaps opposite, till the waters that once flowed through them were banked high against the rising land to the east of Leominster and at last forced their way round the eastern end of Dinmore Hill.

The sharp bend and the steepness of the banks in places suggest such a forced exit. By the time the ice had retreated the new course had been established, and therefore the gap at Pyon Hill and the others

1. *Vide* pp. 65-68 of this volume.

to the S.W. were left dry. The bed of the Lugg near Bodenham is now roofed below the bottom of the Pyon Gap.

Whether at any time the Lugg, as depicted in a sketch map in the Woolhope Transactions 1905, p. 58, took a direction more towards the S.E. than its present course to the Wye, and joined the Leadon and flowed past May Hill to Gloucester, I am not prepared to say. I should rather imagine that the elevated region of Shucknall and Woolhope always determined its course towards the Wye.

My chief aim in this paper has been to attempt a proof that these gravels of Sutton Walls, Sutton Hill, Adzor Bank, Burghill Portway and elsewhere between the 300 and 400ft. contours were deposited by rivers, which flowed from the outcrop of the Silurian rocks of the N.W. hills, across what is now the plain of the Lugg and Arrow, and through the gaps between Garnons Hill and Dinmore, maintaining the "consequent" drainage system which depends on the general dip of the strata. I think the evidence is sufficient.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF SUTTON ST. MICHAEL
AND SUTTON ST. NICHOLAS.

BY REV. R. H. CRAFT, M.A.

(Read 22nd May, 1917).

ST. MICHAEL.

THE EXTERIOR.—Professor Freeman, who was no mean authority on ecclesiastical buildings, once said:—"No one but a fool goes into a Church without first inspecting the exterior." We must not lay ourselves open to this charge, so we may begin at once at the entrance. The present porch is not interesting. We shall see, later on, what the ancient one was like, because it was very similar to that which still exists, though in restored form, at the Church of St. Nicholas.

There are traces of an arch in the west wall. Does this mean that a tower was once contemplated? The old porch roof did not reach to the height of this arch. The small wooden turret above contains two bells. In the "Inventory of Church Goods" taken by the Royal Commissioners 6 and 7, Edward VI., 1553, there is an entry thus:—"Item—two belles, whereof the least is XIX ynches, the other XXI ynches brode over in the mouthes."

There are no inscriptions on the present bells, but one of the two referred to in the "Inventory" may date from that period.

On the south side of the Church, the rough masonry and 13th and 14th century windows may be noted. In the east wall of the chancel is a little Norman window, and another, somewhat deformed, on the north side of the chancel, while yet another in the north wall of the nave has been blocked up.

THE INTERIOR.—The bowl of the font (Norman) was recovered from a garden in the neighbourhood. The one which did duty as a font for many years, may now be seen in the chancel. The base of the font was, I think, found in the Churchyard.

The Chancel Arch is comparatively modern. Under the floor of the chancel is a large vault in which lie the bodies of some score members of the family of Unett, who owned the Freen's Court Estate, and lived for many years at the beautiful old home which you have visited this morning.

Sutton St. Michael's was granted by Richard I., to the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem towards the endowment of the Preceptory of Dinmore and it remained in their possession till Dinmore was suppressed. Henry VIII. then made a grant of St. Michael to Hugh Appari and Eleanor his wife. Later it came into the possession of the Lingen family by purchase, and afterwards by marriage to the Unetts, Allens and others.

Above the Altar table, is a bracket resting on the carved figure of an angel. There is also an ancient chest in the chancel.

One other item of interest is the beautiful monument, which was formerly in the chancel but is now on the south wall of the nave, to Elizabeth, widow of George Cotton, of Warblington, Co. Hants; she died 2nd June, 1643.

The Communion plate, and the Registers dating from the year 1678, are kept at St. Nicholas Church.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE EXTERIOR.—In the language of the Directory, this Church is a "building of stone, in the Norman style, consisting of chancel, nave, south transept, north porch and an embattled western tower." That is not quite a correct description but it may pass for the present.

Let us begin with the "embattled western tower." Is it Norman? Unfortunately the ivy hinders an inspection of the masonry of the lower part of the structure, but the tower arch opening into the nave appears to be "transitional" or Early English.

The north porch has been restored, some of the old timbers and the ancient stone tiles of the roof being retained. There is a small recess on the left hand side of the doorway, which possibly was a "sacring window" *i.e.*, an opening for the ringing of the Sanctus Bell at the solemn period of the Eucharist.

The north doorway is Norman. The corresponding doorway on the south side is a better specimen of masonry.

On the north side of the nave, there is a Norman window "restored" in "Churchwarden style."

In the north wall of the chancel is a small lancet window, and in the interior may be seen a blocked up doorway, but there is no trace of it outside. There is another doorway on the south side, which can be clearly seen on the exterior. It is very unusual to find two such doors in a chancel. Possibly the one on the north side gave entrance to a sacristy, and someday I mean to investigate this by digging. The Stone Cross on the east gable was given to me on the demolition of the chapel at Wisteston.

On the south side of the Chancel, there is a very interesting incised sundial on the jamb of the ancient doorway.¹ There are traces of a shutter on the window west of this doorway. This shutter was to protect the window when the game of "Ten-up" (as it was called) was played in the Churchyard on Sunday afternoons. Another reminiscence of this is to be seen in the red line painted on the wall of the transept. Above the window in the south wall of the transept are the heads of probably the founder and foundress, who originally built this transept as a chantry.

On this side of the church are the remains of the ancient churchyard Cross. The road below is the old road to Hereford and I think that the principal approach to the Church in former times must have been on the south side. This may account for the position of the Cross and it may also be the reason why the south door displays better workmanship than that on the north side.

THE INTERIOR.—The font is a plain Norman bowl on a modern base. In the Tower is a ladder, which is supposed to be Elizabethan, with wide spaces between the rungs. There are now six bells. In the Inventory of Edward VI., three are mentioned, and four in Bailey's Directory of Herefordshire, published in 1858. Two were added in 1879. The inscriptions on the bells are:—

1. Taylor & Co., MAKERS, Loughborough ..	1879
2. Ditto Ditto ..	1879
3. William Linggen, Churchwarden ..	1669
4. Isaac Hadley of Leominster made ME ..	1703 R.
5. Taylor and Co., Loughborough, FOUNDERS	1879
(This was probably an ancient one re-cast).	
6. I. E. The Dead Man's Knell	} 1629
I ring	

The Nave is Norman but has been a good deal knocked about. The ceiling suggests mystery! Is there a beautiful black oak roof above? Unfortunately no. There is nothing over this white-washed ceiling but plain, rough, unhewn rafters and the slates.

The Chantry Chapel—of later date—was dedicated to the B.V.M., whose statue probably stood on the stone shelf still remaining on the east wall. The local name for this transept is the "*Ladies' Chapel*," evidently a corruption of "*Lady Chapel*." There is a stone seat below the large south window, and at the side of this window an ancient Piscina, which has been considerably mutilated.

Our old parish clerk, who died a few years ago at a great age, told me that he remembered a low gallery in the south-west corner of the Lady Chapel, which was occupied by three instrumentalists, who acted as accompanists to the singing.

1. There is a similar sundial on the south wall of the nave at St. Michael's.

Returning to the Nave, the Chancel Screen is well worthy of notice. It dates from the 15th century, and the marks of the adze may be observed on the beams, and the groove into which the tympanum was fitted. Probably there was an altar in front of the screen, for there is a Piscina and an Aumbry on either side. The Piscina, like that in the Lady Chapel, has been cut away in part to make room for a pew, and affords another specimen of the vandalism of 50 years ago. The pulpit and Reading Desk have also been tampered with, but they are still beautiful specimens of 17th century woodwork.

In the chancel the doorway on the south side is converted into a cupboard, in which are now kept the Church Plate and Registers. There is a unique semi-circular stone seat under the window to the east of this doorway. Originally, there was a stone footstool which the old parish clerk before-mentioned said he remembered. A Piscina is built into the sill of this window. In the wall opposite is another Aumbry. The altar table is ancient. Duncumb in his History of Herefordshire, speaks of "brass plates" and effigies in the Chancel but there is no trace of them to be seen now. One was to the memory of a Walwyn (of Longworth), a family which, in former times, was closely connected with this parish.

The first recorded Patron of Sutton St. Nicholas was a Henry de Freene in the year 1284, and in Coningsby's MSS. this church is called the "Church of Saint Nicholas of Sutton Freene." The first known Incumbent was Walter de Bolesdon, instituted by Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford.

One other historical reference may, perhaps be permitted. In Webb's Civil War in Herefordshire (Vol. ii. p. 317, note) we read that "Mr. Toldervey,¹ the intrusive minister of Marden was appointed by the county committee, July 8th, 1651, to preach the Gospel at Ambersley (*sic*) and Sutton, the incumbent, Anthony Turner, being prohibited to officiate because he used the Common Prayer, and did not preach!"

There is no entry of this Incumbent in the Registers. According to the Register the Incumbent during this period was Abraham Casson, M.A. of Brasenose College, Oxon., who was Rector from 1643 to 1661.

The Register begins with the year 1586 (or 1587) and the two first pages are inserted upside down, and several other pages have been misplaced by the binder. No pages, however, seem to be missing. The first few pages have been damaged and made indistinct, apparently by water. The Register is a transcript down to 1598 in the same ink and handwriting, and in the same hand again to 1602 inclusive.

1. John Toldervey was nominated by the Puritans to Marden on 24th December, 1647.

"FERNLEY," AND THE BURIALS OF ST. ETHELBERT.

BY JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

(Contributed 22nd May, 1917).

The author of the chronicle of Jervaulx and the unknown writer of a life of St. Ethelbert, quoted by Leland (*Collectanea* ii. 331), agree in saying that Fernley was an early name of Hereford, and the place of the final burial of the Saint. In most other details they differ.

The Jervaulx Chronicler says the body, together with the head, was buried on the bank of the Lugg; and afterwards, in consequence of a vision of one Brithfrid, removed to "Fernley later called Hereford."

The unknown writer says the head was buried at "Luda" (possibly meaning Lyde); and removed to "Fernley afterwards changed in name to Hereford." He makes no mention of the burial of the body anywhere.

I believe there is no other authority for the identification of Fernley with Hereford. Bishop Tanner, who in his *Notitia* accepted the identification, gives none other, and Leland in his *Itinerary* (Vol. 5. p. 10) seems to doubt it. The Saxon Chronicle and the Welsh histories alike know nothing of it. I believe it is due solely to a misunderstanding, by these two late monastic writers, of the Sequence I shall presently mention.

The fullest accounts of the martyrdom are in Matthew Paris' *Life of Offa* (whom he calls *Offa Secundus*, folio edition of 1640 p. 24); and in Wendover's *Flores Historiarum* (English Hist. Socy. edition Vol. 1. p. 249). The late Mr. Luard was of opinion that the original compilation was due to John of St. Albans (1195-1214); that Wendover built on him; and Paris followed.

Paris says that the body and head were taken from the place of the murder; the head fell out on the road; was found miraculously by a blind man, whose sight was thereupon restored; and it was taken by the order of Archbishop Humbert to "Hereford" and there enclosed in a shrine; but that at the time it was not known what had become of the body. A spring of water however arose where the head was found.

Later on (page 25) Paris, without giving any account of the discovery of the body, says that Archbishop Humbert begged the body of King Offa, and took it to Lichfield, and there caused it to be buried (*sepeliri*) where it long lay unknown to all buried with less honour than was fitting " (*ubi minus honeste quam decebat tumulatus omnibus latebat diu incognitus*) ; until its presence being disclosed by a heavenly light it was found by the faithful and was taken (*delatum*) " to the City of Hereford and now adorns the Bishop's see by miracle and glorifies it by his virtues " (*miraculis exornat et virtutibus illustrat*).

This story of the double translation, first to Lichfield and then to Hereford, will not bear the test of dates. Ethelbert was murdered 792-3. Offa died 796. If ever there was a Humbert, Archbishop of Lichfield, (which was the Archiepiscopal see of Mercia) it can only have been between the death of Aldulf who held the see from 786 to at least 814, and the succession of Herewin who was in office certainly in 816. So it is impossible that he should have asked Offa for the body. Moreover he is not mentioned in either Malmesbury's or Florence's list of the bishops of Lichfield.

Wendover says nothing as to decollation; or the loss, or burial of the head; or the spring of water; or the translation to Lichfield. All he says in almost the exact words of, and no doubt copied by Paris, is that " Saint Ethelbert buried without mark of honour (*inhoneste tumulatus*) lay unknown to all until his body, disclosed by a heavenly light, was found by the faithful, and having been brought (*delatum*) to the City of Hereford, now adorns the episcopal see by miracles, and glorifies it by his virtues.

A further, and as I think the earlier account is set out in the Sequence for St. Ethelbert's day in the Hereford Missal.¹

The following parts of this are material for the present purpose. After three stanzas setting out the Saint's virtues it proceeds:—

Signa magna plena miro
Et condigna tanto viro
 Fiunt tuo funere;
Quæ injuste te necatum,
Et *indigne tumulatum*,
 Monstrant Dei munere.

Post mortem apparuisti
Uni viro et jussisti
 Ut *indecenter humatum*
Corpus tuum sit sublatum.

1. Reprinted by Dr. Henderson 1874, p. 260. See also a paper on the Masses of St. Ethelbert in the Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society Vol. IV., by the Rev. E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A.

Then after recounting how in consequence of this vision the body was taken up and put in a chariot; and how on the way the head fell off, and a blind man stumbled against it and received his sight, it proceeds:—

Corpus tandem est *delatum*
In Fernleia *tumulatum*
 Ubi sanctus floret signis
 Omnium stupore dignis.

It is fairly obvious that Paris and Wendover had this Sequence before them when they wrote. The "minus honeste tumulatus" of Paris and "inhoneste tumulatus" of Wendover exactly reproduce the "indigne tumulatum" and "indecenter humatum" of the Sequence; all refer to the burial antecedent to the bringing of the remains to Hereford; and all three use the word "delatum" in reference to the translation to Hereford. And so Paris and Wendover understood, and I think rightly, that the "tumulation at Fernley" in the third stanza I have set out was the same first burial as that previously mentioned; and they read that stanza, as I do, as meaning "at length the body, which had been buried at Fernley, was brought to the place where the Saint now is renowned for miracles worthy the amazement of all;" which they both reproduced by "*miraculis exornat, virtutibus illustrat*."

The Jervaulx Chronicler on the other hand (if he saw the Sequence at all) must have understood it as meaning, that the body was brought to Fernley and buried there; which would require a conjunction that does not occur.

That Fernley is to be identified with Marden appears from Domesday (fol. 185, b. 2.) where we find that William Fitz Norman held Ferne as part of the King's Manor of Marden; and this is in accord with the tradition that the body was first buried at Marden; and the statement of the Jervaulx Chronicler that it was buried first on the Lugg.¹

The tradition however, that the well in Marden Church marks the place of burial, does not agree with what Paris says about the spring of water.

It is very difficult to see at what period Hereford could have been called Fernley. The Welsh name was "Henffordd" or the Old Road, a name frequent through South Wales; and usually, if not

1. Since the above was written, Mr. George Marshall has been kind enough to call my attention to the fact that on the Ordnance Map of 1832 two places are marked about 2 miles north of Marden, but on the same side of the Lugg, (though now included in the parish of Bodenham) called "Fern Farm" and "Fern Marsh." This is a strong corroboration of what I have said in the text. "Fern-ley" would naturally be the pasture land attached to a Fern-ham or Farm.

universally associated with a Roman Road. The place was Welsh till it was taken into Mercia in the latter half of the 7th century, and could not during that period have acquired such a purely Saxon name as Fernlega, *i.e.*, "ferny-land." And from that time onwards the City and the See have uniformly been known only as Hereford, *i.e.*, "the army's road," identical in idea, though not etymologically, with Henffordd.

The supposed identification of Caerfawydd (*i.e.*, Backbury Camp) with Hereford I have dealt with elsewhere in the Transactions.¹

1. Woolhope Transactions, 1907, pp. 346-7.

THE SHERBORNE FAMILY OF PEMBRIDGE.

BY REV. S. CORNISH WATKINS, M.A.

(Read 21st June, 1917).

If the old saying is true, "Happy are the people who have no history," then Pembridge should be a desirable place of residence for, though it has evidently been a town-ship of some local importance, only a few isolated records remain to throw light upon its origin and growth. Possibly, however, it is the historian rather than the history that is lacking and, should he ever appear, he may find these short notes on the Sherborne family useful.

The present Court House, with its interesting and well preserved moat, has doubtless taken the place of some earlier residence of which no records are available. From the middle of the 17th century it is connected with a family called Sherborne, some of whose monuments are to be seen in the Church. These Sherbornes are said to have been a branch of the well-known family of Sherbornes of Stoneyhurst, the heiress of which married Thomas, 8th Duke of Norfolk. The arms of both are, Ar. a lion rampant vert, but, in the case of the Pembridge branch, this is quartered with another coat, Vert, an eagle displayed Ar., clawed gules.

The first member known to fame was Dr. William Sherborne, who was Rector of Pembridge through the troubled times of the great Civil War and the Restoration. He was also Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, Prebendary of Hereford and Chancellor of Llandaff. He married Alice, daughter of John Davenant, a sister of Sir William Davenant, the poet laureate. His name occurs in a curious note in John Aubrey's Miscellanies, which is, perhaps, worth quoting in full, as a side light upon life in 17th century Pembridge.

"A clothier's widow of Pembridge in Herefordshire desired Dr. Sherborne (one of the Canons of the Church of Hereford and Rector of Pembridge) to look over her husband's writings after his decease: among other things he found a call for a crystal. The clothier had his cloths often times stolen from his racks; and at last obtained this trick to discover the thieves. So when he lost his cloths, he went out about mid-night with his crystal and call and a little boy or little maid with him (for they say it must be a pure virgin) to look in the crystal, to see the likeness of the person that committed the theft. The doctor did burn the call, 1671."

The call was a magic formula or incantation, that had to be repeated before the crystal was inspected, and the doctor in burning it, strictly followed the scriptural precedent of those who used curious arts at Ephesus. Recent events in the London police courts shew that he was, perhaps, well-advised, though one owns to a little regretful curiosity as to the wording of an incantation that apparently produced such satisfactory results!

Dr. William Sherborne died in 1679.

His son, Essex Sherborne, lived at Clearbrook, the name of which is said to be a play on words, Clearbrook being the equivalent of Sherborne. Nicholas, son to Essex, succeeded his grandfather as Rector of Pembridge. He married a lady of Dutch extraction, Mary Van Hugen Van Menheir of Staunton-on-Arrow, who inherited lands in that parish, including what is now Staunton Park, from a bachelor brother William Van Menheir.

She died at Pembridge and the entry of her burial in the register has added to it, in another hand, "a blessed woman."

Their eldest son, William, was rather an eccentric character, Robinson says he died insane. He acted as agent to the Duke of Newcastle for his Herefordshire properties and many letters of his to the Duke are extant amongst the British Museum MSS. and would probably be worth the attention of anyone interested in local history, who had an opportunity of examining them. In one of them, dated 22nd May, 1756, he refers to "the Court House of Pembridge where lived my father's eldest brother until the gout laid him fast, at which time he bequeathed his estates to a younger brother of mine" (a 2nd Essex) "on my declaring against marriage which brother having made a bad bargain in a handsome wife."

William dabbled in verse, a tendency perhaps inherited from his Davenant ancestors, and made a translation of Horace's Art of Poetry, which exists in MS. in the British Museum with a letter of dedication to Lord Weymouth.

His brother Essex, who inherited the Court House and a good deal of property in the neighbourhood, was born at Staunton in 1698 and died intestate in 1740. The handsome wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charles Lloyd of Mitfield, co. Cardigan, and the Sherborne family of Pembridge came to an end in two daughters, one of them, Frances, married John Ridley of London, and the other Emma, Edward Hayden of St. Mary's, Whitechapel.

I am afraid these notes are not of any great value, but, as I said, they may be found useful if ever a history of Pembridge is written.

In the interests of the said history I may perhaps be allowed to add one other note of a much earlier event that, doubtless, created a

good deal of local excitement. It is taken from the register of Bishop Adam de Orleton. Under the date July 12th, 1326, the Bishop instructs the Vicars of Leominster, Almeley, Preston-on-Wye, Eardisland, Shobdon, and Staunton-on-Arrow, and the parish priests of Pembridge and Kington, to arrange for Richard de Staunton doing public penance in their churches.

It appears that the said Richard, "*instigante diabolo*" had killed a priest, Henry le Deyere of Pembridge. He was absolved, for what consideration we are not told, by John de Wrothen, the Pope's penitentiary, on Nov. 28, 1324, but Bishop Adam was evidently determined that he should not forget his little lapse, and one can imagine that such a protracted round of penance may have been very effective in discouraging any further diabolic instigations of this sort.

AN OLD LORD OF THE MANOR OF STAUNTON-ON-ARROW.

BY THE REV. S. CORNISH WATKINS, M.A.

(Read 21st June, 1917.)

The genius of Charles Kingsley has made Hereward the Wake and his defence of the Isle of Ely familiar to all English-speaking people, but it is not so generally known that we, in the West Country here, have a hero of our own, who resisted the Norman conqueror quite as stubbornly as did Hereward and the men of the Fens. That hero is Edric, known in Domesday as Edric Sylvaticus or Edric the Savage, who made things very unpleasant for those foreign invaders when they attempted to settle in this part of the Welsh Marches.

Most of his property, it is true, lay in Shropshire, but he is noted in Domesday as having held the Manor of Staunton-on-Arrow in the time of Edward the Confessor, so that, in the course of our walk, we have been through one corner of his possessions to-day.

Edric was a son of Alfrike, Earl of Mercia, and a nephew of a peculiarly obnoxious character, Edric Streona, notorious in the reign of Ethelred for betraying everyone who trusted him, and deserting to the other side at the critical moment of a battle. This gentleman was largely responsible for putting Canute upon the English Throne, and that sagacious monarch, after profiting by the treachery of Edric Streona, took drastic steps to insure that it should never be repeated, and brought the traitor's career to a swift and appropriate termination.

At the time of the Conquest, Norman influence was already strong in Herefordshire, principally owing to the presence of Richard Fitz-scrob, the builder of Richard's Castle, and the new king was accepted with little disturbance. It appears that Edric Sylvaticus was at first left in quiet possession of his manors in Shropshire and Herefordshire, but it can be imagined that he did not find the new Norman aristocracy very congenial neighbours to an English squire, and their treatment goaded him into rebellion. He took advantage of William's absence in Normandy, in the year 1067, to raise a national revolt in this part of the country. Fitz-scrob and the Norman garrison at Hereford opposed him, but he formed an alliance with Blethwyn and Rywalhon, two Welsh princes, and, with their assist-

ance, ravaged the country "as far as the Bridge of Hereford," returning with "a marvellous great spoile". Many futile attempts were made to put him down but, defeated in one place, he reappeared in another and kept up his resistance until 1069. Then, apparently recognising the hopelessness of further fighting, he made peace with King William in 1070, and was taken into favour by the Conqueror, for he accompanied him on his expedition against the Scots in 1072. At this point he vanishes from the pages of history, though tradition says that he headed another rebellion in these parts about the year 1080 and was never conquered.

Had he, like Hereward, found some *vates sacer* to tell of his achievements, our own county might have been as celebrated for its resistance to the Normans as the Fenland of Lincolnshire.

By his own people, however, the memory of Edric Sylvaticus was long kept green as a champion of popular rights, and he soon passed into the domain of mythology. He was supposed not to have died but to be sleeping with his Saxon warriors in a Shropshire lead-mine ready to appear at some supreme crisis, much as Frederic Barbarossa sleeps in Thuringia, Charlemagne in Salzburg and King Arthur himself in the island valley of Avilion, and less than a century after his death he had become the hero of many supernatural stories. One of these is told at length by Walter de Map, himself a native of the Welsh borderland, and is as follows:—It happened one night, when Edric was returning from hunting in the forest of Clun, that he lost his way and wandered about for some time in the darkness, accompanied only by a young page. At last he saw in the distance the lights of a large house and, approaching it, looked through the window and saw within a company of noble ladies dancing in a circle. They were dressed in linen garments and exceedingly beautiful, taller and more graceful than women of the human race and, as they danced they sang a mysterious song. Amongst them was one of such transcendent beauty that Edric swore, come what might, he would have her for his wife. Though desperately afraid of enchantment, he crept round the house till he found the entrance and, bursting in, seized the damsel of his choice, and drew her out of the circle. He found he had fallen among the militants with a vengeance for, instantly, all the lights went out and the dancers assailed him with teeth and nails, but, backed by his faithful page, he made his escape, carrying off with him his fair captive. So far he had been successful, but, for three whole days, nothing would induce the lady to utter a word. Then on the fourth day she suddenly broke silence. "Good luck to you, my dear," she said, "and lucky will you be so long as you never reproach me on account of my sisters and the place where you found me. On the day when you do that you will lose both wife and good fortune together."

As may be supposed, Edric promised faithfully never to refer to the subject, the nobles from far and near attended their bridal feast and for many years they dwelt happily. Then one evening, Edric returned late from hunting and could not find his wife. Possibly he had had a bad day, probably he was hungry and annoyed at dinner not being ready; at any rate he called and sought for some time in vain. At last the lady appeared and, without thinking, he said angrily "I suppose it is your dancing sisters who have detained you so long." He had no opportunity to say more for, at the first mention of her sisters she

"softly and suddenly vanished away
and never was heard of again."

Her husband's good fortune went with her. He gradually pined away and shortly afterwards died.

That is the story of Edric Sylvaticus, sometime lord of the Manor of Staunton, as told by Walter de Map. It is a type of story very familiar to all students of folklore, but it is curious to find it localized in our district and the adventure attributed to a man who had not been a century dead when the account was written.

Something, however, still more curious is recorded of Edric in Miss Burne's "Shropshire Folklore."

Not only did the tradition that he would appear again linger on in Shropshire well into the 19th century, but an instance of his reappearance is actually given.

A servant girl from Rorrington, a small hamlet among the hills in the west of Shropshire, told her mistress that she had herself seen Wild Edric and his men and gave a most graphic account of the occurrence.

Just before the Crimean war broke out, she said, she was with her father, who was a miner, at Minsterly, when she heard the sudden blast of a horn. Her father bade her cover her face, all but her eyes, and on no account speak, lest she should go mad. Then they all came by, Wild Edric himself on a white horse at the head of the band and the lady Godda, his wife, riding at full speed over the hills. Edric had short, dark, curly hair and very bright black eyes. He wore a green cap and a white feather, a short green coat and cloak, and a horn and a short sword hanging from his golden belt, "and something zig-zagged here," she said (touching her leg below the knee). The lady had wavy golden hair, falling loosely to her waist, and round her forehead a band of white linen with a golden ornament in it. The rest of the dress was green and she had a short dagger at her waist. The girl watched them pass out of sight over the hills towards the north and said it was the second time her father had seen them. On the former occasion they were going southwards.

I think you will agree with me that this story is sufficiently curious to be brought before the notice, even of a learned society like the Woolhope Club.

There cannot, at any rate, be many parishes in Herefordshire which, like Staunton-on-Arrow, can claim to have once belonged to a man who married a fairy, and certainly no other lord of a Herefordshire Manor in the time of Edward the Confessor has been seen riding abroad as recently as the year 1854.

This must be my excuse for reading you this very unscientific Paper on a some-time lord of Staunton-on-Arrow.

PEMBRIDGE AND WAPLEY CAMP.

BY R. H. GEORGE.

(Read 21st June, 1917).

Very little of the history of Pembridge has been preserved, but that the village was a place of considerable importance in Norman, Plantagenet, and Tudor times is certain. The name is spelt in several ways, Pembruge in 1086, with an added 'g' a little later, Penbrug and Penebrigge in the 13th century, Pennebrugge in 1303 and Pembrugge in 1529.

The Pembridge or Pembruge family were Lords of the borough in the reign of Stephen and throughout the early Plantagenet period, and the town received a charter of privileges, including the right of holding a weekly market and certain fairs, in the reign of Henry I.

In addition to the variations of the family name already given, it is believed that some branches called themselves Bruges, Brugge and Brydges. Although described as a borough, I cannot find that Pembridge ever sent members to Parliament, like its neighbour Weobley, but it had its Charter and was governed by a bailiff and a Corporation of burgesses, who were elected every two years.

It has been suggested that its name is derived from Pen, a head or height with the word bridge as a suffix, but this is extremely unlikely, as it would be descriptive of nothing connected with the place. Pembridge most certainly cannot be described as a head or height, and the bridge it now possesses did not then exist, the passage of the Arrow being at Twyford a little lower down the river. Such a derivation of the name would be as great an anomaly as that of the so-called Holy Roman Empire, which was said by a critic to have been not Holy, not Roman, and not an Empire. It is more likely that a follower of the Conqueror brought the name or some version of it with him from Normandy and gave it to the domain granted him by William I.

Whether the Lord of Pembridge lived on the south side of the Church, where Silas Taylor in the time of the Commonwealth relates that he saw the remains of a fortified house, and where there is still a moated space; or at Twyford, is uncertain.

The families of Pembridge, Brugge and Brydges acquired considerable distinction and are amongst the ancestors of many of the old Herefordshire and border families. Sir Ralph Pembridge built Pembridge Castle, situate in the south of the county, about 1250, and gave it his name as his Norman ancestor some 200 years before did in the case of Pembridge on the river Arrow in the north-west.

Sir Richard Pembridge followed Edward III. to the French Wars, fought at Poitiers and subsequently held very high offices under the crown, including the Lord Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, and was the 46th Knight of the Garter. His tomb is in Hereford Cathedral and on the effigy is an exceedingly fine specimen of the Panache Crest. James Brydges was created Viscount Wilton and Earl of Carnarvon, and on the accession of George I., was made Marquis of Carnarvon and Duke of Chandos.

There are striking similarities in the arms of Pembridge and those of several other border families. Mortimer, Pembridge, Lingen, and several other families bore a shield barry of six, with, of course, various other distinctive devices. This probably points to kindred origin, but the barry shield was evidently a favourite amongst the border lords.

Owen Glendower's fight with Sir Edmund Mortimer took place somewhere on the banks of the Arrow near Pembridge or Eardisland. This was after the battle of Pilleth in 1402, where the English were disastrously defeated by Rhys Gethen, Glendower's Lieutenant. Glendower does not appear to have been present at Pilleth, but he must have been in the neighbourhood for he soon afterwards defeated Mortimer whom he took prisoner and lodged in a dungeon in Leominster after he had taken and sacked that town. The combat between Owen Glendower and Mortimer is described by Shakespeare in Henry IV., Act I., Sc. III., and the cruelties¹ of the Welsh after the battle are referred to in Scene I.

The entrenched places near Pembridge and Eardisland are generally considered to have been constructed or at least used at this time.

On Pembridge Church door there is said to be a bit of a Welshman's skin under a nail in the Sanctuary knocker. There was little mercy shown to Welshmen on this side of the dyke in those days and perhaps it is well not to inquire too closely how that bit of human skin, if such it is, got there. If the records of the deeds committed by Owen Glendower's camp followers are true there would be very little respect shown by the English for a Welshman's skin whether it happened to be on his body or otherwise.

Both sides of the border were lively places in those days, but the great battlefield of the west, for centuries, was our own Marches.

WAPLEY.

This camp is over 1,000 feet above sea level and is one of the chain of hill fortresses stretching from the Malvern Hills to Clun and

1. *cf.* "An History of the Civill Warres betweene the two houses of Lancaster and York." Englished by ye Right Honble Henry Earle of Monmouth. Imprinted at London, 1641, p. 60.

Church Stretton where Caractacus made his final stand against the Roman invaders. No special history of it is known as far as I am aware, but it was probably occupied successively through the long struggle between Roman and Briton, Briton and Saxon, and Saxon and Norman in this great battle area of the contending races—the part lying between the great natural boundaries, the river Severn and the Welsh mountains.

This was the battle ground for ages until Norman, Saxon and Celt became welded into one British nation. The camp is of typical British construction and agrees with the descriptions given by Roman authors of the camps of the Britons. It is one of the strongest of the series having five ditches and ramparts, except on the steepest side.

The Annals of Tacitus, describing the events of the first six years of the reign of the Emperor Claudius, are unfortunately lost, and we have to rely upon his life of Agricola for most of our information about that period. He wrote the latter about A.D. 97, some 50 years after the events recorded and from what had been told to him; but if we had the lost fragment of "The Annals," a great deal more light would be thrown on the customs and mode of warfare of the Britons of that age.

It is clear that almost every natural hilly stronghold between Malvern, Clun and Church Stretton was entrenched and used by the great Silurian Chief. Where his last stand was made is usually considered to have been Coxall Knoll, but the description by Tacitus about the river on the one side is difficult to understand. Tacitus says the camp was made "on the ridges of some lofty mountains, and where their sides were gently inclining and approachable he piled up stones for a rampart. His position was also skirted by a river dangerous to be forded."

Now the Teme at Brampton Bryan is so very shallow, except in flood-time, that it could be easily forded by children and could not have been much of a protection against the Roman soldiers, but we must remember that Tacitus was relating the story some 50 years after the events and as they were told to him. Caractacus was being driven northwards by the Romans and eventually fled to the Queen of the Brigantes, so Caer Caradoc, Church Stretton, may have been the last place he held, but Coxall Knoll agrees better with the description of Tacitus. Whichever camp was held the last, there can be no doubt that Wapley was one of the strongest. The name is Saxon or Old English, and supposed to be derived from the same root as the word weapon; Wapley meaning Weapon-field, or if the suffix was originally 'law,' or 'low' (in O.E. 'hlaw') instead of 'ley' it would mean The Hill of Weapons.

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Photo by]

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

CROSS BASES.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Rudhall. | 2. Winforton |
| 3. Old Gore. | 4. Garway. |

HEREFORDSHIRE WAYSIDE AND TOWN CROSSES.

BY ALFRED WATKINS, F.R.P.S.

(Read 21st June, 1917).

In early and mediæval England, standing crosses must have been seen every mile or two on the highways, and frequently among the byways and homesteads as well as in the towns. Whenever the churches were built of wood, the crosses were so constructed. To this day a large proportion of out-door crosses in Catholic districts of the Continent are of wood. But here all the ancient wood crosses have perished, and no trace can be left but a stone base.

In many parts of the United Kingdom very early stone standing crosses dating from Celtic Christianity are to be found, but not in Herefordshire, where I have found nothing which could be dated even as far back as the Norman period. The 14th century seems here to have been the great stone cross building period, to which the majority of the existing examples belong.

The original building of all out-door crosses, whether in churchyard, wayside, field, or market place, seems to have been for one ideal, that of religious reverence and devotion; and the apex of the structure therefore symbolised or directly represented by figure sculpture the Crucifixion.

A flood of light is thrown on the use and frequency of wayside crosses in late mediæval life in one sentence from the Merchant of Venice, where it is related of Portia that "she doth stray about by holy crosses, where she kneels and prays for happy wedlock hours."

Other uses were probably incidental, or a secondary motive for building. Thus, the priests would erect them at a spot where they indicated the way to the church, or in a populous centre where they would act as a religious reminder to large numbers of people, or at a spot convenient for the religious processions. Or the laity in putting up a cross for a religious motive might select a spot, as at Wilton and Bycross Ferry, where it points out the river ferry, or where it would act as a boundary mark for manor or parish, or as a personal memorial. Care must be taken not to confuse simple boundary stones with crosses. Wergin's Stone is an example of a socket base carrying an unworked upright shaft which never had any religious character, and was a boundary stone only. A socket stone is therefore not absolute proof of a cross.

In a town, a cross with tiers of steps, put up solely for religious purposes would naturally become a convenient centre for market purposes; in time the commercial use would obscure the religious, and when the cross decayed and was rebuilt, it was often altered to its newer purpose and became the "butter," "poultry," or "market" cross. When quite demolished the site was still known as The Cross, and I think that this title, if of old standing, never means cross roads only, for which the term crossways was used. The terms "preaching" or "weeping" sometimes applied indiscriminately to crosses are not very correct, as they seldom indicate their chief original purpose. Mediæval crosses seem to have been structures of commanding height, from two to three times the height of a man. The destruction of crosses, especially their heads, during the Reformation and by the final parliamentary order of 1641, was so thorough, that of the crosses within the scope of this paper not a single original head is known to remain.

In giving a list, as complete as possible, of Herefordshire Crosses—chiefly destroyed—the whole of the 6" Ord. maps have been searched, as well as earlier maps—but many names not on maps have been added from a wide personal enquiry and local investigation.

The plates depict all the known wayside or town crosses, or portions of them, left in Herefordshire, except the Kingstone base, of which only the underside is in sight, and the White Stone, which has been illustrated previously in the "Transactions."

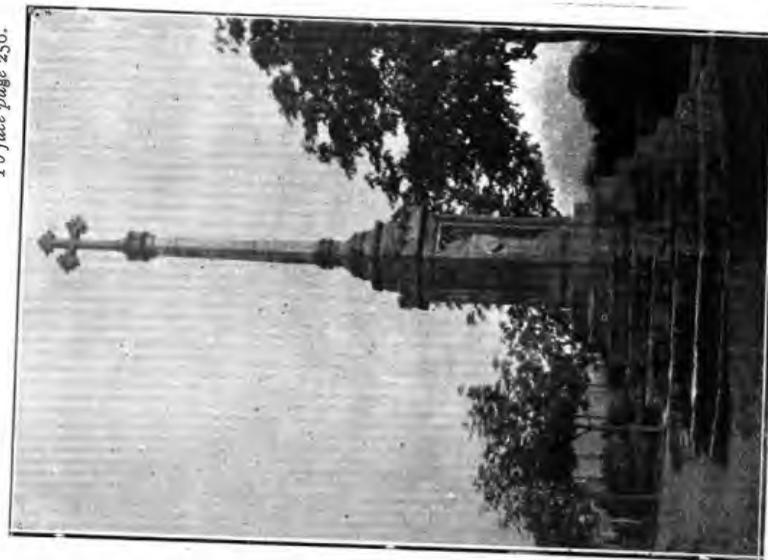
TOWN CROSSES.

Crosses are recorded in all the Herefordshire towns except Bromyard, but, except the White Cross, none are left standing, no illustrations exist, and in only one other case (at Ross) are remains known.

At Hereford the High Cross stood in the High Town in a line with Widemarsh Street, it is marked in Speed's map of 1610, and in Taylor's map of 1757. The corporation records speak of its decay in 1633, and its "new erecting" in 1678. Duncumb in 1805 states that it, with the adjoining Bull Ring "have been removed within the last 30 years." It did not appear to have been used as a market cross, as the timber market hall was built on an adjoining site, before it was demolished. Another Hereford town cross was in St. Peter's Square. It is marked on Speed's map, but not on Taylor's map of 1757, where its site is occupied by a structure marked "machine," evidently for weighing.

The White Cross is little more than a mile from the centre of the City, and the earliest structure might have been a boundary cross of the City limits, which now go beyond it. It and the Blackfriars'

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[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
WHITE CROSS, HEREFORD.]



EDDE CROSS BASE, ROSS.
Photo by]

Preaching Cross are the finest crosses in the County. Tradition sets it down as being built by Bishop Lewis Charleton (1361-1369) after the second visitation of the Black Death to Hereford, when the market was moved to the City limits to avoid contagion. The Shields on the six panels bear alternately, a *lion rampant*, and *semée of cross-crosslets fitchée*, a *lion rampant*, the arms of Bishop Charleton. These two coats were formerly to be seen on his tomb in the Cathedral,¹ but only a shield with a lion rampant remains. The latter coat is the same as that on the inn sign of the Charleton Arms by Ludford Bridge, opposite Ludford Court, the old home of a branch of the Shropshire Charletons.

The feature of the structure is the imposing hexagonal flight of seven steps surmounted by a massive column with bold mouldings on its six sides, and an embattled parapet. The original head with part of the shaft has been destroyed as usual, and I remember my personal regret as a lad, about 1867 I think, when the proportions of the whole structure were made worse by the new unsuitably lanky shaft and floriated cross. In this case a market intention is suggested by its history and by the suitable tier of steps, and also a usage by preaching friars by its name. It is called the White Friars' Cross in some of the old maps.

I am not including the Blackfriars' Preaching Cross in this Paper, as it will come more conveniently among the churchyard examples.

LEOMINSTER has a most interesting list. The Butter Cross marked the nearest way to the church and stood on the spot (at the Five Ways) where John Abel's timber Town Hall of 1634 was erected, and the New Town Hall continued to be called The Cross in the Corporation records. The Iron Cross was probably a stone structure with a finial of an iron cross. The Red Cross, near the Red Bridge, crossing the river Pinsey at the bottom of Broad Street, marked a road to the Church now stopped up. There is a Corporation record of repairing the public pumps at the Iron Cross and the Golden Cross, and I think that the existing Golden Cross public house is near the site of an actual cross, although the site, where Dishley Street meets the Bargates, is not now called by that name.

Blacklock² records that a cross or shrine dedicated to St. Botolph, stood on the spot within a mile from the town on the Hereford Road, now marked St. Botolph's Green on the large scale map.

Baron's Cross I include in the Wayside series. There seem to be actual records of the barons meeting for conference at this spot (see Mr. George's book, "The Herefordshire Borderland").

¹ *Vide* drawing in Dingley's "History from Marble," p. cxxv.

² The suppressed Benedictine Minster and other Ancient and Modern Institutions of the Borough of Leominster, by T. Gainsford Blacklock, n.d., p. 17.

Ross records two town crosses in the names of its streets. Corpse Cross is sometimes corrupted into Copse Cross. The derivation is evidently from the Corpus Christi processions, as the cross was on a main road nearest to one of the churchyard gates, and was a convenient station for the purpose.

Edde Cross stood at the junction of New Street and Edde Cross Street. About five years ago, digging in the centre of this space to fix an electric junction, the socket stone was discovered and now stands in Wye Street at the public garden. Its socket hole is about 13in. square.

In Dr. Shepherd's garden at Merton House, opposite the old site of Edde Cross, is a genuine cross shaft 6ft. high, octagon in section, square top and bottom, similar to that at Ganarew, about 17th century date. As it is only 9in. square at the base, it is evidently not the old Edde Cross shaft.

KINGTON.—The space at the western end of High Street is called the Upper Cross. A market hall here called the Butter Cross was pulled down in 1768. At the eastern end of High Street at the junction with Bridge Street is the Lower Cross; here also stood another building called the Hide Market-house, it was demolished about the same date. No doubt standing crosses occupied these sites before the Market Houses were built.

LEDBURY.—The site where Bye Street joins the Homend is still termed The Cross, and the history of a cross on this site is probably similar to that at Leominster, the Town Hall taking its place.

The Upper Cross, where the Tewkesbury Road joins the South-end, must also have been the site of a cross.

WEOBLEY.—No place name indicating a cross at this old market town is in use, but the falling in of a well recently (April 1917) brought out the following record. Some 60 years ago a well and pump stood in the middle of Portland Street between the site of the old market house and the present school which was called The Cross Pump. This certainly indicates a town cross at some period.

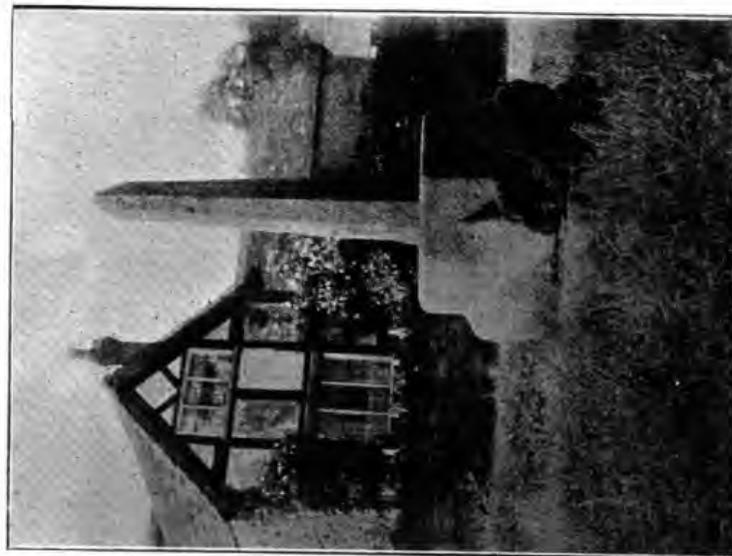
No cross exists at Bromyard or Pembridge, and I fail to find any records or place names.

WAYSIDE CROSSES.

I will first describe shortly the 13 examples which still exist in part, none with original heads or quite as originally built, some with bases only left.

BODENHAM.—The Cross stands near a water conduit and points the way to the church. It has a large square socket stone changing to octagon with pyramid stop blocks and an octagon shaft in good

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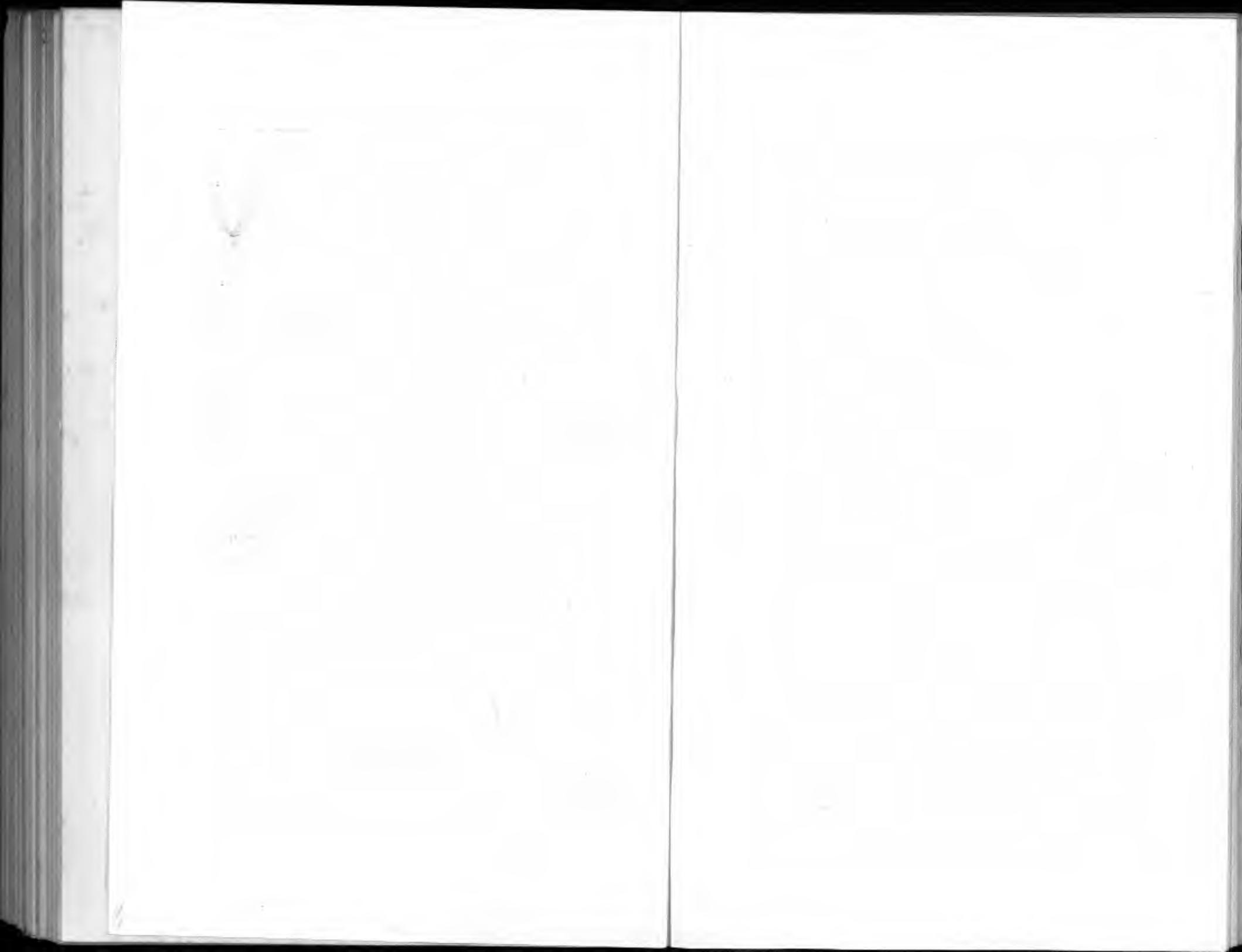
[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]

BODENHAM CROSS.



Photo by]

DORSTONE CROSS.





[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]

MADLEY CROSS.

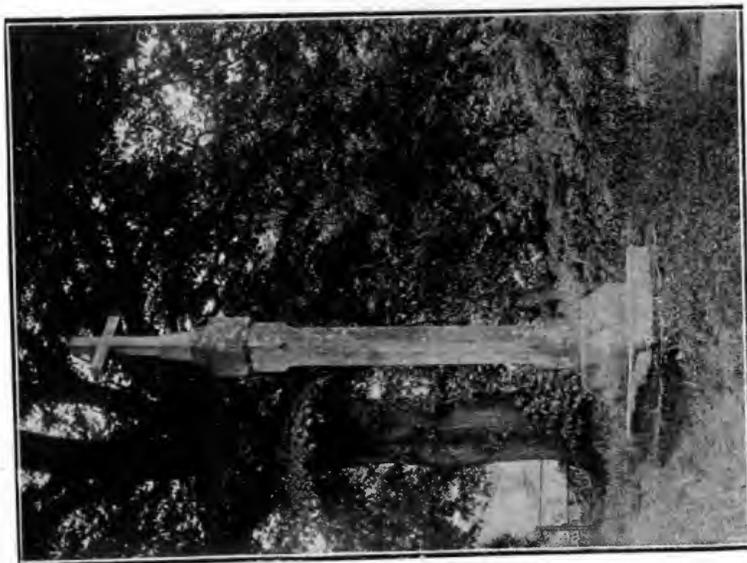


Photo by]

GANAREW CROSS.

order, but no head. The Rev. F. W. Worsey says, that local people remember the shaft being found and brought from Dewdale's Hope quarry about 1840, and the present erection put together with a cider mill stone lying near. The socket stone is old.

DORSTONE.—At this place is a cross on an open green, south of the church, and pointing the way to it. There is a large socket stone, having the top level with the ground, which may be heaped over existing steps. It has a 7 ft. shaft, 12 in. square at base, with the corners taken off to make a rough octagon. The top is cut to take a curious "peg" form of sundial, in which the dial is put at an angle.

GANAREW.—This cross stands on the Ross and Monmouth highway at the point where the road to the Church branches off. It has a square tier of two steps, and a square socket stone with figured ornaments at the corners; the shaft is square at the top and bottom, and octagonal in section between, with a deep square capstone. All the foregoing parts are original, and a plain Latin cross has been added in recent years. It is of late date, not earlier than the 16th century, and in good condition.

GARWAY.—Some cottages in the main road opposite a field path to the church are marked on the 6in. map as Garway Cross. Near this, on a bank at the gate to the Black House Farm, I discovered a large square socket stone of a cross with worn rounded corners.

HOM GREEN (near Hill Court, Ross).—This cross stands in a wood, almost opposite to the new church, and is original except the Latin Cross on the head, which has been added in good taste. It has an octagonal tier of three deep steps, and a square socket stone with bevelled top. The shaft is octagonal with tongue-shaped stop mouldings at the base. There is an original octagonal moulded capstone. This beautiful example seems a model of successful simplicity of design. It was on a village green, confiscated by enclosures.

MADLEY.—The village cross stands at the nearest point to the church, and is as built, except for the loss of the head, of which a fragment remains. It has a square tier of three steps, a plain square socket stone, with a simple corner ornament. The shaft is in two pieces, of octagon section, and finished without a decided capstone, only a slight projecting moulding.

OLD GORE.—A good bold socket stone only, on the gore or triangular strip of land at the junction of the roads. It is similar to the Rudhall one, say early 14th century. The Mabbut Stone, not far from here, is close to a stile leading from the highway to the Park Farm. It is a square base stone with sharp edges and corners, 2ft. 4in. square, 1ft. 4in. deep, and seems to be upside down, as no socket hole appears. It is on a parish boundary, and although it might possibly be a cross socket stone, is more probably part of a boundary stone only.

RUDHALL.—A large socket stone only, square at base, corners bevelled off with a pyramid stop ornament to form a roughly octagonal top. Like that at Old Gore the shaft is broken off almost level in the socket hole. It is situated on the lawn of the house, but according to Duncumb was on the green and was also a boundary stone. He also derives the place name from this cross or rood in the meadow or hale. Bannister derives it from reod or reed, as it is in a low lying position near a stream. The date is probably early 14th century. The steps are additions by the present owner.

KINGSTONE.—(Weston Parish). A fine socket stone only, 2 ft. 8 in. square, 1 ft. 9 in. deep, shaped like the Rudhall one with pyramid corner ornaments. It is now upside down in a bit of open roadside green in a small hamlet. A cottage near by is built of old dressed stone work with many mediæval mason's marks including cross bow, standing cross, the swastika or pre-Christian Cross, &c.

ST. OWEN'S CROSS (Tretire).—This is the only wooden standing cross. The wooden part is comparatively modern, but the base stone (2ft. square with 10in. socket hole) is the original. It is the only instance I have observed with distinct hollows on the edge of the stone, which are exactly right for the knees of a kneeling person. These seem to occur also in the sides of the base as well as the front. A modern wall covers part of the base. The whole stands under a yew tree of moderate size. The cross is at present disfigured by a name sign. There was an ancient county family named St. Owen, or it may have been dedicated to the saint.

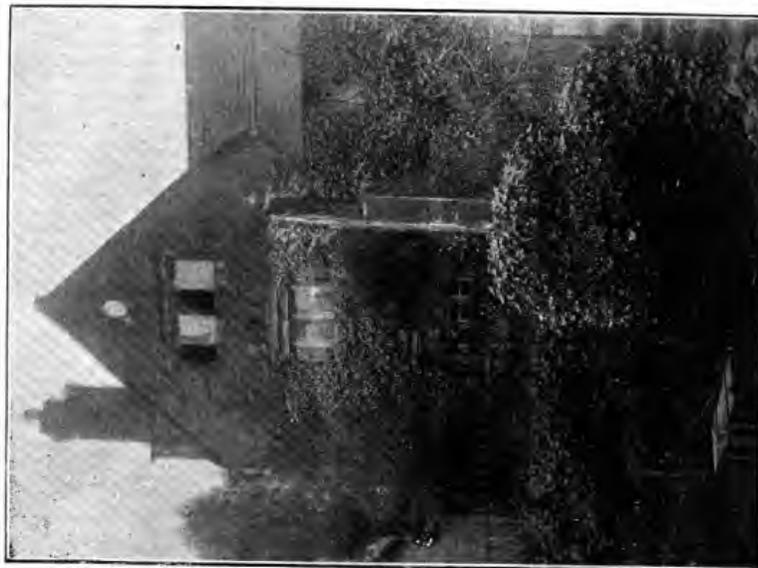
WHITE STONE, WITHINGTON.—On the old Worcester Road from Hereford, at the nearest point to the church. This is evidently part of the shaft of a cross, as part is square and part octagonal. Compare it with the upper part of Ganarew shaft. It is now turned upside down and used as a mile stone, the date of this adaptation being 1700.¹

WILTON.—This cross is opposite Wilton Court, close at the point where the ancient ferry road goes down to the river. It is on ground lower than the road, from which only the broken topped octagonal shaft can be seen. It stands high on a plain square masonry base, without a tier of steps. The ancient four gabled finial, built on a pillar close by, does not belong to it, but to the gabled house roof.

WINFORTON.—On the high road, at the spot where the church road leaves it, is the octagonal socket stone of the cross. The steps of the base have been dispersed, and the actual spot is called "The Stocks" for evidently stocks were erected when the cross was demolished. The adjoining ancient timbered farm house is called the Cross Farm.

¹ See Woolhope Club Transactions, 1903 ; pp. 107, 108 ; plates 7 and 8.

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[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.]
WILTON (FERRY) CROSS.



Photo by]
ST. OWEN'S CROSS, TRETIRE.

VANISHED WAYSIDE CROSSES.—The list of place names indicate where crosses can be assumed to have once stood. In making observations as to the meaning of these names, I must remark that the historical method of tracing the derivation by comparing ancient forms of the name is very seldom possible. Wayside crosses are practically never mentioned in old documents, and those marked on old maps are very few. The meanings given are therefore only to be taken as surmises. I have already stated that the word cross by itself was never used in old times for a cross road; in fact the majority of these place names are at junctions, not cross roads.

There are several indications that crosses were often of wood. Three Stoney Crosses exist, two at places not cross roads. They were so called to distinguish them from those built of wood. "Cross of the Tree" in the Deerfold Forest, a thickly wooded district, is so marked on the Ordnance map. The "tree" was anciently used as a distinctive name for a wooden cross, see Acts x. 39, "hanged upon a tree." Baintree Cross might mean the "accursed tree," for bane in ancient use is given in the great Oxford Dictionary as "that which causes death or destroys life," and the word was sometimes spelt bain as in the Merchant of Venice, *Act. iv. Sc. 1.*

Cross Colloe according to Bannister means the hazlewood cross from the Welsh word. Ashen Cross is still more explicit. The 1832 Ord. map indicates a Cross Tree at Moccas, now called Cross End. According to a writer in Notes and Queries, a Cross Tree was a tree close to an ancient cross, and when the latter was demolished the tree remained as a boundary mark, and was regarded as sacred. Note that St. Owen's Cross is under a yew tree. Compare Cross Ash and Cross Oak in adjoining counties.

That Crosses were used for secular purposes is shown by the market crosses, and also by Fiddler's Cross. Forty-five years ago driving towards Brampton Bryan I pulled up at Birtley Cross to pay the turnpike toll. Country women were waiting with bags of hedge nuts, and I was told that once a year they met the hucksters or dealers at this spot, and that it was called "nut fair". It might be a similar case at Saffron's Cross, for saffron was formerly an important product. There is a Tinker's Cross in Worcestershire.

Some Crosses, as Mortimer's, Winter's, Woodyatt's, Roger's Barry's, &c., seem to be named from persons. Father Horne thinks that the personal name denotes the grave of the person at the cross roads.

Sandy Cross might be derived from Sandys, for a Col. Sandys of Ombersley defended Worcester in the Civil War. But it might also mean St. Andrew's Cross, for after all the personal name Sandy is derived from that of the Scottish patron Saint.

I think that the several places named crows, croose, and crews, really mean cross. The matter is rather confused by there being two distinct derivations of the word, the French crose or croce, and the Northern cros. They were distinct words until the 16th century and then blended. The distinction still survives in the difference between a bishop's crozier and his processional cross. In the Bishop's registers the surname Cross is given with the following variations—I omit the Christian name—de Cross, Cros, de la Croys, Cross, Cruwe, de Cruce de Egelstone, atte Crouche, atte Crosse. The form croase mentioned by Mr. George is not in the five pages devoted to the word in the great English dictionary, and I have not seen it except in recent use. Croose was a common surname in Herefordshire.

The oldest English word for the "sacred tree" was rood, and it was used equally with cross in "Piers Plowman" (14th century). It is derived from the same root as reed, and passed through many spellings as rod, rode, rodde, roed, rud, rude, rood. We should expect to get place names founded on this word, although there is a difficulty in saying whether they come from similar words for reed and red. We have in Herefordshire The Rodd, close to Presteign; The Rodds, Kington; Rodds, Stoke Lacy; and Roods Farm, Marden. Robinson in his "Mansions and Manors" gives an old MS. reference to "William Rode de la Rode," and the other members of the family derived from the Presteign Rodd—spelt their name as Rodde, and then dropped the e. This seems to settle the different Rodds as being called from a rood or cross originally there, and the use of the particle—the—to the word is further evidence. In the case of Rudhall, which Bannister derives from reed—hale or meadow, it is true that it is in a low meadow with a stream, which probably had reeds. But the meadow had also a cross or "rude" in it, the base being still there, and the more important object is more likely to have given the name.

Crosen near Felton and Crozen at Eign, Hereford, might seem to be Saxon plurals of crose and croze. I have heard both Herefordshire and Oxfordshire country men use the delightful word housen as the plural for house. The final s added to crozen in modern times is probably wrong. But the words might also be a corruption of "Cross in hand." I asked an old roadman on the Callow what he thought this last place name meant; he illustrated by crossing his wrists. I then asked him how he would spell it "Well I should spell it C-R-O-S-E-N" was his reply.

There are four place names of "Cross in hand" in the county, another near Tenbury, and Cross Hands in Gloucestershire, all I think road junctions, not crossing roads. According to Jusserand, when a criminal claimed sanctuary at a church he was enabled to gain

more permanent protection by "foreswearing the kingdom." He had then to take the high road, and not depart from it, to the nearest seaport, so as to leave the kingdom on the earliest possible day. He was protected on his journey by marching in a white robe holding a white cross of wood, usually referred to as *cross in hand*. Refuge stations or crosses he passed on the highway were probably so called.

Patty's Cross is from the Paternoster recited there. Compare Paternoster Row, and Ave Maria Lane near old St. Pauls.

Mr. R. H. George calls attention to Crookmullen at Deerfold as being a corruption of Croix-moline, a cross so named as being shaped like a millstone iron.

If Kyrs Cross, the 1832 version of what is now marked Kyrle, is correct, it is probably from the chant Kyrie Eleison. A John Kyrre is in Bishop Charlton's Register, and I have seen a Kyre Cottage on the map.

There are two White Crosses, and one White Stone which was a cross, but there is no reason to think that they were of white stone or white washed. But the White Friars were the preaching friars and might have made them a station. There is also a possibility of the name being a reference to the white "cross-in-hand."

Mrs. Leather has seen some reference to a cross at Whitehill (the old turnpike site), near Weobley, but the place does not bear the name of a cross.

Father Buisseret of Belmont tells me that when officiating at a Madley funeral, the coffin being carried from a cottage in Stony Street, that to his surprise when the bearers came to Woodyatt's Cross, they put down the coffin at the cross roads, and said a prayer. They told him that it was an old custom. It would be interesting to know whether it is connected with the cross roads, or, as is more probable, with a cross which formerly stood there. William Andrews thinks that the practice of burying criminals at cross roads was more in charity than in malice, because as the law forbade the consecrated churchyard, the proximity of a standing cross at the cross roads was the next best substitute.

Lyde Cross is so marked on the Ord. map, but the usual local name is Lyde Cross Tree. Compare Cross Lyde near Wormbridge (1832 Ord. Map) and Cross Llwyd just over the border in Cwm Yoy, and I think we get the transition from Welsh to English in two stages. Llwyd is the adjective, and has two meanings, either grey, hoary, or venerable, blessed, adorable. All three place names therefore mean the adorable cross, and in the one case after the cross had vanished, a tree on the spot was called by its name.

At Bycross Ferry, Preston, as at Wilton, a cross indicated a ferry, which was named as being by the cross. It is two miles above the ford at Byford.

Pict's Cross was Pig's in the 1832 Ord. map; and Pricker's and Prick's in 18th century maps. The Welsh word pig means a peak, a point, a pike. There is another Pig's Cross, also in Archenfield, the Welsh settlement of the County. Things are not always what they seem, and neither Picts nor pigs were patrons of these crosses, which may have been pointed in appearance.

Goodrich Cross was (as also Old Gore) shown as still standing in Taylor's map of 1754. The mile stone now on the spot is said to be a part of it. It does not appear to me to be such, but it is marked with a rough X on top, and may have taken the place of the old structure as a boundary stone.

There are three places called the Golden Cross, namely at Sutton, in Leominster, and where the Leominster-Dilwyn road crosses the Hereford-Pembridge road. The two former have inns with that sign, and the latter has no trace of any house near. The inn sign of a golden cross is usually that of the Jerusalem cross, and comes down from the time of the crusades. There is the fact that the 1188 recruiting crusade of Baldwin of Canterbury through Wales starting from Hereford and finishing at Hereford, as recorded by Giraldus in his Itinerary, passed through these very spots, bearing the archbishop's golden cross of Jerusalem before him. That a memorial wayside cross should afterwards be erected on the site seems probable. In the Bwlch-yr-Efengyl between Hay and Llanthony, through which local tradition states, that St. Paul (? Baldwin) came preaching over the mountains, Mr. Portman states there is a stone marked with a cross, called the Golden Stone.

At Aston Kaynes in Gloucestershire, there are three village crosses, and one has close to it an inn with the Golden Cross sign. Within a hundred yards of Coddington Cross is another Golden Cross Inn.

It may be said that the stirring up of the dead bones of these old place names can have but little bearing upon the tense and living present. I know this much:—that when at one of the Sunday afternoon recruiting meetings, held in the open air at Sutton, I looked up at the Golden Cross on the inn sign, there seemed a vague thread linking our work with that of Baldwin and Gerald, who passed that way seven centuries ago. They appealed, as we did, to the higher instincts of Herefordshire men; they induced them, as we did, to risk their lives in a national aim. A shadowy indefinite thread, but it has held firm down the centuries. Our men still serve under a national flag which bears the symbol of the cross and none

other. To-day, that Herefordshire Regiment for whom we went on crusade, have, like the fighting crusaders of old, their feet on the soil of Palestine, their face set for Jerusalem, and they shed their blood that Turks may no longer govern in the City of the Cross.

THE COMPLETE LIST.

Crosses standing or partially remaining:—

Bodenham	Ross—Edde Cross.
Dorstone	Rudhall, Ross
Ganarew	St. Owen's, Tretire
Garway	White Cross, Hereford.
Hom Green, Ross	White Stone, Withington.
Kingstone, Weston	Wilton.
Old Gore	Winforton.

Town Crosses, not existing, but known from records and place names:—

Hereford—High Cross	Leominster—Butter Cross.
" St Peter's Cross	" Iron Cross.
Kington—Upper Cross	" Red Cross.
" Lower Cross	" Golden Cross.
Ledbury—Upper Cross	" St. Botolph's Cross.
" Lower Cross	Ross—Corpse Cross.

Weobley—The Cross.

Country Crosses, not existing, but known from place names:—

Aber Cross, Lingen (Willey Cross on 1754 map)	Churchend Cross, Upton Bishop
Alton Cross, King's Pyon	Coddington Cross
Ashen Cross, Staunton-on-Wye	Croase, Kingsland
Aston Cross	Croose, Goodrich
Bainstree Cross, Stretford	Croose Farm, Woolhope
Barewood Cross	Crows, Eye (variations Crose, Croase)
Baron's Cross, Leominster	Crow's Ash, Pencombe
Barry's Cross, Dinedor (variation, Bury Cross)	Crookmullen, Deerfold (Crook-melin on 1832 map)
Birtley Cross, Lingen (variation Berkley)	Cross House, Birley
Bodenham Cross	Cross-in-Hand, Belmont
Brimfield Cross	Cross-in-Hand, Callow
Broughton Cross, Much Birch	Cross-in-Hand, How Caple
Bycross Ferry, Preston-on-Wye	Cross-in-Hand, Ledbury
Byton Cross	Cross Collar, Llanwarne (variations Colla, Colloe)
Catley Cross Farm, Bosbury	Cross Farm, Credenhill
Chilston Cross, Madley	Cross Hill, Dinmore

Cross Inn, Eardisland
 Cross Elms, Hereford
 (In 1832 Ord. map, now
 Three Elms)
 Cross Farm, Kington Rural
 Cross Farm, Llangrove
 Cross Farm, Michaelchurch-on
 Arrow
 Cross End, Moccas
 (Cross Tree in 1832 Ord. map)
 Cross ty hir, Whitchurch
 (Longhouse Cross)
 Cross of the Tree, Wigmore
 Cross Lyde, Wormbridge
 Crosen, near Felton
 Crozen, Eign, Hereford
 Cruix Hill, Acton Beauchamp,
 (Crooks Hill in present maps)
 Cruse Cottage, Withington
 Dinedor Cross, (see also Upper
 Cross)
 Eccleswall Cross, (in Taylor's
 map 1754)
 Edvin's Cross, Edvin Ralph
 Fawley Cross
 Fidler's Cross, Linton
 Golden Cross, Dilwyn
 Golden Cross, Sutton
 (variation Sutton Cross)
 Goodrich Cross
 Gwenherrion Cross, Welsh
 Newton
 Hackney Cross, Mathon
 Handley's Cross, Madley
 Hanmore Cross, Staunton-on-
 Wye
 Hawkersland Cross, Marden
 Hill Cross, Tedstone Delamere
 (Yeld Cross in 1832 map)
 Hinton Cross, Peterchurch
 Holbatch Cross, Bodenham
 Kinsham Cross
 Kyr's Cross, Peterstow (now
 marked Kyrle Cross)
 Lawton's Cross, Eardisland
 Legion Cross, Eardisland

Lyde Cross Tree, Lyde
 (variation Lyde Cross)
 Milton Cross, Pembridge
 Moorend Cross, Mathon
 Morney Cross, Fownhope
 Mortimer's Cross
 Norton Canon Cross (farm)
 (variation The Cross)
 Old Crow, Willersley
 Paunton Cross, Bishop's Froome
 Parton Cross, Eardisley
 Patty's Cross, near Leominster
 Peterchurch Cross (variation
 The Cross, Nag's Head)
 Pict's Cross, Sellack, (variations,
 Prick's, Prickers', Pig's)
 Pig's Cross, Aston Ingham
 Ridgeway Cross, Cradley
 Risbury Cross
 The Rodds (farm), Kington
 The Rodd, Presteign
 Rodd's (farm), Stoke Lacy
 Roods Farm, Marden
 Roger's Cross, Tillington
 Saffron's Cross, Bodenham
 (Seavon's in 1832 Ord. map)
 Sandy Cross, Bromyard
 Stockley Cross, Staunton-on-
 Arrow
 Stockton Cross
 Stoke Cross, Stoke Lacy
 (Crossfield Farm near)
 Stony Cross, Cradley
 Stony Cross, Little Hereford
 Stony Cross, Marden
 Tre Essey Cross, Llangarren
 Upcott Cross, Almeley
 Upper Cross, Dinedor
 Upton Crews
 Weobley Cross, Mathon
 Weston Cross, Weston-under-
 Penyard
 Windle's Cross, Almeley
 Winter's Cross, Peterstow
 Woodyatt's Cross, Madley,
 (The Comet public house)

NOTES ON THE EARLY HISTORY OF GOODRICH CASTLE.

BY JAMES G. WOOD, M.A., F.S.A.

(Contributed August 9th, 1917).

On the occasion of the visit of the Woolhope Club to Goodrich in August 1901, when I had the pleasure of attending as a visitor, Prebendary Seaton prepared a Paper on the history of the Castle which is printed in the Transactions for that year at pp. 212 and following.

As soon as I saw the paper I regretted that I had not had an opportunity of reading it before it was published. It is to me always an ungrateful task to criticize the work of other labourers in the same field as myself; though I am always myself thankful for the criticism of others. But in the interests of historical accuracy I am compelled to say that in the first five pages of that Paper there are numerous statements which are not only inaccurate, but misleading; and such as tend to obscure the history not only of Goodrich, but of other parts of the Marches.

I am, however, to a large extent relieved by finding that a great part of my criticism will be directed to matters in respect of which Mr. Seaton has relied on a paper by Mr. King, printed in an Appendix to Vol. 34, of the *Archæologia*. This was merely a subsidiary note to an article on Sculptures at Goodrich Court; and it is so fragmentary and incomplete that I am surprised, not at finding it relegated to an Appendix, but at its being included in the volume at all. I do not think it would be accepted at the present day.

Mr. Seaton has therefore been misled by an undue reliance on another writer; who again relied on second-hand information derived from Leland and Hearne. The moral of the whole is that such information should never be accepted as more than an assistance towards the first-hand evidence of original documents, and all statements for which reference to such documents are not given should be mistrusted.

With this explanation, which I trust Mr. Seaton will accept in the same sense as that in which it is made, and disclaiming any intention of mere fault-finding, I proceed to deal first with the state-

ments I have to challenge; and will then state shortly, what I believe to be an exact account, to take their place.

The first two of the statements in Mr. Seaton's paper which I have to challenge are as to a supposed connection between the Castle and the Abbey of Winchcomb, as follows:—

“The Liber Niger de Scaccarii (*sic*) (published by Hearne) contains a charter of the Abbot of Winchcomb, stating that William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, held *inter alia* and owed to the Abbot two knights' fees for Castle Godric.” (page 212)

“On reference to Dugdale we find that in 811 Ranulph (*sic*) King of Mercia amply endowed the Abbey of Winchcombe by charter with several possessions *inter alia* 65 knights' fees and a half in the honour of Striguil; and two knights' fees with the Castle of Godric which two knights' fees were about 1500 acres (modern) of land.” (page 213).

Now in the first place it is necessary to understand what the Liber Niger, or Black Book of the Exchequer, was. It was not, as Mr. King and Mr. Seaton would seem to have supposed, a record of grants of property. It is a collection of the returns (each called a “*carta*”) required to be made to the crown officials by tenants *in capite* of the number of knights' fees held by each; in order that, under the then system of military tenure and service, proper assessments might be made of the number of men to be supplied to answer the levies required by the King in time of war; the quota of each tenant being proportioned to the number of knights' fees held by him. The extent of a knight's fee was not ascertainable, even roughly, by area. When a grant was made by the Crown it was made as “at the service of” so many knights' fees; so that the area of each fee depended on the area of the grant; and the area of the grant did not depend on the number of knights' fees.

So when a tenant *in capite*, such as the Abbot of Winchcomb or the Earl of Pembroke, was said “to owe” so many knights' fees it meant (for the expression is very elliptical) that he owed the obligation of supplying to the King the number of men who ought to be sent as the quota of so many knights' fees. The full expression, which sometimes occurs, is “*debet apparare*,” that is, “is bound to provide.”

The return of each tenant was entered up as his “*carta*”; which, in that connection, had no such meaning as a charter, or grant of feoffment, as it often had.

In the next place the first statement I have cited is a typical instance of the danger of quoting a reprint without going to the original. Hearne printed from the Liber Niger the entry about the Earl of Pembroke in such a manner as to make it appear that it is

part of the “*Carta Abbatis de Winchecumbe*.” This has misled Mr. Seaton altogether. In the original the two are separated by a considerable space; and further the entries of the Earl's holdings in respect of Striguil and Goodrich are continuous and not separated from each other as Hearne has printed them.

The entry as to the Abbot (which is under the head of Gloucestershire) shows that he held two knights' fees only; the lands in one of which had been subinfeudated; but in the other, except to the extent of one hide, had not been subinfeudated.

This entry (with, as I have said, a distinct separation) is followed by that as to the Earl of Pembroke as follows:—

“William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, owes in respect of the Honour of Striguil 65½ knights; and the same owes in respect of Goodrich Castle 2 knights; and in respect of Pembroke.... knights.”

It will be noticed that none of William Marshal's holdings were in Gloucestershire; though in respect of holdings in Wales or the Marches it was the practice to make the return as if belonging to the nearest English county.

A reference to the Red Book of the Exchequer makes this still clearer. That book was similar to the Black Book; but in some respects more complete. There the “*carta*” of the Abbot (which is in the same words as in the Black Book) is separated from the entry as to the Earl by a new heading “*Novum appositum de Honore de Striguile*” that is, “New Assessment in respect of the Honour of Striguil; and then it proceeds as in the Black Book. This latter entry, as it styles William Marshal “Earl of Pembroke,” and assesses him for Striguil and Pembroke, must be later than 1189, in which year he was created Earl and by marriage with the heiress of Richard Strongbow acquired those lordships; and also, as it assesses him for Goodrich, later than 1st April, 1204, when he obtained a grant of the Castle from King John. The importance of the latter date we shall see later on. It also accounts for the “new assessment.” The date of the Abbot's *carta* is usually considered to be 1166.

It is therefore quite clear that the Abbot had nothing whatever to do with the Earl's holdings of Striguil and Goodrich; and the suggestion that the Earl “owed to the Abbot two knights' fees” is not only unfounded, but quite unintelligible.

The second statement which I have set out above is still more surprising. Passing by, as probably a mere slip, the mention of Ranulph, instead of Cenulf, King of Mercia, as the first founder of Winchcomb, the notion (induced by a mere guess on the part of Mr King) that a Saxon King could in 811 have granted to the Abbot

knights' fees in the Honor of Striguil, or of Goodrich, is a serious anachronism and (in the true sense) really preposterous.

Although Mr. Seaton has vouched Dugdale as his authority he has given no reference by which to verify the passage; but I have searched both Dugdale and the Monasticon to find anything that could be understood to convey such a notion; but have failed to find it. Of course knights' fees did not exist in England till after the Norman Conquest, nor did the "honor of Striguil" exist till, at all events, 1115. It did not comprise any part of what had been Mercia until in or after 1138, when the parishes of Tidenham and Woolaston, east of the Wye, were included in it.

So here again the supposed connection of Winchcomb with Goodrich is based on what was an absolute impossibility.

I need not criticise the suggestion that Abbot Godric was called upon to build the Castle further than to say that I am at a loss to imagine under what circumstances, or under what right, such a duty could have been cast on the Abbot, even if he had held any lands in Goodrich. But I am prepared to incur the proverbial risk of asserting a negative, in saying that no Abbot of Winchcomb ever held an acre of land west of Severn.

On p. 213, Mr. Seaton wrote "Goodrich Castle was also the *Caput Baronie* of the district of Archenfield," and cited Leland as his authority.

Now later on Mr. Seaton correctly shows how Goodrich Castle descended from Joan Munchensy (one of the coheirresses of Walter Marshal, who died in 1245) in a direct line to Elizabeth Comyn, who about 1326, married Sir Richard Talbot, who thus became seised in her right. He also shows how Sir Richard acquired from the King the Manor of Wormelow and the Hundred of Archenfield. These had been Crown property from the time of Domesday. Goodrich descended from Lady Elizabeth, and Wormelow and Archenfield from Sir Richard, to Sir John Talbot, who in 1442, became Earl of Shrewsbury.

These facts show that the suggestion that Goodrich was "caput" of a Barony of Archenfield is absolutely wrong. As a fact there never was a Barony of Archenfield. In the next place a Castle held by a subject could not possibly be the "caput" of a lordship or "district" (whatever that may mean) belonging to the Crown; and thirdly Goodrich and Archenfield were distinct in title and descent.

Though Mr. Seaton vouched Leland as his authority he here again gives no reference to assist verification; but I do find that in his Itinerary (vol. iii., p. 47, of Miss Toulmin Smith's edition) Leland clearly recognised the distinction I have pointed out, saying that

Goodrich was "somewhat out of Archenfield" though both then belonged to the Earl of Shrewsbury.¹

"Goodrich being situated in the lower or southern march, seems to have been held in the early period of the Normans by the De Clares." (p. 214).

I quite fail to understand why such a conclusion should "seem" to follow from the premises. It suggests that the Clares held the whole of the southern marches; which is certainly not the fact. But more than that, as I shall show presently, no Clare ever held Goodrich.

But that fact, and notwithstanding that I have told the story of the Clare family fully in my work on the lordship of Chepstow,² does not relieve me from dealing with the mistakes which (like many other writers dealing with the Clare family), Mr. Seaton has fallen into on pp. 214 and 215, and are seriously misleading. I will not occupy space by setting out his statements on these details; but will ask my readers to compare mine with his.

The Richard Fitz-Gilbert who married Rohais died in 1091. He had possessions in Cardigan but nothing whatever to do with Striguil or Goodrich.

His son Gilbert (called Gilbert II.) who died in 1116 had no son who was Earl of Hertford. His son Richard died in 1136 and had a son Gilbert who was created 1st Earl of Hertford in 1138. The mistakes as to this Richard and his son are largely due to Sir Richard Hoare's edition of Giraldus.

Walter the founder of Tintern was brother to, not son of, Gilbert II. He was always known as Walter FitzRichard; Walter the son of Gilbert II. was Walter de Sap.

"Gilbert Clare, Earl of Pembroke," was not "a proprietor of land in Wales in 1113"; nor did he have any assigned to him by his father; nor was there then any Earl of Pembroke. On the death of his uncle, Walter FitzRichard, in 1138, he was created 1st Earl of Pembroke and had a grant from the King of his uncle's lordships of Striguil and Pembroke which had escheated.

Gilbert Strongbow had no son Baldwin. His only son was Richard Strongbow, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, who succeeded in 1148.

Goodrich was not "one of Richard's strongholds in the Marches." He had Striguil and Usk Castles only in the east, and Pembroke in the west.

¹ Miss Smith in a note on the same page has made a surprising confusion between the Castle and the Court at Goodrich; and has also failed to recognize Leland's "Grege" as the Graig.

² Printed for the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, 1910. See also my paper on the Abbey of Tintern, *Woolhope Transactions* (1903), p. 300; where a correct pedigree of the Clare and Marshal families is printed. Also my note on *Llanbadarn fawr* in the *Antiquary*, Vol. 38, p. 309.

I cannot deal with the statement (p. 215) that "in 1165, 2 Henry II., William Mareschal held Godric Castle," as no reference to any authority is given and there is a mistake in the dates. The second year of Henry II. was 1155-6. It is quite possible, consistently with what I have to say presently, that at some such time a William Marshal was temporarily holding the Castle for the King. He could not be holding it in his own right.

On the marriage in 1189 (not "1184") of Richard Strongbow's heiress, Isabella, to William Marshal, he was as a matter of course admitted to the estates, which during her minority had properly been in the hands of the Crown; there was no occasion for any "successful advocacy" on the part of her husband.

During all this Clare period Goodrich had been held by a totally different title. It had been held together with, or as part of, the lordship of Monmouth by the successors of William Fitz Baderon, who was lord of Monmouth *temp.* Domesday; as is clear from their grants to be found in the records of Monmouth Priory; of the Abbey of St. Florent Saumur; and of the Abbey of St. Peter Gloucester.

Henry II. took possession of several of the smaller castles in the kingdom as "adulterine," that is, built or fortified without his licence or consent; and amongst others Goodrich. This he and his successors retained until 1st April, 1204, when John granted it to the Earl of Pembroke, as already mentioned. The Earl did not acquire Goodrich as part of his wife's estates. He died 16th May (not in "April"), 1219.

The Mill at Castle Goodrich (p. 216, line 4) was in fact on the Garran. This was acquired by the Abbey of Gloucester not by the Earl's will, but by a charter of his eldest son William in the time of Abbot Foliot between 1228 and 1231. This appears from the Gloucester Cartulary. This mill before the resumption of Goodrich by the Crown had been held by Gloucester under a grant (about 1140 to 1150) from Alexander de Cormeilles, one of the descendants of William FitzBaderon. It is most important to observe that this grant was confirmed first by Henry II. between 1179 and 1189; and secondly by William Marshal the younger, between 1229 and 1231, during their respective tenures of Goodrich. Henry II. in his confirmation expressly referred to the grant by Alexander de Cormeilles to the Abbey of Gloucester.

It is the fact that the second Earl William died childless (p. 216), but his widow Eleanor married Simon de Montfort and left issue.

As to Anselm Marshal (p. 217) it is not "probable" but certain that "he never assumed the honours or was enfeoffed of the inheritance"; for the whole facts are fully stated to that effect in the "Prerogativa Regis."

John Marshal (p. 217) was a nephew, not son, of William, 1st Earl of Pembroke of the Marshal creation.

In conclusion I must return for a moment to Mr. King's paper to point out further errors in it. He said that Goodrich was in Netherwent. I should have supposed that anyone who was competent to write anything about the district would have known that Netherwent, otherwise Gwent Iscoed, did not extend into Herefordshire; but was the lower division of Gwent, or what is now South Monmouthshire; the northern part being Gwent Uchgoed; the two being separated, as the names imply, by the belt of woodland which extended from Penalt on the Wye across the present county to the western end of the Wentwood on the Usk. Founding on this mistake, and copying (without acknowledgment) from an equally erroneous note of Sir Richard Hoare's in his edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, he says that Richard FitzGilbert who was killed at Coed Grono in 1136 was journeying from Netherwent, of which he was lord (as he was not), into Cardigan; and therefore that Richard was lord of Goodrich. There is no evidence in the Chronicles that Richard was journeying from Netherwent; and the idea that he was doing so is a guess of Sir Richard Hoare based on the mistake that Richard was lord of Netherwent.

NOTE.—Mr. Seaton reports, that when Mr. Wood kindly drew his attention in 1902 to the error he had made in his Notes on the History of Goodrich Castle as regards its first possessors, he sent Mr. Wood's remarks to Mr. Hobson Matthews, who was then compiling the History of the Hundred of Wormelov. Mr. Matthews was fortunate in discovering a rare pamphlet in the Cardiff Free Library entitled "Chartes Anciennes du Prieré de Monmouth en Angleterre, au diocèse d'Hereford, membre de l'abbaye Bénédictine de Saint-Florent près Saumur." Publiées par Paul Marchegay, Les Roches-Baribaud (Vendée). 1879, 8^{vo}, which contained interesting confirmation of Mr. Wood's statement. The Charters, etc., from this source bearing on this point will be found printed in the History of Herefordshire, Hundred of Wormelov, Lower Division, part I., by John Hobson Matthews, 1913; pp. 76-78.—EDITOR.

A LOST CARTULARY OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

BY THE REV. CANON A. T. BANNISTER, M.A.

(Contributed 13th December, 1917).

In the British Museum (Harleian MS. 6203) is a partial transcript of a Register or Cartulary of Hereford Cathedral, once in existence in the library at Longleat, near Warminster, but now lost or destroyed. How it got there is unknown; but there are still at Longleat two manuscript volumes which must once have belonged to Hereford—the first entitled *Rentale terrarum episcopatus Herefordensis*, of 74 folios; and the other *Supervisus Maneriorum de Ledbury et Estenore, Com. Heref., 3 Eliz.*, of 16 folios.¹ By the kindness of the Marquis of Bath I have examined these, and hope that some time they may be transcribed. I have transcribed the Harleian MS., and give below a summary of its contents.

“Collections out of an Old Imperfect Register of the Church of Hereford, on Vellom, Folio MS., in the Library of the Rt. Honble. Thomas, Lord Viscount Weymouth, at his House at Longleate, Com. Wilts, A.D. 1718.”

A.D. 1262. GRANT by Robert, lord of Bocklynton, (Bockleton) to Giles de Avenbury, Treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, for 12 marks, one virgate of land in Bockleton, with the patronage of the church of Bockleton, at a rent of one penny every Easter. Dated A.D. 1262. Witnesses: Sir Walter de Avenbury, Sir Henry de Cradek, William de la Mere, Robert de la Grafton de Boclinton.

1262-1271. GRANT by Henry de Muntriche to Giles de Avenbury of 12 acres *in campis de Muntriche* (Mintridge in Stoke Lacy). Witnesses: Sir Walter de Avenbury, Lawrence de Abecote, John le Hargornell, William de Latimer.

1150-1154. GRANT of the advowson of Wellington by Robert de Chandos. (This is the document printed by *Capes* “Charters and Records,” p. 16).

1153-1155. CONFIRMATION by Bishop Gilbert Foliot (*Capes* p. 17), by Bishop Hugh Foliot, and by Pope Alexander.

1. The once episcopal manor of Ross became in 1692 the property of Thomas, Viscount Weymouth: it is possible that the three Hereford MSS. passed into his hands at the same time.

1283. AGREEMENT between Robert de Chandos and John de Ponte, Prebendary of Wellington concerning the tithes of Wellington wood. Dated A.D. 1283. Witnesses: Roger de Binthull, Eustace de Witney, Simon de la Bere, Hugo de Fraxino, knights, Warren de Grendore, Richard de Clehangre, William de Wellington.

1249. GRANT by Philip Rudduc of ‘lands’ (unnamed) in Collwall to the Cathedral. Dated A.D. 1249. Witnesses: Sir Philip de Wellington, Seneschal of the Bishop, Sir Walter de Eylsford, Hugh de Furch, William de Calwell.

1219-1234. GRANT by Bishop Hugh Foliot to the dean and chapter, *in meliorationem commune sue*, of “all that land which was Robert Foliot’s in Pyon.” (This is probably connected with the transaction referred to in *Capes*, p. 66.)

circ. 1250. GRANT by Roger Hyngar, lord of Eston, (? Weston-under-Penyard), to found a chantry in the church of Eston for the souls of his father and mother, and of himself and his wife Margaret, 24 acres *in villa de Lay*. Witnesses: Godfrey de Gamage, Hugh de Kynardsley, James de Solers, Walter de Wanneley, Robert de Rushley, Richard Revell.

1249 (?) *Inspeximus* of Giles (de Avenbury), dean of Hereford, that Stephen de Ebroicis has given to the church of St. Leonard of Pyon, *et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus*, the tithes of his larder, of all his lands, and of the pannage in all his woods. Dated A.D. 1249.¹

1349. GRANT by Nicholas Careles of Netherbolynghope (Lower Bullingham), to the dean and chapter of 4 acres in Holme Lacy, which he inherited from his brother, Sir Walter Careles. Dated 22 Ed. III.

circ. 1283-1306. GRANT by Sir Robert de Weston to the dean and chapter, for the obit of John de Haye, chaplain, four shillings a year. Witnesses: Eustace de Witney, Osbert de Avenbury, Sir William de Furcis, Philip de Stapilton, Hugh de Molendino.

1321. GRANT of an obit to John de Rosse. (As in *Capes* p. 196).

1298. GRANT of the same to Alan de Creppinge. (*Capes* p. 171).

1277. GRANT by Roger de Clifford of rents in Bridge Sollers and Tenbury. (*Capes* p. 143).

1277. PROVISION by Roger de Clifford for paying a fine of 300 marks. (*Capes* p. 142).

1. The transcriber of 1718, or the original scribe who made this collection of charters has mistaken the date. For Giles was only made Treasurer in 1262, and did not become Dean till 1271. Possibly 1249 was the date of the original grant.

- GRANT by Richard, lord of Bochinton, to Payne Fitz-Walter of Avenbury, of "all that land which Alexander de Sleti held from Robert my father."
- 1271-1278. GRANT by Giles (de Avenbury), dean of Hereford, to the cathedral *ad inveniendum lucernam trium lampadarum, que nullis temporum intervallis a sui luminis administratione deficiant*, of the tithes of all the dean's mills: in return for which the dean and chapter are bound every year, on his anniversary, to distribute to the poor the bread made from seven "sums" (6 or 8 bushels) of corn which the canons shall furnish from their barn.
1237. APPROPRIATION of the church of Diddlebury to the cathedral by bishop Ralph (de Maidstone). Dated A.D. 1237.
1239. AGREEMENT by Osbert, *firmarius* of Diddlebury, to pay to the dean and chapter all the tithes of Westhope and Middlehope, so long as he lived, and ten marks annually. Dated March 2nd, *anno pontificatus episcopi Radulphi anno quinto*.
1283. ORDINANCE of bishop Swinfield settling the dispute between the dean and chapter and the abbot and convent of Shrewsbury. (*Capes* p. 150).
1283. LETTER of the dean and chapter to the abbot and convent of Seez concerning Diddlebury. (*Capes* p. 147).
1323. RELEASE of Henry de Schorne, resigning his claim to arrears of annual pension and greater commons due to him for the years 1312 and 1313, when he was absent at Rome, as procurator of the dean and chapter on the business of the canonization of St. Thomas Cantilupe. Dated A.D. 1323. Witnesses: Walter de la Bache, Robert de Byford, Thomas Hervey, Walter de Coblinton, Roger de Hampton.
1260. AGREEMENT by the master and brethren of St. Anthony's hospital concerning the churches of All Saints and St. Martin's in Hereford. (*Capes* p. 114).
- 1206-1216. MANDATE of Stephen de Ebroicis to his tenants, William de Pypa and William Fitz-Stephen that, since he has given to the church of St. Leonard and the canons of Pyon all the rent of the mills held by them, they should render to the canons the same homage as they had rendered to him.
- 1206-1216. RELEASE of Hugh, prior of St. Leonard of Pyon, to William Fitz-Stephen, and Matilda, widow of William de Pypa, reducing by 18 shillings the rent of 15 marks and 10 shillings which they were accustomed to pay to Stephen de Ebroicis for the mills of Hereford.

- 1186-1200. GRANT by bishop William de Vere to the dean and chapter of land at his palace gate. (*Capes* p. 32).
- GRANT by Walter de Escotot to Roger de la More, clerk, of "all my land which I held from the King in Castle Street, Hereford (*in Vico Castelli de Hereford*) namely that land which lies in front of the canons' bakehouse." Witnesses: William de Furches, Richard de Chandos, Nicholas Secular, Hugh Fitz-Eylmund, William Seysel, Henry Crofte, William de la Pype.
- Ante* 1290. RELEASE of William de Sancta Eremina, renouncing, to Joice Fitz-Isaac, a Jew of Worcester, all claim to a house, stable, garden, and curtilage, which Mock, a Jew of Hereford, gave to Joice as a marriage portion with his daughter, *in vico qui vocatur Bishopsstret* in Hereford, "which I claimed to have by gift of the King." Witnesses: Adam de Greynvile, Simon Passelewe, Thomas Esporum, Justices of the Jews, and John de Suthwerk.
1256. SANCTION by bishop Peter (de Aquablanca) of the appropriation to the dean and chapter of the church of Diddlebury. (*Capes* p. 110).
- circ.* 1263. ACKNOWLEDGMENT by Sir Roger de Clifford that the abbot and convent of Dore had paid to the barons *tempore quo coperunt bona pro episcopatu Herefordensi*,¹ 42 pounds, due to the chapter for the manor of Hamme-Lacy for that year.
- circ.* 1234. GRANT by Simon de Clifford to Henry Mortimer, for 100 marks paid down, of "all my land in Hamme, to be held, as I held it from Walter de Lacy, for ten years from the consecration of Ralph de Maydestan, bishop of Hereford."
- 1258-1265. GRANT by Sir Walter de Eylesford to the dean and chapter of *totum jus, etc., quod habeo in Wilelmo, filio Ricardi Fabri de Hamma, cum toto tenemento suo et tota sequela sua*. Witnesses: William de Ebroicis, John de Turberville, Henry de Bradele, knights, Walter Marshall, Wrenoc de Hamma.
- circ.* 1233. AGREEMENT concerning tithes between John, vicar of Hamme Lacy, and Geoffrey, prior of Crassewelle. There had been long disputes over the tithes of the mill of Hamme, the tithes of the fisheries in the Wye, and in the fishponds of the prior and convent, their orchards, woods, etc. It is decided before the Archdeacon of Hereford, that the vicar shall have one load of corn from the mill each year, and *tres sticas anguillarum que vocantur Tal Eel*, and the tithes of the flax, the apples and the pears in the orchards of the convent that were in Hamme. Witnesses: Henry de Bradele, Gilbert de Syplade, John Caudecoks.

1. For the reference, see *Capes*, p. xxi.

1233. GRANT of Simon de Clifford to Geoffrey, prior of Karswelle, and Henry de Bradlegh, of *totum pratum meum de Hamma, ad firmam*. Dated, Festival of the Annunciation, A.D. 1233. Witnesses: Philip de Colevile, seneschal of Walter de Lacy, Walter Caldecoks, Richard de Haya.
- circ.* 1287. APPOINTMENT by Robert Malhore¹, detained by business in London, of Walter the chamberlain and Poncius, citizen of Hereford, or his proctors, to make for him at the altar of the cathedral the offering of the 16 acres of land which he has given to the canons in Magene (Rose Maund).
- 1219-1234. CONFIRMATION by bishop Hugh Foliot of the gifts made *in episcopatu nostro* by Walter de Lacy to the prior and convent of Crassewelle, namely the ninth sheaf of *mistilio* (i.e. wheat and Rye mixed), of rye, and of every kind of corn except oats, in all his manors, viz. *de Bilbel, de Paunteshull, de Parchull, de Homme, de Stanton, de Ludel, de Akes*. Witnesses: Master Thomas Foliot and others.
- 1189-1241. GRANT by Walter de Lacy, son of Hugh de Lacy to the "corrector" of Crassewell, and the ten *fratres capellani* and the three *fratres clerici* perpetually residing there, for the souls of his parents, himself, his wife Margaret, and his son Gilbert, the ninth sheaf in all his Irish manors, of wheat, of oats, of barley, of peas, and of beans. Also one burgage in each of his boroughs in Ireland: viz., *in Trimm I burg., in Kentles I burg., in Dunelech I burg., in Poveria I burg., in Loxmetha I burg., in Adnurther I burg., in Incheljer I burg., in Acelech I burg.*: and one messuage in each of his manors in Ireland: viz., *in Armoletan I mess., in Dovenathan I mess., in Moygarthan I mess., in Fachlet I mess., in Lochleyt I mess., in Coloh I mess.* Witnesses: William de Sutteville, Ralph de Mortuomari, William Fitz-Warin, Simon de Clifford, Hugh de Kilpek, Philip de Alleton, Adam Kael, John de Cranford, Simon de Tilleshope., Henry de Bradele, clerk.
1252. APPOINTMENT by Adimar, prior of Grandimont, of Reginald as "corrector" of Cressewelle, with plenary jurisdiction over all the brothers of the order in England, *de Cressewelle, de Abbisbury, et de Heskedala*. Dated at Grandimont A.D. 1252.
1253. ACKNOWLEDGMENT by Reginald, rector of all the houses of the Grandimontane order in England, that he has received from bishop Peter (de Aquablanca) 50 marks 13 shillings and fourpence, part of the sum of money promised for the sale of all the possessions of the convent in Hamme Lacy. Dated *apud Ebbendon*, A.D. 1253. Witness: Robert, Prior of Pyon.

1. See *Capes*, p. 33, where he is called Malherbe.

1253. CERTIFICATE from P. Grimordi and Brientus de Puteo, brothers of the Grandimontane order, that they have received from bishop Peter nine charters which brother R. once corrector of Cressewelle had given to the bishop for safe custody. Of these, four were sealed with the seal of Walter de Lacy, and contained grants made by him to Cressewelle, and a grant by him to Gervase de Braynford: the fifth was signed and sealed by John, King of England; two others contained privileges, one of Pope Clement, under the seal of A. bishop of St. David's, and one of Pope Honorius, under the seal of G., *Cenomanensis episcopus*: two others were sealed with the seal of B., prior of Llanthony prima. Dated, Sugwas, A.D. 1253.
- 1163-1189. ATTESTATION by Gilbert (Foliot), bishop of London, (it being in doubt by what service to the bishop of Hereford Hugh de Lacy ought to hold the Manor of Hamme) that, in the time when he was bishop of Hereford, he received from Gilbert de Lacy, and afterwards from his heir Robert, the service of two men-at-arms for the Manor of Hamme.
- 1189-1241. LICENCE from Walter de Lacy that Peter Undergod could make his will, leaving all his possessions as he pleased. Witnesses: Amaric de Lacy, Walter the Little, Adam Kael, William de Tregoz, Henry de Bradelegh.
- Ante* 1238. ACKNOWLEDGMENT by Richard Faber of Hamme that he owes to Durable the Jew 4 marks, to be paid at Michaelmas, in the 22nd year of King Henry, son of King John: if not paid then, interest of two pence on each pound to be paid: his land pledged as security.
1195. CONCESSION by D. abbot of Cormeilles, of "fraternity" to the canons of Hereford, that, alive and when dead, they should share the same benefits as the monks of Cormeilles; assigning also to the canons "our church of Maurthyn" (Marden) *ut defectus panis quotidiani et cervisie, qui in communa Herefordensi hactenus extitisse dinoscitur, ex omnibus predictae ecclesie de Maurthyn pro eorum quantitate suppleatur*. Dated A.D. 1195. Witnesses: Robert Folet, Reginald Polyot.
- GRANT by William Fitz-Warin to the dean and chapter of the tithe on all the out-put of his mills at Maurthyn, viz., corn, flour, fish, &c.
- GRANT by Nicholas Secularis to the dean and chapter of all the tithes of his domain in the parish of Mawardyn.
- circ.* 1189. GRANT by William, prior of Dunmore, and brother Thomas, the founder, to the dean and chapter *ad cervisiam faciendam* "all the tithe of that land which is between

Sepweye and Eccleweye." Witness: William de Vere, *eo tempore episcopus*. (This is similar to, but not the same as the grant in *Capes*, p. 33).

1193-1207. INSPEXIMUS of Hubert (Walter), archbishop of Canterbury, confirming the grant by D. abbot of Cormeilles of the church of Majordina, to the dean and chapter *ad augmentationem cervisie commune sue*: and the grant by bishop William (de Vere) to the dean and chapter of the chapel of St. Mary Magdalene in Hereford, with all those gifts with which it was endowed by Gilbert Foliot, and Robert de Melun, and Robert Foliot, and all the tithe of the mills of Hereford, both field-rents and tolls, and the tithes of all the assarts made by bishop Gilbert Foliot in the Forest of Dene, providing also that the chaplain of St. Mary Magdalene, while the bishop is at Hereford, should live at his table *quasi unus ex clericis suis*, and for his living during the rest of the year should receive 5 loads of corn from the bishop's granary, providing also that every year, at the time of the bishop's fair, the canons should appoint a proctor to sit with the bishop's servants at their reckoning-table on each day of the fair and there and then (*incontinenter*) take without any diminution the portion due to the canons, viz., a tenth of all the proceeds of the fair: and another grant by bishop William (de Vere) of land before his palace-gate.¹ Witnesses: Geoffrey de Bockland, Simon de Siwell, William de Somercotes, Rayner de Stanford.

circ. 1132. LETTER of William (de Corbeuil), archbishop of Canterbury, to Roger de Chandos, Ralph de Tornai, Robert de Bachingtona and his men of Possintone, and to the parishioners of Bachington, Peterchurch, and St. Leonard's. By command of pope Innocent, and Henry, King of England, he has decided the dispute between bishop Robert (de Bethune) of Hereford, and Urban, bishop of Landaff. Henceforth all the persons above-mentioned are to obey the bishop of Hereford as their bishop.

1232. GRANT by bishop Hugh Foliot for the founding of the hospital at Ledbury. (*Capes*, p. 68).

1232. ASSIGNMENT of the Hospital at Ledbury to the dean and chapter. (*Capes*, p. 70).

circ. 1235. ACKNOWLEDGMENT by Henry Crofte, and William son of Thomas Theobald, citizens of Hereford, that they have received 20 shillings *ad opus Alicie, uxoris Restoldi* from Thomas Foliot, executor of Hugh Foliot, from the goods left in his will to the hospital at Ledbury.

1. For this last mentioned grant see *Capes*, p. 32.

CONCESSION by J., prior of Malvern major, of spiritual fraternity to the canons of Hereford, viz. that when one of them goes the way of all flesh, *denuciato nobis ejus obitu statim beneficia specialia in ecclesia nostra fient pro eo, tanquam pro monacho nostro professo*.

1218-1231 (prob.) GRANT by T. (probably Thomas of Bosbury), dean, and the chapter of Hereford, of a "portion," from which to make the host for the sacrament of the Eucharist, to neighbouring churches asking for this benefit. For this purpose two loads of corn *de communa nostra* are to be set aside each year, and two shillings for buying wood for baking the bread aforesaid, and twenty shillings each year for wine to be given with prompt liberality to needy churches asking for it: all this being done at the suggestion of "our faithful friend and clerk," Hugh, chaplain of St. Martin's beyond the Wye.

circ. 1153-1155. GRANT by Robert de Chandos of the advowson of Wellington. (*Capes*, p. 16).

1150-1154. GRANT by Robert de Chandos of certain land called Warindune. (*Capes*, p. 16).

1219. GRANT by R. abbot of Lyre, to the dean and chapter of the church of Lydeney, and all its possessions, retaining for Lyre 1 virgate in the vil of Nesse, half a virgate in Lydeney, and the house of Hugh Wyther in St. Braviell's. Dated A.D. 1219.

1163-1195. RECOGNITION by R. bishop of Hereford (Robert de Melun, or Robert Foliot, since Ralph Foliot was archdeacon under both) that the chapel of Brayvell, which he has dedicated belongs to the church of Lydney, and that both belong to the monastery of Lyre. Witnesses: Ralph (Foliot), archdeacon of Hereford, Master Nicholas, Master Eustace, and others.

APPOINTMENT by G. abbot of Lyre, of Gilbert Fitz-Payne as vicar of the church of St. Mary, Lydney, with its chapels of Albricton, St. Brayvell, and Hiwaldfeld: a third portion of the tithes of all these to go to the vicar, two thirds having been assigned by the bishop of Hereford to Lyre, *ad usus nostros*.

A.D. 1158-9. SETTLEMENT by A. (Alfred), bishop of Worcester, commanded by pope Adrian, of a dispute between the abbeys of Lyre and St. Florent of Saumur, as to the chapels of Lydney parva and Howaldfeld; both are assigned to Lyre, the monks of Saumur to have two sheaves each year of the tithe of Lydney parva, and the monks of Lyre to remit 2 shillings of the 8 shillings which the monks of Saumur were accustomed to pay each year for the tithe of the domain of Monmouth.

- AGREEMENT between the dean and chapter and Robert de Wakeringes, parson of the church of Wellington, as to the tithes of the assarts in the forest of Dene round St. Braivell's, which the dean and chapter claimed as belonging to the chapel of St. Braivell's, and Robert claimed for the church of Wellington. (This document stops abruptly here).
- GRANT by Robert de Putlewik to the canons of Hereford of 12 pence each year, to be paid at the greater altar on St. Ethelbert's Day. Witnesses: Luke de Hampton, and Gervase his brother.
- 1174-1188. CONFIRMATION by Ralph Murdoc of a grant of the church of Putley. (*Capes*, p. 25).
- 1200-1219. GRANT of the chapel of Putteleghe by bishop Giles (de Braose), to the chapter. Witnesses: Master Theobald, Master Geoffrey de Ludelow.
- 1258-1265. GRANT by William Devereux, with consent of his wife and of his heir, of the chapel of Putteleghe to Ralph, Dean of Hereford. Witnesses: Gilbert de Overwyk, Ranulph Fitz-Erchemar, Maurice, *præpositus* of Hereford, Geoffrey de Scotot, Philip de Sernefeld, Ralph de Monselaw.
1208. AGREEMENT in the king's court of Westminster, in the ninth year of King John, before the Justices, between Cecilia de Ebroicis and Hugh (de Mapenore) dean, and the canons of Hereford as to the advowson of Putteleghe; Cecilia recognised that it belonged to the canons, and received from them 8 marks.
- 1174-1186. GRANT by bishop Robert Foliot to the canons of the church of Upton, with all its possessions, *in augmentum commune sue*.
- 1200-1219. INSTITUTION by bishop Giles (de Braose) of Walter the clerk as perpetual vicar of Upton; he is to hold the glebe land, and the lesser tithes except two sheaves, and will pay to the chapter 20 shillings a year.
- GRANT by Walter de Lacy to Crasswall of lands at Holme Lacy. (Printed in *Dugdale Mon. Angl.* Vol. VI., Pt. ii, p. 1035).
- 1205-1241. GRANT by Walter de Lacy to the prior of Crassewelle of the lordship of the manor of Hamme, with the house, &c. reserving only the military service of certain tenants for castle-ward at Webblegh. Witness: Peter (des Roches), bishop of Winchester.
- DEED OF SALE by Reginald, prior of Cressewelle and rector of the Grandimontane order in England, to bishop Peter de Aquablanca of the lordship and all the land held by the

- priory in Hamme Lacy, viz., 2 carucates in one part of the Manor, and two others, with a grange and a wood, near the bishop's granary, with the "capital messuage," at a rent of one pound of cummin every Easter: for this bishop Peter gives 500 marks.
1241. GRANT by William de Bathonia, clerk, to bishop Peter of half a virgate of land in Hamme "and all my meadow-land at the old mill and at Quichemedede, which I held from Walter Fitz-Walter of Hamme *ad firman* for 32 years." Dated St. James's Day, 1241.
- 1189-1239. EXCHANGE between Walter de Lacy and Simon de Clifford; the former obtaining the manor of Harthulle and giving 30 pounds of rents, viz. 15 pounds in the manor of Hamme, with 10 acres of meadow reckoned at 30 shillings a year, and 3 acres *ad unum mansum faciendum*, and 15 pounds of rents *in villa que appellatur Gillahay in Hibernia*, to be held by the service of 1½ men-at-arms.
- 1234-1239. GRANT by Simon de Clifford to bishop Ralph (de Maidstone) of the land he obtained from Walter de Lacy by the service of 1½ men-at-arms; for which the bishop gives to him 100 marks, and 200 marks to Henry Mortimer, to whom Simon had mortgaged the land for 11 years.
- 1234-1239. GRANT by bishop Ralph (de Maidstone) to the dean and chapter of the land rented at 15 pounds which he had bought from Simon de Clifford, to be held by the service of 1½ men-at-arms; the chapter to grant 9 pence for ever at the bishop's obit, and to offer masses for him every year.

AN ANCIENT BRITISH MORTAR DISCOVERED AT
HEREFORD.

BY W. E. H. CLARKE, ARCHITECT.

(Read 13th December, 1917).

When making the excavations for foundations at the corner of Bridge Street and Gwynne Street a large stone was discovered, which on cleaning proved to be a double-sided stone mortar. The stone is approximately round, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, 10 in. thick with hollows on both sides; the one hollow having an average diameter of 7 in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, while the other hollow is 6 in. diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep.

This ancient British mortar is of the type in use before the Roman occupation of Britain, and so in use more than 2000 years ago. In some districts these are not rare, but I have not heard of another specimen in this county. These mortars were used for pounding grain, nuts, &c., into a rude kind of meal.

The earliest known arrangements for grinding corn consisted of Saddle Stones, the name being given from a resemblance that the concave upper surface of the one stone bears to the seat of a saddle. In this hollow the grain was rubbed by a small stone muller, worked backwards and forwards but not rolled.

The Saddle Stones were superseded by Mortars and they in turn by the Quern, the latter being introduced by the Romans. On the introduction of Querns it was only natural that Mortars did not entirely die out for some time.

The Quern is distinguished from the more primitive hand-stones primarily by its circular motion; the upper stone revolving upon, or with a pin upon the lower.

The Romans distinguished the Saddle Stone, with its direct backward and forward action, by the term "*mola trusatilis*" the thrusting mill, and the rotating Quern by the designation "*mola versatilis*" the revolving mill. The Mortar was not called "*mola*" but "*mortarium*."

In Romano-British times mortars rapidly advanced from the crude forms of the primitive specimens, and some of the later

appliances are extremely elegant specimens of stone handiwork. I cannot believe that the Roman earthenware *Mortaria* were used as Mortars in the ordinary sense of the word, for pounding with a pestle would crack any of them.

For further information on this subject the reader is referred to "History of Corn Milling," Vol. I., by Richard Bennett and John Elton, a book kindly lent to me by Mr. Alfred Watkins who has taken a keen interest in this discovery.

I have forwarded the mortar to the Hereford City Museum as its proper resting place.

AN ANCIENT HEREFORDSHIRE POTTERY.

BY ALFRED WATKINS, F.R.P.S.

(Read 13th December, 1917).

No old pottery site has been recorded in Herefordshire until now; and the discovery of one which will probably be found to have produced for a considerable period a great part of the ordinary cottage or farmhouse domestic ware used locally, is I think of great interest.

About 1876, the son and daughters of the late Rector of Whitney, the Rev. H. Dew, found in the Kiln Ground Wood, on the top of the hill behind Whitney Station and Church, some fragments of old pottery, which they brought to the Rectory, but no one seems to have connected the find with the name of the wood.

Last summer Mr. Trevor Morgan, the son of the Station Master at Whitney, with the assistance of Miss Jane Dew, unearthed more fragments in this 40 acre wood which is being cut down by Finns employed by the Government and encamped here.

I heard of this, but on my first visit failed to identify the exact spot. On a second visit, Mr. Geo. Marshall accompanied me, and Miss Dew kindly piloted us to the spot, Mr. Morgan also assisting. Two large scrap heaps are composed chiefly of fragments of pottery, evidently the wasters, and broken pieces from a kiln or kilns near. The heaps contain a considerable number of cart loads of this debris.

This Whitney Ware, as it will probably be called, is of two distinct types. The first has a crude pale soft body, lightly fired, and much like local soft red brick. Most of it is unglazed, and made into pans, steens, and pitchers of rough workmanship. Some dishes are glazed with transparent lead glaze, and with slip decoration of very crude style in zig-zag lines, large dots, waved lines, &c. The slip is of white clay under the yellowish glaze. These dishes were probably glazed and fired at one heating, and the body is too soft for the glaze.

The second type has a much harder and darker body varying in colour from chocolate red to a muddy blue-grey. The clay is obviously better refined, and more highly fired. It is made into wide mouthed jars, jugs, pitchers, beakers, and perhaps beer jars. Some of these are unglazed, but many pieces have a good coating inside

of a good quality brown black manganese glaze—what is now called "teapot glaze." Some pieces are glazed with this all over.

I have had samples of the local clay adjoining the site, and also from the bottom of the dingle, fired, and they burn to the soft red type; but Mr. Dew and another informant say that there is a blue clay in the adjacent dingle. I have failed to find this as yet, but have no doubt that it was used for the second type of hardware.

I show a jar or bottle which I have possessed for years; the body, glaze, and style seem to identify it with the Whitney pottery of the second type, although we have not yet found fragments of small-neck jars.

But the more interesting shape of dark body made at this pottery is a charming small three handled tyg or beaker of which we have several pieces amongst our fragments, holding less than half a pint, quite thin in substance and nicely glazed black all over. Mr. Jack has one which was dug up in Maylord Street, Hereford; the handles are all perfect, and two bits only missing from the upper part. He and I intend to present our examples to the museum in the hope that they will form the nucleus of a collection of Whitney Ware.

I hope that Members will assist in adding to the collection any examples of either of these types of ware which they may see or hear of, and it may be well to place some fragments on view for this purpose.

Might I suggest that a small amount of systematic excavation on this site—first obtaining permission from the owners—might lead to valuable results.

The pottery sherds at different layers of the heap might indicate different periods of manufacture, and a few trenches might reveal the site of the kilns.

Some of the fragments already indicate interesting technical facts, such as the dark body being liable to collapse in the kiln, that the pots were supported on thin "bats" of local stone, and piled on each other with bats between, the glaze running down the pot often cementing both together.

More investigation is required before the probable date of this pottery can be fixed. It might possibly be seventeenth century.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS.

1917.

ORNITHOLOGY, ENTOMOLOGY AND MAMMALOLOGY.

BY THE REV. S. CORNISH WATKINS, M.A.

In presenting my first report on birds, under the scheme that was adopted at the Spring Annual Meeting, I should like to begin by thanking those Members of the Club and others who were kind enough to send me several very interesting notes. I had hoped it is true, for more material to work upon, but if the plan of summarising the principal bird events of the year proves as satisfactory in practice as it seemed to be in theory, the energy of Members will, no doubt, lead to more observations being recorded in future years.

BIRDS.—The outstanding point of ornithological interest in the past year, is the effect that the long continued cold of the winter of 1916-17 has had upon bird-life of the county. Here, unfortunately, I have to depend upon my own observations, which of course, apply primarily to my own district of North Herefordshire, though they may probably be found not very dissimilar to experiences throughout the County. They may be summed up by saying that the number of all our resident birds, with the exception of rooks, wood-pigeons and house-sparrows, has been reduced to an extent that is unparalleled in the memory of most of us. Blackbirds, thrushes, robins and wrens all suffered severely, the scarcity of the two first being most marked in the Spring when they are usually in full song. Missel Thrushes appear to have withstood the cold more successfully, at any rate their song was more in evidence during March and April. All the Tits have been remarkably scarce throughout the year, a fact that doubtless accounts in part for the plague of small caterpillars that, in many places, almost stripped the trees of their foliage, and even the ranks of the green-finches and chaffinches have been much thinned. That this has not been wholly a disaster the reports of fruit growers show, for there has probably never been a season when fruit needed less protection from the assaults of birds, and it has been a curious experience to see, in my own garden, plums and such highly coloured apples as Worcester Pearmains ripening absolutely untouched upon the trees, and rows of peas quite immune from the attacks of that bold marauder the Great Tit. It must be

remembered, however, that this absence of birds threatens a great increase in insect life next season, which may well result in a partial or total failure of the crop.

As far as I am in a position to judge, I should say that even those birds that survived the winter had their vitality much lowered and have not been nearly so prolific as usual, so that we have a very much depleted breeding stock left of the familiar birds of our gardens and another severe winter may have disastrous results.

Another most curious point, that ought to be put on record, is the absence, during 1916-17, of the great flocks of migratory starlings that had, of late years, become such a feature of every autumn and winter, and, indeed, were beginning to constitute a serious menace to agriculture.

These flocks were not driven away by the cold, they never came at all, or they came in such small numbers as to be almost negligible, and some evidence has reached me that the same phenomenon was noticed in other parts of England.

In ordinary years starlings come from Northern Europe, crossing the North Sea literally in millions, and then gradually dispersing over the country. Why they should suddenly have altered their habits, it is impossible to say, but I hazard the suggestion that the leading flights swerved aside from the long line of intense gun-fire in Belgium and Northern France, later comers followed their example, and the line of migration was so deflected that most of the birds missed the British Isles altogether. The subject is a curious one, but the undoubted fact remains that all the familiar roosting places of starlings in my locality were deserted last winter and that hardly more birds were to be seen than might easily have been bred in the neighbourhood.

One would have expected the severe winter to produce a long list of rare and casual visitors, but it does not appear to have done so, at any rate not many have been reported to me.

At the beginning of January I saw several specimens of the Scaup (*Fuligula Marila*), a marine duck that does not often visit Herefordshire, on a pool at Shobdon, and was able with field-glasses to identify them with certainty.

February produced the most interesting record of the year, namely a Golden Eagle (*Aquila Chrysaetus*). This bird was seen by Mr. N. E. Gresley of Burcher Court, Titley, on the 16th of the month, when he was duck shooting on the Wye near Eardisley. Mr. Gresley says that the bird came within thirty or forty yards of him, so that he could see its plumage most distinctly, and, as he is very familiar with eagles in Wyoming, he has no doubt at all as to the species.

It deserves to be recorded, as a shining example to every sportsman, that Mr. Gresley refused to shoot the bird, though he had an easy opportunity. *O si sic omnes!*

I believe this is the first record of a Golden Eagle in the County, the bird so described in Bull's "Birds of Herefordshire" having been pronounced to be an immature White-tailed Eagle.

In the middle of April a fine Peregrine (*Falco Peregrinus*) was picked up dead near Norton Canon, but, unfortunately, not preserved. The date appears rather curious for a bird that has long since ceased to breed in the county and become a mere casual visitor on migration. A second Peregrine was reported from Brinsop in July, which was fired at but happily missed.

On June 1st, I noticed a cock Pied Flycatcher, (*Muscicapa atricapilla*) on the Arrow at Staunton and have little doubt that the hen was sitting on eggs somewhere in the neighbourhood. This bird is a regular summer visitor in several parts of the county, but, so far as published records go, its distribution is curiously uneven and might with advantage be investigated.

A pair of Hobbies (*Falco Subbuteo*) were seen in July, but as these birds sometimes breed in the county, the exact locality had better not be mentioned.

On July 16th, a piece of good luck came my way. I happened to be watching the swifts in my garden at Staunton-on-Arrow, when there passed over one swift with conspicuously white under-parts. At the first glance, I thought it was an unusually large house martin, but it certainly was a swift and I have little hesitation in putting it down as the Alpine Swift (*Cypselus Melba*). It was flying S.W. in the direction of the Black Mountains, and, as it did not linger with the others that were circling round in the air, I had only a brief sight of it, but the white of the under parts was so marked that I think it may stand as a good record and so add another bird to the Herefordshire list.

Another rather unusual bird was a Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Carbo*) in immature plumage, that appeared on a pond at Staunton Park, on Aug. 16th, and was seen to catch and swallow several small carp.

A perfectly white starling was reported to me as having roosted for some time in the spring in the Brick-yard at Pontrilas. Partial albinism is not very uncommon among starlings, but a pure white bird is, I think, distinctly unusual. By some miracle this particular bird appears to have escaped the taxidermist.

I had hoped for some notes on the arrival of the Spring migrants but, as none have been forthcoming, I can only give the dates of my

own list, which are, in most instances, a few days later than the average. One notable exception is the swallow on April 5th. This was one solitary bird that must, like Calverly's swallow, have found with horror, that he'd not brought spring, for there were 7° of frost that night and heavy snow the next, and no other swallows appeared for some days.

Cuckoos were very abundant, much more so than usual in my own district. They were calling, almost incessantly, by day and night till, with curious unanimity, they all ceased at once, on June 25th.

It will be seen, from these notes, that 1917 was an interesting year from the bird point of view, and if Members would only record their observations with rather more freedom, the Club would be able to amass a great deal of useful and interesting information in connection with the ornithology of the county.

Arrivals of Spring Migrants at Staunton-on-Arrow:—April 5th, Swallow; 18th, Chiff-chaff; 20th, House-martin; 24th, Willow-wren; 24th, Cuckoo; 26th, Sand-martin; 29th, Swift; May 1st, Sandpiper; 1st, Wood-wren; 2nd, White-throat; 3rd, Black-cap, 8th, Red-backed Shrike; 9th, Turtle-dove; 14th, Spotted Flycatcher.

INSECTS.—On Entomology no notes at all have reached me, rather to my disappointment as the season appears to have been particularly favourable to butterflies and moths. Caterpillars of the Poplar, Lime, and Large Elephant Hawk-moth came under my observation at Staunton-on-Arrow, and on Aug. 28th a fine specimen of the Death's-head Hawk-moth was taken by Mr. Leslie Evans at Court of Noke, Pembridge. Caterpillars of this moth are not infrequent in potato-fields, but this perfect insect is not often met with.

MAMMALS.—On November 21st, I picked up dead in my garden at Staunton-on-Arrow a specimen of the Pigmy Shrew (*Sorex Minutus*). This is the smallest but one of European, perhaps of all known quadrupeds, measuring, without the tail, scarcely an inch and a half and weighing from 30 to 40 grains.

Believing it had not yet been recorded from Herefordshire, I sent it up to South Kensington to be identified with certainty. The expert at the Natural History Museum said it was undoubtedly the Pigmy Shrew, but that the collection contained specimens from Graftonbury. This is not, therefore, an actual addition to the fauna of the County, but the Pigmy Shrew is certainly rare, and I think it is not generally known that it has occurred in Herefordshire.

BOTANY.

BY THE REV. W. O. WAIT, M.A., B.C.L.

I fear the Report for the Botanical section will appear somewhat partial, owing partly to few notes having been sent in from other observers, and partly because the time of the editor for this section is so occupied that he has been unable to go beyond his own immediate district. Yet careful observation of the printed records shows that until lately his district (No. 11) has not been well worked owing to the lack of resident botanists. From this point of view therefore the records now sent in help to fill up a gap. Naturally also any fresh observations made after so many years of patient work on the part of former botanists must be few and noticeable rather by quality than by quantity.

From Kingsland (District No. 12) Mr. George reports a very fine plant of Mistletoe growing on an Ash tree near Mortimer's Cross.

From Leominster (District No. 9) Mr. Winterbourne reports :

- Cotyledon Umbilicus.** Ludford Rocks and Stoke Lane road.
Lepidium campestre. Steen's Bridge.
Helianthemum vulgare. Docklow.
Lychnis vespertina. Stoke lane.
Trifolium arvense. Stoke lane.
Poterium Sanguisorba. Ford Bridge.
Sedum album. Railway bank, Steen's Bridge.
Saxifraga tridactylites. Leominster.
Cichorium Intybus. Railway bank, Steen's Bridge, and Docklow.
Hieracium aurantiacum. Pudleston.
Cynoglossum officinalis. Berrington.
Typha latifolia. Hill Hole.
Orchis pyramidalis. Near Station, Ford Bridge.
Ophrys apifera. Ford Bridge.
Hordeum murinum. Leominster.
Eriophorum vaginatum. Near Leominster. Rare in Northern parts of County.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 8.

- Hypericum Androsæmum.** Dinmore Hill.
Vicia sylvatica. Ivington Camp.
Lysimachia nemorum. Dinmore Hill.

- Chenopodium bonus Henricus.** Eaton Farm.
Lathræa squamaria. Dinmore Wood.
Habenaria chlorantha. Dinmore Hill.
Spiranthes autumnalis. Dinmore Hill.
Paris quadrifolia. Dinmore Hill.
Equisetum sylvaticum. Ivington Park farm.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 10.

- Geranium lucidum.** Whitecliffe Rocks, Ludlow, not common Northern parts of the County.
Asperula odorata. Lady Court lane, Shobdon.
Campanula trachelium. Mary Knoll.
Mimulus luteus. Shobdon Marsh.
Carpinus Betulus. Whitecliffe, Ludlow.
Populus alba. Aymestrey.
Juniperus communis. Deerfold Forest.
Epipogon aphyllum. A very rare find, Mary Knoll.
Ruscus aculeatus. Aymestrey.
Lomaria spicant. Mary Knoll.
Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Mary Knoll.
Cystopteris fragilis. Mary Knoll.
Nephrodium Oreopteris. Whitecliffe Rocks.
Ophioglossum vulgatum. Mary Knoll.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 3.

- Myosotis collina.** Dormington.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 7.

- Nepeta cataria.** Road-side, near Hampton Court.

The Rev. Cornish Watkins reports :—

FROM DISTRICT NO. 11.

- Sisymbrium Pannonicum.** Evidently a casual in Staunton-on-Arrow.
Erysimum Cheiranthoides. Also a casual, Staunton-on-Arrow.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 12.

- Sanguisorba officinalis.** Meadow near the Arrow.
Viola hirta. Bank of Rowe ditch.

FROM DISTRICT NO. 10.

- Atropa Belladonna.** Wigmore Castle.

IN DISTRICT NO. 11.

I have during the past few years made many observations not recorded in the Flora of Herefordshire, but at present only give the

more important noted in the past year, one or two of which are apparently new records for the County.

Silene gallica v. quinque vulnera. Cornfields, a casual.

Geranium striatum. Apparently naturalized in Titley, probably as an escape from a garden where it flourishes.

Erodium maritimum. Growing scantily in a field at Green Lane farm, a strange find so far inland.

Epilobium angustifolium. Staunton Park Wood.

Asperula odorata. Green lane, Titley.

Artemisia vulgaris. Wapley Hill.

Senecio squalidus. Railway bridge, Lyonshall, evidently imported in ballast.

Campanula patula. Titley and Lyonshall.

Mimulus luteus. Stream banks, Titley.

Nepeta Cataria. Nash rocks.

Typha angustifolia, Titley Court pond.

Typha latifolia. " " "

Sparganium ramosum. Titley.

Polygonum Bistorta. Titley.

Ophrys apifera. Burnt House, Titley.

Narcissus pseudo-narcissus. Little Brampton.

Habenaria chlorantha. Burnt House, Titley.

Kceleria cristata v. viridis. Lyonshall Park. This seems to have disappeared from the two other stations in the county.

Lomaria spicant. Titley.

Asplenium Adiantum nigrum. Walls, Titley.

Cystopteris fragilis. Eywood Park.

Nephrodium Oreopteris. Wapley Hill.

Botrychium Lunaria. Green lane fields.

Scolopendrium vulgare. Titley.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Burcher Court, and Strangworth Farm, Lyonshall.

I may also mention a new and very interesting addition to the list of mosses for the county, viz., **Sphagnum fimbriatum var. intermedium**, found in a small bog at Mahollam, near Kington.

GEOLOGY.

BY THE REV. H. E. GRINDLEY, M.A.

No reports of geological observations have been received from the Members during the current year. The Paper read by the President at the Sutton Walls meeting carried on his theory of the evolution of the basin of the Lugg, first explained at the Field Meeting at Aymestrey. There is much interesting work to be done in the elucidation of the drainage systems of the County. For this the numerous gravel pits offer many opportunities. But more observers are needed.

In solid geology the Museum has benefited by the gift of three Ludlow fossils presented by Mr. Trevor Williams of Whitney from the neighbourhood of Newchurch, probably from the Upper Ludlow Rocks. They are all good specimens:—a Trilobite, *Homalonotus Knightii*, and two Orthoceras, *O. bullatum* and *O. angulatum*.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

BY ALFRED WATKINS, F.R.P.S.

MINOR FINDS AT SUTTON WALLS.

In addition to the items enumerated in Mr. Jack's Paper, I have to mention the following:—Just before the Club's visit I picked up on the ploughed land of the camp several bits of tile or brick, obviously of Roman type, and several oyster shells; also four pieces of ancient uncoloured glass, three of them parts of some vessel, and about $\frac{2}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick respectively. Another piece of glass is thin and is part of the spout or lip of some vessel, showing the folded edges.

I also picked up in the excavation uncovering the block of masonry a bit of pottery—plain—of rather fine red clay, similar to that found at Kenchester.

The Secretary (Mr. Marshall) picked up on the site a fragment of black pottery, with a stamped ornamental border. This has been submitted to London, and the opinion given is that it is a fragment of a "British" bowl, and its date probably within a century prior to the Claudian invasion. The nature of the pottery is distinctly British or Celtic in character.

Mr. R. Griffiths, formerly of Freen's Court, found a Roman coin on the camp. I have had it identified as small brass of Constantine the Great, in his earlier period, 306 to 312 A.D.

Mr. Quarrell, since the Club's visit, has found on the camp a black glass bead,¹ $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch long, artistically hand-decorated in four sections by the "piping" method still used by confectioners, with white and yellow enamel alternately; the white being glassy, the yellow matt in surface. I can find no bead of this type in illustrations of Roman beads, most of which are melon shaped. This is torpedo shaped. It is illustrated on the plate with the silver statuette facing page 219.

HOLME LACY CHURCH.

This Church has been under extensive restoration during 1916-17, chiefly as regards the repair and underpinning of the walls, which owing to settlements were in a serious condition. The interesting oak seats in the form of a settle, dating from about the period of Charles II., have been modified and retained, and the font, quite an interesting example of about the same date, has also been retained.

The floor level has been lowered.

BOSBURY CHURCH.

A fire seriously damaged this church in the summer of 1917. Fortunately the fire did not reach the screen or any objects of interest, or the eastern half of the Church, and was all to the left of the south door. It burnt out the roof of the western end of the south aisle, and damaged the adjacent parts of the nave roof.

CLODOCK CHURCH.

All who know the fascinating, but ill-kept, dirty, decayed interior of this large mother church of the valley, felt that restoration proposals were inevitable when a new vicar should be appointed. The inevitable has happened on the death of the old vicar and the appointment of his successor. Funds are being raised for a restoration, and a full and painstaking Report by Mr. Basil Stallybrass, L.R.I.B.A., has been published. Like most local churches this one dates back to the Norman period, with alterations made at various periods since.

But the great interest lies in its wood work fittings. It is probably the only example left in the county of a church interior fitted in or about the 17th century, and coming down to us almost

¹ A photograph of this bead was submitted to the British Museum authorities, and they say that the bead appears to be of 17th or 18th century date. The workmanship looks like Venetian.



To face page 290.

Photo by]

CLODOCK CHURCH FROM WESTERN GALLERY.

[A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.

unaltered from the beginning of the 18th century. Its restoration therefore requires unusual care if the best record of this period is not to be destroyed. The seating is in the form of the old high box pews of oak, of diversified sizes and shapes, many with carved panels (the dates 1668 and 1701 occur on them) and some of them independent structures capable of being moved about. Their arrangement is an extraordinary jumble, and although there is a main gangway, not quite in the middle, many of the pews are reached by quaint, narrow and irregular approaches. The western gallery and the fine three decker pulpit are good examples of their period, as is the winged form of the altar rails. The wall plaster has not been stripped, and mediæval wall-paintings exist under the whitewash.

The architect's Report fortunately foreshadows considerable care in preserving most of these features, and not destroying the ancient pews, which he proposes to alter as regards their arrangement in the church, adding chairs in part.

I have to call attention to one feature regarding the "Laudian" altar rails which seems to be most interesting and should be preserved as a rare and perhaps unique example of one phase of church customs. Seats are provided at the altar side rails. The wings of the altar rails come within 2 ft. 3 ins. of the wall on both sides, and this space is occupied by the usual kneeling stool rail, and a long sitting bench against the wall. These benches are of simple construction, made to fit the space, each of one solid piece of oak with four plain legs. The date of these two seats is about the same as the altar rails. About 40 years ago the school children occupied these seats, both at services and at Sunday school, boys being on the left side, and girls on the right. One bench is still in position, the other has been brought down into the nave. The Report indicates that these forms or benches may be swept out of existence when modernising the church, and the rails altered to a straight line across the chancel instead of forming three sides of a rectangle.

KILPECK FONT.

Mr. Iltyd Gardner sent the following notes on this font, which were read at the 2nd Field Meeting:—

"All seem agreed that the centre shaft of this now five legged font is modern, but no one seems to have noticed that the four outer shafts are not a set, and never can have been made for the purpose of carrying the same flat bottomed font, though just possibly they are two pairs.

No. 1.—The shaft nearest the door has a Norman voluted capital and has marked entasis, being 15 inches in its central or largest, and only 14 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in its top and bottom or smallest circumferences.

No. 2.—The next or north-eastern one, has an ill-defined capital, possibly the same not completely carved, it also has entasis having the same largest and slightly larger smallest circumferences.

No. 3.—The north-western one has a line of scallops in high relief round the top of its capital, it has absolutely no entasis, but is cylindrical, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference.

No. 4.—The south-western one has a rather similar though not identical capital; this shaft is also without entasis and is cylindrical, but is no less than 18 inches in circumference.

Of course the capitals of sets of Norman shafts often vary, but I know no instance where part of a set have entasis and part have not; what ends dispute in this matter however, is that while numbers 1 & 2 are very nearly of the same height, 21 inches, Nos. 3 & 4 are barely 20 inches high.

In order to carry the font level No. 3 has been "made up" with a neatly dressed and fresh looking stone, square and with perpendicular sides $\frac{15}{16}$ inches high, below which it is bevelled for $\frac{6}{16}$ inches.

No. 4 appears to be made up with a similar stone, but it is hidden by plaster.

I cannot help thinking that some well intentioned restorer found these shafts in some other building or buildings, and brought them here to mount the font upon. I myself think that they are much later than the bowl, but a good deal earlier than the Norman-esque carving of the Chapel.

I also think that a huge bowl 3 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, larger than most cathedral fonts, can hardly have been originally intended for this nave, which is only 30 ft. 10 inches long by 20 ft. $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide."¹

¹ For further remarks on this font, see Mr. Iltyd Gardner's Paper in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 6th series, vol. xvii., pp. 235-273, entitled "Some Fonts of Gwent and Hereford, and the Carving down of Fonts in General."

OBITUARY MEMOIRS.

ROBERT CLARKE.

Born 18th May, 1849—Died 11th February, 1915.

In February, 1915, we suffered a great loss by the death of our Assistant Secretary, Mr. Robert Clarke.

Throughout his career he was a devoted admirer of Gothic Architecture, and was considered a leading authority on the subject. In Heraldry he was equally interested, and derived much pleasure from its study. As an all-round Antiquary he had few equals; and although he was rather reticent in public, his friends were able to draw greatly from the store of his abundant knowledge.

As a Member of the Club he was a very frequent contributor to the Transactions, and the Club is indebted to him for a large amount of valuable information and numerous illustrations. Being an extremely able and rapid draughtsman his help was invaluable.

In all his work he was most thorough and conscientious, and spared neither time nor trouble in supplying information on any subject with which he was familiar.

Both in water-colour and oil painting he took much pleasure and had considerable talent, while as an amateur photographer and lithographer he was quite keen.

He joined the Club in 1886, and was elected Vice-President in 1905. He served as a member of the Central Committee from 1895 to 1912, and from this latter year until the time of his death he acted as Assistant Secretary. In all these posts he proved himself a most zealous worker in the interests of the Club, and his loss will be severely felt by the Members.

SIR JAMES RANKIN, BART., M.A.

Born 25th December, 1842—Died 17th April, 1915.

It would certainly be an omission if the present volume of Transactions should go out to its readers without an appreciative record

of the late Sir James Rankin, Bart., in connection with his Membership of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club for a period of nearly half a century.

The Club's "Transactions" will hand on to Woolhopian and even a wider posterity the great and continued interest taken by Sir James Rankin in the work of the Woolhope Club, together with his valuable contributions to its literature. In the earlier days of his membership, and again towards the end of it, he was elected President; thus there was a long interval between his years of office, *viz.*—from 1869 to 1907. It is interesting to notice that in his Presidential Address for the former year, reviewing the work of the Club in that year, he spoke as follows:—

"Few, I think, will consider that the Woolhope Society has retrograded either in prestige or in real work done during the past year; and I am certain of this that no one who had the opportunity of joining the excursions of the Club will look back on those days except as days of enjoyment and profit: the weather was most propitious, and with the exception of a little haze on the visit to Pontrilas, nothing was left to be desired."

The writer of this notice may perhaps be allowed fully to endorse this statement, for it was his first "Woolhope Day" and the first of many like days of "profit and enjoyment" in after years.

Far indeed from any reflection on the scientific capabilities of 'Woolhopians' who have succeeded them, it may be truly said that "there were giants" in those earlier days of the Club's existence, men of exceptional intellect, and power of observation, men who have left their mark by the enthusiasm for the pursuits and objects of the Club, which they stirred up, and which still exists, as well as by their literary contributions to the earlier records of its work: prominent among their more immediate successors was the subject of this notice: gifted with a combination of wealth and wisdom and good commonsense—reminding one of the Hebrew Monarch who "Spake of trees from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things."—Sir James Rankin must have himself roused from time to time a keen interest in many points of Natural History and Science in the minds of those who listened to his Presidential Addresses, and to the occasional Papers in which he enlightened and delighted his fellow Members of the Club—on Geology, Botany, Zoology, Meteorology, Archæology, County History, Geological time, and Ocean currents. His Papers on "The Progress of Zoology," and on the "Flight of Birds," are deserving of careful study. By his own example he supported his appeal to the Zoological Members of the Club to study the *fauna* of our County.

"As we are now able," he said, "to commence the publication of our *flora*, I see no reason why we should not publish its *fauna*," and he himself contributed interesting Papers on Bats, British rodents, and Insectivora.

But political demands and the pressing and often anxious duties of an M.P. made it impossible for him to attend, as frequently as before, the Field Days and Meetings of the Woolhope Club. However, in the year 1907—38 years after his first Presidency—we find Sir James Rankin again President, and it is interesting here to quote his words, referring to his long and loving connection with the Club. At the Meeting at Newnham on May 28th, 1907, he said:—

"No Society has done more useful work for the County, and for the precincts of the County, than the Woolhope Club. He had spent many happy days with the Club, and if it had not been for politics, he would have been with them a great deal more."

What further service he would have rendered in the interests and work of the Woolhope Club "had it not been for politics" may easily be surmised: in any case he has left an abiding memorial of his interest in the Club, and of his regard for the welfare and enjoyment of the citizens of Hereford by his splendid gift of the Hereford Free Library and Museum.

It was far back on the occasion of his Presidential Address in 1869 that Mr. Rankin—(his Baronetcy was not conferred till 1898)—strongly urged upon the Club the establishment of a Museum "for the sake of having a suitable room for meetings, and for our Library." Whether the thought was already in his mind of what he would do himself is not known; anyhow we find the Town Council of Hereford on Feb. 7th, 1871 at their Quarterly Meeting "heartily accepting Mr. Rankin's very generous proposal to purchase a site, and erect suitable buildings upon it for a Free Library and Museum, in connection with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club."

In the Spring of 1873, the foundation stone was laid, and in the Autumn of the same year the Hereford Free Library was opened with religious and municipal ceremony, with Presentations to Sir James and Lady Rankin, and a Mayoral Banquet.

The Free Library will be a lasting memorial to future generations of the generosity and philanthropy of its distinguished Founder. Enter its doors and—

"*Si monumentum quæris circumspice.*"

Sir James Rankin's membership of the Woolhope Club was deservedly valued, and he has left behind him the fine example of one who used well and beneficially the talents and means with which he was entrusted. Now he has passed on to a higher state of exist-

ence where—to recall the interesting remarks with which he concluded his first Presidential Address—"mind will in another state be capable of almost infinite advancement, and that though now we see things, as through a glass darkly, we shall hereafter in the reign of mind know as we are known, and perceive that the wonders and glories of Creation are unexhausted and inexhaustible."

May not to these words of one of its most useful and distinguished Members be suitably added the Club's Motto?

"HOPE ON, HOPE EVER."

H.B.D.M.

HENRY SOUTHALL.

Born 16th July, 1826—Died 27th January, 1916.

There has passed from our midst recently, one of the most remarkable and highly esteemed of our Members.

Born in Leominster on July 16th, 1826, he commenced business in Ross as a Draper in 1851. He stood for all that was upright, honourable and just, and sought the temporal and spiritual welfare of his fellowmen.

A worthy member of the Society of Friends, he identified himself with all Christian effort in Ross. The limits of any one sect were too narrow for his breadth of view. For over sixty years Henry Southall's name was a "household word" in our little town.

I remember him from my early childhood. He was on the British School Committee, and was rarely absent from our Annual Public Examinations. Many were the words of encouragement he gave us. He was a pioneer of the Temperance movement, and in this work I was often associated with him. His interest in the British and Foreign Bible Society was life long, and for many years his devoted daughter was secretary of the Ross Branch.

And what shall be said with regard to his association with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club? Let his voluminous contributions to the "Transactions" bear witness. Elected a Member in 1866, in the July of the same year he read a Paper on "The more rare plants of the Doward district." From that time onwards his Tables on Meteorology have shown a painstaking record. The "Herefordshire Flora" attests the value of his Botanical observations, as well as occasional Papers in the "Transactions."

Here as in other directions he will be greatly missed, but we may be thankful that so useful a life was lengthened far beyond the allotted span.

On "Field" days his presence and company were much appreciated.

His conversation was at times playful but always interesting, and his manner unassuming. He was of athletic build and even when over eighty years of age was equal to taking long walks. Some years ago I met him on the summit of Snowdon. He got into conversation with an Austrian and a Swiss gentleman. Having climbed Monte Rosa he was soon 'at home' with the Swiss. The Austrian, a botanist, was proud to relate the finding of *Woodsia Alpina*. I introduced him to a Welsh Geologist (Rev. Z. Mather) whose acquaintance I had just made. After enjoying the enchanting view, Mr. Southall kindly asked this gentleman and myself to take tea with him. This we did at the quiet little hostel at Capel Curig, a favourite resort of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Many have been the pleasant and profitable evenings spent in Mr. Southall's company since then. Fresh in my memory is an evening over the microscope with his old friend Burton M. Watkins. We began with the sections of plants, and concluded with living *animalcula*. It was beautiful to note how each of these savants gave the other credit for knowing more than himself. After supper we had a fine moonlight walk from Hentland, a distance of four miles.

By invitation I had an hour with him in his observatory to view a comet. With Meteorology he linked the kindred Science of Astronomy. The Comet would not "oblige." It lay behind a bank of clouds. The patient watcher continued his vigil until 1 a.m., when his efforts were rewarded. We viewed Saturn's rings, Arcturus, and the double star in Ursa Major as well as studying the "sweet influences of the Pleiades."

In conclusion I must not omit to mention his Alpine garden, where he loved to revel in his declining years. It was by no means limited to Alpine plants, but contained specimens from distant parts of the world. Woolhopians have often visited this botanist's paradise and many others also.

In June 1915 I had the honour of piloting the Members and friends of the Caradoc Field Club to this interesting spot. All were delighted, but thought the most interesting object of all was the venerable owner. Both Professor White, President, and Mr. E. H. Forrest, Secretary, expressed to me their astonishment at Mr. Southall's mental and physical powers in his ninetieth year.

But his earthly pilgrimage was drawing to a close. Early in January 1916 he had presided over a meeting at the Friends. At the close I received the final hand shake from my revered friend.

After a short illness he succumbed to pneumonia on January 27th, 1916. His funeral was the largest and most representative seen in Ross for many years.

WM. BLAKE.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

Born 15th August, 1848—Died 4th December, 1916.

I have been asked by some of the Members of our Club to write a brief notice of our late Honorary Secretary, and I wish it had fallen into abler hands to carry out their request.

Mr. Hutchinson followed my friend the late Dr. H. C. Moore as Honorary Secretary to our Club in 1908, and certainly he was singularly fitted for the part. A good naturalist himself, he was keen to encourage others, but I think his favourite pursuit was that of a Lepidopterist, and any one who visited Grantsfield on one of our pleasant excursions there will not easily forget the magnificent collection of moths and butterflies which was displayed for our benefit. I remember a conversation we had over it, when I ventured to suggest it was not quite complete, for I did not see there a Rannoch Sprawler, which is only found at Loch Rannoch. He admitted this, but said it was unobtainable; and I shall not easily forget his pleasure when I obtained one for him from Rannoch, through the kindness of a very dear friend, now alas! gone. On another occasion I ventured to suggest that we as a Club were getting away from Nature to old stones, and he replied with great animation that "he didn't care what a man did as long as he was a good Naturalist."

Never did a man work better or more energetically for the welfare of our Club; but well as he worked, I think it was his charming personality and kindly disposition which endeared him to us all, and made him so popular everywhere. He always met one with a smile, and when thinking of those meetings it comes home to one with redoubled force that one of the chief supporters of our Club and a dear friend has gone, and his place knows him no more. He lies buried at Kimbolton in the little Church where he must have often worshipped as a boy, and if to live in the hearts of those we love is not to die, surely we can leave him there in the fervent hope of another and a more glorious life.

E. CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS.

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ERRATA.

Page 90, line 15, *for* J. Hutchinson *read* T. Hutchinson.

„ 106, „ 3, *for* 17th August *read* 27th July.

„ 194, „ 39, *after* extract *add* 3.

„ 211, „ 25, *delete* was held by his five sisters, perhaps in trust for his only daughter and heiress Alice, *and read*, passed to his son of the same name. This Nicholas dying without issue, the estates were divided between his four sisters, Alice, Cicely, Jane and Dionisia.

