



I.C.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB

presented by

Mrs M.U. Jones 1996



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

VOLUME FOR 1930, 1931 and 1932.



"HOPE ON."



"HOPE EVER."

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TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1930-1931-1932.

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- 1851 Club formed in the Winter months.
 1852 Lingwood, Mr. R. M.
 1853 Lewis, Rev. T. T.
 1854 Symonds, Rev. Wm. S., F.G.S.
 1855 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1856 Wheatley, Mr. Hewitt.
 1857 Lingen, Mr. Charles.
 1858 Brown, G. P., M.D.
 1859 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1860 Banks, Mr. R. W.
 1861 Lightbody, Mr. Robert.
 1862 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1863 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1864 Crouch, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1865 Steele, Mr. Elmes Y.
 1866 Bull, H. G., M.D.
 1867 Hoskyns, Mr. Chandos Wren.
 1868 McCullough, D. M., M.D.
 1869 Rankin, Mr. James, M.A.
 1870 Cooper-Key, Rev. H., M.A.
 1871 Cam, Mr. Thomas.
 1872 Steele, Mr. Elmes Y.
 1873 Davies, Rev. James, M.A.
 1874 Davies, Rev. James, M.A.
 1875 Robinson, Rev. C. J.
 1876 Chapman, Mr. T. A., M.D.
 1877 Morris, Mr. J. Griffiths.
 1878 Phillott, Rev. H. W., M.A.
 1879 Armitage, Mr. Arthur.
 1880 Knight, Mr. J. H.
 1881 Ley, Rev. Augustin, M.A.
 1882 Blashill, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.
 1883 Piper, Mr. George H., F.G.S.
 1884 Burrough, Rev. Charles, M.A.
 1885 Martin, Mr. C. G.
 1886 Piper, Mr. George H., F.G.S.
 1887 Elliot, Rev. William, M.A.
 1888 Elliot, Rev. William, M.A.
 1889 Southall, Mr. H., F.R.Met.Soc.
 1890 Croft, Sir Herbert, Bart., M.A.

PRESIDENTS—Continued.

- 1891 Cornewall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.
 1892 Barneby, Mr. William Henry.
 1893 Lambert, Rev. Preb. William H., M.A.
 1894 Davies, Mr. James.
 1895 Watkins, Rev. M. G., M.A.
 1896 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil.
 1897 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil.
 1898 Marshall, Rev. H. B. D., M.A.
 1899 Beddoe, Mr. H. C.
 1900 Leigh, The Very Rev. The Hon. J. W., D.D., Dean of Hereford.
 1901 Blashill, Mr. Thomas, F.Z.S.
 1902 Cornewall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.
 1903 Southall, Mr. H., F.R.Met.Soc.
 1904 Hutchinson, Mr. T.
 1905 Baylis, Mr. Phillip, M.A., LL.M., F.Z.S.
 1906 Warner, Rev. R. Hyett, M.A.
 1907 Rankin, Sir James, Bart., M.A.
 1908 Rankin, Sir James, Bart., M.A., and Mr. H. Cecil Moore (joint).
 1909 Williamson, Rev. Preb. H. Trevor, M.A.
 1910 Farn, Mr. A. B.
 1911 Phillips, Mr. E. Cambridge.
 1912 Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. F. S., M.A.
 1913 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
 1914 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
 1915 Wood, Mr. J. G., F.S.A.
 1916 Jack, Mr. G. H., F.S.A.
 1917 Grindley, Rev. H. E., M.A.
 1918 Bannister, Rev. Canon A. T., M.A.
 1919 Watkins, Mr. Alfred, F.R.P.S.
 1920 Humfrys, Mr. W. J.
 1921 James, Mr. Francis R.
 1922 Marshall, Mr. George, F.S.A.
 1923 Bradney, Colonel Sir Joseph A., Knt., C.B., M.A., D.Litt.
 1924 Durham, Herbert E., D.Sc.
 1925 Mackay, Mr. J. C.
 1926 Scobie, Colonel M. J. G., C.B.
 1927 Day, Rev. E. Hermitage, D.D., F.S.A.
 1928 Symonds, Mr. Powell Biddulph.
 1929 Smith, The Right Rev. Martin Linton, D.D., D.S.O., Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 1930 Gilbert, Captain H. A.
 1931 Symonds-Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel R. H.
 1932 Swayne, Lieut.-Colonel O. R., D.S.O.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

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Boycott, A. E., M.D., 17, Loom Lane, Radlett, Herts.
 Bennett, Arthur, Upper Colwall, Malvern.
 Gilbert, Capt. H. A., Bishopstone, Hereford.
 Morgan, F. C., Public Library, Hereford.
 McKaig, William H., 16, Portfields Street, Hereford.
 Phillips, E. Cambridge, F.L.S., Brooklands, Hay.
 Richardson, L., 10, Oxford Parade, Cheltenham.
 Rushforth, G. McNeil, M.A., F.S.A., Riddlesden, Malvern Wells.

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 The Cotteswold Field Club—Roland Austin, Esq., Public Library, Gloucester.
 North Staffordshire Field Club, c/o Public Library, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, 37, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
 The Birmingham Archaeological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
 The Geological Society of London, Burlington House, London, W.1.
 Hereford Cathedral Library—The Librarian, Hereford Cathedral.
 The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.1.
 The Cardiff Naturalists' Society, No. 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff.
 The Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club—W. J. Else, Esq., Victoria Institute, Worcester.
 The British Association, Burlington House, London, W.1.
 The British Mycological Society, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.
 The Welsh National Library, Aberystwyth.
 The Hereford Public Library, Hereford.
 The Essex Museum of Natural History (Museum of the Essex Field Club), Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.15.
 British Museum (Department of Printed Books), London, W.C.1.
 Cambridge University Library—The Secretary, University Library, Cambridge.
 McGill University Library—G. R. Lomer, Esq., M.S., P.H.D., University Librarian, 3,459, McTavish Street, Montreal.
 The Speleological Society—The Secretary, The University of Bristol, Bristol.

The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
 The Swansea Scientific and Field Society—Allan Stuart, F.G.S., University College, Swansea.
 The Worcestershire Archaeological Society—The Librarian, Worcester.
 The Malvern Field Club—Spencer E. Warner, Wanganui, Upper Wyche, Malvern.

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31st December, 1932.

Abbott, R. E., 39, Westfaling Street, Hereford.
 Adams, W. S., Glanmire, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
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 Arkwright, Rev. H. S., Breinton Lodge, Hereford.
 Armitage, Capt. S. H., Stretton, Hereford.
 Arnfield, J., Arncroft, Breinton, Hereford.
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 Banks, R. A., Hergest Croft, Kington.
 Bannister, the Rev. Canon A. T., The Close, Hereford.
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 Benn, C. A., Moor Court, Pembridge, Herefordshire.
 Bentley-Taylor, D., Llanwy, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Bettridge, Walter, Marley Hall, Ledbury.
 Bettington, E. J., Pengrove Road, Hereford.
 Bettington, H. E., Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Bickham, Spencer H., Underdown, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
 Birch, J., Cleveland, Whitehorse Street, Hereford.
 Birmingham Public Libraries, Public Libraries, Ratcliffe Place, Birmingham.
 Boddington, F., The Manor House, Burghill.
 Bond, E. C., Pengrove Road, Hereford.
 Bowers, W. J., Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Braby, I., Merrivale, Ross, Herefordshire.
 Bradney, Col. Sir Joseph, C.B., D.Litt., Talycoed Court, Monmouth.
 Bridge, S. J., Foxton House, Leominster.
 Brierley, G. M., Pyon House, Canon Pyon, Hereford.
 Bright, A. H., Barton Court, Colwall, Malvern.
 Bright, Captain G., Beech House, Luston, Leominster.
 Brumwell, C. E., Broad Street, Hereford.
 Bull, E. H., c/o Miss E. Bull, St. John Street, Hereford.
 Bulman, Dr. J. R., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.

Bulmer, E. F., Adams Hill, Hereford.
 Bulmer, H. H., Longmeadow, Hereford.
 Bunn, A. G., Harestone, Withington.
 Burnett, D., Castle Street, Hereford.
 Butcher, G. H., Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Campbell, Capt. W. F., Harewood Park, Hereford.
 Campbell, Col. J. M., D.S.O., Linden, Upper Colwall, Malvern.
 Cape, Rev. Frank, Welsh Newton, Monmouth.
 Capel, Major E. A., M.C., 36, Bridge Street, Hereford.
 Carver, F. T., Ingarsby, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Christy, H. A., Llangoed, Llysven, Brecon.
 Clarke, Dr. J. S., Sunnyside, Weobley, Hereford.
 Clarke, W. E. H., Westwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Cockcroft, Major E. F., Tyglyn, Cusop, Hay.
 Cotterell, Sir J. R. G., Bt., Garnons, Hereford.
 Cotterell, Richard C. S., Garnons, Hereford.
 Davies, D., Oakwood, White Horse Street, Hereford.
 Davies, Rev. Gilbert, Branstone, Burton-on-Trent.
 Davies, Hubert J., Fernleigh, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Day, Rev. E. Hermitage, D.D., The Little Hermitage, Southway, Pine-lands, Cape of Good Hope.
 Dickinson, Dr. H. B., Easton House, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Dill, R. F., River Bank, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Donaldson, Rev. A. E., Christ's College Hostel, Brecon.
 Durham, Dr. H. E., Dunelm, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Edwards, A. C., High Town, Hereford.
 Edwards, R. J., Midland Bank Ltd., Hereford.
 Ellis, Rev. T., The Rectory, Winforton.
 Ellison, Captain F. B., Arboyne, Eardisley, Hereford.
 Evans, Rev. D. R., Hentland Vicarage, Ross.
 Farmer, W. G., Withington Court, Hereford.
 Finlay, Dr. D. E., Wells Dene, Park Road, Gloucester.
 Foster, H. K., Mount Skippit, King's Thorn, Hereford.
 Fox, P., 1, Greylands, Grunneison Street, Hereford.
 Franklin, C., Pen Hafod, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Gittings, C. S., Bath Street, Hereford.
 Gledhill, Rev. W. R., Preston-on-Wye Vicarage, Hereford.
 Golland, Dr., Stanley Hill, Bosbury, Hereford.
 Gostling, E. A., F.G.S., Poulstone, King's Capel.
 Gowing, Rev. E. A., Grittleton, Chippenham, Wilts.
 Gray, Robert, The Oaklands, Dorstone.
 Greenland, G. B., West View, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Greenland, Paul, Crowmoor, Tillington, Hereford.

Greenly, Major-General W. H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Titley Court, Hereford.
 Griffith, Rev. C. Ashley, Stretton Rectory, Hereford.
 Grindley, Rev. H. E., Kingsland, Milverton, Somersetshire.
 Grocock, G. H., Hampton Place, Tupsley, Hereford.
 Groves, Rev. W. L., Much Birch Vicarage, Hereford.
 Gwillim, A. Llewellyn, Putley Green, Ledbury.
 Hall, G. A., 14, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.
 Hamilton, Brig.-General W. G., C.B., Coddington Court, Ledbury.
 Harding, C. J., 27, Edgar Street, Hereford.
 Harington, Rev. R., Whitbourne Rectory, Worcester.
 Harris, D. W., Castle Street, Hereford.
 Harris, W., East Street, Hereford.
 Hatton, E. J., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 Haverfield Library, c/o Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
 Heins, Ernest, Broad Street, Hereford.
 Hewitt, Rev. J. B., Stanford Rectory, Worcestershire.
 Hill, Rev. H. W., Moreton Court, Hereford.
 Hincles, Capt. R. T., Foxley, Hereford.
 Hogben, F., Eign Street, Hereford.
 Holland, Rev. T., Upton Bishop, Ross.
 Hooker, Dr. C. Paget, Wyelands, Putson, Hereford.
 Howard, W. C., The Oaklands, Charlotte Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 Hoyle, J. H., 9, Walnut Tree Lane, Ross Road, Hereford.
 Hudson, A. G., South Street, Leominster.
 Hughes, Rev. E. A., Kenchester, Hereford.
 Hutchinson, J. M., Grantsfield, Leominster.
 Jack, G. H., 5, Bankside, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Jay, T. E., Derrdale, Hereford.
 James, F. R., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 Jenkins, H. Riches, The Porch, Westhide, Hereford.
 Jewell, Charles, Kenig, College Road, Hereford.
 Jones, C., Fairleigh, Whitehorse Street, Hereford.
 Jones, Rev. G. I. R., Llanvillo Rectory, Talgarth, Brecon.
 Jones, H. T. Averay, M.B.E., Stonehouse, Fownhope, Hereford.
 Jones, Rev. L. P., The Vicarage, Lydney, Gloucestershire.
 Johnstone, A., Southbank House, Hereford.
 Joynes, J. J., Lydbrook, Ross, Hereford.
 Kear, A., Commercial Street, Hereford.
 King, C. F., 29, Eign Street, Hereford.
 Lane, Dr. J. O., Berrington House, Hereford.
 Lane, O. M. C., Berrington House, Hereford.
 Lea, Lt.-Col. H. F., D.S.O., Blairmont, Lugwardine, Hereford.
 Le Brocq, W. P. J., Brecon.

Lee, L. B., How Caple Court, Hereford.
 Leir, R. Marriott, Charlton, Goodrich, Ross.
 Lighton, Rev. Claud, Lyonshall, Kington.
 Littledale, T. A. R., Wittondale, Ross.
 Lloyd, Rev. A. Manby, Dewesall Rectory, Hereford.
 Lloyd, J. E., 27, Uphill Park Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 Lloyd, W. F., Chelwood, Yarkhill, Hereford.
 Lloyd, W. G., Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Loder-Symonds, Vice-Admiral F. P., C.M.G., Waldrist, Aylestone Hill Hereford.
 Lodge, John, Holly Mount, Leominster.
 Lynes, Paymaster Rear-Admiral R. E., Upper House, Westhope, Hereford.
 Mackay, J. C., Tudor Lodge, The Park, Cheltenham.
 Mappin, W. H., Ynyshir Hall, Glandyff, Cardiganshire.
 Marriott, A. W., Cantilupe House, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 Marriott, C. L., St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 Marshall, Geo., The Manor House, Breinton.
 Marshall, G. Humphrey, The Manor House, Breinton.
 Marshall, Thos., Ashe-Ingen Court, Bridstow, Ross.
 Marshall, Rev. W., Sarnesfield Court, Hereford.
 Matthews, J. W., Bartonsham Farm, Hereford.
 Matthews, T. A., King Street, Hereford.
 McGill University, Montreal, Canada.
 McMichael, Dr. A. W., The Croft, Vowchurch.
 Meredith, H., Rothbury, Cusop.
 Meredith, Rev. John, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 Millar, J., Levanne, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 Mines, H. R., Sarum House, St. Ethelbert Street, Hereford.
 Mitchell, R. K., Whitecross Road, Hereford.
 Money-Kyrle, Rev. C. L., Homme House, Ledbury, Hereford.
 Moore, H., Shucknall Court, Weston Beggard.
 Moore, R., Ranelagh Street, Hereford.
 Morgan, T. D., Style House, Withington, Hereford.
 Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T., Upper Dulas, Cusop, Hay.
 Mounsey, J. J., Bryn-Tirion, Kingstone, Hereford.
 Mumford, Captain W. C. F., Sugwas Court, Hereford.
 Murray, H. Richard, Dinmore Manor, Hereford.
 Musgrave, M. W., Ridgmont, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Mynors Baskerville, Rev. A., Bridstow Rectory, Hereford.
 Oatfield, M. C., King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 Parker, Rev. Preb. T. H., Burwarton Rectory, Bridgnorth.
 Pateshall, Col. H. E. P., D.S.O., Allensmore Court, Hereford.

Paul, Roland W., 37, Canynge Square, Clifton, Bristol.
 Peacock, G. H., "Hereford Times" Office, Hereford.
 Perkins, G. W., Bredon, Cusop, Hay, Herefordshire.
 Perry, W. T., King Street, Hereford.
 Plowden, E. C., Old Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire.
 Porter, Rev. C. H. A., Ewys Harold Vicarage, Hereford.
 Powell, J. J. S., Hall Court, Much Marcle, Gloucestershire.
 Powell, William, Whitehorse Street, Hereford.
 Price, T. Lindsey, Commercial Street, Hereford.
 Pritchard, W., Broad Street, Hereford.
 Pritchard, W. P., High Town, Hereford.
 Pritchett, W. L., Woodleigh, Ledbury Road, Hereford.
 Pulley, Sir Charles T., Lower Eaton, Hereford.
 Purchas, Rev. A. B., Prenton, Churchdown, Gloucestershire.
 Radford, A. J. V., Vayce College Road, Malvern.
 Reade, Hubert, Church Farm, Much Dewchurch, Hereford.
 Richardson, Rev. H. S. T., St. Nicholas' Rectory, Hereford.
 Riddell, Rev. G. B. E., Barkstone, Hereford.
 Roberts, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Canon Pyon.
 Robinson, R. S. Gavin, Poston House, Peterchurch.
 Romilly, E. F., Broadfield Court, Bodenham, Hereford.
 Rowlands, Rev. D. Ellis, Marden Vicarage, Hereford.
 Russell, F. H., Lawncroft, Hereford.
 Secretan, S. D., Swaynes, Rudgwick, Sussex.
 Simpson, C. W., Commercial Street, Hereford.
 Skyrme, H., Pengrove Road, Hereford.
 Smith, C. A. Langlay, Dineter Wood, Pontrilas.
 Smith, G. R., Broad Street, Hereford.
 Southwick, T., Lansdown, Cusop, Hay, Hereford.
 Stanwell, Rev. J. S. W., Ingleside, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 Stewart, Rev. G. W., Holmer Vicarage, Hereford.
 Stewart, H., Stratford, Ledbury Road, Hereford.
 Stoker, Rev. C. H., Brinosp Rectory, Hereford.
 Stooke, J. E. H., Palace Yard, Hereford.
 Swayne, Col. O. R., Tillington Court, Hereford.
 Symonds-Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. H., The Copelands, Holmer.
 Symonds, P. B., Daff-y-nant, Whitchurch, Ross, Hereford.
 Taylor, J. D., Norton House, Wellington, Hereford.
 Taylor, S. R., 9, Broad Street, Leominster.
 Thomas, W. Ridley, The Lawns, Nunington, near Hereford.
 Thompson, P. M., Downshill, Bridge Sollars, Hereford.
 Tickle, A. H., Ballingham, Holme Lacy, Hereford.
 Tomalin, H. F., Waynflete, Ross.

Trumper, Dr. Oscar B., Westbrook House, 2, Aston Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham.
 Van-de-Weyer, E. B., Silverhope, Putson, Hereford.
 Vaughan, C., Folly Road, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 Vernon, Capt. John, Bishopwood Grange, Ross, Hereford.
 Virgo, R. G., Pontrilas, Hereford.
 Wait, Rev. W. O., Titley Vicarage, Hereford.
 Walker, Dr. C. W., St. Patrick's, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Wallis, E. L., The Firs, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Wallis, Captain O. B., Vineyard Hill, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Waterfield, the Very Rev. Dr. R., The Deanery, Hereford.
 Watkins, Alfred, Harley Court, Hereford.
 Weyman, A. W., Broad Street, Ludlow.
 Whiting, Frank, Credenhill, Hereford.
 Willans, J. B., Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
 Williams, Rees, Danygarth, Cusop, Hay.
 Wilmshurst, A., 3, North Villas, Hereford.
 Winnington-Ingram, Rev. A. J., Kimbolton Vicarage, Leominster.
 Zimmerman, A. U., The Vine, Tarrington.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1930.

HONORARY MEMBER.

Rushforth, G. McNeil, M.A., F.S.A., Riddlesden, Malvern Wells.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

Ellison, Captain F. B., 12, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 Edwards, A. C., Water View, Cantlupe Street, Hereford.
 Machon, G. C., 8, Meyrick Street, Hereford.
 Mumford, Captain W. C. F., Sugwas Court, Hereford.
 Rowlands, E., Eign Street, Hereford.
 Smith, C. A. Langlay, Dineterwood, Pontrilas.
 Stanwell, Rev. J. S. W., Ingleside, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 Wallis, Captain O. B., Vineyard Hill, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Williams, Rees, Danygarth, Cusop, Hay.
 Winnington-Ingram, Rev. A. J., The Vicarage, Kimbolton, Leominster.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1931.

Abbott, R. E., 39, Westfaling Street, Hereford.
 Banks, R. A., Hergest Croft, Kington.
 Bettridge, Walter, Marley Hall, Ledbury.
 Bright, Capt. Geoffrey, Eye, Leominster.
 Foster, H. K., Mount Skippit, King's Thorn, Hereford.
 Greenly, Maj.-Gen. W. H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Titley Court, Herefordshire.
 Lighton, the Rev. Claude, Lyonshall, Kington.
 Lloyd, the Rev. A. Manby, Dewall Rectory.
 Lodge, John, Holly Mount, Leominster.
 Marriott, A. W., Cantlupe House, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 Matthews, J. W., Bartonsham Farm, Hereford.
 Meredith, the Rev. J., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 Roderick, Havelock, Gorsley, Newent.
 Walker, Dr. C. W., St. Patrick's, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 Zimmerman, A. U., The Vine, Tarrington.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1932.

Bentley-Taylor, D., Llanwye, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 Cotterell, Richard C. G., Garnons, Hereford.
 Gray, Robert, The Oaklands, Dorstone.
 Greenland, Paul, Crowmoor, Tillington.
 Jenkins, H. Riches, The Porch, Westhide.
 Jewell, Charles, Kenfig, College Road, Hereford.
 Lynes, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Charles E., Upper House, Westhope, Hereford.
 McMichael, Dr. A. W., The Croft, Vowchurch.
 Meredith, H., Rothbury, Cusop.
 Perry, W. T., King Street, Hereford.
 Roberts, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Canon Pyon.
 Robinson, R. S. Gavin, Poston House, Peterchurch.
 Virgo, R. G., Pontrilas, Hereford.
 Willans, J. B., Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire.

Obituary.

1930.

W. H. Banks.	Captain C. D. Oldham.
The Rev. J. O. Bevan.	Colonel M. J. G. Scobie.
J. Cox.	Guy R. Trafford.
H. Gosling.	W. M. Wilson.
T. B. Mares.	The Rev. Preb. Winnington- Ingram.
Captain S. Mavrojani.	

1931.

G. A. Cracklow.	E. Cambridge Phillips.
Dr. A. P. Maudslay.	W. A. Roberts.
S. Cooper Neal.	

1932.

W. C. Blake.	Dr. J. O. Lane.
R. B. Brierley.	Hugh Montgomery.
W. E. Bulmer.	John Moore.
The Rev. A. G. Jones.	Major Stewart Robinson.

RULES

OF THE

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

I.—That a Society be formed under the name of the "WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB," for the practical study, in all its branches, of the Natural History and Archaeology of Herefordshire, and the districts immediately adjacent.

II.—That the Club consist of Ordinary Members with such Honorary Members as may be admitted from time to time; from whom a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Central Committee, Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary be appointed at the Annual Winter Meeting to be held at Hereford in the latter part of each year.

III.—The Central Committee shall consist of Ten Members, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, ex-officio. It shall be empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary; and its duties shall be to make all the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the year, and take the management of the Club during the intervals of the meetings.

IV.—That the Members of the Club shall hold not less than three Field Meetings during the year, in the most interesting localities for investigating the Natural History and Archaeology of the district. That the days and places of two at least such regular meetings be selected at the Annual Winter Meeting, and that ten clear days' notice of every Meeting be communicated to the Members by a circular from the Assistant Secretary; but that the Central Committee be empowered, upon urgent occasions, to alter the days of such regular Field Meetings, and also to fix special or extra Field Meetings during the year.

V.—That an Entrance Fee of Fifteen Shillings shall be paid by all Members on election, and that the Annual Subscription be Twenty Shillings, payable on the 1st January in each year to the Treasurer or Assistant Secretary. Each Member may have the privilege of introducing a friend on any of the Field Days of the Club.

VI.—That the Reports of the several meetings and the papers read to the Club during the year, be forwarded, at the discretion of the Central Committee, to the "Hereford Times" newspaper for publication as ordinary news, in preparation for the Transactions of the Club.

VII.—That at each Field Meeting papers be read and that the President be requested to favour the Club with an address at the Annual Spring Meeting on the proceedings of the year, together with such observations as he may deem conducive to the welfare of the Club, and the promotion of its objects.

VIII.—That all candidates for Membership shall be proposed and seconded by existing Members, either verbally or in writing, at any meeting of the Club, and shall be eligible to be balloted for at the next meeting, provided there be FIVE Members present ; one black ball in five to exclude.

IX.—That Members finding rare or interesting specimens or observing any remarkable phenomenon relating to any branch of Natural History, or making or becoming acquainted with any Archaeological discovery in the district, shall immediately forward a statement thereof to the Hon. Secretary.

X.—That the Club undertake the formation and publication of correct lists of the various natural productions and antiquities of the County of Hereford, with such observations as their respective authors may deem necessary.

XI.—That any Member, whose Annual Subscription is twelve months in arrear, shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership, and that any member whose Annual Subscription is two years in arrear, may be removed from the Club by the Central Committee.

XII.—That the Assistant Secretary send out circulars, ten days at least before the Annual Spring Meeting, to all Members who have not paid their subscriptions, and draw their particular attention to Rule XI.

XIII.—That no addition to or alteration of the Rules of the Club be made except at a General Meeting after notice has been given of the proposed addition or alteration at a previous Meeting, and the general purport of such addition or alteration has been circulated to all Members with the notice of the General Meeting.

XIV.—That no grant of money from the funds of the Club exceeding £5 may be voted for any purpose, unless notice of such proposed grant has been given at a previous Meeting, or has been approved of by the Central Committee.

XV.—That these Rules be printed annually with the Transactions, for general distribution to the Members.

THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.
THE HONORARY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1890.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought on from last Account	354	10	3½
" Entrance fees	9	15	0
" Subscriptions, 1890	200	11	0
" Sale of Transactions	66	5	0
" Refund by J. Wilson	42	15	3
" Subscriptions in advance	0	3	0
	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
By Hood & Co., Blocks for A. Watkins' Book	28	14	7
Do.	5	10	5
" Subscription Mycological Society, 1890	1	2	0
Harding Bros., Labels	0	8	0
Cheque Book	0	8	0
J. Wilson, West's Sobrie	1	5	6
Hood & Co., Schedule D	2	18	0
Hood & Co., Blocks for A. Watkins' Book	1	9	2
Cedric Chivers, Ltd., Binding	7	16	4
J. Wilson, Wreath, Mares	0	15	0
Fire Insurance Premium	0	10	0
Congress Archaeological Society	0	8	6
C. E. Bramwell, Stationery and Wilson	1	16	6
J. Wilson, Wreaths, Traces, and Wood of Worcestershire	2	2	0
J. G. Connor, Printing School, Copying	0	10	0
W. E. H. Clarke, Printing & Stationery	127	12	6
Do.	20	0	0
W. E. H. Clarke, Assistant Secretary	8	0	0
Do., Postages	0	2	1½
Birmingham & Midland Inst., Carriage	213	11	3½
Secretary, further postages	446	18	3
Balance at Bank	660	9	6½

Audited and found correct,
26th March, 1891.

E. AMPHLETT CAPEL.

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1930.						
Jan. 1. To Balance brought on...	110	3	7			
" Interest on War Stock ...		5	0			
" " on Bank Account ...		0	4			
	£115	7	11			
				£115	7	11

GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1930.						
Jan. 1. To Balance brought on ...	175	10	11			
" Interest on War Stock ...		6	0			
" Bank Interest ...		1	6			
	£180	17	10			
				£180	17	10
Dec. 31. By Investment in £120 5% War Stock ...				121	0	10
" Balance of Deposit Account at National Provincial Bank ...				59	17	0
				£180	17	10

THE HONORARY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance brought on from last Account ...	446	18	3			
" Entrance Fees ...		7	10			
" Subscriptions, 1931 ...	149	10	0			
" Do., Arrears (A. H. Thompson) ...	98	5	0			
" Sale of "Transactions" ...	29	2	7			
" Subscriptions in advance ...		5	0			
	679	10	10			
Less Subscriptions 1931 received and banked in 1930 ...		8	10			
	£671	0	10			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Subscription Mycological Society, 1931 ...				1	0	0
" Hereford Times, Printing "Transactions" ...	184	1	7			
" John Wilson, Ltd., Wreath ...		0	15			
" Income Tax, Schedule D ...		1	2			
" Cedric Chivers, Ltd., Binding 20 Volumes ...		2	15			
" Do., Societies "Transactions" of other ...		2	8			
" Birmingham and Midland Institute, B.A.S., "Transactions" for 1927, Part I. ...		0	5			
" Fire Insurance Premium on Books ...		0	10			
" Subscription, Congress Archaeological Society ...		1	0			
" E. M. Woolridge, returned Entrance Fee and Subscription ...			1			15
" Corporation Duty ...			4			2
" W. H. Clarke, Assistant Secretary ...			20			4
" Do., Postages ...			11			10
" Caretaker, Woolhope Room ...			0			10
				£	s.	d.
Balance at Bank ...			435	14	7	
" Subscriptions (Banked 1932) ...			6	0	0	
" In Assistant Secretary's hands ...			0	5	1	
	£441	19	8			
	£671	0	10			

Audited and found correct.

6th April, 1932.

(Signed) E. AMPHLETT CAPEL.

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

1931.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought on	...	115	7	11	...	102	11	0
	" Interest on War Stock	...	5	0	0	...	18	3	8
	" Bank Interest	...	0	6	9	...			
			<u>£120 14 8</u>				<u>£120 14 8</u>		

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GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1931.

1931.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought on	...	180	17	10	...	121	0	10
	" Interest on War Stock	...	6	0	0	...	67	7	4
	" Bank Interest	...	1	10	4	...			
			<u>£188 8 2</u>				<u>£188 8 2</u>		

THE HONORARY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

1932.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance brought forward	...	441	19	8	...	1	0	0
	" Subscriptions for 1932	163	0	0	...	1	0	0	0
	Less credited in 1931	...	5	5	0	...	0	8	0
	Account ... ..	...	157	15	0	...	6	0	0
	" Subscriptions—arrears	...	54	10	0	...	24	14	0
	Do. for 1933 in advance	...	9	2	0	...	6	17	6
	" Proceeds of Transactions sold	...	8	4	4	...	20	0	0
July 8.	" Bonus on Conversion of £100 5% War Stock	...	1	0	0	...	6	0	0
	" Bonus on Conversion of £120 1s. 3d. 5% War Stock	...	1	4	0	...	605	3	11
			<u>£673 5 0</u>				<u>£673 5 0</u>		

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AUDITED and found correct.
(Signed) E. AMPHLETT CAPEL.
24th April, 1933

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1932.				1932.			
Jan. 1. To Balance brought on ...	18	3	8	Dec. 31. By Balance on Deposit at National Provincial Bank ...	23	12	3
" Interest on £100 5% War Stock ...	5	0	0				
" Bank Interest ...	0	8	7				
	£23	12	3		£23	12	3

GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1932.				1932.			
Jan. 1. To Balance brought on ...	67	7	4	Dec. 31. By Balance on Deposit at National Provincial Bank ...	74	18	4
" Interest on £120 5% War Stock ...	6	0	0				
" Bank Interest ...	1	11	0				
	£74	18	4		£74	18	4



G. V. Roberts.

GROSSMONT BRIDGE.



Photos by

AYMESREY OLD BRIDGE.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1930.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1930.

LANTERN LECTURE, "EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BRIDGES."

By G. H. JACK, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

A Meeting, which was well attended, was held in the Woolhope Club Room, to hear the above Lecture on "Eighteenth Century Bridges," illustrated with some excellent photographic lantern slides.

Mr. JACK opened his remarks by informing the Meeting that on April 1st next the Local Government Act of 1929 would come into force in the County. One of the effects of this measure in Herefordshire would be that about 1,400 miles of roads and 400 bridges now maintained by the Rural District Councils would come under the control of the Roads and Bridges Department of the County Council.

He surmised that among these 400 structures there would be some of considerable interest, both historically and structurally. On the other hand, perhaps the majority would not be of sufficient interest to merit their preservation, and no doubt a large number of these brick and stone bridges would have to be replaced by concrete and steel. Nevertheless he expressed a strong hope that the County Council would agree that in cases where these small bridges are structurally interesting, as well as playing their part in the amenities of the district, that they would be carefully preserved, and not ruthlessly broken up without full consideration.

He pointed out that it was a mistake to imagine that all old bridges were weak. He had on many occasions, when carrying out repair work, found that the work was as sound as the day it was put together. This being so, not only is it desirable to preserve for the sake of amenity, but also in the interests of economy.

With the aid of some beautiful lantern slides, Mr. Jack then proceeded to describe some of the principal 18th century bridges in the County, selecting for special comment *Bredwardine Bridge*

over the Wye, built in 1769, and reconditioned in 1922 at a cost of between £4,000 and £5,000.

Little Hereford Bridge (see illustration), over the Teme, constructed in 1761, which had to be demolished to make way for a single span bridge of ferro-concrete in the year 1925. Little Hereford had five graduated arches, and, like Bredwardine, was built of brick work.

Mr. Jack then referred to a disastrous flood which occurred in the County on the 10th February, 1795, which in his opinion played great havoc among the ancient bridges of Herefordshire.

The urgent necessity for rebuilding bridges happily coincided with the fact that a Herefordshire Bridge Builder by the name of John Gethin, who lived at Kingsland, was at that time in the heyday of his career. He certainly built the present three-arch bridge over the Lugg at Aymestrey (see illustrations), and in a report of his dated the 22nd April, 1800, in speaking of Aymestrey Bridge, he says:—

“ This is almost new built and in perfect repair.”

The Lecturer said he thought it not at all improbable that Leintwardine Bridge, Eardisland Bridge, Arrow Green and Lugg Green Bridges, Mortimer's Cross, and Broadward Bridge,¹ and many others of similar style and date were the result of Gethin's genius.

Referring to Broadward in his Report, he said:—

“ Very much decayed and in so ruinous a state it would not be advisable to attempt to repair it.”

This dilapidated bridge was no doubt the one which Leland describes in his “ Itinerary,” circa 1535.

Mr. Jack said that he thought the majority of bridges still standing in the County were of 18th and early 19th century date.

They are all plain structures with circular or segmental arches with a slightly projecting keystone surmounted by a plain string course. The cut waters, which are carried up to the road level, are usually small, and some of them stop just above the springing line and are finished off by a series of steps from the top of which rises a plain pilaster. Some of the smaller bridges, however, such as the one dated 1712, and situated near Treago House, are absolutely plain.

There are several bridges which were built round about the year 1800 which shew the very characteristic feature of pierced spandrels, the parapet resting on a projecting stone course, which is supported by plain corbels, such as the bridges at Bodenham,

¹ See illustration in *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1926, p. LXXII.



Photos by

G. V. Roberts.

1. BODENHAM BRIDGE.
2. HAMPTON COURT BRIDGE.



Photo by

AYMESREAY OLD BRIDGE, South Approach.

G. F. Roberts.

III

Hampton Court (*see* illustrations), Grosmont, and others. These remind one of the famous bridge at Pontypridd, which was built by the Stone Mason, Edwards, over the River Taff in Glamorganshire in the year 1750. The span of this famous bridge is 140 feet, and its great rise, 36 feet.

This vogue of piercing the spandrils not only saved material, but relieved the pressure on the bridge faces during high floods.

Mr. Jack concluded his interesting address with again expressing the hope that not only the Local Authorities, but all those who valued our heritage in great craftsmanship, would join in using all the influence they possessed in preserving as long as possible the charm of the Herefordshire countryside, in which the bridges played a small but important part.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Alfred Watkins, and seconded by Mr. Geo. Marshall, the Hon. Sec., which was heartily supported by all those present.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28TH, 1930.

LECTURE : "MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES IN HEREFORDSHIRE."
By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

A lecture illustrated with lantern slides on "Monumental Effigies in Herefordshire" was given in the Woolhope Club Room in the Public Library, at Hereford, by Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A. Mr. Alfred Watkins presided.

In opening his lecture, Mr. MARSHALL expressed his indebtedness to Mr. F. C. Morgan (the Librarian), who had photographed nearly all the recumbent effigies in Herefordshire, which were the type with which he proposed to deal, and to Mr. Watkins, who had lent him some of the lantern slides.

Dealing with his subject in general, Mr. Marshall said that monumental effigies were not in use in very early times; it was not until the 13th century that the figures appeared. The earliest effigy in England was of Bishop Henry Marshall, of Exeter, in 1204. During the 14th century they were exceedingly numerous, but in the 15th and 16th centuries there was a gradual decline. The effigies were made by certain schools of sculpture in the bigger towns and cities, the nearest school to Herefordshire being that at Bristol, to which many of the effigies in the county were attributable. Other schools were at Wells, Exeter, York and London.

The chief essential of the making of an effigy was a large block of easily worked stone, and after the effigy was carved it was painted or gilded all over. When the supply of stone failed, the sculptors fell back on wood. More expensive effigies were cast in metal. Few people were buried in churches in early times; those who were so interred were principally ecclesiastics, benefactors or founders of churches. The effigies were costly and could only be afforded by rich people. There were about 3,000 to 4,000 recumbent effigies still existing in England, and a large percentage of these were of alabaster. In Herefordshire, apart from the Cathedral, there were ninety-five recumbent effigies, and in the Cathedral there were thirty-seven, making one hundred and thirty-two in all in the county. This was a very considerable number. Sixteen of the effigies in the county were of the 13th century, thirty-five of the 14th century, nine of the 15th century, twenty-three of the 16th century, ten of the 17th century, and two of the

18th century. Thirty-three were knights, twelve commoners, four ecclesiastics, and six children, besides one or two which were doubtful. The effigies in the Cathedral were mostly bishops, there being twenty-three to these dignitaries, the remainder comprised six ecclesiastics, two knights, three laymen and three ladies.

The question of identification was often very difficult, but there were means of getting dates by the different types of armour or costume, and they were able to ascertain the families to which the effigies belonged when heraldry occurred on the tombs.

Mr. Marshall then proceeded to show his audience lantern illustrations of a large number of the recumbent effigies in Herefordshire, mentioning among them the 13th century tomb of Bishop Aquablanca in the Cathedral. He recalled that Canon Bannister had opened an end of the tomb to see if the remains of the Bishop were inside, as it was considered that the Bishop was buried in France. There was proof that the Bishop had been buried there, and it was interesting to note that this was one of the few tombs in the Cathedral which previously had not been opened. Mr. Marshall also referred to the three instances of heart burials at Abbeystead and Ewyas Harold, and at Castle Frome was a little demi figure, not recumbent, of a knight of the 13th century above a tomb canopy, probably a unique feature in figure sculpture in England.

On the proposition of Mr. P. B. Symonds, seconded by the Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. Marshall was heartily thanked for his instructive lecture.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, MAY 1ST, 1930.

The Spring Annual Meeting was held in the Woolhope Club Room in the Hereford Public Library, when there were present : The Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., Lord Bishop of Hereford (the President), Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. David Davies, Rev. E. H. Dew, Mr. R. F. Dill, Dr. E. H. Durham, Mr. G. A. Cracklow, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Dr. C. P. Hooker, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. F. R. James, Rev. William Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. Richard Moore, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. A. J. V. Radford, Mr. Hubert Reade, Rev. H. S. T. Richardson, Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. W. M. Wilson, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The retiring President, the BISHOP of HEREFORD, after some introductory remarks, referred to the Club having undertaken the publication of Mr. Alfred Watkins's work on the Crosses of Herefordshire, "so painstaking from the point of view of the antiquary, and so beautiful from the point of view of the artist"; and to the Club having entered into closer relations with the Public Library.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

He proposed to set himself the task for his address of defining some of the functions of such a Society as the Woolhope Club in the life of to-day. He sometimes heard laments that the Club was not attracting younger members; and he was not sure that that was entirely due to there being only one Ladies' Day in the year. If they could define their aims they might attract some of those they desired to win. It was not only sermons that sometimes deserved the caustic description of aiming at nothing and hitting it. Negatively, their aim was not to provide "Pleasant Thursday Afternoons." The movement from what that title had been parodied had not been a conspicuous success in other realms, and while no one wanted the excursions to be unpleasant, he thought they would do well to keep clear of the mere outing.

At a recent meeting of the Club, a rather sharp distinction had been drawn between the two sides of its interests—that in physical science, the study of nature, and that in archaeology, the study of man's handiwork. Laments had been made that the interests in archaeology had rather ousted its rival, and he thought that there was some reason for the complaint. But he also thought

there was a certain inevitability in the process. The subject matter of any field excursions in natural history was more easily exhausted in any area than the work of man; and this was specially so in a region historically as interesting as this. The Fungus Foray which played so large a part in the earlier history of the Club lost some of its interest when every local species had been discovered and reported; and the criminal law did not allow of such experiments on unpopular members of the Club with regard to the wholesome or unwholesome qualities as might restore a vital interest in the proceedings. Further, the principles of scientific observation were laid down at an earlier period than those of archaeological and architectural description. The scientific work done forty years ago was as useful to-day as when it was first published; much of the archaeological work of that period was of comparatively little use; and to repeat the botanical or geological observations would be useless repetition; but they had learned to look on old buildings with new eyes since then; and the archaeological work done to-day almost completely replaced that of the seventies and eighties. But he hoped in the course of this address to suggest a concordat between the two interests, or rather a combination of them which would make each subserve the other.

It seemed to him that the great function which the Club should set before itself to perform was the encouragement of the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake. The man who sought knowledge for material gain was making the best neither of himself nor of his knowledge. But the pursuit of knowledge should not be aimless, and just as a museum of unclassified exhibits was of little use, so should knowledge be classified. Facts, to bring out their true value, should be related to other facts.

After quoting from a lecture by Professor J. L. Myres on the value of ancient history, the Bishop said he had asked himself what was the function of the Woolhope Club in the life of the community to-day. Seventy years ago, when the Club was founded, there were whole ranges in knowledge in which the first and pressing need was the observation of facts. The geology of the county, its botany, its zoology, and all the other kindred sciences, needed the solid foundation of fact which could only be provided by careful, painstaking, and continuous observation; this work had been well and thoroughly done. Further, there was a freshness to the mind of the average man in those discoveries and collections of facts which to-day had passed away. The standard of education had risen very much in the period. Much that was fresh to our grandfathers was part of the curriculum of an elementary school to-day. Consequently, the mere collection or observation of facts had lost much of its interest for the average man; the attention of thoughtful and intelligent people had been directed to the next stage, the correlation of these facts to our own life and experience.

Men wanted to know how those carefully observed facts explained and threw light upon their own lives and the circumstances of their own day. And this demand gave a standard by which the various facts might be valued and selected. The work in connection with the Club needed to aim at something of this correlation of facts, this effort to give them a fresh interest by showing their influence on the life and growth of our own times. In this connection he would call attention to the modern methods of the study of history, in which man's development and growth was related to his physical surroundings. It was sometimes referred to as the biological study of history; no better introduction to it could be found than Professor Myres' little volume in the Home University Series, "The Dawn of History." Closely related to this method was that study of geography, in its widest sense, known as regional geography; here all the different factors in a defined region, geological, botanical, zoological, were studied in relation one to another and in their influence on the life and development of that region. Now it seemed to him that Herefordshire presented such an area.

There were three problems, involving very varied factors, physical, archaeological and political, which might well be studied on the lines referred to above.

The first and largest was the question why there were so few villages in the county; was this due to the distribution of the water supply, or to the woodland nature of the country, or to the special characteristics of the early settlers, or to some other cause or to some or all of these combined? And this was no idle piece of historical research. An investigation of the past, and of the physical features which had led to the scattering of the population so sparsely over the area might throw light on a present day problem.

The second question was more purely historical; what was the explanation, physical or ethnographical, of that curious wedgelike intrusion of the Saxon Weibtree Hundred across the natural frontier of the Wye, between the essentially Celtic districts of Archenfield and Stradele or Ewyas? Was it strategic? Were the foothills of the Black Mountains and Saddlebow a more defensible frontier than the river? Was it economic, in that the rolling uplands of Whitfield, the champaign of Madley and Moccas, and the lush valley of the Dore were too tempting a heritage to be left to the Welsh—foreigners, as with true English contempt of inconvenient facts our ancestors called the native inhabitants? The question might prove unanswerable, but it should at least be asked and studied.

The third was less general, but not uninteresting; and it illustrated how the physical sciences and history might help one another. Some years ago he took a friend, an archæologist of

European reputation, to Kilpeck, and as he looked round the church he remarked that there was good reason for suspecting that the font was pre-Christian in origin: for it exhibited the characteristic curves of the La Tène civilisation; this was interesting, but when he (the Bishop) found that there were other fonts, e.g., at Callow, of the same shape, he rather put the suggestion from him as rendered unlikely by the repetition of the type. But on thinking it over, it occurred to him that both Callow and Kilpeck occurred in Archenfield, where the founding of the churches, according to the traditions preserved in the Book of Llandaff, went back to the beginning of the sixth century, and where there was no breach of continuity due to the Saxon invasion. The La Tène types persisted in Britain down to Cæsar's invasion; and it would not be wholly impossible that the sacred vessels of one religion should be pressed into the service of its successor. Here the survey which Mr. F. C. Morgan was making of the fonts of Herefordshire would be of great service in determining the distribution of this particular type. But he wanted to suggest another line of enquiry. The font of Old Radnor Church, of a wholly different type, was also reputed to be pre-Christian in origin, rather on the ground of size and rude workmanship than of form. Rude workmanship was no criterion of age; we could do quite well in that respect to-day!

But if it were found that the Old Radnor font were of the same rock as the four standing stones of Harpton, a little over a mile away, the probability of the pre-Christian origin of the former would be very much heightened. Mr. Alfred Watkins had suggested a similar line of enquiry by his discovery that so many churches and crosses stand upon the old straight tracks of the county. The question of the extent to which early Christianity took over the sacred objects of an earlier faith was not without its bearing on our difficulties to-day.

In conclusion, the Bishop said he had outlined those three questions which the Club might consider, and he would further suggest that the Club might confer with other societies whose work was not wholly dissimilar to its own, such as the Hereford Historical Association and the Hereford Geographical Association, to discuss the desirability of some measures of co-operation. Another suggestion was that as the Club's area of work was a most beautiful county, it might form itself into a Vigilance Society to organise public opinion in favour of any measure to protect the county against any wanton violation of its character. "We shall then," said the President, "deserve well of our own day and generation, and still more earn the gratitude of those who come after us. If we hand on the heritage of beauty that we have received we shall be following in the footsteps of the founders of the Club, who as the records of their proceedings show combined

a keen appreciation of the beauty of their surroundings with a like desire to understand their history and growth, and if we join to our interest and appreciation the energy and activities required to give these their due expression, we shall prove ourselves not unworthy of the Club motto: 'Hope on, hope ever.'

A vote of thanks was then heartily accorded to the Bishop for his Address, and for the assistance he had given the Club during his year of office.

An apology was received from Captain H. A. Gilbert, the President-Elect, for being unable to attend the Meeting.

The Financial Statement for the year was presented, which was satisfactory.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Mr. W. E. H. Clarke), in making his Annual Report, said that the year 1929 was commenced with 281 members, 11 new members were elected, 34 resigned, and 9 were lost by death, leaving the membership at 249 at the end of the year. He urged the importance of keeping the membership up to at least 280, to enable the publication of the "Transactions" at the same standard as hitherto.

Two Field Meetings were decided upon, the one on the suggestion of the new President, Captain A. Gilbert, in the Llanthony Valley to study the Peregrine Falcon and other birds, and the other to be the Third Meeting and Ladies' Day at Kilpeck and Abbey Dore. The First Meeting was to be at Stretford, Eardisland and Kingsland, and the Fourth Meeting at Deerfold Forest and Wigmore, as already arranged.

The following new Members were elected:—Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Ingleside, Broomy Hill, Hereford; Captain W. C. F. Mumford, Sugwas Court, Hereford; Mr. O. B. Wallis, Vineyard Hill, Hampton Park, Hereford; and Mr. Gordon McNeil Rushforth, M.A., F.S.A., was made an Honorary Member of the Club.

The Rev. W. Oswald Wait presented his Botanical Report for the year, which was read by the Hon. Secretary in his absence.¹

Mr. HUBERT READE reported the following concerning the discovery of coins near Aconbury, told to him by old inhabitants of Much Dewchurch:—

"About twenty years back a labourer who used to work in the fields to the left of the Hereford—Roas road, near the turnpike on Callow Hill, used to find large numbers of coins, many of them big copper ones, scattered over it close to the surface.

Some children who lived about thirty years ago near the Post Office at King's Thorn constantly found similar coins scattered about the fields on Birch Bank, near Prospect House. These were known to the boys as 'Jack of Aconbury's Money.'"

¹ See under "Sectional Editors' Reports, 1929," in this volume.

Mr. READE also reported the finding of an open hearth in a house at Much Dewchurch, as follows:—

"A somewhat curious discovery has been made by the masons, Mr. W. Jones and Son, and Mr. George Payne, who are engaged in the work of replacing a stone floor with boards in the large kitchen at Church Farm, Much Dewchurch, the residence of Mr. J. W. Edwards.

About three years ago, when alterations were being made in the wall separating that room from the dairy, it was found that the partition consisted of massive carved timbers and uprights filled in with wattle and daub, which had all the characteristics of early fourteenth century work, whilst the fireplaces contained a large chimney, open to the sky, of about 150 years later.

Under the stone floor a heap of clay, burnt red with fire, and measuring about five feet round and two feet high, has been unearthed, which proves to be the hearth on which fires were kindled before the invention of chimneys, and from which the smoke passed into the air through a hole in the roof, which in more elaborate buildings was known as the louvre. Such fireplaces may still be seen in some college halls and in the Inns of Court, but probably few examples of these used in cottages are known. They give rise to the saying 'Round about our coal fire.'

The clay had been stamped down and contained a few fragments of rubble.

The uprights in the walls were also unearthed and show that the room was formerly an open hall with rafters, on the model of that which may still be seen in the Bishop's Palace at Hereford, which must have been the only living room used by the inhabitants.

It would be interesting to know why so many ancient buildings have been preserved at Much Dewchurch, as there is nothing in the history of the place to show that it was ever of importance."

Mr. E. J. BETTINGTON made the following report on a lead pipe found at Dinmore Manor, and exhibited a section sent by the owner, Mr. R. H. Murray:—

"Very little of interest has been found at Dinmore Manor beyond what is already known, and I have been disappointed that the excavations made for drains along the North and West sides of the house, and the West end and South side of the Church, have produced nothing to which I can call your attention. I understand, however, from the owner, Mr. R. H. Murray, that the old road to the Manor was found when he extended the overflow to the main drain.

To-day I am putting before you a short piece of lead water pipe (part of a length of 46 ft. 0 in.) which was discovered near the ancient well which is situated in the meadow (No. 61 Ordnance Map) West of the residence.

This pipe ran towards the house, and undoubtedly supplied it with water from a very early date. The pipe is uncommon and will reward close investigation. It is of cast lead, varying from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness, the length of the sections being about 15 ft. 0 in. The inside diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. At the end of each length is a wiped over-cast lead collar, 3 in. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness.

The lead forming the pipe was cast in sheets, then probably shaped on a sand and wood core, and the joint burnt in with lead, the thickness of this being about $\frac{3}{8}$ in. A peculiar feature of this joint is that at each socket a small V shape is cut. (See photo where the two V shapes abut and show as a square.)

After the pipe was made each end was shaved to give a clean face to allow the lead of the collar to properly adhere to the pipe, exactly as is now done.

The collar, which is of lead, is what I call a wiped over-cast joint, and was I think made on the pipe after it was laid in the trench. One part of the collar is flat and appears to be composed of two layers of cast sheet laid on after the rest of the joint had been made.

With regard to the date of the pipe, the Authorities at the British Museum can give me no definite information, but they think it may be mediæval. I am of the opinion that it is the pipe which was laid down to supply the ancient building in the twelfth or at the latest the fourteenth century.

I am aware that there is a well in the present house which might have been used by the inmates of the Hospital, but although the remains of the old well in the meadow are very scanty, it appears to me to be of an early date.

No sign of this lead pipe has been found near the house itself, and from this I assume that the greater portion was taken up many years ago.

A section of this piping may be seen in the Hereford Museum."

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS reported as follows the discovery of some carved Barge Boards at the New Weir, Kenchester:—

"Older members will remember that for many years I have been getting together photographs of the Carved Barge Boards of Herefordshire, which are very sparse and local in their distribution.

In making enquiries, our late member, Mr. H. A. Wadworth, reported to me some in an out-house at the New Weir—this was before its purchase by the Parr family. After Mrs. Parr, with her son, came to reside there, I asked and obtained permission to photograph and record these, but pressure of other record work for the Club prevented my doing it.

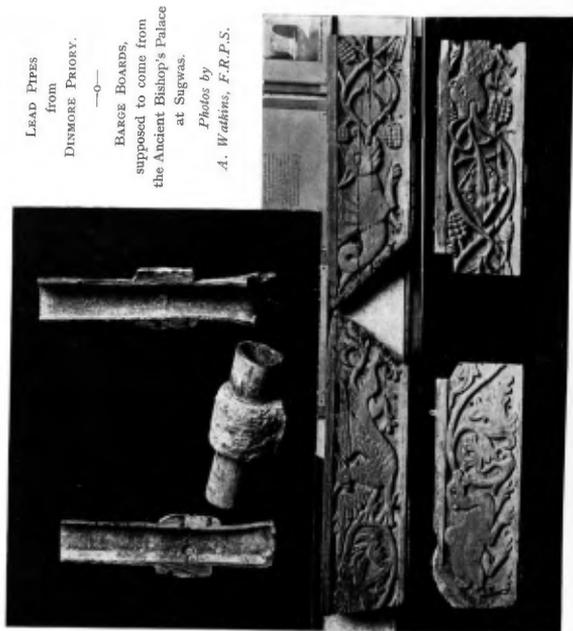
Most generously, Mr. Parr has now presented these pieces to the Hereford Museum.

Mr. George Marshall, in his paper on Sugwas Manor and Bishop's Palace (*Transactions*, 1922, p. 118), gives a description of this palace from Blount's account and other sources, stating that the upper story was of timber work and with carved barge boards.

As barge boards were not at all general even in manor houses of considerable pretensions, I have no doubt that those found loose at the New Weir, which is not of old foundation, came from the Bishop's Palace at Sugwas, not far away."

Mr. H. F. TOMALIN reported that he had both heard and seen the chiff-chaff on April 2nd.

The Meeting then terminated.



LEAD PIPES
from
DINMORE PRIORY.

—o—
BARGE BOARDS,
supposed to come from
the Ancient Bishop's Palace
at Sugwas.
Photos by
A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.



Photo by

LLANTHONY PRIORY, from North.

J. Wadhams, F.R.P.S.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1930.

THE LLANTHONY VALLEY (VALE OF EWYAS).

The First Field Meeting was held in the Llanthony Valley to study the habits of certain birds, but more especially the peregrine falcon, under the guidance of the President, Captain H. A. Gilbert.

Those present included Captain H. A. Gilbert (President) and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. E. M. Braby, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. G. M. Brierley, Major E. F. Cockcroft, Mr. D. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. W. N. Earle, Mr. Roland Edwards, Capt. F. B. Ellison, Mr. C. Franklin, Dr. A. Golland, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. Wm. Harris, Mr. F. Hogben, Mr. J. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. H. Langston, Mr. W. Garrold Lloyd, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Mr. Malcolm Marshall, Rev. H. K. L. Matthews, Mr. R. K. Mitchell, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. T. D. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Capt. W. C. F. Mumford, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. T. L. Price, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Mr. W. A. Roberts, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. H. Skyrme, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Mr. J. E. H. Stooke, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), and others.

The party drove by Pontrilas and Pandy to within two miles of Llanthony Abbey, where they alighted from the motors opposite the Darren Rocks. From here crossing the stream by a narrow bridge the ascent was made to the base of the cliff where the peregrine falcons were nesting. The President climbed by a circuitous route to the top of the cliff, accompanied by a game-keeper and several others, and the party below, looking up some 200 or 300 feet to the sky ridge of the cliff above, saw him throw a long rope well over the cliff, in so true a line of the nest that the mother bird, startled, flew out. Captain Gilbert then climbed down the rope, clambered to the nest, saw that in it were two newly-hatched birds and another on the point of appearing, and called out particulars of his discovery to the audience far below. The two falcons circled very high overhead, no doubt exceedingly annoyed by this unwonted disturbance of their mountain solitude, and as the party, rejoined by the President, moved away, the hen bird, glad of their departure, rejoined her brood.

The PRESIDENT, addressing the group of members, gave some interesting particulars of the natural history of peregrine falcons. Referring to the practically inaccessible locality of the nests of falcons, he said that the peregrine apparently did not mind what was above the nest, so long as there was a sheer drop below, but often easy to get there from above. He referred to the toll the falcons took of homing pigeons. In 1897 Mr. Cambridge Phillips had said that there were no peregrine falcons in Breconshire, and he was probably right, but in the Wye and Usk valleys their numbers had doubled in the last 27 years.

The President also gave information of this and last year's nest, explaining why the birds had removed some twenty yards because of the foul state of their old quarters, and he also related interesting facts regarding ravens that nested nearby, but whose young had flown.

The party had some more "mountaineering" to do, and a long walk led past a badger's hole, and then along some precipitous places that were negotiated by some with nervous apprehension of disaster in the way of falls, that happily did not occur. There was worse to come later in the day. Easier going over pasture brought the party back to the waiting motors, and the journey was resumed.

On arriving at Llanthony Abbey an inspection was made of the ruins and an alfresco luncheon was partaken of.

After lunch the business of the Club was transacted.

The following candidates were proposed for election:—Mr. C. G. Machin, 8, Meyrick Street, Hereford; Captain F. B. Ellison, 12, St. Owen Street, Hereford; and Mr. A. C. Edwards, Water View, Cantilupe Street, Hereford.

The HON. SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. Alfred Watkins on discoveries in a house in the High Town, Hereford, as follows:—

"In examining the basement of this old house adjoining the Booth Hall passage, at the invitation of the owner, Mr. Roberts, I was puzzled by there being stone-work of two dates visible, viz. the Norman or Transitional columns of the irregular block in the centre of the floor, and the very much later arched recesses.

I hesitated to draw conclusions until further investigations, and proceeded to the difficult task of getting photographs by magnesium light, as there is practically no daylight.

Since then Mr. Marshall has made the careful inspection detailed in his excellent article in the 'Hereford Times.' I see now that his conclusion that the stones forming the columns of Norman type came from some other site, is a correct one, and I have found evidence that his surmise of that site being the demolished Priory of St. Guthlac, is also probably correct.

Before leaving it struck me that the flat stones which cover a passage-way alongside the columns (the whole supporting, I think, the great chimney stack) might possibly be old Cross-Slabs. This on close examination proved to be the case, for we found a Fleur-de-llys pattern on the

underside of one of the stones. The stones, therefore, came from a church or burial ground.

A second fact (not referred to by Mr. Marshall) is that although this is now a cellar, it had originally its floor either level with the street or at most two feet below.

The batter of a window opening facing the street shows this. At the site of St. Owen's Church, and in High Town, High Street and Broad Street, I have also seen evidence (in doors and windows), that the street-level of early mediæval Hereford was from six to seven feet lower than it is to-day.

It is difficult to believe this at first sight. But taking the 600 years since say 1330, and dividing six and a half feet by 600, it is only a growth of one-eighth of an inch each year.

I submit the photographs, although I may perhaps be able to get better ones, and also that of the very beautiful carved bracket to be seen in the passage alongside the house. The two similar brackets showing in the shop are plastered over with thick paint and spoil.

It might be interesting to compare the small angular rib between the stone columns with the nave and chancel columns at Llanthony."

Mr. MARSHALL referred to his letter which appeared in the "Hereford Times" recently, and gave reasons for supposing that certain stones in the basement might have been brought from the ruins of the old St. Guthlac's Priory, where the old county gaol now stands. He did not agree altogether with Mr. Alfred Watkins's opinion that the ground level of Hereford in mediæval times was as much as five or six feet below the present level. The Llanthony columns were later than those in the basement referred to by Mr. Watkins.

Mr. CLARKE (Assistant Secretary) said that Mr. Roberts, a member of the Club, who was present, was doing all he could to preserve the stones.

Mr. ROBERTS said that that was his desire, and in a week or two he hoped the basement would be available for inspection by anyone interested.

The party then boarded the conveyances, and there was a run of some five miles along a lane with many turnings, in the course of which the sides of the motor coach were scratched by the hedges on either side. Here the scenery became wild and even grand, and it was realised that this was wild Wales. Capel-y-ffin, and the monastery of the late Father Ignatius, were visited, and members recalled the sensation produced some 47 years ago by "the appearance of The Virgin" at a corner of the field near the roadside, where there is now a statue. It was regretted that the Monastery Church was closed as being in a state dangerous to the public.

The President then announced that they would climb to another peregrine falcon's nest, up a rough lane, and then right up into "the heart of the Black Mountains." He did not advise a closer definition of the locality, for fear that "sportsmen" who

love to secure rare specimens might be guided to the place. Suffice it to say that there was a long and arduous climb, into the gloomy recesses of a valley in the mountains, and each of the party had reason to congratulate himself on being quite a mountaineer. A close view of the nest was obtained by the more venturesome, by no means without risk of a fall down the mountain side—dislodged stones went bounding down the precipitous slopes. The nest contained three fledglings.

Among the botanical finds of the day were oakfern, butterwort (a carnivorous flower that feeds on trapped insects), and purple mountain saxifrage.

The motors were rejoined at Capel-y-ffin and the return journey commenced, a halt being made at Llanthony Abbey for tea. Hereford was reached about 7.0 p.m.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1930.

DEERFOLD FOREST AND WIGMORE.

The Second Meeting was held in Deerfold Forest for botanical study and to inspect the Chapel Farm, and at Wigmore to see the castle and church.

Those present included: Dr. H. E. Durham (acting President for the day), the Right Rev. M. Linton Smith, D.S.O. (Bishop of Hereford), Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. Wm. C. Blake, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. C. A. Cracklow, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Captain F. B. Ellison, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. D. W. Harris, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. H. Langford, Mr. Frank Lloyd, Mr. Garrold Lloyd, Captain W. C. F. Mumford, Mr. W. Pritchard, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Rev. H. S. T. Richardson, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. J. E. H. Stooke, Mr. F. D. Taylor, Mr. F. E. Whiting, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The Members drove to Lye Pole, two miles beyond Mortimer's Cross. Here the party alighted and proceeded on foot to the top of "The Camp," a height of 940 feet, and one of the highest points in the county. On the way up the Honorary Secretary pointed out lynched ground which was probably ancient cultivation terraces. He reminded the members that they had seen similar terraces a short while ago near Weston-under-Penyard. Some mounds on the south side of the road track just below the summit were inspected, possibly prehistoric barrows, the site favouring such a supposition. No traces of prehistoric earthworks are to be found in the neighbourhood of the so-called "Camp." A ring of Scotch firs until recent years crowned the highest point, and had been enclosed by a ditch and bank, no doubt for a fence. A prize fight is traditionally said to have taken place in this lonely spot, Tom Spring, the celebrated Hereford boxer, being one of the participants.

The party then descended down a beautiful gully to the Haven Farm, and crossing the road walked across a few fields to the Mistletoe Oak. The Club last visited this tree in 1870, when it measured at 5 feet from the ground 5 feet 8 inches in girth; a measurement taken at the same height now showed a circumference of 9 feet 9½ inches. The mistletoe was seen growing in the same spot on the same limb, and of about the same size as in

1870, when it was near the top of the tree, but since then many feet have been added to the height of the tree.¹ It may be deduced from these figures that the tree is about 130 years old, and still growing strongly.

The Members then walked down a wooded lane, and in a small field on the way were seen growing these plants: The Butterfly Orchis, the Spotted Orchis, the Tway-blade, the Early Purple Orchis, the Dyer's Green Weed, the Common Eye-bright, the Common Cow-wheat, the Yellow Rattle, and the Guelder Rose, and also large specimens of the fungus, *Boletus edulis*.

On the way, by the brookside, were seen the pottery dumps of the ancient cottage pottery discovered many years ago at this spot,² and a little further on, on the other side of the trackway, at a spot where once stood a cottage, a search was made for the rare plant the Asarabacca, but unfortunately without success, but at this place Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*) was found growing in the bank. Monkshood was also found close to the stream by a ruined cottage a little higher up the stream.

The motors were then taken and the drive continued to the Chapel Farm.³ A thorough inspection was made of this interesting fifteenth century building. There is a fine refectory table belonging to the house of the first half of the seventeenth century, with carved rails, and about ten feet long.

Luncheon was then partaken of in the house and a barn by kind permission of the tenants, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, after which the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. C. G. Machin, 8, Meyrick Street, Hereford; Mr. E. Rowlands, Eign Street, Hereford; Captain F. B. Ellison, 12, St. Owen Street, Hereford; and Mr. A. C. Edwards, Water View, Cantilupe Street, Hereford.

The following candidates were proposed for election:—Rev. A. Winnington Ingram, Kimbolton Rectory, Leominster; and the Rev. G. W. Stewart, Holmer Vicarage, Hereford.

The BISHOP OF HEREFORD then read a paper entitled "Lollardism in the Diocese of Hereford from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century," which will be found printed in this volume.

Mr. W. E. H. CLARKE read some notes on the recent opening of the tomb of Bishop Peter de Aquablanca in Hereford Cathedral, as follows:—

"The tomb was opened on Tuesday, March 24th, 1925. The dimensions of the stone coffin are as follows:—Length external 8 ft. 9 in., width

¹ See *The Transactions*, 1869, p. 15, with illustration; 1870, p. 8.

² *The Transactions*, 1874, p. 4; 1919, p. 182; 1924, pp. 76-78, illustrated.

³ For particulars and drawings, see *The Transactions*, 1869, pp. 164-192, illustrated; 1870, pp. 1-15; 1873, p. 66; 1906, p. 306, illustrated.

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ELEVATION OF CHALICE.

5½ inches across and 4 inches high.

SECTION OF PATEN.

5 inches across.



W. E. H. Clarke, Hereford.

external 2 ft. 4½ in., length internal 7 ft. 11 in., width internal 1 ft. 6½ in., depth internal 1 ft. 0½ in.

The body was found undisturbed, clothed in vestments and accompanied with Pastoral Staff. The body was evidently placed on the bottom of the stone coffin, clothed in vestments, etc., then covered with a coarse cloth and finally covered with lime mortar varying in thickness from 4 in. to 6 in.

It was not possible to see what the head of the Staff was like.

The chalice and paten were of pewter and were carefully withdrawn from the coffin, photographed by Mr. Alfred Watkins, and measured and drawn by myself (see illustration). Both were afterwards replaced in the coffin and all secured as before.

The bones were all in excellent order, but the vestments and cloth were in an advanced state of disintegration. A few pieces of the vestments still retained the coloured ornaments.

As far as I can make out the length of the body was 6 ft. 3 in. Owing to the tomb being only opened at one end it was not possible to obtain such accurate information as would have been possible by taking off the top of the tomb."

The party then walked about a mile to Wigmore Castle, the extensive ruins of which were inspected by permission of the owner, Captain Guy Gisborne.¹

From the castle the walk was continued to the church in the village, where the Members were met by the Vicar, the Rev. E. Irving Watson, who conducted them round the building.

The HONORARY SECRETARY, in making a few remarks on this interesting church, said :—

The nave was Early Norman, one window remaining in the south wall to the west of the later arcade. The north wall of the nave is also of the same period with a good deal of herringbone masonry and very lofty, and the nave is thirty feet wide, an exceptional width for a country church of Norman construction.

In the latter part of the thirteenth century a south aisle was built and the nave wall pierced by an arcade of two bays. The large squint-like opening in the wall at the east end of this arcade was probably for lighting an altar in the nave against the rood screen at this point.

In the middle of the last century the old Norman chancel arch of travertine was unfortunately removed and the present wider one inserted. The chancel dates from the fourteenth century and is narrower than its Norman predecessor, as may be seen by an examination of the junction of the nave and chancel walling outside the building. Some of the windows in the chancel are probably re-used from the earlier one, in which they would have been insertions. The tower is a graceful structure, severely plain, with a batter at the base. It probably belongs to the second quarter of the fourteenth century.

The roofs of the nave and south aisle are old, with wind braces, and would seem to date from the early sixteenth century. A wide door opens from the tower into the roof of the nave, originally under the apex, but the present roof is flatter than the earlier one and cuts partly across the doorway. This door and others in a similar position may have been for use in connection with the repairs of the roof covering to save scaffolding and ladders, or more probably as an entrance for the bells.

¹ See *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1906, pp. 300-305, illustrated, for Wigmore Castle.

In the nave high up in the south wall over the opening already mentioned is a trefoiled headed small recess, evidently a piscina to a rood loft altar, but the basin is now gone and replaced by a flat modern stone with no drain hole.

The pulpit, of wood, is a good specimen of the early sixteenth century, with linen-fold panels, and the stone base of unequal sides is lying detached and loose in the church. These dissevered members ought certainly to be united again, when the original character of the pulpit would be regained.

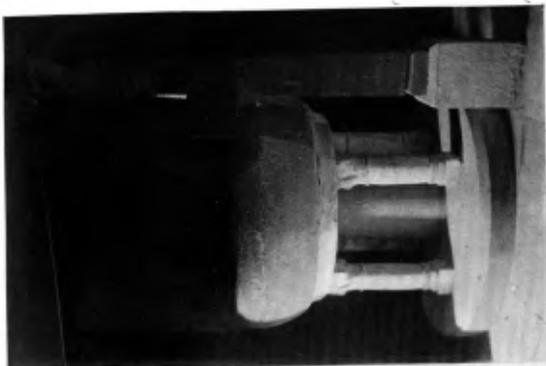
In the tower is a curious old clock, still going, and apparently of the sixteenth century. There is a date on the face of the clock which may have stood for 1506, but a close inspection of the face would be necessary to determine how much of it is original, if any. A comparison of this clock with the one removed from the adjoining parish of Aynestrey to the South Kensington Museum would be of interest. An altar stone with five Maltese crosses, three inches across, forms a sill to the west window in the tower.

There was a north aisle with an arcade of two bays, but the eastern bay has been walled up, and the walls pulled down, leaving a piscina on the outside of the nave wall. The remaining part has been converted into a family pew for the Kevill-Davies family, probably at the end of the eighteenth century, for a tourist¹ of that period, writing under the date August, 1797, says: "It is fitted up with every accommodation of ease, and refinement of luxury; an elegant Buzaglio stove, a handsome figured carpet, half a dozen fashionable chairs, and a most splendid crimson velvet curtain, adorning, with its fantastic festoons, the plain arch in front of the pew. . . . The lightsome decorations of a modern drawing-room assimilate but awkwardly (*sic*) with the solemnity of a Gothic pile."

An Elizabethan chalice was inspected, and many Members ascended the tower to view the bells and clock.

Leaving the church, the party proceeded on foot to the Compasses Inn, where tea was served, after which the return journey was made to Hereford, which was reached soon after 6.30 p.m.

¹ *A Walk through Wales, in August, 1797*, by the Rev. Richard Warner of Bath. Bath, 1799, 3rd edition, p. 211.



J. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
KILPECK FONT.



Photor by
ABBEYDORE CHURCH,
from Rectory Gate.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

SATURDAY, JULY 19TH, 1930.

KILPECK, ABBEY DORE AND HEREFORD.

This Meeting was held in conjunction with the Malvern Naturalists' Field Club, when visits were made to Allensmore, Kilpeck, Ewyas Harold, Abbey Dore, and Hereford Cathedral.

Those present included: Captain H. A. Gilbert (President), Mr. S. E. Warner (Honorary Secretary of the Malvern Club) and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Armitage, Miss L. Armitage, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ball, Mr. Arthur Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Blore, Miss M. Blore, Misses Bosley, Sir Joseph and Lady Bradney, Mr. G. M. Brierley, Col. Campbell, D.S.O., Captain W. F. Campbell, Miss Violet Churchill, Mrs. W. A. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Christy, Mr. C. L. Clarke, Mrs. B. M. Cracklow, Mr. G. A. Cracklow, Miss M. Cracklow, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davies, Mr. Hubert Davies, Mr. W. T. Day, Mr. Fergus Dedicott, Dr. H. E. Durham, Captain F. B. Ellison, Miss E. S. Evans, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Evans, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. R. N. Frank, Miss Kathleen Gilbert, Mrs. A. C. Green, Miss E. M. Green, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ll. Gwillim, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. D. W. Harris, Dr. Curling Hayward, Miss M. H. Hookham, Mr. G. S. Howie, Mr. Alex. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Averay Jones, Mr. C. H. Leake, Miss K. M. Leake, Mr. W. H. Leake, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Miss Marsh, Mr. T. Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Lily I. Merry, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Captain and Mrs. Mumford, Rev. Preb. and Mrs. T. H. Parker, Mr. H. J. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, Mr. A. Price, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Miss Protheroe, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Miss Betty Sharp, Mr. W. R. Sharp, Mr. A. Showler, Miss M. Sindall, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Langlay Smith, Mrs. Shepherd Smith, Miss J. Southwick, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Rev. G. W. Stewart, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Miss Mary Tilley, Mr. R. F. Towndrow, Mr. Guy R. Trafford, Miss Anne Trafford, Mr. L. E. Twycross, Miss M. Twycross, Miss Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Rees Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmshurst, Mr. H. Windsor, Mr. C. Wright, Mr. D. F. C. Wright, Miss M. I. Wright, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary), and others.

The Members drove to Allensmore Church, which was the first visit the Club had paid to this building.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, in giving some account of the church, said:—

This church, like Hampton Bishop, Tupsey, and others in the vicinity of Hereford, were subject to the mother church (the Cathedral) at Hereford. The inhabitants were compelled to take their dead to Hereford for burial, but after many complaints of the hardships caused thereby an agreement was reached by which certain of the poorer parishioners were permitted to be buried at Alansmore, and a cemetery, otherwise the present churchyard, was consecrated for the purpose by Bishop Orleton in 1318.

The church consists of a long nave and a chancel of nearly the same width, a modern vestry to the north of the chancel, but on the site of an earlier chantry chapel, and a tower at the west end of the same width as the nave.

The earliest part of the building is the north wall, which is Norman, but the present windows and doorway are later insertions. The south doorway and walling to the west of it are also of this period. At the beginning of the fourteenth century considerable alterations were made in the building. The chancel was built with the chancel arch and new windows inserted in the nave walls, all of the same pattern, except the one in the east wall, which has reticulated tracery, but has been reconstructed, and a three-light window in the south wall of the nave to the east of the doorway. This latter window is carried up into a gable and has a very large spreading cusped trefoil across the three lights, a fashion set by the windows in the aisles of Hereford Cathedral. The site of a priest's doorway can be seen in the south wall of the nave is a late perpendicular window of two lights, and the north doorway is of the same period. The lower part of the tower would seem to be of fifteenth century date, and possibly was not completed at that time, the upper part being of later date—sometime in the seventeenth century. The timbers of the first floor of the tower are blackened underneath with smoke, as is one corner of the walls; the tradition is that the bellers had an annual feast and cooked a goose here, and that they invited as their guests the inmates of some neighbouring almshouses which were pulled down in living memory.

In the church are some remains of early fourteenth century glass, and in the vestry a window with mid-nineteenth century glass said to have been painted by the late Mrs. Pateshall, who died not many years ago at the age of ninety-seven. The pulpit, a chair, and chest are of seventeenth century date. There is an incised cross slab against the west wall of the nave, and in the chancel in the north-east corner on the floor a large inlaid slab of what looks like Parbeck marble with the figures of a lady and a knight, with canopies incised and inlaid in black line, and ten shields with arms once inlaid with coloured composition, fragments of which remain, and an inscription round the verge in Norman French, which translated reads: "Sir Andrew Herl lies here and Julian his wife, pray for them. God on their souls have mercy." This slab was originally placed on an altar tomb in the Chantry Chapel, now the vestry; Sir Andrew Herle was Knight of the Shire in 1383 and 1385, and the monument probably dates soon after this time. It is of exceptional interest and worthy of a detailed description, both on account of its artistic merit and the rare use of inlaid coloured composition, and also on account of those commemorated and the display of heraldry.

The drive was then continued to Kilpeck,² where the Members of Malvern Field Club joined the party, and the church was inspected.

¹ Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, Vol. II., p. cci.

² See *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1887, pp. 137-144; 1913, pp. 113-116, 131-146, illustrated.

Mr. W. E. H. CLARKE read a paper on the building, which will be found printed in this volume.

The HONORARY SECRETARY said that the reputed Saxon work at the north-east coign of the nave referred to by Mr. Clarke was undoubtedly a repair to this angle about the eighteenth century by a local mason. The Norman buttress here had no doubt given way from the thrust of the chancel arch, and the whole corner had been taken down and rebuilt without the buttress but with a batter at the base for further strength. Confirmation of this could be obtained at the neighbouring church of St. Devereux, where an exactly similar repair had been executed evidently by the same mason, but in such connection as it was impossible to suggest that it was Saxon work. He also drew attention to a carved Norman stone now lying on the sill of a window in the nave, and said it was the original plug for the font basin, and should be replaced in its proper position or it might be lost and its origin forgotten. He said there could be no doubt that the church of St. David mentioned in the Book of Llandaff was Much Dewchurch and not the present Kilpeck. The chapel of Our Lady within the castle given to St. Peter's at Gloucester was no doubt the present Kilpeck Church, which was built *de novo* by the Lord of the Castle at the time and within its outer confines, and under such circumstances would never have been dedicated to a Welsh saint, the ascription of the patron saint being St. David on research will probably be found to be of quite recent date.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS then read the following remarks on the font, and the orientation of Kilpeck and Ewyas Harold churches:—

KILPECK FONT.¹

Two early Norman fonts in Herefordshire, viz., those at Bredwardine and Kilpeck, are so nearly identical in proportions, design and style, that they probably came from the same workshop, which was unlikely to be a local one, for the stone in both cases is foreign to the district, and is said to be granite, a point on which I have a doubt, but am no expert.

I have recently measured and examined both fonts, and give the results:—

	<i>Kilpeck.</i>	<i>Bredwardine.</i>
Diameter of bowl	... 3 ft. 9 in.	4 ft. 0 in.
Depth of bowl outside	... 1 ft. 4 in.	1 ft. 7 in.
Total height, including top step	... 3 ft. 7 in.	3 ft. 8 in.
Length of pillars	... 1 ft. 9 in.	1 ft. 10 in.
Inside width of church at font	... 20 ft. 6 in.	20 ft. 3 in.

It will be seen that Bredwardine font is the larger one, and this applies to all its measurements.

Both have modern central columns, plain cylinders. In both, the four outer columns are rather crude and early in type, the Bredwardine ones especially so; these are evidently hand-shaped, from rectilinear, not square pieces of stone, without mouldings. The Kilpeck outer columns are not, I think, lathe-turned, but also hand-shaped, and all four columns have identical rounded mouldings, and in my opinion are part of one set, and made at one time. Mr. Iltyd Gardner (*Arch. Camb.*,

¹ See illustration, page xxi.

1917, p. 235), in his article on fonts,¹ thinks that the fact of two of the Kilpeck columns having "entasis" (a rounded swelling near the foot of column), and the other two not, proves "the shafts to be in no sense a set," but found in different places, and brought here to mount the font on. I think that the identical mouldings flatly disprove this. But I do not claim Mr. Gardner's knowledge of fonts, and offer no opinion on the possibility of both these fonts having been originally designed to stand on low bases, and only mounted on columns later in their history.

The comparison between the two fonts also, I think, disproves Mr. Gardner's supposition that the Kilpeck font is of such large proportion in comparison with the narrow church, that it must have been brought from some larger church. The Bredwardine font is still larger, and the church there still narrower than Kilpeck. Fonts, I fancy, are rather like pulpits, their size gauged to the human stature, rather than to church dimensions. The late Mr. Robert Clarke, who designed and made much church furniture in this district, told me that a learned and esteemed incumbent of Aymestrey, who was for years editor of "Crockford," was considered a bodily standard for the width of pulpit doors, his name certainly coincided with this qualification.

The Kilpeck font has been moved several times, once since I first photographed it, when it was in the centre of the church, and the patching of the columns is thus accounted for.²

ORIENTATION OF KILPECK AND EWYAS HAROLD CHURCHES.

It happens that the two churches we visit to-day have Castle Mounds adjoining, and it also happens that, as I point out and give in sketch maps in my *Old Straight Track Book*, that both churches orient or point into the mounds.

The alinement of Kilpeck Church goes north-east to the north corner of Acobury Camp to the south-west, through the Rowleston Mound, through Rowlistone Church, on through Partrico Church to a cairn marked at 2,000 feet on a mountain top 12½ miles west of Abergavenny.

Ewyas Harold Church also orients into its adjacent Castle Mound. The alinement goes eastward to Coles Tump, a famous sighting point lately visited by the Club, and westward through the conical mound on which stands the Keep of Longtown Castle, there being an entrance in the adjoining camp-vallum coinciding with the alinement, then to a very high part (Waun Fach) of the Black Mountains, over 2,600 feet altitude.

The party then moved to the adjoining site of the castle.

The HONORARY SECRETARY gave a résumé of the castle's history and successive owners, and said that the mural remains, with fireplaces, drains, and part of a doorway apparently leading to a garderobe, probably dated from the time of Robert Walerand, 1250 to 1272. He drew attention to the remains of the fishponds to the west of the castle, which served also as an additional defence

¹ See also *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1917, pp. 291, 292.

² Since writing the above, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, who is an expert on stone, pronounces both bowl and columns to be conglomerate, from a distance. This confirms my main conclusion, and makes it also practically certain that the columns are part of the original design of both fonts, which indeed the slightly outline suggests. My photograph indicates the identity of the mouldings.

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Photos by

1. MITRE-SHAPE DOOR PLATE,
LANFROTHER. (See page 55.)
(Seminary of Bishop Dubricius.)
3. CHEQUERS SIGN,
NEW HARP INN, HEREFORD.
(See page 54.)

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

2. CASTLE MOUND, EWYAS HAROLD.
4. 13TH CENTURY HINGE END,
ABBEYDORE.
Showing Wolf's Head.

on that side. The castle stood across the route from South Wales to the north, and acted as an outlying protection to the City of Hereford. Some years ago a well was discovered in the shell keep, but the site is again lost. This piece of ground was under cultivation in recent times. A copper plate with a portrait of Edward Monnington of Sarnesfield, *circa* 1650, engraved by Fairthorne, was dug up in the castle precincts some few years ago.

The Black Horehound (*Balotta nigra*), the white flowered variety, was found growing in the bailey of the castle.

The motors then conveyed the party to Ewyas Harold, where the church was inspected, and an alfresco luncheon partaken of on the banks of the castle mound.

Here the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected: Rev. A. Winnington-Ingram, Kimbolton Vicarage, Leominster; and Rev. G. W. Stewart, Holmer Vicarage, Hereford.

The following candidates were proposed for Membership: Mr. Charles Alfred Langlay Smith, Dineterwood, Pontrilas; and Mr. Rees Williams, Dunygarth, Cusop, Hay.

The President reported that ravens had been seen at the Mynde, and that it seemed that they were becoming more common all over the district.

Miss Eleanora Armitage reported the finding of the stonewort, *Chava vulgaris*, var. *longi bracteata*, in the gardens at Eastnor Castle in June last. This is a new record for District 4; and Mr. Towndrow the oval-spiked sedge, *Carex ovalis*, var. *longi bracteata*, as growing on the Herefordshire side of the British Camp.

The HONORARY SECRETARY made some remarks on Ewyas Harold Castle, and said that it was in some respects the most interesting visited during the day, for the castle, of which practically no stonework is now visible, was the earliest Norman stronghold in the kingdom, having, in fact, been constructed before the Norman Conquest. Edward the Confessor brought with him from Normandy his nephew Ralph, and on the banishment of Earl Sweyn gave him the Earldom of Hereford. Ralph gave lands at Ewyas Harold to Osbern Pentecost, who constructed there a castle of the form common in Normandy at that time, but entirely unknown in this country. When in 1052 he was outlawed the castle was dismantled, and then handed over to Earl Leofric, being held, sometime after the Conquest, against the Welsh on behalf of William the Conqueror. It passed through many hands subsequently, and eventually became the property of Lord Abergavenny, in whose possession it remained until comparatively recent times.

The party then walked over Ewyas Harold Common, from which a fine view was obtained, to Abbey Dore.¹

The HONORARY SECRETARY gave a general account of the history and architecture of the abbey. He drew particular attention to the much disputed question of the date of the tower, and said that without any doubt the tower was built entirely by Lord Scudamore. An examination of the interior disclosed the certainty of this beyond dispute, and if further evidence were necessary, the doorway of access furnished it, for this doorway leading from the top of the ancient stairway to the tower bore the date 1633. Abel's contract was for woodwork only, so it is not to be wondered at that it states that he was to provide timber floors in the tower. In the tower is a long oak table with square chamfered legs and moulded rails with a deal top, a plain oak chest, and two very rough benches, all possibly of Scudamore's time.

The Common Pellitory (*Parietaria diffusa*) was found growing in profusion on a window sill in the tower, although entirely protected by a well-glazed window from the weather.

The return journey was then made to Hereford *via* the Cockyard and Kingstone.

Tea was served at the Booth Hall, at the conclusion of which Dr. Durham expressed the pleasure of the Woolhopians at having had the company of the Malvernians, and Mr. Warner on their behalf reciprocated. A pleasant and profitable day concluded at the Cathedral, where the Dean (the Very Rev. R. Waterfield, D.D., assisted by Miss Maude Bull and the Verger (Mr. James Poulter), first of all introduced the company to the new muniment room, which had just been completed with the aid of a handsome gift from a donor as yet anonymous, and where the valuable books comprising the chained library are in process of being transferred. Many of the books, together with other Cathedral treasures, were admired in their new setting, which has been planned by Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, and later the Dean spoke on the history and architectural features of the Cathedral, which was subsequently inspected.

¹ For account of the Abbey, see *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1883, pp. 5-10, illustrated; 1901, pp. 184-189.

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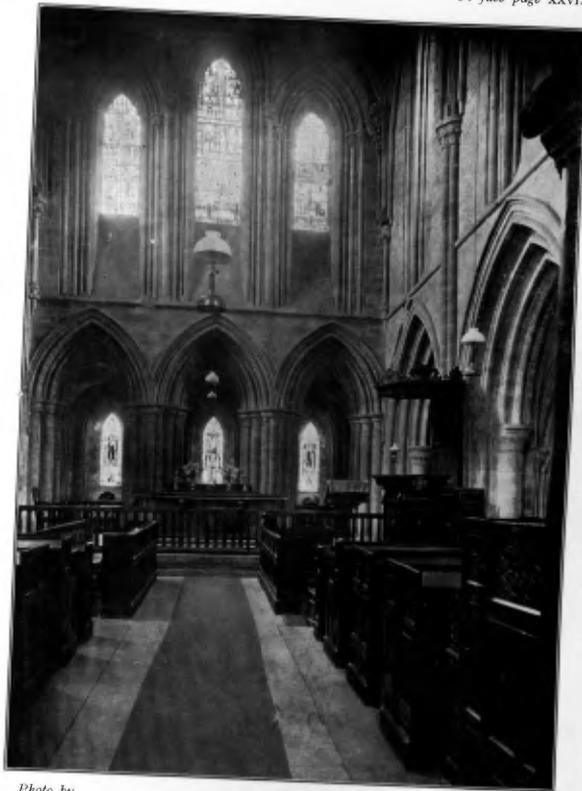


Photo by

CHANCEL, ABBEYDORE.

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

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Photos (taken 1876) by

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

1. STAICK HOUSE.

EARDISLAND.

2. PIGEON HOUSE AND OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

(Wet-Collodion Negatives.)

FOURTH FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1930.

STRETTFORD, EARDISLAND, AND KINGSLAND.

The Fourth Field Meeting was held at Stretford, Eardisland, and Kingsland, in fine weather.

Those present included: Mr. Alfred Watkins (Acting President), Dr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. G. A. Cracklow, Mr. A. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. R. F. Dill, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. T. H. Edwards, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. C. A. Faulkner, Rev. Ashley Griffith, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. T. D. Morgan, Mr. T. J. Morgan, M.C., Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. T. Southwick, Mr. P. Murray Thomson, Dr. Oscar B. Trumper, Mr. F. Whiting, Rev. R. H. Wilmot, Mr. A. Wilmshurst, Mr. W. H. Yeomans, and Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary).

The party drove to Stretford, where at the church they were met by the Rector, the Rev. P. A. H. Birley. A thorough inspection was made of this interesting building with its fine roof and screens and monumental effigies.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL read a paper on the church, which will be found printed in this volume.

The motors then conveyed the Members to Eardisland, where the Rev. P. A. H. Birley (the Vicar) again officiated. He said the building dates mainly from the thirteenth century and has a fourteenth century chancel and an eighteenth century tower, and he deplored the "restoration" of 1864.

The HONORARY SECRETARY, in making a few remarks about the building, said the original building was of the Early English period, about 1180—1200, and terminated at the present chancel arch, which is modern, the chancel was added in the fourteenth century and the tower rebuilt in 1725, or just afterwards. In the south wall of the present nave towards the east end is a doorway which could have led into the early chancel and been the priests' door. Just to the east of this is a square-headed window which at some time was closed with a shutter of which the hinge hooks remain. If it is earlier than the present chancel it might well be a low side window for ringing the sanctus bell at when the

To face page XXVII.



Photos (taken 1876) by

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

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earlier chancel was in use. If this was not its original purpose it is difficult to suggest any use it could have otherwise served.

In the south wall of the chancel are a fine piscina and three sedilia, and in the north wall close to the ground two narrow depressed arch recesses close together, which can hardly have been for sepulchral purposes as they are too small to take any but the most diminutive effigies or cross slabs, so most likely they were for use as an Easter sepulchre.

On the floor of the nave in the south-east corner is an incised slab with a foliated cross under a canopy and one blank shield over the cross and two others at the sides in the framework above. Round the verge is an inscription in black letter, partly chipped away, but what remains reads, beginning at the top: " Amen : hic : jacet : | Tumlam : Alesia : cer (?) | | Burtonii cujus : Animz : Propicietur Deus : " |. This stone probably commemorates Alice daughter and heir of Sir Peter de Breuse, wife of Ralph St. Owen of Garnston and Burton. Ralph would seem to have died about 1355, and Alice may have survived him till 1369.

Against the south wall of the nave is a tomb recess which has three shields on the top of the canopy. These shields have been repainted incorrectly in the last few years. Dingley in his *History from Marble* gives a sketch of this tomb and shows the east shield with *Barry of seven pieces argent and gules* impaling a *pile*, and the west shield the latter coat only, and in the centre a shield *gules* a cross with a cock in the dexter arm, and below this arm the crown of thorns, the coat, the spear, and three dice, and below the other arm the reed with sponge, the ladder, the scourge and three nails all *argent*, being the emblems of the passion probably in reference to an altar close here dedicated to the Holy Rood. The covering slab had a plain cross with some fleurs-de-lis and a shield on the stem, *Barry of seven pieces argent and gules*.¹ These arms are those of St. Owen of Burton Court in the parish, and the monument is no doubt in commemoration of one of this family, but requires identification. The cross slab no longer exists.

A scratch sundial was discovered on the east wall of the porch.

The party then inspected the early timber house, known as Stack House, on the road to the north of the bridge, by permission of the owner, Mr. L. Greenhough. There is a fine timber roof over what was probably the hall, but now divided into two

¹ This is how Dingley shows the coat, and says it was *argent* not *or* as in glass in one of the windows, which is drawn as *Barry of eight pieces*. The coat originally was most likely *Barry* of an indefinite number of pieces, and the arms are certainly those of St. Owen, the gilt on the tomb shields having perished, leaving the white ground below.

floors, probably dating from the late 14th or early 15th century. In the garden there was seen growing the *Asarabacca*, thought to have been brought from Deerfold Forest many years ago by a former owner.

The Pigeon House at the Manor House on the south side of the bridge, built of brick and dating from about 1700, was visited. The upper story is fitted with pigeon holes, and the lower was apparently in the nature of a summer-house fitted with windows of the period.

The party then proceeded to the north side of the river and examined upstream a small moated mound, the period of which is uncertain, but it may have been in connection with or a forerunner of the larger typical motte and bailey which was seen on the south side of the river and which guarded a ford below the present bridge.

At the latter spot luncheon was partaken of, after which the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. Charles Alfred Langley-Smith, Dimeterwood, Pontrilas; and Mr. Rees Williams, Dunygarth, Cusop, Hay.

Dr. H. E. DURHAM made the following remarks on an ancient leaden pipe (see illustration p. xii), found at Dimmore Manor:—

It seemed worth while to analyse the metal of which the pipe consisted, and Mr. Bettington kindly put samples in my hands for the purpose. The chief interest lay in its silver content; apparently the recovery of silver from impure lead by a cupellation process goes back into very remote times, and thence onward until 1830, when Pattinson discovered and commercialised the fact that when melted and allowed to cool slowly, the pure lead solidifies as a surface scum, which is repeatedly skimmed off leaving a remainder of molten metal, progressively richer in silver; somewhat later, Parkes improved the process by the addition of zinc to the melt. We may rejoice that both these technical processes were originated in this country. The discovery that a given sample of lead contains little or no silver would seem to point to the conclusion that it was worked with the more modern refining methods, or that the mine from which the ore was obtained was not particularly argentiferous, if at all. It may be remarked that Pattinson's method can be worked commercially where the amount of silver is only five parts per hundred thousand. The addition of tin to lead was known in early times as useful—e.g., in Roman times and even before (Abegg and Moissan). Of the sample, 2,644.5 grams were treated in the wet way, and only a trace of silver was found; search was made for other likely constituents:—

Silver, a trace. *Tin*, 0.0496=1.875 per cent. *Copper*, a trace. *Zinc*, *Bismuth* and *Nickel*, absent.

In order to confirm the minute occurrence of silver, a larger portion (5.370 grams) was cupelled; this only yielded a minute globule (confirmed by tests to be silver), weighing about $\frac{1}{2}$ milligram, so that the silver content of the metal only amounts to about 1 part in 10,000 of silver. The decision whether the pipe was derived from an ore very poor in silver or whether the metal had been worked by the more primitive process reverts to the archaeologist; at any rate, it would seem to be of earlier date than about the middle of last century, after which the silver content would probably have been still less.

Captain H. A. GILBERT reported that there were a pair of Hobbies with their young at Monnington, and also a number of Crossbills.

Mr. F. R. JAMES gave the measurement of the Wellingtonia growing on the centre of tump, where lunch had just been taken, as 10 feet at 5 feet from the ground. The tree was young and growing and was probably 85 feet high or more.

The Members then drove to Kingsland, where at the church they were met by the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Jobling, who took them round the church and drew attention to the most interesting features.

The HONORARY SECRETARY then gave some particulars of the ancient glass, and other details in connection with the church.¹

Leaving the church the party inspected the very ancient timbered building, formerly an inn, and now known as the Angel House, the residence of Captain C. W. Hamlen-Williams. It is said that Owen Tudor slept in one of the present rooms the night before the battle of Mortimer's Cross, which was fought close by February 2nd, 1461. He was taken prisoner and executed at Hereford. The mound to the west of the church traditionally said to be the burial place of Merewald, King of Mercia, who died in A.D. 675, was also visited. However this may be, the earthwork is of the motte and bailey type, with apparently two large enclosures surrounded by water diverted from the neighbouring stream, and in the middle ages a stronghold of the Mortimers of Wigmore.

The party were then entertained to tea at the Rectory by Mr. and Mrs. Jobling, to whom a hearty vote of thanks was passed for their hospitality. The return journey was then made to Hereford, which was reached soon after 6.0 p.m.

¹ See under "Papers" in this volume. "Notes on Kingsland Church."

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Photos by

1. MONK'S CLOSE MOUND, EARDISLAND.
2. CASTLE MOUND, KINGSLAND, AND RECTORY.

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

THIRD WINTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1930.

LECTURES :—1. "A MEDÆVAL TOMB AT LITTLE MALVERN."

By WILLIAM J. C. BERINGTON, M.A.

2. "THE CANTILUPE SHRINE."

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

The above lectures were given in the Woolhope Room in the Hereford Public Library. The Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister presided.

Mr. BERINGTON, in his lecture, dealt with the fragment of a mediæval monument recently discovered in Little Malvern Court, and illustrated his remarks with lantern slides. The tomb apparently dated from about 1390, with "weepers" on the side and ends, and an effigy of a knight of which only the head remained. A full account of the monument will be found under "Papers" in this volume.

The HONORARY SECRETARY drew attention to a monument at Ledbury and another at Much Marcle,¹ both of ladies, which were of about the same date, and very similar in some details, and possibly by the same sculptor.

In the second lecture, accompanied by lantern slides, Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL dealt with some points in connection with the Cantilupe Shrine in Hereford Cathedral which had hitherto passed unnoticed. An expanded account of this lecture and the shrine will be found under "Papers" in this volume.

The lecturers were heartily thanked, on the motion of Canon Bannister, seconded by Dr. H. E. Durham.

¹ See illustrations in *The Woolhope Transactions* for 1929, p. 214.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1930.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Woolhope Club Room in the Hereford Public Library on Thursday, December 18th, 1930, with Captain H. A. Gilbert, the President, in the chair. Other Members present were: Mr. S. J. Bridge, Dr. J. R. Bulman, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Dr. H. E. Durham, Rev. H. W. Hill, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. C. W. Perkins, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Mr. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. A. Wilmshurst, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Apologies for absence were received from Canon A. T. Bannister, to whom congratulations were offered on his receiving the degree of D.Litt. at Oxford on Wednesday; the Rev. W. Oswald Wait; Prebendary S. Cornish Watkins (who is leaving Staunton-on-Arrow for Devonshire, and whose services as ornithological editor it was regretted would be lost to the Club); and Mr. A. Johnston.

Mr. F. R. James proposed, and the Rev. C. H. Stoker seconded, that Lt.-Col. R. H. Symonds-Taylor be elected President for the ensuing year. This was carried unanimously.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, and Mr. F. C. Morgan.

The other officers of the Club elected were:—The Central Committee: Mr. Alfred Watkins, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, D.Litt., Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Dr. H. E. Durham, and the Rev. G. B. E. Riddell; the Editorial Committee: Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. G. H. Jack, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. R. James; Hon. Auditor, Major E. A. Capel; Hon. Librarian, Mr. F. C. Morgan; Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall; Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. E. H. Clarke; and Hon. Lanternist, Mr. W. McKaig.

Mr. George Marshall was appointed Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and Mr. G. H. Jack Delegate to the Society of Antiquaries.

The Sectional Editors were appointed as follows:—Ornithology, etc., Captain H. A. Gilbert; Botany, Rev. W. O. Wait; Geology, Mr. G. H. Jack; and Archæology, Mr. Alfred Watkins.

The places for two of the Field Meetings to be held next year were fixed for Rhayader and District to study birds and natural history, and at Croft and District later in the season.

The following new Members were proposed:—Mr. John Lodge, Holly Mount, Leominster; Mr. Teague, The Knoll, Kilpeck; Rev. Claude Lighton, Lyonshall, Kington; and Mr. R. E. Abbott, 39, Westfaling Street, Hereford.

The Rev. W. Oswald Wait presented his Report on Botany for the year, which was read in his absence by the Honorary Secretary.¹

Mr. Alfred Watkins read his Report on Archæology for the year.¹

On the proposition of the Hon. Librarian, Mr. F. C. Morgan, it was decided that £5 be expended in binding volumes in the Club's Library.

Mr. Edward J. Bettington reported that Mr. Hereford, of Sufton, had recently confirmed the existence of cray fish in the Pentelow Brook at Mordiford, where he (Mr. Bettington) had caught them fifty years ago.

Mr. G. H. Jack reported as follows on a mortarium rim recently picked up at Ariconium:—"This piece of pottery is interesting inasmuch as a Potter's stamp is preserved upon it. It is the portion of a rim of a mortarium of buff clay, and very probably of 1st century date. The references to similar mortarium rims are: 1. 'Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in Colchester Museum,' by Thomas May, p. 240; 2. 'Excavations on the Site of Magna, Kenchester,' Vol. II., plate 30, figs. 2 and 14. The Potter's stamp is somewhat obliterated, but I am practically certain that it is Q. VALERIUS, and underneath VERANIUS."

Captain H. A. Gilbert reported that a Hobby (*Falco subbuteo*) had nested within seven miles of Hereford, and a Water-Rail had bred in Radnorshire. He said the Grey Squirrel had now been observed as far west as Tewkesbury.

The Meeting then terminated.

¹ See under "Sectional Editors' Reports" in this volume.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1931.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1931.

ADDRESS ON "HERALDRY",

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

A Meeting was held, in conjunction with the Committee of the Hereford Public Library, in the Art Gallery in the Hereford Public Library, to hear an Address on "Heraldry" by Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., on the occasion of the opening of an Heraldic Exhibition inaugurated by the Committee of the Museum and Art Gallery.

Dr. H. E. Durham was in the chair, and a large number of members and others were present.

The exhibition comprised a number of books on Heraldry, including various editions from 1611 of "A Display of Heraldry" by John Gwillim, who was a native of Llangarron in this county, manuscript pedigrees adorned with heraldic shields, local seals, armorial china, bookplates, original grants of arms and other heraldic items. The principal exhibit was a collection of 193 coats of arms worked in the finest silks by Mrs. Scriven of Stratford-on-Avon. The shields, which represented the arms of the historical characters in Shakespeare's plays and famous Stratfordians, were arranged in order of date from the end of the twelfth century to 1422, and were grouped under the various kings. Mrs. Scriven had utilized a great number of stitches, some of which dated from the actual period of the shields. A show case was devoted to a shield in process of construction and pieces of work illustrating the various stitches that had been used.

In his address, Mr. MARSHALL referred to the unique character of the exhibition and said that it was the fruit of twenty years' work by Mrs. Scriven, and it was the first time the collection had been on view anywhere. As to the origin of the use of armorial bearings, it would seem to have arisen in the latter part of the twelfth century to enable the combatants in battle to distinguish each other, the helmet which entirely hid the face having come

into use at this time. It was of service not only in war time—people were not always fighting in the middle ages—but in times of peace, particularly at the great sport of the period, the tourney and the joust. As a distinguishing mark of an individual coat of arms was in early use on seals, monuments and the like. Arms were in the first place adopted at will and the devices chosen were such that would bring immediately to mind the name of the wearer, the charge or charges canting, or as we should say punning, on the name; or were in reference to some deed of renown for which the wearer was well known; or in allusion to some office held; or later a variant of the arms of the overlord would be adopted. Those of the wife's family when she happened to be a great heiress were sometimes taken in place of the husband's own arms. In later times arms were granted by the king or the great barons to their retainers. Arms as they were a personal belonging could be and were sometimes bequeathed by will. After the sixteenth century the art of heraldry became hopelessly debased. The great merit from an heraldic point of view of the shields so beautifully and accurately worked by Mrs. Scriven was that they represented heraldry when at its best, and when it was a living art. In recent years a revival in the application of the ancient spirit of heraldry had come about, some of the fruits of which might be seen in the present exhibition.

Regrets were expressed that Mrs. Scriven was unable to be present, but a vote of thanks to her and the other exhibitors and to Mr. Marshall for his address was cordially passed.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1931.

LANTERN LECTURE : "OFFA'S DYKE."

By CYRIL F. FOX, D.Ph., F.S.A.

(Director of the National Museum of Wales).

This Meeting was arranged, in conjunction with the Committee of the Hereford Public Library, to hear the above Lecture on "Offa's Dyke."

Mr. G. H. Jack took the chair, and a large number of Members and others attended, many having to be turned away for want of room.

The Lecturer having been introduced by Mr. Jack, proceeded to give an account of his exhaustive researches over the whole length of Offa's Dyke, illustrated with a large number of beautiful photographic slides and sections.

Dr. Fox said that the Dyke was defensive but in the limited sense of an obstacle, and that there was weighty evidence in favour of its having been constructed by Offa in the eighth century. In tracing the line of the Dyke, commencing at the Dee end, he pointed out that it was practically continuous from its northern extremity to Rushock Hill above Kington, except where for short lengths a river took its place. He emphasized the fact that from the latter point across Herefordshire to the Wye at Bridge Solers that there had never been a continuous section, but that it had always been disconnected. The reason for this was that on descending to the Herefordshire plain the geological character of the country changed, and the Old Red Sandstone formation commenced which was eminently suited for the growth of forest trees. A large dense wooded area must at this time have stretched along the watershed where the Dyke might have been expected to be found, so that no demarcating line was here necessary, except across the valleys, as at Lyonshall, where there is a short section across the Curl Brook, and again near Moorhampton, where a section of the Dyke crosses the Yazor Brook valley between Ladylift and Garnons Hill. He was satisfied that the dyke was never constructed over Garnons Hill, which must have been densely wooded, but another short section from the south side of the hill guarded the lowland between the hill and the Wye at Bridge Solers.

Speaking of the Row Ditch, he said that this was one of the numerous subsidiary dykes to be found on either side of the main dyke, guarding sometimes a ridgeway and sometimes a valley. In the case of the Row Ditch, it was the valley of the Arrow. This ditch now ends in the air on either side, but formerly terminated in dense forest, proof of which is seen in the many names at either end indicative of a forest area. These subsidiary dykes, he said, may have been made previously to the main dyke, or at some subsequent period, but to settle this point required further research. The weight of evidence at present is in favour of their being pre-Offan, and of Mercian construction.

Taking up the continuation of the Dyke from Bridge Solers, he said no trace of it could be found till an apparent length of it was seen near Welsh Newton. The supposed traces of the Dyke between Hereford and Welsh Newton as propounded by the late Mr. James G. Wood, F.S.A.,¹ had undoubtedly nothing of the character of the true earthwork, and he was convinced the Dyke was never constructed across this piece of country. From above Monmouth the Dyke was fairly continuous, lying close to the River Wye, to Beachley, where it turned eastwards ending on the Severn shore, and leaving a small tongue of land on the Welsh side of the Dyke. The reason for the Dyke being so constructed close to the river, where in a normal way the river itself might be expected to answer as a boundary, was that the river was navigable to the tidal limit and an agreement no doubt was come to with the chief on the Welsh side, who at the time must have been in control of the river up to the tidal point, by which it was left in his hands, and also the tongue of land which was used for beaching their boats, as it is to the present day.

On the conclusion of his lecture, Dr. Fox answered a number of questions, and a vote of thanks was then proposed by Mr. George Marshall to Dr. Fox for his intensely instructive and delightful lecture, and congratulated him on the masterly deductions he had made with regard to the Dyke, and more especially in respect to the missing stretches of the Dyke in Herefordshire, which he had now proved conclusively never had any existence.

Lieut.-Colonel Symonds-Tayler seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded, and the Meeting terminated.

NOTE.—A full account, with sections and illustrations, of Dr. Fox's researches on the Dyke will be found in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vols. lxxxii, p. 133; lxxxiii, p. 232; lxxxiii, p. 33; lxxxiv, p. 1; lxxxv, p. 1; lxxxvi, p. 1; 1926-1931.

¹ Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1902 and 1903.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1931.

The Spring Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Woolhope Club Room at the Hereford Public Library, when there were present: Captain G. H. A. Gilbert (the retiring President), Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Tayler (the President-Elect), Mr. David Davies, Mr. R. F. Dill, Dr. J. R. Bulman, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. A. Johnstone, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. Richard Moore, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. Hubert Reade, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. T. Southwick, Colonel O. R. Swayne, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Mr. O. B. Wallis, Mr. A. Wilmshurst, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The Retiring President, Captain G. H. A. GILBERT delivered his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

He recalled that when he was elected to the position it was said that it would be well if more interest were taken in the natural history side of the work of the Club. He agreed, and he had made enquiries among other societies of a similar character. He had found that there was a general change from earlier days, just as had occurred in respect of their own society since its establishment 80 years ago. In those early days there was much to learn about birds, and observers were like settlers in a new country who found everything strange, but since then much information had been compiled. But that progress did not mean that societies like the Woolhope Club could not do very valuable service. The members, by their observations and records of natural history life, of the characteristics of birds, and so on, could render very valuable services to the cause of natural history which would be of great advantage to scientists. There was an impression that it was only the observation of professional naturalists that was of any great use, but, as he had indicated, that was not so: it was the ordinary naturalist whose observations were so informative. Mr. Charles Elton, of Oxford, had described naturalist societies as having come into being in the early years of last century, as having flourished and then died. It was true we could not go back to the spacious days of Swainson; natural history was not a subject that could be taught, but must be learnt, a man being either a born naturalist, or not one at all. So he would suggest that the Woolhope Club should hold meetings when those who were interested in natural history should attend, and discuss their observations,

and even if only a few members came, the meetings would be of great value. Continuing, the President said that many such societies as their own had turned themselves into preservation societies and had done very useful work, and he would give instances where the Woolhope Club could do the same. They could prevent damage such as had been done in Queen's Wood, Marcle, which used to be paved with lilies of the valley at Whitsuntide, but which had been despoiled by careless persons, who had deprived future generations of something worth looking at. Then there was the case of the "Lady's Slipper", the most beautiful wild flower we possessed, which used to be common, but now only existed in one place in Great Britain, and there only remained because enthusiasts snipped off every bud as it formed. The plant went on living, but was not allowed to be seen in its full glory. If it did Philistines would destroy the last remaining specimens. On the Brighton road one could see children offering for sale great bundles of bluebells and orchis, pulled up in such a way that the death of the parent plant was caused. If this sort of thing went on much longer the chief glory of the English Spring would disappear for ever, and once lost it could never be regained.

As regards birds, the collector had been blamed for all our calamities in the loss of certain species, but in actual fact no collection had ever been the cause of a bird becoming rare, though collectors might have caused a persecuted bird to become rarer. Yet the official protectors of birds, namely the Royal Society for the Preservation of Birds, continually made a vast and useless propaganda against collectors and did not face the real and great reasons which made birds rare. By reason of their propaganda, no man who was a collector could render the Society any support; collectors at the present moment were regarded as criminals, and the attitude of the Society was exactly the same towards them as the prohibitionists' attitude towards alcohol in America. One might as well say that it was better to destroy jewellery because it was a temptation to burglars, or all chocolates because certain people over-ate themselves. He held no brief for the extreme collector, and was proud of the fact that his opinions were loathed equally by the extreme collector and the extreme protectionist. There were few bad collectors, and it was possible to collect eggs like a gentleman. The present position was that those who were labelled with ignominy collectors, might very well be magnificent field naturalists, such as the late Mr. F. C. Selous, and as a matter of fact it was rare to find a good field naturalist who was not a collector or a repentant and satisfied collector, and it was a pity that people with a less narrow outlook were not appointed to protect our birds. To give an instance, a highly protectionist lady took a walk in summer, saw a boy find a bird's nest happy with a bright blue treasure in his hand. She scolded poor Tommy, and full of virtuous satisfaction she goes on, sees a gorse fire on a distant

hill, a man rolling a field, or the roadman trimming the hedgeside—none of this moved her tender heart, yet each one of these operations was doing more dreadful work than little Tommy, sobbing supperless in his bed was ever likely to do. It was this attitude of mind which caused the Plovers' Bill to be the one help given by the late Government to agriculture. The eggs of this bird had been sold as delicacies, and it was true that many came from Holland, and others were not even laid by those birds. Because its eggs were robbed, sympathy was aroused and the valuable time of Parliament was taken up. Compare this with the landrail, which had also become very rare, and for exactly the same reason as in the case of the plover, namely, changed conditions of agriculture; yet no one had wasted any sympathy on the landrail, because no one searched for the eggs of that unlucky bird. Our lot was cast in a fair place. We ought to do all we could, without blaming the holiday maker unduly, to preserve our heritage. This could never be done by laws, but only by making people value what beautiful things they saw, so that strong public opinion would see that no carelessness occurred, which destroyed that beauty which once destroyed was irreplaceable.

Lieut.-Colonel SYMONDS-TAYLER, the President-Elect, then took the chair, and proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his services to the Club during his year of office, which was accorded with acclamation.

The HONORARY TREASURER presented his Financial Statement for the year, which showed a balance in hand of £446 18s. 3d., but from this there will be the "Transactions" for 1929 to be paid for.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY then reported that the year 1930 was started with 247 members, and during the year 11 members were elected, 12 resigned, and there were 10 deaths, leaving 236 members on the books at the beginning of 1931.

The HONORARY LIBRARIAN said he had little to report with regard to the library, but a number of volumes of different societies' "Transactions" had been bound, and a number of exchanges made. The Club's Library was now fully catalogued on cards, incorporated with but of a different colour to those of the Hereford Public Library. He also gave a list of objects of antiquarian interest acquired by the Hereford Museum during the past year.

The following Field Meetings were decided on:—Chepstow, to study the salmon fishing at the junction of the Wye and Severn (Ladies' Day); and at Aconbury, Dinedor and district. It was decided to hold the Chepstow Meeting at the end of May or beginning of June, that being the best time to see the salmon fishery, and to hold the meeting at Rhayader, for the study of birds, as arranged at the Winter Annual Meeting, on the 18th of June. The other meetings were left for the Hon. Secretary to plan at the end of July and August.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. John Lodge, The Grammar School, Leominster; Mr. Teague,¹ The Knoll, Kilpeck; the Rev. Claude Lighton, Lyonshall, Kington; and Mr. R. E. Abbott, 39, Westfaling Street, Hereford.

The following gentlemen were nominated for election:—Mr. R. A. Banks, Hergest Croft, Kington; Major-General W. H. Greenly, Titley Court, S.O.; and Dr. C. W. Walker, St. Patrick's, Hafod Road, Hereford.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read some botanical notes supplied by Mr. F. R. James and Mr. E. Ball, and said that they would be handed to Mr. Wait to be dealt with in his Botanical Report.

Captain H. A. Gilbert was appointed Sectional Editor for Ornithology, etc., in place of the Rev. Preb. Cornish Watkins, who had left the county for Devon. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Watkins for his services to the Club over a number of years in this capacity, and for other work he had done for the Club.

The question of admitting ladies as Members of the Club was raised by Mr. P. B. Symonds. After some discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a special General Meeting to be held on Thursday, 7th May next.

Mr. F. R. JAMES drew attention to the advisability of the county adopting a bye-law to render it illegal for any person to remove any growing plant or shrub from any common, highway, or other place open to the public. He read a simple bye-law, adopted by many other public bodies, which effected this end, and suggested that the Hereford County Council be requested to adopt such a bye-law.—This motion was carried unanimously.

The Meeting then terminated.

¹ His name was subsequently withdrawn.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

Thursday, May 6th, 1931.

A Special General Meeting was held in the Woolhope Club Room at the Hereford Public Library, to consider the question of admitting ladies as Members of the Club.

Those present included: Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor (President), Mr. R. E. Abbott, Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. E. J. Bettington, Mr. I. Braby, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. G. M. Brierley, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Dr. J. R. Bulman, Col. J. M. Campbell, D.S.O., Mr. D. Davies, Mr. H. J. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. R. F. Dill, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Dr. A. Golland, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Rev. R. Harington, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. J. Hatton, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Mr. F. Hogben, Dr. C. P. Hooker, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. T. E. Jay, Mr. Alex. Johnston, Dr. J. O. Lane, Mr. O. M. C. Lane, Mr. H. Langston, Rear-Admiral F. C. Loder-Symonds, Mr. R. Marriott Leir, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. W. Garrold Lloyd, Mr. C. L. Marriott, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Mr. W. H. McKaig, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Capt. W. C. Mumford, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. M. C. Oatfield, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. E. H. Stooke, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Mr. H. F. Tomalin, Mr. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. F. E. Whiting, Mr. Rees Williams, Mr. A. Wilmshurst, Rev. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

In opening the proceedings, the PRESIDENT recalled that at a recent meeting of the Central Committee, Capt. H. A. Gilbert proposed, and Mr. P. B. Symonds seconded, a resolution for admitting ladies into the Club, and that the Committee had agreed that this matter should be brought before the members at that special meeting. His own attitude with regard to the question would be an impartial one.

The HONORARY SECRETARY said that before discussing the resolution he wished to point out that under the Rules ladies could not be admitted to the membership of the Club. In the Rules there had never been any mention of "Ladies" or "Gentlemen", but only "Members", but it was certainly the intention of the founders of the Club, and had always been the practice during the eighty years of the Club's existence, that ladies should not become

members. Referring to the Minutes of 1866, he said that a resolution was unanimously passed that ladies be invited to attend the Field Meeting to be held at Ross. This was the first occasion on which ladies had been permitted to attend any meeting of the Club, and great preparations were made for their entertainment. Two of the original founders of the Club were present at the meeting when the resolution was passed, and from this it was very evident that the rules did not sanction the admission of ladies as members, or even the right to attend as visitors. Further, on more than one occasion a lady's name had been put down for the ballot list, but the Central Committee had refused to sanction these names being brought forward. "If," he concluded, "you are going to drive a coach and horses through the rules by saying on the face of this resolution and the consistent procedure covering eighty years, that ladies can be admitted as members, you can read anything into the rules. You would be able to admit ladies, gorillas and babies in arms."

Mr. W. E. H. CLARKE (Assistant Secretary) mentioned that the same matter was fully discussed in 1918 and turned down by a general meeting. The report stated that it was decided that the indiscriminate admission of ladies would seriously interfere with the scientific objects for which the Club was formed. The proposed extension of membership was objected to because it was held that admitting ladies into the Club would render the field days of less scientific value; that the increase in membership likely to accrue would make the field days of an unwieldy size and reduce them to the type of "Ladies' Days", for which special arrangements were made more on the lines of a picnic excursion; and that the number of ladies desirous of entering the Club would contain comparatively few who would be likely to further the scientific objects of the Club.¹

Mr. G. H. JACK stated that in 1918 he was one of those who originally desired the admission of ladies, but when the matter came up for discussion he found that he had not considered the question from every point of view. He was now definitely against the principle. The most weighty consideration against the principle was the objection to two Secretaries being required to make arrangements for the field meetings. Incidentally, he was disappointed to hear at one of the meetings that the main idea of seeking the admission of ladies had nothing at all to do with the Club's excellent "Transactions", but simply to get hold of more subscriptions. That was a very mean spirit.

At this point, the Rev. C. H. STOKER interrupted Mr. Jack to contend that the meeting had no resolution before them.

¹ See the Report of the Central Committee in the *Transactions* for 1918, pp. xi, xii.

The PRESIDENT: The matter was proposed at the last meeting of the Central Committee and holds perfectly good still.

The Rev. C. H. STOKER protested that this was not proceeding on Parliamentary lines. The mover or seconder should be present, and could not be represented by proxy.

Mr. SYMONDS (the seconder of the resolution) suggested that the motion should have been printed upon the notices calling the meeting.

Mr. STOKER: No, certainly not. It would not have— (Cries of "Chair").

Dr. H. E. DURHAM then remarked that if it would put the matter in order he would propose that ladies should not be admitted as members.

Mr. STOKER was formally seconding the resolution when he was interrupted by Mr. ALFRED WATKINS exclaiming "Chair, chair".

The PRESIDENT ruled that the resolution moved by Capt. Gilbert (who had written an expression of apology for non-attendance) was in order.

In supporting the resolution, Mr. WATKINS said that he did so solely for the Club's welfare as a natural history and scientific organisation. He proceeded to sketch the development of the Club, and to assert that of the present membership of about 250 a very large proportion had not joined for scientific work, but for the object of being able to get about the county and see places which they would otherwise not see.

In recent years there had been a tremendous change. He remembered the time when almost everyone who joined the Club used a microscope and was seriously interested in photography. To-day the craft of photography was dead, and he knew of few young men engaged in it. The study of botany and of mycology was also almost dead. There had, however, been a tremendous change in another direction—women were waking up and taking an interest in the things which men had dropped. He had gone through the *Transactions* of the Club for the past ten years, and discovered that ten men who were not members of the Club had contributed lectures and papers, and five women had contributed lectures and papers. Of the ten men, two were clergymen, whose churches the Club had visited, and two were clergymen who had written about their own districts. Of the people available for carrying on the Club, about two-fifths were women. In regard to outdoor archæology, about two-fifths of the people who had written to him on this subject were women.

Mr. Watkins went on to mention that not long ago he arranged to give a lecture on trackways to a Women's Institute. Owing to

indisposition, Mr. McKaig gave the lecture for him and afterwards he received requests from 14 Women's Institutes to give a similar lecture. This he had done, the Institutes paying all expenses, which showed that women were nowadays taking a greater interest in crafts, technique and natural science than they did in 1918.

A remark by Mr. Watkins that the Club was a dying society was received with loud cries of dissent, and, on continuing his speech, Mr. Watkins maintained that this was so unless the Club could secure more members who would take a working interest. The Club could continue as a picnicking organisation, it was true, but it would not be serving the objects for which it was formed. In conclusion, Mr. Watkins put forward the idea that there could be a proviso that only women should be admitted who could prove to the Central Committee that they would show an active interest in the objects of the Club. He would like to see the same rule applied to men.

The PRESIDENT intimated that he could not allow this proviso to be discussed.

In completing his speech, previously interrupted, Mr. JACK said that he did not for one moment suggest that women in these days were not as able to contribute towards the *Transactions* of the Club as men, but it could not be denied that there were some practical difficulties in the way of their being admitted as members.

Mr. STOKER said that it was a very important point that if ladies were admitted the Club would probably ruin the Hereford Geographical Society. He also contended that women, not having the same physical endurance as men, would reduce the scope of the Field Meetings. This was one of the most crucial questions ever considered by the Club.

Col. O. R. SWAYNE also opposed the resolution on the ground that this was an instance where it was better for men to have a separate organisation.

Mr. SYMONDS spoke in favour of the resolution, and maintained that practically every other similar Club in the country had admitted women into membership with very satisfactory results. Women had now entered almost every profession, and would be of immense benefit to the Club in which new life blood was badly needed. The majority of the members were over 50 years of age, and how many of their sons took an interest in the Club? He was afraid that his did not.

Dr. H. E. DURHAM, after remarking that they were living in a time of biological decrepitude, said that if there was a qualification basis for membership there would be a strong case for the admission of women into the Club. There was, however, no such qualification, and it would be a case of admitting the "Thomassettes, the Richardettes, and the Harriettes" into the Club, which would

be, as a result, drowned by "flappers" who took no particular interest in any subject. The Club would get mixed picnicking—and perhaps mixed bathing. There were three alternatives: Firstly, to go the whole hog—or the whole sow; secondly, to establish associates who could work hand in hand with the Club; and thirdly, to increase the number of "Ladies' Days".

Mr. F. C. MORGAN upheld the resolution in the belief that it would result in ultimate benefit for the Club, because there were in the district a large number of ladies who were clever and enthusiastic scientists. The Secretary of the Bristol and Gloucester Club had said that he could not understand why ladies were not admitted into the Woolhope Club—in the case of his own organisation they had been a great success. On many occasions when evening lectures had been held under the joint auspices of the Library Committee and the Woolhope Club there had not been more than five Club members in the room. He did not think that the admission of ladies would in any way harm the Geographical Society.

Mr. G. M. BRIERLEY pointed out that additional work would be placed on the secretaries.

Mr. MARSHALL (Honorary Secretary) said he did not mind what services he rendered the Club, as long as he considered it was for its benefit, and he felt sure his Assistant Secretary, Mr. Clarke, felt the same. It was a common complaint that clubs like theirs had only a few members who were active scientific workers, and it had often been said that they were in a dying condition. Since he became Secretary fifteen years ago the finances of the Club, after all liabilities had been accounted for, had improved from a debit balance of about £200 to a credit balance of £250, and the membership had risen from 180 to 245. He claimed no credit for this state of affairs, but mentioned these facts to show that their financial position was such that there was no immediate necessity for calling in the ladies to save them from death. This was an age of machines, and of everything being cast in the same mould, but he hoped that this machine process would not be applied to the Woolhope Club, and because other similar Clubs admitted ladies that the Woolhope Club should do the same. If the resolution were carried, the character of the Club would be entirely altered after a successful existence of eighty years on the present lines. Their county and the surrounding district in which they held their Field Meetings were sparsely populated and towns, where accommodation for large parties could be obtained, were few and far between. Few ladies would be satisfied with the arrangements made for the alfresco meals, which the members usually took on these occasions.

Mr. CLARKE (Assistant Secretary) retorted to the suggestion that the Club was dying by mentioning a number of important

scientific institutions in England and America who regularly subscribed for their *Transactions*. He also emphasised the impossibility of arranging the Field Meetings as in the past if ladies were admitted as members.

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution to the meeting, that ladies be admitted as members of the Club, and on a show of hands it was lost by 46 votes to 11.

The HONORARY SECRETARY then issued a plea that the matter should be allowed to rest for five or ten years, or better for twenty, and not be raised annually.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. R. A. Banks, Hergest Croft, Kington; Major-General W. H. Greenly, Titley Court, S.O.; and Dr. C. W. Walker, St. Patrick's, Hafod Road, Hereford.

The following candidate was proposed for election: Mr. W. Matthews, Bartonsham Farm, Hereford.

The Meeting then terminated.

FIRST FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

THURSDAY, MAY 28TH, 1931.

CHEPSTOW (FISHERIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE WYE).

The First Field Meeting of the season was arranged to see the methods employed for netting salmon at the mouth of the Wye, and was kept as "Ladies' Day", the month of May being the best time for studying these important fisheries, carried on under the management of the Wye Fishery Board. Unfortunately the morning proved exceedingly wet, heavy rain falling till about one o'clock, when the clouds cleared off and the sun shone for the greater part of the remainder of the day.

Those present included: Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor (President), Major F. A. Phillips, D.S.O., Clerk to the Wye Fishery Board, Mr. F. Armitage, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Edward Bond, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Col. J. M. Campbell, D.S.O., and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dill, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Durham, Capt. F. B. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. A. Golland, Rev. C. Ashley Griffith, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mrs. Hill, Mr. Frank Hogben, Mr. C. F. King, Mr. P. Jessop, Mr. Alex Johnstone, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Lane, Mr. O. M. C. Lane, Mr. H. Langston, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Leake, Mr. Garrold Lloyd, Mr. R. H. Massy-Dawson, Mr. H. K. L. Matthews, Capt. W. C. Mumford, M.C., and Mrs. Mumford, Mr. E. Plowden, Mr. H. G. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. J. S. Stanwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Taylor, Capt. J. E. Vernon, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. F. E. Whiting, Miss N. Williams, Rev. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), and others.

When the party arrived at Chepstow, a visit was paid to the Castle, but owing to the rain few availed themselves of the opportunity to see this interesting ruin.

Some of the party then drove on to Beachley-Aust ferry, where an alfresco lunch was partaken of, others stopped in the welcome shelter of the offices of the Wye Fishery Board, and joined the first party after lunch.

A field path was then taken to the extreme point at Beachley, where were seen the scant remains of the old stone chapel known as St. Tecla's, a corruption of St. Turog, which was built to keep



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

WHERE WYE AND SEVERN MEET.
St. Tecla's, HERMIT CHAPEL, BEACHLEY POINT.

Photo by

a direction light burning for those coming up the Severn or Wye. It was abandoned before the 16th century. The rock on which it is situated is only approachable at low tide.

Returning to the ferry, the motors conveyed the party a short way to a point from which a path led to the bank of the Severn, where were seen "putchers" for catching salmon.

Major F. A. PHILLIPS, D.S.O., Clerk to the Wye Fishery Board, who acted as guide to the party, explained that the "putcher" is a sort of high fence of wood stretching out from the shore a considerable distance into the water, and formed in part of large conical wicker traps some five feet long with a circular opening about eighteen inches across. Unfortunately for them salmon could not come backwards after having entered the funnel. They got fast at the thin end and were secured by the fishermen. Describing the natural history of salmon, their being hatched in the fresh water of the river, and their spending certain years of their lives in the sea, Major Phillips said that it was not known for certain what was the part of the sea where salmon from the West coast rivers went, but it was believed to be the Atlantic, and that they followed the herring shoals for food. The fish remained in the sea for two or three years, and returned to the rivers. It was found that if there was a good run of four-year-old fish in June, there would be a good run of five-year-old fish in the following March or April. As to the scarcity of five-year fish that had recently been experienced, some had said it had been due to an earthquake under the sea, but it was probable that some natural cause, such as shortage of food, occurred periodically after a lapse of some years, and that that cause had occurred for ages.

Continuing, Major Phillips described how by inspecting a scale of a salmon its age and the number of years it had spent in sea or river could be determined, and he also referred to the impression that salmon always returned from the sea to their own native river, but said that while markings confirmed this to some extent, it was not always so by any means. "Our experience," he said, "is not conclusive." Major Phillips described the methods of netting salmon from the stop boats with their 32 feet net, by the long drift nets, and by the netting of them by a sort of very large shrimp net in the channels between sandbanks at low water. The fishery extended some twelve miles. As for the "putchers", no one knew how long they had been in existence. Of course they were repaired and the traps replaced whenever necessary, but the larch rails and posts lasted a long time. The Fishery secured about 300 fish a year by that means.

On the way back to Chepstow a halt was made to inspect a section of Offa's Dyke, which crossed the road, a short distance from which the Dyke terminated on a hill overlooking the Severn.

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Photo by

OFFA'S DYKE, EASTWARD FROM BUTTINGTON TUMP.

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

At Chepstow the party visited the depot of the Wye Fishery Board, and there saw the fish weighed that had been caught that day.

The PRESIDENT, on behalf of the members, cordially thanked Major Phillips for meeting them and acting as their guide, and for the interesting account he had given them about the Salmon Fishery.

On the way home a stay was made at Tintern for tea, and some of the party paid a hurried visit to the Abbey.

The following new member was elected: Mr. W. Matthews, Bartonsham Farm, Hereford.

The return journey was then made to Hereford, which was reached about 6.30 p.m.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1931.

 HAYWOOD, DEWSALL, ACONBURY, AND HOLME LACY.

The Second Field Meeting was held in fine weather, when the above places were visited.

Those present included : Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Tayler (the President), Mr. A. Battiscombe, Colonel Sir Joseph Bradney, C.B., Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. H. W. Brown, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Colonel J. E. R. Campbell, D.S.O., Mr. Q. Cradock, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. H. K. Foster, Mr. P. Fox, Mr. G. B. Greenland, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. F. Hogben, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. A. Johnstone, Mr. W. P. Lewis, Rev. C. Lighton, Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, Mr. T. D. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. Carey Morris, Mr. W. Musgrave, Rev. A. B. Mynors, Mr. W. G. Perkins, Mr. H. G. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Mr. John Read, Mr. T. J. Read, Mr. Hubert Reade, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. Eric Romilly, Rev. D. E. Rowlands, Mr. J. McNeil Rushforth, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. J. S. Stanwell, Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, D.S.O., Mr. D. Taylor, Mr. A. H. Tickle, Mr. J. Charles Wall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. Rees Williams, Rev. F. W. Worsey, and Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary).

The party proceeded to Haywood Lodge, and was there hospitably received by Mr. John Read, who has occupied this fine old house for forty years, and will shortly celebrate his 80th birthday. Mr. Read provided each member with a type-written account of the property extracted from Robinson's *Mansions of Herefordshire*.

The HONORARY SECRETARY said that the house was situated in the ancient Royal Forest of the Hay. At the time of the Domesday Survey when the King hunted here each house in Hereford had to provide one man to be in attendance upon him. As late as 1586, 760 out of the 915 acres were wood. George Wellington bought the Lodge in the early part of the 18th century, and it was probably he who erected the present house about 1710 to 1720. It had received little alterations since that date, some of the numerous windows had been walled up, no doubt to avoid the



Walter Pritchard.

PICTURE AT DEWSALL COURT, CO. HEREFORD.

(Now belongs to Guy's Hospital, in house built by the Pearles. Overmantel—evidently a decorative painting.)

Photo by

window tax, but the fine original staircase, some early Georgian panelling, and fine wrought-iron entrance gates were still in existence.

The drive was continued to Dewalls, where the party were met at the church by the Rector, the Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, who gave some particulars of the building. It dates mainly from the first half of the 14th century.

Mr. J. CHARLES WALL, F.S.A., a guest of the Rector, said the church was dedicated to St. Michael. He thought the shingled spire comparatively modern, and that some of the masonry of the walls dated from Norman times. The porch he attributed to the 15th century, and the font to the 14th century. He drew attention to the remains of the churchyard cross, with a niche in the west face of the socket stone, which was a rare feature.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS said there were thirty-nine such niches in the county, and that Herefordshire was peculiar in having so many instances of this exceptional feature.

The Registers dating from 1582 were inspected, and the baptismal entry of the "Princely Chandos" was read with interest as follows:—

"1673, Jan. 12. Baptized James the son of Sr. James Brydges."

Dewalls Court, close by, was next visited.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL said the site had belonged to the Pearle family from some time after the middle of the 16th century, and the builder of the house was probably Richard Pearle, who died in 1644 at the age of 84. The house had been altered from time to time. The fine mantelpiece was of about 1610, and on it were the arms of the Pearle and Boyle families impaled. Mr. Marshall gave some particulars of the Pearle and Brydges families who had lived at the Court and at Aconbury. He also spoke of the wealthy but very extravagant Duke of Chandos, who squandered his money and had to sell his Herefordshire estates in 1731, Guy's Hospital becoming the owner of those at Dewalls and Aconbury. Elizabeth, the wife of the 8th Baron Chandos, who lived at Dewalls Court, had 22 children, of whom only eight survived infancy, one being James, the 1st Duke of Chandos.

Sir JOSEPH BRADNEY made some remarks, and has drawn up a pedigree of the Pearle family, accompanied by some original documents in connection with them, which will be found printed in this volume.

A picture which remains in the house and was once fixed over one of the mantelpieces, created considerable interest, the classical subject which it represents being in dispute. It has been suggested that it was executed by a pupil of Rubens (*see illustration*).

The party proceeded by Callow to Aconbury Hill, where, on leaving the road, they had a walk of nearly a mile through the great wood, following a rough cart-track to the summit and enjoying on the way the extensive view from a field near the wood. The mound at the top on which once stood a beacon was visited, but there was no view because of the trees and bushes.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS described the ancient earthworks and "camp". It was one of the largest camps in the county, he said, but little was known of its history. He described some remarkable "leys" bearing on the camp, the first having in line the Giants Cave and stone, the Gospel Oak, Woolhope Church, Mill Ford, Holme Lacy Church, and Aconbury Church; the second being from Castle Farm, Madley, Cobhall Court, mark-stone, Coldnose, camp vallum, Little Dewchurch Church, and Aston Ingham Church; the third, Partricio Church, Rowstone and Kilpeck Churches, and Kilpeck Castle mound, and others being from St. Devereux Church, Woolhope, Cockshoot and Putley; and from Turnastone, Thruxton and Dewsall Churches. Four churches in the district oriented to Aconbury camp.

Mr. G. H. JACK read the following notes:—

The defended hill tops of Aconbury and Dinedor are similar in character to very many others in the County of Hereford. As a matter of fact, one of the great features of prehistoric Herefordshire is the large number of fortified hill tops, but there is nothing known of their history, either as to when they were constructed, or by what people, and to some extent for what purpose, although it seems fairly obvious one of the principal reasons for their existence was the necessity for defence.

There is only one method of obtaining the information we want, and that is by the application of some spade work, and even if this could be done, we may only obtain negative results. You will remember this was our experience at Caplar. In that case, while everyone believes that the Camps were pre-Roman, the only datable find was a small fragment of late 4th century Roman pottery, which was buried deeply in the rampart. The only other find of note was the foundations of an 18th century cottage.

To come to the point: this Camp of Aconbury has an area of 17½ acres inside the defences, and including the defences an area of 23 acres. It is of an irregular shape following the contour of the hill, and measures about 550 yards in length, and 150 yards in width. It has a rampart and outer ditch on the south and east sides, and berm on the north and west sides, and two entrances, one on the south east, and the other on the south west corner. The four other entrances are modern.

The Camp was undoubtedly occupied in the 17th century, that is, during the Civil War, for a short period. Its position and elevation would be an important position strategically, and so for that reason taken full advantage of.

I have so little to say about Dinedor that I may just as well say it now as wait until we arrive at that place.

Dinedor Camp is also known by the name of "Oyster Camp", which some have endeavoured to stretch into "Ostorius", which of course has no foundation in fact. Many local antiquaries have tried hard to associate the Camps which top the Herefordshire hills with the campaign of the Roman invaders against the Britons, and while the conjectures make an interesting story, I am afraid we must discard all of them as being pure conjecture.



Photos by

ACONBURY CHURCH, IN LINE WITH CAMP,
ENTRANCE GATES, HAYWOOD LODGE.

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

Dinedor Camp has an area of $9\frac{1}{2}$ acres internally, and the defence consists of a rampart from 7 to 14 feet in height above the inner level, with a scarp and berm towards the north-west and west, which side is further protected by a steep natural slope, which slope forms the only defence on the south side, but towards the east there is a scarp in addition. The entrance is on the east side.

In the recently published Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments there is a note that there are some earth works in a field called "Garrison Meadow", immediately south-west of Dinedor Church, which consist of a series of slight banks and ditches, and two sinkings divided by a bank, which perhaps represents a village.

The HONORARY SECRETARY drew attention to a document in the *Liber Llandavensis* giving the boundaries of Archenfield, in which Aconbury Camp is mentioned under the name of Caer Rein.¹ The translation reads as follows:—"Along the Dour (Dore) downward to the influx of the Guormuy (Worm), the Guormuy in its length to its source, from the source of the Guormuy to Caer Rein, from Caer Rein to the source of the Taratyr, thence along to its influx into the Guy (Wye)" He did not think this ancient name of Aconbury had been referred to before.

Mr. HUBERT READE sent some notes on coins found at the Callow. These have been discovered from time to time in eight fields, four on either side of the main road from Hereford to Ross immediately adjoining the piece of road between the Callow Pike and the Cross in Hand Farm, and also on the west edge of Aconbury Camp in Skippit Wood. He suggested that they might be Roman coins of the 1st to the 5th century, and said they went by the name of Aconbury Money. He thought these finds might mark the site of one of those posting stations known as "Mutationes", which lay along the great highways of the Roman Empire in contradistinction to the "Mansiones", which were inns where travellers could pass the night.

Unfortunately no specimen of these coins is known to exist, and it was decided to ask Mr. Reade if he could find anyone who had any in their possession, so that it might be possible to say whether they belonged to the Roman period or not.

From the Camp the party descended through the wood to Aconbury Church, and on the way the President recalled the lines written by "Teapot" Matthews, who many years ago was a well-known citizen of Hereford, descriptive of Aconbury Hill, its earth-works, and the vast view:

"With leafy ringlets round her summit curled,
And at her feet the garden of the world."

The members lunched on a grassy open space near the church at Aconbury, after which the business of the Club was transacted.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:—
Mr. H. K. Foster, Mount Skippit, King's Thorn, Hereford; the

¹ *Liber Llandavensis*, p. 376.

Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, Dewsall Rectory, Callow; and Capt. Geoffrey Bright, Eye, Leominster.

The Rev. C. LIGHTON reported hearing the nightingale at Lyonshall.

Mr. E. A. GOSTLING wrote that he had taken at King's Caple a striped hawk moth, *D. Livornica*, and saw several others. This was the first record he could find for Herefordshire, but he noted that it had been found at several places on the South Coast. A more interesting catch was a fine specimen of *Heliolis Pelligera*, the Bordered Straw, caught on the 2nd of the month in his garden. He thought it was a most unusual visitor so far inland.

The HON. SECRETARY reported that the Standing Joint Sub-Committee had decided to recommend the adoption of a byelaw regarding the destruction of wild flowers, as requested recently by the Club.

Mr. G. H. JACK reported that a Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was about to be formed in Herefordshire, and hoped it would receive the support of the members of the Club.

Lieut.-Colonel O. R. SWAYNE, D.S.O., presented a Paper on "The Place-Names of Burghill", which will be found printed in this volume.

Aconbury Church was then inspected under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. G. J. Saywell.

This church is all that is left of the Priory of Augustinian Nuns founded by Margery, wife of Walter de Lacy, in the early years of the thirteenth century, and endowed with Aconbury Forest except Athelstanes Wood. The buildings do not seem to have been finished in 1255, for at that time indulgences were granted by many bishops to those helping with alms for the house and fabric. The present building appears to be the nave of the nuns' church, the lower part of the east wall being the pulpitum. There is a fine late 15th century timber porch and a mediæval bell with inscription, and other interesting features.

As time was somewhat short, the proposed visit to Dinedor Camp was abandoned, and the party drove direct to Holme Lacy, where the mansion was inspected, and, under the guidance of Mr. F. R. James, some of the more remarkable trees in the grounds and Park were inspected. Among these trees was an oak which measures 32 feet round at 5 feet from the ground, with a spread of branches from north to south of 150 feet, and from east to west of 132 feet; and a zelkova tree (Siberian elm) which is 100 feet high, and said to be the only one of note in England.

After tea in the Village Hall, the party returned to Hereford, which was reached about 6.30 p.m.

THIRD FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, JULY 23RD, 1931.

YARPOLE AND CROFT.

The Third Field Meeting was held to visit Yarpole Church, Croft Castle and Church, Croft Ambry, and to inspect the chestnut avenue in the Park at Croft.

Those present included:—Dr. H. E. Durham (acting President for the day), Mr. J. Arnfield, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. E. F. Bulmer, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Mr. W. H. Chester, Captain H. A. Christy, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. F. Dill, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Rev. T. E. Ellis, Capt. F. B. Ellison, Mr. P. Fox, Dr. Garnold, Mr. R. Gregory, Rev. C. Ashley Griffith, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. F. Hogben, Dr. C. P. Hooker, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. T. E. Jay, Dr. J. O. Lane, Mr. O. M. C. Lane, Mr. H. Langston, Rev. C. Lighton, Mr. T. A. R. Littledale, Mr. W. Matthews, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. T. D. Morgan, Capt. W. C. Mumford, Mr. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. H. G. Powell, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. T. Lindsey Price, Mr. P. Pritchard, Mr. C. E. Prior, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. Wilfrid Ross, Mr. John Scott, Dr. Scott, Mr. A. J. Thurston, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Rev. F. W. Worsey, and Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary).

The members proceeded to Yarpole, *via* Kingsland, where they were met at the church by the Vicar, the Rev. T. W. Ward, who gave some particulars of the building. He said the church dated from the 14th or early 15th century, and it was restored and the north aisle added in 1864 by Sir Gilbert Scott. The detached belfry was possibly of an earlier date, the four main supports being each the squared trunk of an oak tree. It was restored in 1910. There were some early tiles, similar to those at Croft, on the floor of the belfry.

The HONORARY SECRETARY said the church had been so over-restored that there were very few old features remaining. The 15th or early 16th century roof was an arch collar braced roof with a king post with brackets rising from the collar and carrying a ridge piece to support the rafters. This was a type common in Essex but rarely found on this border. The belfry was in the first place a purely timber structure, as is evidenced by the weathered condition of the main uprights and ties, the surrounding wall being added a hundred or more years later.

A hurried visit was paid to an old house near the river said to be the priest's house, with the remains of a small gatehouse now converted into a bakery.

The drive was continued to Croft Castle, where the party were met by Lady Croft and Sir James Croft, who conducted them to the church, which stands within a few yards of the castle.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL read a paper giving an account of the building, which will be found printed in this volume.

The party were then conducted over the castle, which contains many features of interest, including early panelling, moulded plaster ceilings, a fine 16th century staircase, and good decorative work of the eighteenth century, and two supposed secret hiding places.

The HONORARY SECRETARY, in giving a short historical outline of the castle, commented on the remarkable fact that the Croft family had existed in direct male descent ever since the Conquest. One of the early Crofts had taken a leading part in the scheme by which Prince Edward (afterwards Edward the First), who was a prisoner at Hereford in 1265, escaped from his guards during horse exercise on Widemarsh Common just outside the city, and after reaching Croft Castle, went on to Wigmore Castle not far away. Another famous Croft was Sir James Croft, who was a great statesman, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1590. The estate remained in the possession of the Croft family till the year 1770, when it was purchased by the Knight family, and was later acquired by the Johnes, Somerset Davies, and Kevill-Davies families. In 1923 Croft Castle, together with the park and part of the estate, was bought by the trustees of Sir James Croft, then a minor, who with his mother, Lady Croft, now resides at the Castle, and so again became vested in the Croft family. It was to be hoped that they and their descendants would now reside there for many more centuries. It was of interest, said Mr. Marshall, to recall that the grandfather of the present Baronet, Sir Herbert Croft, was a President of the Woolhope Club in 1890, just forty years ago.

It was difficult, he said, to determine the date of the Edwardian structure, but the Castle was of the Edwardian type of fortified manor houses, and the main walls might date from 1350 to 1400. The Castle had four sides with embattled towers at the angles. The interior (there are over 50 rooms) was re-modelled by the Knights.

During the luncheon interval the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. H. K. Foster, Mount Skipit, King's Thorn, Hereford; the Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, Dewsall Rectory; and Capt. Geoffrey Bright, Eye, Leominster.

The following gentleman was proposed for membership:—Mr. A. U. Zimmerman, The Vine, Tarrington.

Mr. G. H. JACK gave a short address on the study of geology in Herefordshire. He emphasized the importance of more attention being given to this study by the Club on Field Days, and by individual members at other times. He referred to the fact that geology was one of the principal subjects in which the Club took interest in former years, archæology and history having received more attention in recent years. Recalling the great work of Sir Roderick Murchison in respect of the geology of Herefordshire, and of early members of the Club, he said: "We want to get back to natural history, and geology has strong claims. Perhaps members could make names for themselves by their discovery of new species of fossils." He hoped that the members would take up the study of geology, which was most fascinating, especially as Herefordshire was a very interesting field. Members could easily begin by observing "earth architecture" viz. the distinctive geological structure of the county.

Dr. DURHAM agreed there was in the county a considerable field for geological investigation.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL reported the discovery of another pottery site in Pembridge parish, and read a short Paper on it, which will be found printed in this volume.

Mr. G. H. JACK said that another mediæval pottery site had been discovered at Birtly, near Brampton Bryan. Seven pottery sites had now been located in Herefordshire.

Capt. ELLISON gave particulars of a remarkably large lamprey which he took from the Wye at Bridge Sollars. It measured 2 ft. 9 ins. in length. Lampreys rarely occurred in the Wye. It was a most repulsive looking fish, with a round sucker mouth like a cut tomato.

The HON. SECRETARY said that Mr. J. C. Wall, the author of the following books, had presented copies to the Club:—*Church Chests of Essex* and *The First Christians of Britain*.

The party then walked by way of the Fishpools Valley, through woods with many fine trees, to Croft Ambry, an Iron Age camp with double ditch and ramparts, covering twenty-four acres, and 1,000 feet above sea level. In the valley they stopped to examine a limestone quarry, and here Mr. JACK pointed out in the rock a row of half-a-dozen fossils of shell-fish of a type similar to those which one may pick up on the sands at the seaside almost anywhere. The grooves in the shells were quite distinct. He explained how this showed that the stone of that formation, the Aymestrey limestone, had been deposited at the bottom of the sea ages ago.

When the party had assembled in the Ambry, Mr. JACK, addressing the members, observed that the Ambry was one of the

many fortified hill-tops of Herefordshire, but as he had said not long ago at Aconbury, they had very little, if any, known history. He was of opinion, however, that the Ambry camp was of the Iron Age. There was an idea that it had been occupied by Caractacus, the British leader, against the Roman invaders, but there was no proof of this. It was fair to assume that the camp had been fortified in pre-Roman times, perhaps 2,000 years ago, and in warfare in later times, like other "camps" in the county. He knew of no means of obtaining information of its use and history but by the spade. It must have been one of the strongest in the county. Some of the earthworks were 60 feet high, and as an engineer he marvelled at the amount of labour necessary to excavate so vast an amount of earth.

He then referred to the formation of a Herefordshire Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. He had taken a prominent part in the promotion of the first meeting, and so it was a great pleasure to him to announce the achievement of the aim. But he went further. He invited the co-operation of the members of the Woolhope Club, remarking that none could be more enthusiastic in the cause of the preservation of the rural beauty of Herefordshire than that body of practical men, who were also naturalists or antiquaries. It had been very encouraging, he said, that between 300 and 400 representatives of various authorities and societies in the county had attended in response to the invitations. He hoped the members of the Club would use their influence for, and actively assist, the new branch in preserving the beauty of the county, especially in reference to the putting in force of existing by-laws regulating building operations, destruction of wild plants, litter and advertising. They could assist in the creation and direction of public opinion against spoliation of the countryside in any form. He remarked that the County Council had recently adopted powers for the protection of roadside flowers, and for the regulation of petrol stations and advertisement boards. Of course there was no desire to restrict or hamper progress in any way, so long as there was no undue interference with rural amenities. The next procedure regarding the new branch would be to form a constitution and an executive committee, and to establish branches throughout the county. He would appeal to all residents in the county to assist in the prevention of spoliation, most of which was due to ignorance and recklessness. Mr. Jack referred to the great services of Mr. G. H. Butcher in connection with the fine start given to the new branch by the gift of £300 from the Herefordshire Automobile Club.

The party descended from the Ambry by a different route to the fine chestnut avenue in the 250 acres park of Croft Castle, and an inspection was made of the remarkable trees which are of great girth, and measurements were taken of some for comparison with those made by the Club 66 years ago.

On May 26th, 1864, girth measurements were taken of "the 14 trees at the west end of a field near the drive" as follow: 16 feet 3 in.; 15.10; 20.8; 12.2; 18.10; 17.11; 16.10; 20.3; 14.3; 17.7; 16.5; 18.10; 17; and 20.5.¹ It is difficult to identify these trees. The new measurements of some of the largest trees commencing at the west end of the drive, but not including seven trees standing close together at the extreme end, are: 20.1; 22.7; 21.6; 18.10, all consecutive. Some trees are here missed, and then there are these large trees: 25.6; 21.6; 17.4, with other trees between them. Other trees just west of the Castle in two lines had among them these large specimens: 17.2; 21.0; 14.4; 15.2; 15.2. At the top of the Fish Pool Valley, in the park near the tank, are eleven fine trees, the largest of which are, taking them from north to south, but not all next each other: 20.1; 22.7; 21.6; 18.0.

The "Croft Oak", which measured in 1870 34 feet, now had expanded to 38 feet 5 inches.

Dr. DURHAM proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Croft and Sir James Croft for permitting their visit to the Castle and acting as their guides throughout the day. This was heartily accorded, and the return journey was made to Hereford, which was reached about 6 p.m.

¹ *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*, 1870, p. 306, where they are recorded as having been measured in 1864. In the account of the meeting in the 1864 volume, p. 352, it only says "one measured 21 feet and others 18 and 19 feet."

FOURTH FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1931.

STANAGE PARK AND DISTRICT.

The Fourth Field Meeting took place to inspect the bridge at Eardisland, built by John Gethin, and to visit the Stanage Park district. The weather was fine.

Those present included : Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor (President), Mr. J. Arnfield, Mr. R. H. Banks, Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. C. A. Benn, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Dr. J. S. Clarke, Mr. H. J. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. R. Dill, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Dr. H. E. Durham, Captain F. B. Ellison, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. Jones, Mr. W. H. McKaig, Rev. C. Lighton, Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, Mr. W. Garrold Lloyd, Mr. W. H. Mappin, Mr. C. L. Marriott, Captain W. C. Mumford, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. M. C. Oatfield, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. H. J. Powell, Mr. W. Powell, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. H. Skyrme, Mr. T. Southwell, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Captain O. B. Wallis, Mr. F. E. Whiting, Mr. A. Wilmshurst, Rev. A. J. Winnington Ingram, and Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary).

The first stop was made at Eardisland, where the stone bridge over the River Arrow, built in the year 1800 by John Gethin, a predecessor in office of the present Surveyor, was inspected. Here Mr. G. H. Jack, the County Surveyor, read an interesting Paper entitled "John Gethin, bridge builder, of Kingsland, Herefordshire, 1757—1831," which will be found printed in this volume.

The drive was continued *via* Kinsham and Lingen to Birtley, where an earthwork was inspected known as Birtley Dyches.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL said that this earthwork was a dyke of similar character to Offa's Dyke, and was of particular interest in connection with the recent researches of Dr. Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum of Wales, on that great boundary line. Dr. Fox had noted a number of similar dykes across valleys or ridgeways, but had overlooked this one, but he (Mr. Marshall) had drawn Dr. Fox's attention to it, and he proposed inspecting it. The Woolhope members were to be congratulated to be first in drawing attention to this defensive boundary. The Birtley dyke, which runs across the road leading from Lingen to Brampton Brian on the watershed between the Teme and the Lugg, is about half a mile

in length, with its western end resting on the slope of Birtley Knoll and its eastern end on the slope of the hill of Deerfold Forest. The ditch is on the southern side, showing that it formed a barrier to prevent approach from the south or Welsh side. There is an opening in it through which the road passes, and it is evident that there was a trackway here when the dyke was made, for the ends are not in alignment, being so constructed to better guard the passage through it. Being on the eastern side of Offa's Dyke, it may have formed, previously to the construction of that Dyke, a defensive line of which Rowe Ditch across the Arrow is another portion, the intervening country being hilly and densely wooded was sufficient barrier in itself. The Lugg Valley between Birtley and Rowe Ditch is very contracted for several miles, the river passing through a long narrow gorge with woods which still come down to the river on both sides. In this valley there was no room for any trackway, and no such defensive work was required. Dr. Fox had clearly proved that the gaps in Offa's Dyke itself from Lyonshall to the Wye were intentional, owing to the protected nature of the country by forests, sections of the dyke only being required across the open Moorhampton Valley and the Wye Valley from Garnons Hill to the river.

At Birtley Farm, which stands on the western section of the Dyke, Mr. ALFRED WATKINS gave some interesting particulars of the finding of a number of clay tobacco pipes, possibly 200 years old, that had been found by Mr. J. Griffith, of Birtley House, in the garden belonging to Mr. M. Edwards, of Birtley Farm, when Mr. Griffith was digging for the construction of a cement path. The pipes were of similar shape to those found in other parts of the county, specimens of which are to be seen in the Hereford Museum. Many others had been found near or on the ground covered by a barn in the same field as is the garden, and it was most probable, said Mr. Watkins, that the barn covered the site of an old and long-forgotten pipe factory. Mr. Watkins and Mr. Griffith exhibited some of the pipes, one of which, said Mr. Griffith, had recently been used in the usual manner. The pipes were short, and the small bowls were at a very slanting angle from the stem.

Further particulars will be found in the "Report on Archæology for 1931" in this volume.

At the roadside cottage that was formerly used as a toll-house, the party were shown a square aperture in the wall, from which the toll-keeper in the old days used to hand out the keys for opening the gate, to save himself the trouble of coming out to open them himself.

Mr. WATKINS related that fifty-five years ago he saw women with great baskets of nuts assembled at the cross-roads adjacent, to sell at the nut fair that was held annually at this spot in former times.

Proceeding a mile-and-a-half up the valley to Boresford, the party first inspected a disused quarry on the roadside, which has a good exposure of Ludlow limestone, remarks upon which were made by Mr. Jack. It was here that the President found a live slow-worm—a miniature snake, not so long and not so thick as a lead pencil, and of a beautiful bronze metallic colour. Few of the members knew what it was, and the President urged that the members of the Club should take a much greater interest in natural history.

After lunch, which was taken in the quarry, the business of the Club was transacted.

The following gentleman was elected a member:—Mr. A. U. Zimmerman, The Vine, Tarrington; and the Malvern Public Library.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:—Rev. John Meredith, Aylestone Hill, Hereford; Mr. Havelock Roderick, Gorsley, Newent; Mr. Walter Bettridge, Marley Hall, Ledbury; and Mr. A. W. Marriott, Hereford.

Dr. J. S. CLARKE reported finding mistletoe growing on a briar in a hedgerow.

Crossing the road and brook from the quarry into the Ridges Wood (so called from the deep furrows cut down the steep hillside by the action of water), close to the road, the party inspected an extensive heap of fragments and shards of pottery, the refuse of an ancient cottage pottery that was in operation in the 17th and 18th centuries and probably earlier. Mr. WATKINS and Mr. MARSHALL gave particulars of how this pottery was made. The heap is in a narrow dell, and much of it is overgrown by trees and underwood, so that it is not clear as to where the kiln was situate; nor is there any local tradition concerning the pottery. It is the fifth cottage pottery that has been identified in Herefordshire. Mr. Watkins said that two kinds of clay were used, and the pottery was somewhat crude in construction, although there were some small cups of graceful design.¹

The drive was then continued to Stanage Park, where the party were welcomed by Mrs. Coltman-Rogers, under whose guidance they ascended to Reeves Hill to inspect an earthwork now overgrown with trees.

Mr. PERCY ROGERS sent some particulars of this "camp", as it is called. He said he thought it was about 100 yards each way, and that about 1844 Mr. Edward Rogers drew a diagram of it and gave measurements of four towers at the corners; but these are now said to be only pits.

¹ See further particulars in "Report on Archæology, 1931," in this Volume.

The earthwork was found with difficulty, and what could be seen of the bank surrounding it was on a small scale, and may once have been surmounted by a low wall. There are many indications of shallow quarrying on the hill top. It is probably a pound for sheep made in the Middle Ages, and it is doubtful whether anything in the way of towers ever stood at the corners. A closer inspection and a little digging would no doubt clear this matter up.

Returning to the house, some remarkable trees and shrubs were inspected in the grounds. Records of the trees have been kept since the times of their planting, and they are of exceptional interest. There was a fine Sitka spruce planted in 1845 that a few years ago was 126 feet high and is probably now much higher. It is 12 feet 10 inches in girth at a height of five feet, and appears to have increased 10 inches in nine years. An Oriental spruce of 8ft. 10in. has increased in girth from 7ft. 7in. to 8ft. 10in. in nine years. It was planted in 1845, and is the second tallest in England. A Douglas fir, planted about the same time, is the second or third largest in England. Many other rare and beautiful firs were shown. A dwarfed Scotch fir grows in the brickwork of a wall immediately over an arched doorway, and is known to be about 70 years of age.

The members were hospitably entertained to tea at the mansion by Mrs. Coltman-Rogers, who was accompanied by Mr. Guy Coltman-Rogers and by Mr. and Mrs. Julian Coltman.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Mrs. Coltman-Rogers for her guidance and hospitality, the members returned to Hereford, which was reached about 7.30 p.m.

THIRD WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1931.

- LECTURES: 1. "HEREFORDSHIRE IN *Drayton's Polyolbion*," by JOHN LODGE, M.A.
2. "BIRTLEY DYKE AND AN ALINEMENT," by ALFRED WATKINS, F.R.P.S.

Lectures as above were given in the Woolhope Club Room in the Hereford Public Library, Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Symonds-Tayler (the President) being in the chair.

Mr. JOHN LODGE read his interesting Paper, which will be found printed under "Papers" in this volume.

At the conclusion of his address, there was some discussion as to why Drayton described the Lugg as more beautiful than the Wye, and the opinion was expressed that either he had a personal interest in the Lugg or that he had never visited Herefordshire.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS then gave his lecture, illustrated with thirty-six lantern slides, on

BIRTLEY DYKE AND AN ALINEMENT.

The local topography described was in that archaic strip of North Herefordshire between Teme and Lugg and was composed chiefly of considerable hills and dominated by the still-difficult-to-penetrate Deerfold Forest, not yet crossed by even a second-class traffic road. On each side of this old hunting-forest are passes connecting the two river valleys; the one to the east *via* Aymestrey and Wigmore; the other to the west by way of Lingen and Birtley.

The latter route, taken by the Club in their August meeting, was the subject of the lecture. Here were visited a clay-pipe factory, unexpectedly discovered against Birtley Dyke, and later, in a romantic position in a wooded hill-side nearer Boresford, a cottage pottery scrap-heap. Both of these are described in the Report on "Archæology" for the year.

The Dyke at Birtley runs across the valley and no further. The western half is fairly straight, and terminates suddenly on the shoulder of Birtley Knoll, a striking pointed hill. The dyke changes in character at Birtley Cross (a cross-road), by taking a slight bend, first up, then down the valley.

The ditch (on the enemy side, that is the southern side of the valley) is, where not obliterated, a bold one, ten to twelve feet deep, and even more where it has been occupied as a sunken road on the eastern side of the valley. The bank, on the defenders' side (for the whole is evidently a defensive work to protect this important valley-pass), has mostly disappeared, but it survives in places in the eastern part about seven feet

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Photos by

BIRTLEY KNOWL, FROM NEAR POTTERY-SITE.

A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
SCOTCH FIRS ON ALIGNMENT NEAR KNIGHTON.



Photos by

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

KNIGHTON CHURCH, ON LINE, AND ORIENTING TO CRAIG-Y-DON (above).
HOPTON TITTER HILL, SALOP.—"MOTHER EARTH."

high. The dyke, which is entirely omitted to be shewn on even the six-inch Ordnance Maps, is obliterated near the cross-roads. Here, however, is a curious feature. The two ends do not aline, and if continued would overlap. The lecturer pointed out that he had just observed that the same feature occurs in all the gateways of the old City Walls of Hereford, which walls, if meeting and overlapping, would form a much more strongly defended opening than a straight gap, as attackers would have a zig-zag entrance. At Birtley Cross, where this feature occurs, the lecturer mentioned that he had paid toll at the turnpike fifty-seven years earlier, and had noted women sitting at the road-side with bags of hedge-nuts, gathered in Deerfold Forest (native pronunciation *Darvel*). He was then told it was the day of Nut Fair, when the dealers from towns met the women to buy their produce. The fixture died out a few years after that time. The cross-road was obviously the ancient meeting-place and defensive point.

Cwm Crave, a homestead low down on the steep mountain side leading up to Harley Mountain, was illustrated. "Crave" is an old English word for chasm, found also in "Cray" place-names, and in our Crayfish, which frequents crevices in fresh-water streams. Here, opposite Birtley Knoll, and on the side of Harley Mountain, is a deep hill-side chasm, with a spring-fed pool surrounded by the tallest and slenderest Spruce Firs to be found.

On the same hill-side for a mile or so towards Boresford, and past the pottery site, are the Devil's Ridges, a series of descending banks, evidently geological in origin, and accentuated by water-wear. Where thickest towards the Ridges Farm they are 38 yards apart and 10 or 12 feet deep in their dip between two. A native explained their origin thus:—The Devil was ploughing down the hill with his team of a goose and a gander. They broke away in full flight; he held on grimly, a clod of earth dropped from the share and that was Birtley Knoll. But still he could not pull them up till they got over Darvel, and they came to a stop at some spot there with a "hell" in its name which the narrator did not remember.

THE ALINEMENT.

The fact of finding that he had marked three years previously a theoretical alinement on the map, coming to Birtley Knoll and Cross over mark-points, and that five separate places named on the Club programme to be visited that day lay precisely on the line, caused the lecturer to further investigate this presumed sighted track. He devoted three days' stay at Birtley and another visit to this. The corroboration by this field-work and plotting out on the six-inch Ordnance Maps proved to be remarkable, especially that three humanly-made structures some miles apart were found to be oriented at the same angle as this line passing through them.

The alinement, all to be found on the one-inch (Popular No. 70) map, is as follows:—

- Beacon Hill, 1,696 feet.
- Heyop Church. (A road lies on the line here for about 1½ miles.)
- Craig-y-don Farm. (High on a hill top.)
- Devil's Bridge. (The line crossing at the present main-road bridge.)
- Knighton Church. (This orients at the angle of the alinement.)
- Upper Pitts Farm. (A former tenant reports curious pits here.)
- Long Wood Camp. (The S.W. vallum of this diamond-shaped camp has the line touching its full length, that is, oriented to the same angle.)
- Ridges Farm.
- Birtley Knoll. (Although not reputed to be a beacon hill, a beacon pit with burnt soil was found at its summit.)
- Birtley Cross. (A cross-road, toll-gate, and ancient market site.)
- Alongside the western part of Birtley Dyke, which lies 25 yards southward, at the same angle.

As given, the line is about sixteen miles long, but it quite possibly is extended much more to the south-east, for although not sufficient mark-points show on the map, it strikes the highest point of Pyon Camp just north of Aymestrey. The Azimuth of the alinement is $293\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, which is apparently right for sighting to May-day (Beltane) Sunset at an elevation of 3° in this latitude.

That the orientation of the vallum of the camp was decided by the alinement was additionally indicated by a separate incident. Mrs. Coltman Rogers piloted members (on their visit to Stanage Park) to this Camp. On the way up, a member (Rev. J. Stanwell) asked about a rounded bosom of a hill with a tumulus on its apex, which he saw in the distance over Stanage, and which looked to him like a sighting hill. This was confirmed by its name, the Hopton Titterhill. (See comments on the word "Titter" by Mr. J. G. Wood in *The Transactions* for 1919, p. 147.) The map not only indicated a most striking alinement from this point touching the camp, but that, like the Birtley line, it also decides the angle of the vallum it touches—the south-east one. This line is as follows: Hopton Titterhill, 1,300 feet, Stanage Mansion (on an ancient site), Edge of Camp in Long Wood, Crossing of Lugg at Boultribrook Bridge, Knill Church, and Bradnor Hill (1,264 feet).

Here are two bits of field-work corroboration. With much scouting, a hill-side to which Knighton Church oriented was found, and the camera moved sideways until the tower pointed to Craig-y-don, high up on a hill beyond, for this (on the map) was known to aline. Then above, a compact grove of trees of the type referred to by Drayton, was seen on the hill-top. A photograph showed this. Turning round, a couple of magnificent Scots Pine were for the first time seen on the line, and none others in sight. These native pines are "The Trees of the Ancient Track", constantly found on it.

Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*, makes at least two references to walking across country by the aid of organised sighting marks. The first, quoted by Mr. Lodge from the "Seventh Song" in his paper the same evening, refers to:

The Grove . . . "upon the mountain placed
Where she her curled head unto the eye may show."

Then compares these with other groves set below in the vale, obscure and in "damp shade", and specifies their utility:

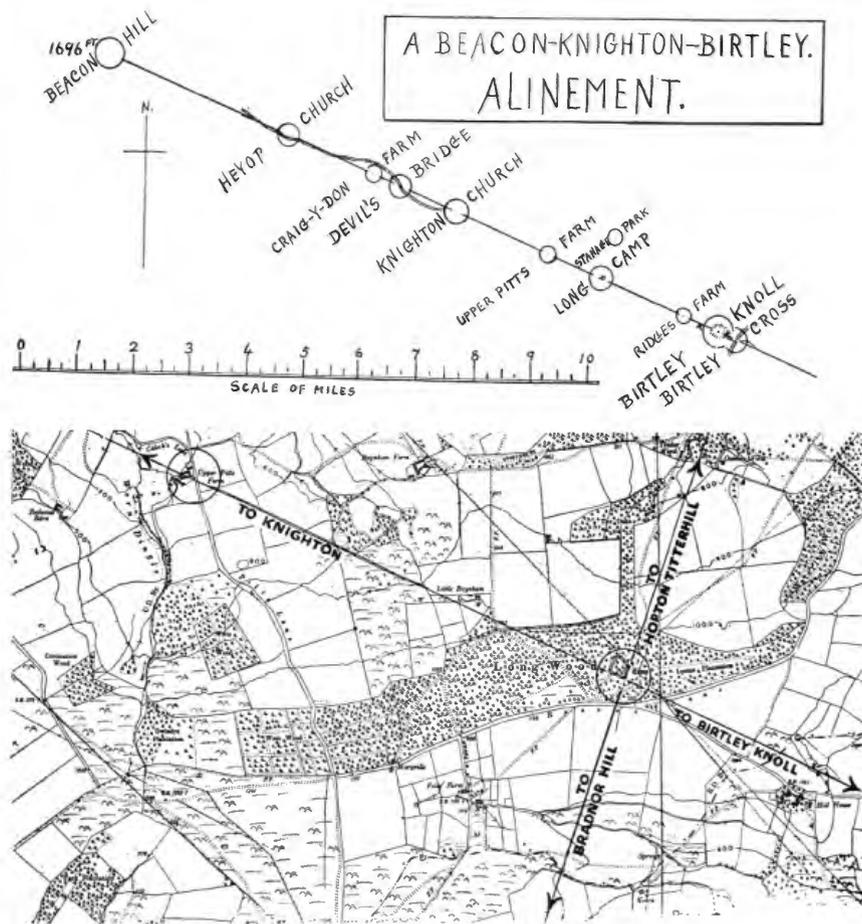
"Besides we are the marks, which looking from on high,
The traveller beholds; and with a cheerful eye
Doth hereby shape his course, and freshly doth pursue
The way which long before lay tedious in his view."

The second was quoted by Mr. Watkins from the same poet's "First Song":

"But the laborious Muse, upon her journey prest,
Thus uttereth to herself: To guide my course aright,
What mound or steady mere is offered to my sight?"

After a vote of thanks had been accorded to Mr. Lodge and to Mr. Watkins, on the proposition of Dr. H. E. Durham, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, the meeting terminated.

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WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1931.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Woolhope Club Room in the Hereford Public Library on Thursday, December 10th.

Those present included:—Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor (President), Mr. R. E. Abbott, Mr. W. S. Bettridge, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. H. J. Davies, Dr. H. E. Durham, Captain F. B. Ellison, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. A. Johnstone, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. R. Moore, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Mr. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Apologies for absence were received from Captain H. A. Gilbert, Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, Mr. H. F. Tomalin, and Sir Charles Pulley.

The following correspondence was dealt with:—

Captain Gilbert submitted the following natural history notes:—Mr. J. W. B. Griffiths reported to him that a Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was seen in North Herefordshire for a period of nine days in November, 1930, and that a Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*) was seen for one day in the same locality in May, 1930, when undoubtedly it moved on. He himself reported seeing a pair of Tawny Pipits (*Anthus campestris*) at Bishopstone on September 9th, 1931, and that a Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) was shot at Bridge Sollers on August 16th, 1931, and that its skin was now preserved in the Hereford Museum, and that the first Grey Squirrel in the county was seen at Canon Frome on the 7th of September, 1931, and was trapped on the following day. It was a fine animal and fat. Colonel Hopton sent it to the Hereford Museum, where it is now to be seen stuffed.

Dr. E. W. Maples wrote saying that the Herefordshire County Council had now passed a byelaw, as requested by the Club, which came into operation on October 1st last, entitled "Destruction of Wild Plants". It provides:—

- (1.) No person shall (unless authorised by the owner or occupier, if any, or by law so to do) wilfully uproot any fern or other plants growing in any road, lane, roadside waste, roadside bank or hedge, common or other place to which the public have access.

- (2.) Every person who shall offend against this Supplementary Byelaw shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 40/- for each such offence.
- (3.) The Supplementary Byelaw shall extend to all parts of the Administrative County of Hereford, except such parts as are within any Municipal Borough.

Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth wrote enclosing a letter from Mr. A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., on the executive staff of the Royal Commission's Survey on Historical Monuments in Herefordshire, drawing attention to a carved pre-Conquest cross-shaft, probably dating from about the beginning of the 9th century, now doing duty as a lintel over a modern doorway into the tower of Acton Beauchamp Church, and asking if the Club could take any steps to have a closer examination made of this stone and have it moved to a position of greater security. It was decided that the members should take the opportunity of inspecting the stone at a Field Meeting before doing anything in the matter.

An appeal by Mr. L. Richardson, of Cheltenham, the well-known geologist, who is an honorary member of the Club, for assistance in providing information regarding rural water supplies, for the Government's geological survey, was also made known to members.

Some discussion took place on a letter from Mrs. Banks, of Kington, calling attention to the possibility of quarrying at Stanner Rocks and of the beauty of the locality being spoilt as a consequence. It was pointed out, also, that the rocks were notable for certain rare plants growing thereon.

The HON. SECRETARY said that the Club, of course, had these matters at heart; and Mr. JACK mentioned that a great many representations had been made upon the subject which he hoped would receive due consideration. So far as he was personally concerned, if the County Council—who now owned the rocks—decided to quarry there, all he could do as County Surveyor would be to carry out the work as unobtrusively as possible. The matter was still under discussion.

Mr. WATKINS said quarrying need not be done in an obtrusive manner such as it had been on the Malvern Hills.

On the motion of Mr. P. B. SYMONDS, seconded by the Rev. G. B. E. RIDDELL, it was agreed that the letter lie on the table until something further was heard of the County Council's intentions.

The election of officers of the Club for 1932 was then proceeded with.

The RETIRING PRESIDENT (Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor) proposed, and Dr. H. E. DURHAM seconded, and Mr. G. H. JACK supported, that Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne be elected President for 1932. This was carried unanimously.

The other officers of the Club were elected as follow:—Vice-Presidents: Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, and Mr. F. C. Morgan; Central Committee: Mr. Alfred Watkins, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, D.Litt., Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Dr. H. E. Durham, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Captain H. A. Gilbert, and Dr. C. W. Walker; Editorial Committee: Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. G. H. Jack, and Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. F. R. James; Hon. Auditor: Major E. A. Capel; Hon. Librarian: Mr. F. C. Morgan; Hon. Secretary: Mr. George Marshall; Assistant Secretary: Mr. W. E. H. Clarke; Hon. Lanternist: Mr. W. McKaig.

Mr. George Marshall was re-elected Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and Mr. G. H. Jack, Delegate to the Society of Antiquaries.

Two Field Meetings were fixed, one to take place at Acton Beauchamp and the Malvern Hills, for the study of geology, and the other in the Rhayader district for the study of bird life.

The following new members were elected:—Rev. John Meredith, Aylestone Hill, Hereford; Mr. Havelock Roderick, Gorsley, Newent; Mr. Walter Bettridge, Marley Hall, Ledbury; and Mr. A. W. Marriott, Hereford.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS read his "Report on Archæology" for the year.¹

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, as Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, read his Report on the meeting as follows:—

The Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held at the end of September in London with headquarters at the Imperial Institute, was a notable one, it being the centenary meeting of the Association.

Founded in 1831 the Association owes its inauguration mainly to the exertions of Sir David Brewster. In preparing for the initial meeting of the Association, Brewster wrote: "It is proposed to establish a British Association of men of science similar to that which has existed for eight years in Germany and which is now patronised by the most powerful sovereigns in that part of Europe. The arrangements for the first meeting are now in progress and it is contemplated that it shall be held at York as the most central city of the three kingdoms."

The objects of the Association, among others, as set forth at its foundation, were to obtain a greater degree of national attention to the objects of science, and to promote the intercourse of the cultivators of science with one another, purposes which the meetings of the Association still admirably effect. It is the privilege of those who attend the meetings to be brought into close touch with the leaders of the scientific world, and hear from their lips the latest developments and discoveries made in the ever widening field of research, where so much has been done and is

¹ See under "Sectional Editors' Reports" in this Volume.

being done to ease the existence and minister to the comforts of the human race.

In looking back over the century of the Association's existence, it will be seen that the presidential chair has been occupied by many famous men. Sir William Herschel, Sir Roderick Murchison (to whom for his geological researches we in Herefordshire are especially so much indebted), Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Joseph Hooker, Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, Sir Joseph Lister and Sir Charles Parsons are but a few of those presidents whose names have become household words. Royalty has also given its support, for in 1859 the Prince Consort was president, and in 1926 H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

At this year's meeting, General Smuts, who had come from South Africa for the occasion, proved an inspiring and energetic president.

As is customary, many important papers were read dealing with all sections in the latest scientific research. An outstanding discussion on the "Evolution of the Universe" was opened by Sir James Jeans, in which he propounded his new discovery that the universe is expanding. Other speakers included the President, Prof. T. H. Milne, Prof. Sir A. S. Eddington, Prof. R. A. Millikan, of the United States, the Bishop of Birmingham, Sir Oliver Lodge, and others.

In the Anthropological Section an interesting paper was read by Prof. G. Elliot Smith on "Peking Man", in which in summing up he favoured Africa as the home of the human race. A discussion took place on the evidence of Palæontology with regard to evolution, in which Sir Arthur Keith and others took part, and Prof. H. Fairfield Osborn read a paper demonstrating how the Geologic Age of fossil man might be determined by certain tooth measurements of the elephant tribe that were geologically contemporaneous.

An evening discourse was given by Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell on Zoos and National Parks, and in the Geographical Section Dr. Vaughan Cornish read a paper advocating the moorland track which surrounds the finest part of Hadrian's Wall being preserved as a National Park.

Agriculture came in for a good deal of attention. Mr. R. R. Enfield reviewed the world wheat situation, and Sir John Russell dealt with the changing outlook of agriculture.

At the Conference of Delegates, Sir Arthur Smith Woodward presided. His Presidential Address dealt with geology as a subject for local societies. He urged on the geological members and others of such societies the importance of watching all temporary and other excavations for fossils or early animal remains, and in gravel pits and the like for rare pebbles of which no geological strata any longer exist. He said newly ploughed fields also sometimes yielded a harvest of such remains. A true record of the exact locality in which such finds were made was of the utmost importance. If such finds were thus collected and prepared with exact data, then even though the initial recorder were unable to name them, they would eventually be of value to other students who were in a better position to draw conclusions from them. Such objects without precise details of their provenance were too often valueless for the advancement of science.

At another session of the delegates, a discussion took place on the effects of urban expansion upon the flora and fauna of the countryside. This although an evil, perhaps at times too much magnified, that should as far as possible be countered in large industrial areas, is happily a negligible matter in our county of Hereford, and we are now safeguarded as regards our flora by a byelaw recently adopted by the Herefordshire County Council at the request of our Club which it is hoped will protect the flora in our public places. It must be borne in mind that even round large towns

there are extensive areas quite undisturbed save for the tread of the agriculturists, and also vast tracts of woodland where none but a woodman or a keeper and a few sportsmen ever set foot. Such areas as these form natural reserves for the flora and fauna of our country at large.

Next year the meeting of the Association will be held at York, where one hundred and one years before the initial gathering took place. Might I urge upon more of our members to attend these meetings, where they may hear details of the latest scientific discoveries at first hand, see much which would otherwise not be available to them, and enjoy a pleasant holiday in good company?

Gentlemen, I once again thank you for having given me the opportunity of acting as your delegate.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS proposed that the part of Rule V. which provides for an entrance fee of 15s. being paid by Members on election be suspended for the time being. He pointed out that the membership was decreasing, and that the Club needed new blood to stimulate its activities.

The HON. SECRETARY seconded, agreeing that new Members were much needed, and pointing out that these were difficult times for new Members to find 35s.—20s. subscription and 15s. entrance fee.

The Rev. C. H. STOKER spoke against the motion, asserting that the Club was a very old-established organisation, and Members now joining had the benefit of the past years' activities. It was worth 35s. to become a Member, he said.

On Mr. G. H. JACK moving that the suspension be limited to 12 months, and Mr. F. R. JAMES seconding, the proposal was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS reported that a number of pottery fragments of the Norman period had been brought to him by Mr. Walter Bettridge, of Marley Hall, Ledbury, who had unearthed them in an orchard adjoining the buildings by his house. He and the Hon. Secretary had visited the site and were of the opinion that a pottery of the Roman period had existed on the spot. Mr. Watkins will make a detailed report of the discovery to the Club at a future date. The pottery fragments brought away were shown on the table.

Mr. G. H. JACK expressed the opinion that the evidence pointed rather to a Roman villa or homestead than a pottery site. Incidentally he said that cold water had been poured by Professor Haverfield on Herefordshire as a place of Roman occupation, but as investigations continued to be made, he (Mr. Jack) thought that the occupation was more intense than the Professor had imagined.

Mr. F. R. JAMES read an interesting Paper entitled "Wellingtonia Trees (*Sequoia Gigantea*) in Herefordshire".¹

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume,

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS laid before the meeting a list of Place-names and Sites in Hereford City, with his remarks thereon.¹

Dr. H. E. DURHAM made a request for information of the locality of trees on which mistletoe is growing, but on which it is rarely found, as he was desirous of making a photographic record of the mistletoe on these lines.

The meeting then terminated.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PROCEEDINGS, 1932.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1932.

- PAPERS: 1. "THE EARLY SUCCESSION OF THE SEE OF HEREFORD," by the Rt. Rev. MARTIN LINTON SMITH, D.D., D.S.O., Lord Bishop of Rochester.
2. "A RECENT DISCOVERY AT WORMESLEY CHURCH," by GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.
3. "ADDITIONAL NOTES ON 'DOG DOORS,'" by the Rev. Canon W. E. T. MORGAN, B.A.

A Meeting was held in the Woolhope Club Room on Thursday, February 25th, at 7.30 p.m., to hear read the Papers mentioned above.

In the absence of the Bishop of Rochester, his Paper was read by the Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, D.Litt., F.S.A. This very valuable addition to the elucidation of the early history of the See of Hereford will be found printed under "Papers" in this volume.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A., then read some notes on Wormesley Church. He said:—

When the Woolhope Club visited Wormesley Church in 1926 I gave a short description of the building, which was printed in *The Transactions* for that year,¹ and I now propose to make some further remarks on and corrections of what I then recorded.

At the east end of the north nave wall, there was inserted in the early fourteenth century a window, a bracket, and a doorway now blocked. I pointed out in my Paper that there must have been some annex into which the doorway, the door of which opened outwards from the church, led, and I suggested that a small excavation might disclose the nature of such building.

The Vicar, the Rev. C. H. Stoker, a few weeks ago had an excavation made at the place indicated and discovered a piece of walling against and parallel with the north nave wall, 9 feet 6 inches long by about 2 feet wide, and two courses high just under the ground level, and commencing about six feet 6 inches from the east quoin of the nave wall. There evidently had never been any more of it, as the ends and face were squared off. This

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume.

¹ See *Woolhope Transactions*, "Wormesley Church, Herefordshire," by George Marshall, F.S.A. Vol. for 1926, pp. 158-162.

is apparently merely a piece of walling to strengthen the foundations and built here when the wall was taken down to insert the window and doorway.

A trench dug from the nave northwards, and probing, disclosed no further foundations, so in all probability the annex was built of wood, as I surmised before.

Now in a photograph I took in 1926 what appear to be marks of a gable can be distinctly discerned starting just below the eaves of the roof and including the window and doorway. These however are unlikely to be the marks of the roof of the original structure as they include the window which evidently was designed to be seen externally. The original wooden cell must have been smaller, and when it decayed a larger may have been constructed for another occupant and would have included the window which by that time may have been no longer required for its original purpose.

This purpose I suggest was for the light of a lamp burning on the bracket within and shining through the window to act as a guide for those approaching the church by the still existing path from the direction of the house of Augustinian Canons in the valley below. The Canons were patrons of the church and no doubt served it from their Priory. It would have been the hermit's duty to tend the light.

In Bishop Mayew's Register between the years 1508 and 1515 there are records of five men being professed as hermits, but no mention is made of where they resided, but this shows that there was a number of hermits in the diocese close down to the Reformation. As the Wormesley hermitage was endowed with lands, a succession of hermits most likely occupied it, wherever situated, from its foundation to the Dissolution of the Monasteries, or the Suppression of the Chantries in 1546.

In the Cartulary of Wormesley, it is stated that Robert le Boter gave to God, and St. Mary, and the church of St. Leonard of Pyon, land to endow a hermitage; the reference to the church of St. Leonard of Pyon is to the Canons' church at Wormesley. The Canons might well have placed the hermit at the parish church of Wormesley, of which they had obtained the advowson in 1287.

Further evidence might be obtained from the Cartulary (*Harl. MS. 3586*) if the charters there given were consulted.

And now to pass to some necessary corrections to my original description of the church.

In a subsequent study of the fabric it was evident that the nave had been lengthened towards the west by the addition of about thirteen feet.¹ Internally on both walls, and externally on the north wall, this can be plainly seen, the squared stones in courses of the earlier walls being typical Norman masonry. This alteration accounts for the south Norman doorway being about the middle of the present nave wall, instead of nearer the west end, which was the invariable rule.

This addition to the nave took place about 1200. The pointed single light west and south windows are of this date, with their peculiar external large rebate for a wooden frame. It may be noted that the two windows in the north wall and the one in the south wall of the chancel are of the same type. The chancel would seem to have been rebuilt at the same time as the nave extension was made, or more probably added, the original Norman building having been merely a rectangular chapel.

¹ I find I noted this fact as long ago as 1903, but overlooked it in preparing my account in 1926.

The chancel was unfortunately entirely rebuilt about 1865, the windows are however old and re-used, but whether replaced in their former position is unknown, and the east window is entirely new.

Returning to the lengthening of the nave, the north doorway, no doubt of this period, is built just to the west of the termination of the Norman wall, and in the wall to the west of this doorway is a little round-headed Norman window, re-used, nearly certainly, from the original west wall.

The north wall of the nave has a plain slight set-off near the ground level, but the west end wall has a plain chamfered plinth about a foot higher up.

The church was formerly all plastered and white-washed externally, and this plaster still remains on the west wall, and on the south wall to the west of the porch.

The porch is comparatively modern, apparently mid-nineteenth century, with stone walls and a stone seat inside, against the east wall, and a modern roof of deal except a little oak on the gable face.

In the absence of the Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, B.A., his "Additional Notes on 'Dog Doors'" was read by the Hon. Secretary, as follows:—

Since my article on "Dog Doors" was published, I have received a communication from Miss Birchall, of Saintsbridge, Gloucester, drawing my attention to another dog door at St. Anthony's Church, Manaccan, Cornwall. The Vicar, the Rev. Edward Ormerod, writes: "In reply to your enquiry the supposed dog door at St. Anthony's Church is in the west door of the tower. The measurements of the west door are 5 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft. 3 in.; and of the dog door 11 in. by 9 in. The tower is a fifteenth century one. The dog door appears to be genuine, and I suppose the existence of other such little doors in the neighbourhood points to its genuineness. A visitor who appeared to understand the subject has said that he considered it a genuine dog door."

Another interesting piece of information has reached me in connection with this subject of "dog doors" from Mr. G. N. Carter, of 8, Wolseley Place, Withington, Manchester. In a letter dated the 18th of January he speaks of "dog rings", and adds: "These rings were used by those in authority for the reason that people in olden days were not allowed to keep dogs over a certain size, the reason being that they chased deer, but it was often winked at unless reported. Now this is a true story: There were two candidates at a Parliamentary Election for Clitheroe. One kept hounds. He won. The opponent was furious, and by way of revenge reported the pack of hounds to the Lord or Steward of the Manor, who, notwithstanding his sympathy was in favour of the hounds, yet had to see if they could go through the ring. They could not, and so they had to be destroyed. Now I have seen or heard something to the effect that these doors were used for a similar purpose, and that the scales of justice in the shape of the size of the door were to be found at the church, which, being God's house, was the final Court of Appeal; and we must remember that in those days most country squires kept packs of harriers, and frequently clergymen did, so that they were doubly interested." He adds: "I have seen one dog ring."

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS mentioned that he had discovered a Dog Door in a top bedroom of the Old House, Hereford, but some Members were inclined to think that it was a Cat Door, such as are commonly found in farm granary doors.

The Meeting concluded with a very interesting selection of lantern slides by Mr. Alfred Watkins, including a picture of a stone near Laysters Church, known as the Poet's Stone, and bearing the initials of William and Mary Wordsworth, and the date October 22nd, 1844.

Mr. F. C. Morgan operated the lantern.

The following candidates were proposed for Membership:—
Mr. Charles Jewell, Kenfig, College Road, Hereford; and Mr. David Bentley-Taylor, Llanwye, Hampton Park, Hereford.

Two Meetings were held in conjunction with the Hereford Public Library Committee, on the 5th of February and 18th of March, to hear Lectures entitled "Minute Marvels of Nature," by Mr. D. M. Spence, M.B., and "The Passing of the Wild," by Mr. Colin Matheson, B.Sc., both illustrated with lantern slides, which were much appreciated by the Members.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1932.

The Spring Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Woolhope Club Room at the Hereford Public Library, when there were present:—Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Tayler (the retiring President), Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne (the President-elect), Mr. F. Boddington, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. R. F. Dill, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Rev. H. W. Hill, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. Alex. Johnstone, Mr. J. Lodge, Mr. G. Humphrey Marshall, Mr. H. R. Mines, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Captain W. C. Mumford, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. William Powell, Mr. W. Pritchard, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Mr. L. Richardson, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. G. W. Stewart, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Captain O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. George Marshall (Honorary Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Arising out of the Minutes, Mr. G. H. JACK said they were indebted to the County Council for adopting by-laws with reference to wild flowers, and he asked therefore for the co-operation of the Members with a view to securing that they became effective and so preserved rural amenities.

The retiring President, Lieut.-Colonel Symonds-Tayler, then delivered his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In this he reviewed the work done during the different Field Days, and went on to suggest that, although the archæological work with which they had been mainly occupied was interesting and valuable, the Club ought to devote greater attention to natural history. He thought, also, that they might have more frequent and shorter expeditions with the object of studying specific subjects, and that regular evening meetings should be held at the Club Room during the winter months.

Lieut.-Colonel SWAYNE then took the chair, and put in a plea for the study and collection of the field names of the county as part of the Club's programme, describing it as a most engrossing study. He proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring President for his work during the past year.

This was seconded by the HONORARY SECRETARY, who warmly commended Colonel Symonds-Taylor's suggestions and said they would increase the Members' interest in the Club.

The HON. TREASURER presented his Financial Statement for the year, which showed a balance in hand of £441 19s. 8d., against £446 18s. 3d. for the previous year.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY made his Report for the year and stated that the year was commenced with 244 members, and the year finished with a membership of 234.

The HON. LIBRARIAN made his Report and said that the Club's Library was now fully indexed.

The following Field Meetings were decided upon: 1, At Acton Beauchamp, to inspect a Saxon Cross Shaft, and the Malvern Hills for the study of geology; 2, The Longtown Valley and district, in place of the meeting proposed at Rhayader for the study of birds, Captain Gilbert, who was to guide the party, being unable to do so owing to absence from home; 3, The Ladies' Day, at Brecon and Tretower; and 4, at Much Marcle and the Woolhope District.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. Charles Jewell, Kenfig, College Road, Hereford; and Mr. David Bentley-Taylor, Llanwye, Hampton Park, Hereford.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:—Mr. Henry Meredith, Rothbury, Cusop; Mr. R. G. Virgo, Pontrilas; and Mr. Herbert Riches Jenkins, The Porch, Westhide.

The Rev. W. O. WAIT presented his Report on Botany for the past year, which in his absence was read by the Hon. Secretary.

A letter was received from Captain Gilbert saying the record of a yellow wagtail on the 17th of January last at Leominster by Mr. J. P. Beavan was undoubtedly mistaken for a grey wagtail, seeing that it had a blue head and was sitting on the house.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS reported the finding of a Roman road at Weston-under-Penyard by the Rev. E. R. Holland as follows:—

The Rev. Edgar R. Holland, by digging, has found apparent paved tracks through Weston-under-Penyard which might throw light on early iron-working in Herefordshire, a subject much neglected up to the present time.

The finds divide into two sections, those South of the Ross-Gloucester main road, and those North of it.

SOUTHERN FINDS.—Mr. Geo. Marshall took me out on two days in February last, and Mr. Holland showed us the four trial diggings, which range over a distance of five-eighths of a mile. The northernmost was about 200 yards from the main road, in the Wigg Meadow, and 12 yards from the hedge on the west side. A compact floor of iron scoriæ and stones was laid bare, 24 to 30 inches below the turf, apparently about 7 to 8 feet wide. The slag, as all other found here, is of the "Bloomery"

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL reported that the Rev. C. H. Stoker, Vicar of Brinsop, had examined the bells in the church there with Mr. J. W. Bloe, who is working on the monuments of the county for the Royal Commission of Historical Monuments, and that they bore the following inscriptions in Lombardic capitals, each letter crowned, and the words divided by the head of a king or queen, with an initial cross at the commencement:—

1st Treble. [X] SANCTA [K] MIKEL [K] ORA [Q] PRO
[Q] NOBIS
2nd „ [X] AMICE [K] XPE [Q] IHO [K] HAN [Q] NES
3rd Tenor. [X] SANCTA [K] MARGARETA [Q] ORA
[K] PRONOBIS

The first bell is cracked. It is supposed that the stamps on these bells came to Worcester about 1425 and at sometime, not later than 1478, they passed to a London founder. Mr. Marshall said he now found there were three similar bells at Thornbury in the north of the county, and that Bishop Booth, on the 24th of December, 1530, granted a licence to collect money to buy three bells for Thornbury, and granted 40 days' indulgence to those subscribing. It would therefore appear that these stamps must have returned to Worcester or to some place in the district, and he suggested that they may have become the property of Nicholas Grene, a Worcester founder, who died in 1542, for we know he was using the king's head stamp with later lettering. A closer study of the mediæval bells in Herefordshire, of which there are at least eighty, might lead to the elucidation of this problem. It is evident that the Brinsop bells may be as early as 1425 or as late as 1530.

The HON. SECRETARY drew the attention of the Members to a series of late sixteenth century paintings in a room at the Black Lion, in Bridge Street, Hereford. They were in illustration of the Commandments, and had over them inscriptions in verse. He was glad to be able to report that the Directors of the Stroud Brewery, to whom the house belonged, had taken a great interest in the discovery and were having the paintings treated for preservation by Mr. Edward T. Long, of Boar's Hill, Oxford.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS, with a view to the infusion of new blood to the Club membership, brought forward the suggestion that to each Field Meeting they should invite as guests two schoolboys from one of the Grammar or Secondary Schools of Herefordshire (including the Cathedral School). This would have to be done with the co-operation of the headmasters, he pointed out, and the boys would have their expenses for the day paid by the Club. "We catch our members too old," he said,

adding that if they were to keep the Club going they must in future build up with younger Members. He proposed that the suggestion be adopted.

Captain W. MUMFORD seconded, and the proposition was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. S. J. LODGE, as headmaster at Leominster, welcoming the decision, it was decided to extend the first invitation to boys of Leominster Grammar School.

It was decided to purchase a series of ninety scale drawings with sections of Earthworks in Herefordshire, made by the late Rev. E. A. Downman, at a cost of £6.

Mr. G. H. Jack exhibited an iron ball for a culverin found on the site of the battle of Mortimer's Cross, and a fine fossil of a trilobite found in a quarry at Aymestrey.

The Meeting then terminated.

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The Meeting then terminated.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, MAY 26TH, 1932.

ACTON BEAUCHAMP and THE MALVERN HILLS.

The First Field Meeting was held in fine weather at Acton Beauchamp and the Malvern Hills, for geological study. The Members left Hereford at 9.30 a.m. by motors.

Those present included : Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, D.S.O. (President), Mr. Arthur Bennett (President of The Malvern Field Club), Mr. I. Brady, Mr. A. G. Bunn, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Colonel J. M. Campbell, D.S.O., Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. R. F. Dill, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. G. E. Ellis, Mr. George B. Greenland, Mr. Paul Greenland, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton, C.B., Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. F. Hogben, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. Alex Johnstone, Mr. H. T. Averay Jones, Mr. J. Lodge, Mr. J. C. Mackay, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Mr. G. Humphrey Marshall, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. Perkins, Mr. H. J. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. T. Southwick, Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Symonds-Taylor, Mr. W. Ridley Thomas, Capt. O. B. Wallis, Mr. S. E. Warner (Hon. Secretary of the Malvern Field Club), Mr. H. J. Powell (acting Assistant Secretary), and Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary).

Two pupils from the Leominster Grammar School, Masters P. Duffield and T. Gough, attended the Meeting as guests of the Club under the resolution passed at the Spring General Meeting to admit two boys to each Field Meeting from the schools in the county, to encourage the taste for Natural History and Archæology in the youth of the county.

The Members were conveyed to Acton Beauchamp, *via* Bishop's Frome, where they were met at the Blacksmith's Shop by the Rector, the Rev. H. G. Burden, M.A., who conducted them to the church.

Mr. BURDEN made some remarks in the building and drew attention to very aged yew trees at the south-west angle of the church in the last stages of decay, which he said might be as old as the foundation of the church. He pointed out that the church was rebuilt in the early years of the nineteenth century, and at that time part of a Saxon cross shaft was used as a lintel over

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Photo by

ACTON BEAUCHAMP.
South doorway of the Church.

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

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HEAD OF CROSS, AT CROPTHORNE,
WORCESTERSHIRE.



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

Photo by
DOOR-HEAD, TOWER OF ACTON BEAUCHAMP CHURCH,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

Compare cross shaft at St. Andrew's, Auckland, see *Antiquity*, March, 1932, vol. vi, p. 42. This is put as early specimen of the type, and circa 750-755.

the tower door, and the Norman doorway of the twelfth century, with three carved heads on one of the capitals, was re-used. A piece of stone with ball flower ornament, which he found in the churchyard, showed that some alterations to the building had been made in the fourteenth century, and the font dated from the late fourteenth or early fifteenth century. Fixed over the doorway from the nave into the tower was a piece of wood carving apparently of the fifteenth century, and the tower contained two pre-Reformation bells and one of the eighteenth century. All writings connected with the church had been unfortunately destroyed shortly before he came to the parish, but the registers had been saved and dated from 1538.

Mr. G. McNEIL RUSHFORTH, F.S.A., said that the remaining portion of a Saxon Cross shaft forming the lintel to the tower doorway was of considerable interest. Professor A. W. Clapham, F.S.A., of the Historical Monuments Commission, had, he said, drawn his attention to a similar piece of sculpture on the head of a cross at Crophorne in Worcestershire. The design of a bird pecking at grapes was the same in both instances, and it could be traced to Syria in the early centuries of the Christian era. A piece out of the centre of the shaft was missing. A carving of the same character is to be seen at Rous Lench, in Worcestershire. (*Vide illustrations.*)

The HONORARY SECRETARY said that as the shaft tapered its approximate length could be obtained from the angles. He drew attention to the doorway, which had the stones of the arch numbered in large numerals, evidently done when it was taken down and reset. On the eastern jamb was a cross-crosslet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way, which might have been a consecration cross. There was another cross roughly cut lower down, but no doubt merely scratched there by idle hands. On the inside of the jamb of the tower door were the letters J. P. neatly cut, evidently done when the doorway was made, possibly those of a churchwarden. The pre-Reformation bells were by a Worcester founder, who was working there between 1425 and 1475. There were two bells at Thornbury in north Herefordshire with the same stop and lettering.

With regard to the preservation of the cross shaft, which is carved out of an oolitic stone, which points to its not being a local piece of work, and which is inclined to peel, it was decided to take further advice, whether it would not be advisable to remove it from its present position, and place it in the church.

The Members then drove to Ridgeway Cross, where they were met by Mr. Arthur Bennett, President of the Malvern Field Club, and under his guidance proceeded to inspect the geology of the Malvern Hills. The first place to be visited was the celebrated Halesend Quarry, where a fine section was seen of the Aymestrey

and Ludlow Limestones of the Upper Silurian formation. Here Mr. Bennett supplied every Member with a coloured plan of the geological formation of the Malvern range of hills, and exhibited a section of the district through the quarry which clearly showed the succession of the rocks and the folding up that they had undergone. The next quarry visited was at Whitman's Hill, where a good section of the Wenlock Limestone was seen. At Cowleigh Park some of the Silurian rocks and so-called Trap-Bosses were inspected, after which in the quarries at North Malvern, which are of Diorite, and were being worked for road stone, evidence of the Great Eastern Fault was pointed out.

At a Quarry on the west side of the hills, after an alfresco lunch, the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. Herbert Riches Jenkins, The Porch, Withington, Hereford; Mr. Henry Meredith, Rothbury, Cusop; and Mr. R. G. Virgo, Pontrilas.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Membership:—Mr. Paul Greenland, Crowmoor, Tillington, Hereford; Mr. Robert Gray, The Oaklands, Dorstone; and Mr. Joseph Helme, Brick House Farm, Tillington, Hereford.

The Rev. W. O. Wait reported finding at Llyn Hilyn, near New Radnor, some pieces of *Isoetes lacustris*, considered a rare plant, but he thought it commoner than was generally supposed, but not often seen owing to its habit of growing under water.

After lunch the party proceeded along the hillside to the Herefordshire Beacon, visiting several quarries on the way. The opportunity was taken to visit Pewtress's Spring, which Mr. Alan Bright's recent researches into the life of William Langland, the author of *Piers Ploughman*, have endowed with an historic interest. The next stop was at the Holly Bush Pass, from whence an ascent of the Holly Bush Hill was made, and Mr. Bennett gave further particulars of the geological features at this point, and pointed out the wood below where grew the White Oak.

Tea was served at the Westfield House Tea Rooms, after which a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Bennett for his very able and instructive guidance.

The Members then returned to Hereford, which was reached about 6.30 p.m.

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Photo by

G. Baldwin Brown.
CARVED STONE AT KOUS LENCH, EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE.



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

ROOF, OLD COURT, LONGTOWN.

Photo by

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1932.

LONGTOWN AND DISTRICT.

The Second Field Meeting was held to visit a quarry at Wayne Herbert in the parish of Newton, Old Court Farm, Clodock Church, and the Castle at Longtown. A walk to the Black Darren, a landslip on the Black Mountains, had to be abandoned owing to heavy rain in the afternoon.

Those present included: Mr. F. C. Morgan (acting President for the day), Mr. E. Battiscombe, Mr. A. Bennett, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Mr. G. M. Brierley, Major E. A. Capel, Mr. M. F. Clark, Mr. R. S. Clayton, Mr. P. Collings, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. H. J. Davies, Dr. H. B. Dickinson, Mr. R. F. Dill, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. G. H. Grocock, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Rev. H. W. Hill, Mr. F. Hogben, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. T. E. Jay, Mr. H. R. Jenkins, Mr. Alex. Johnstone, Mr. H. Langston, Col. Little, Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Rev. A. Manby Lloyd, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Mr. W. P. Pritchard, Rev. A. B. Purchas, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. E. F. Romilly, Mr. C. W. Simpson, Mr. H. Skyrme, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Mr. T. Southwick, Mr. J. D. Taylor, Mr. F. G. Thacker, Mr. R. G. Virgo, Dr. C. W. Walker, Mr. S. E. Warner (Hon. Sec., Malvern Field Club), Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. F. Whiting, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The first stop was made at Wayne Herbert in the parish of Newton, where a quarry in Old Red Sandstone, now being worked for road stone, was inspected under the guidance of Mr. G. H. Jack, who read a Paper entitled "Fossil Fishes in Herefordshire".¹ Specimens of these very rare fossils were observed among the stones.

A visit was then made to Old Court in Longtown, by permission of the owner and occupier, Mr. Allan Prosser. This house dates from the 14th century, and has had a central hall with fine timber roof (see *illustration*), later divided into two floors and a chimney stack built in the centre of it, making the ground floor into two rooms. The dais end of the hall is lighted by a stone transomed window of two lights. The tie beam of the roof under which was the partition, which divided the hall from the

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume.

buttery and kitchen, has the ogee heads of two doorways which led into these departments. The staircase is circular and formed of solid oak treads. Alterations and additions were made in the 16th century. The illustration opposite shows a window with a doorway leading into a room which at a later period has been converted into a brewhouse.¹

The drive was then continued to Clodock Church, an interesting building with its original box pews and Laudian altar rails. Unfortunately at the restoration of the building in 1918, the box pews were re-arranged, instead of being allowed to remain placed in the haphazard way as originally constructed by their owners.² The following initials and dates are to be seen on the pews:—

E T P P
1660; T I; W 1701; 1737; 1737; 88 (probably for 1788);
1688

E J
and CAYO.
1842

Proceeding to Longtown, lunch having been disposed of, the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. Paul Greenland, Crowmoor, Tillington, and Mr. Robert Gray, The Oaklands, Dorstone.

The following candidates were proposed for election:—Mr. J. B. Willans, Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire; and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Charles E. Lynes, Upper House, Westhope, Hereford.

Mr. F. C. MORGAN exhibited a bronze spearhead (see illustration), recently presented by Mr. Ernest Heins to the Hereford Museum, but without any history attached to it. Miss F. Chitty subsequently made the following report upon it:—

"This is a fine example, 8 in. (205 mm.) long, of a spear-head of the Middle Bronze Age, of native British type. It may be described as belonging to Class IV (Greenwell and Parker Brewis), but is transitional in character, as the lateral loops are high on the socket and are connected with the blade by metal bars extending from the base of the wings, features tending towards Class IIIA, in which the loops are attached to or merged in the base of the blade. The angularity of form and the slender raised ridge down the well-defined midrib recall also the Irish type, Class III, but in that the wings of the blade are also ribbed. (Cf. Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, Fig. 397.)

The weapon is well preserved except for a slightly damaged point and two short stretches broken off the central ridge. Most of the surface is covered with a thin apple-green patina, through which purplish-brown

¹ For further particulars with illustrations and plan, see *An Inventory of Historical Monuments in Herefordshire*, 1931, vol. 1, pp. 184, 185, plates 13, 14, 23.

² See *Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1917, p. 290, for illustration of interior before this restoration.

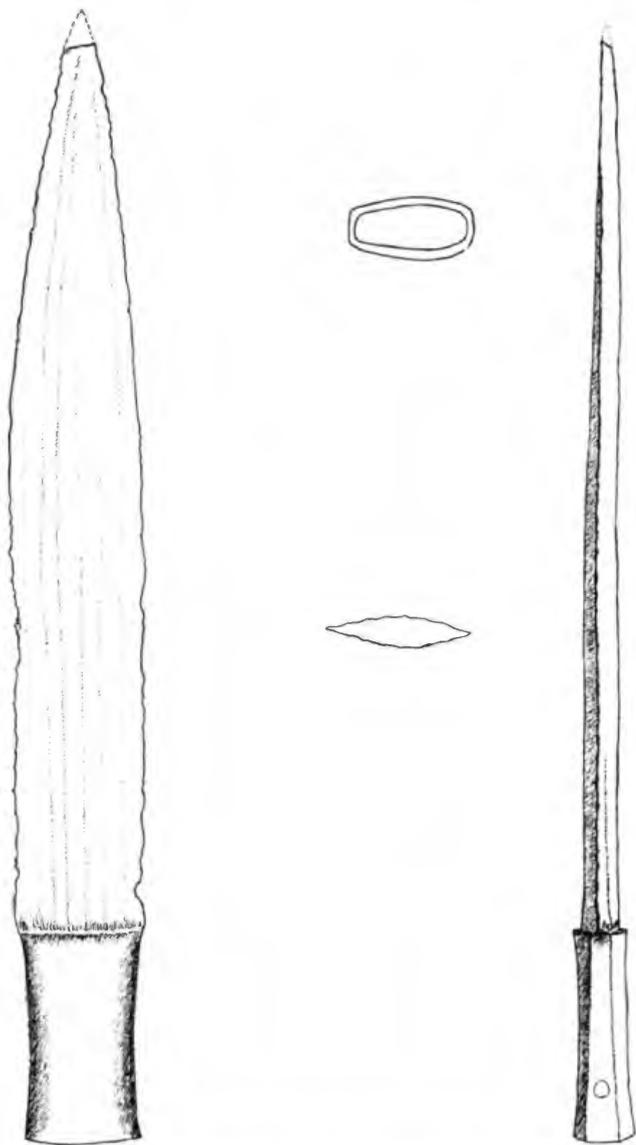


Photo by

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

OLD COURT AT LONGTOWN.

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BRONZE SPEARHEAD IN THE HEREFORD MUSEUM.

and dull golden metal shows in patches and along the edges. The maximum width of the blade is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (46 mm.) near the base; here the socket is 36 mm. in thickness; the cutting edges are blunt. The socket is of thick metal and is hollow only to the base of the loops. The openings of these appear to have been cut out of the thickened lateral bars and not cast; four grooves made by punching are visible in the sides of the socket and on the inner side of one of the loops; the tool used must have been roughly circular, to judge from the impressions, and the perforation was doubtless made by the aid of a hammer while the metal was still soft; the loops are of irregular form, beaten flat. The solid metal of the head renders this weapon heavier than most spear-heads of similar size of Class IV; the weight is $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (187.8 grams).

A small variant of the same type, also with loops high up on the socket, is the little spear-head said to have been found in the City of Hereford, but apparently identical with one from Vowchurch (*Vic. Co. Hist.*, Hereford, I, pp. 163, 166, Fig.), also in Hereford Museum.

For the classification of Bronze Spear-heads given above, see Rev. Wm. Greenwell and W. Parker Brewis, *Archæologia*, LXI (1909), pp. 439-472; but their numeration of the Looped Classes, viz., Class III (Ribbed Blade) and IV (Plain), are confusing in their sub-types, as associated finds and normal evolutionary development suggest that their Class IIIA is actually a derivative of Class IV, rather than of the typically Irish Class III with ribbed blade and lateral loops usually fairly low in the socket; Class IIIA is far more common in the English Lowland than in Ireland.

Wales has a fair sprinkling of Class IV and Shropshire has furnished four examples. In Herefordshire I understand there are also two fragments, apparently of this type, from Mathon, in Malvern Public Library. Class IIIA is uncommon in the West of England and in Wales; the nearest to the Hereford district is one from Hay, Brecon, in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. One, perhaps of that type, is said to have been found with a flanged bronze axe in Kilcot Wood, near Newent, Glos. (Evans, A.B. I., p. 48), and one that, judging from an old sketch, might be either Class IV with loops high on the socket, or Class IIIA, was dredged from the Severn at Kempsey, Worcs., in 1844; the length was $10\frac{1}{4}$ in. (266.7 mm.).

The present specimen may be placed late in the Middle Bronze Age, probably after 1200 B.C."

The HON. SECRETARY made a Report on the Cist Burials recently found in the Olchon Valley.¹

A motion was carried that a vote of thanks be conveyed to Mr. James Smith, the owner, for his valuable assistance in preserving these Bronze Age remains and for presenting them to the Hereford Museum.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS pointed out the site of the gibbet said to be the last to be used in England. The tombstone of the murdered wife was seen in Clodock Churchyard.

Owing to the torrential rain only a hurried inspection of the Castle was made, and the walk to the Black Darren was abandoned, and the time was partly filled up by a visit to Llanveynoe Church, where the very early cross stones were examined.²

The return journey was then made to Hereford.

¹ See under "Papers" in this volume.

² See *Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1929, pp. 204-206, illus.

THIRD FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

THURSDAY, JULY 28TH, 1932.

TRETOWER AND BRECON.

The Third Field Meeting was held to inspect Tretower Castle and Court, and the Cathedral and Christ's College at Brecon. The morning was unfortunately very wet, but the weather improved in the afternoon.

Those present included : Dr. H. E. Durham (acting President for the day) and Mrs. Durham, Mr. D. Ainslie, Mr. W. R. Ainslie, Dr. and Mrs. W. Ainslie, the Misses Allen, Mrs. E. Ball, Mr. and Miss Betteridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. D. Davies, Mr. Hubert J. Davies, Miss M. F. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dill, Rev. A. E. Donaldson, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Ellison, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. A. Golland, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greenland, Mr. Paul Greenland, Brig.-General W. G. Hamilton, Mr. Ernest Heins, Mr. G. R. Jones, Mr. Alex. Johnstone, Mr. C. F. King, Dr. J. O. Lane, Mr. M. Lane, Mrs. C. J. Lilwall, Mr. C. L. Marriott, Miss Marsh, Mrs. George Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meredith, Mrs. Mines, Mr. F. C. Montague, Miss Morgan, Mr. T. D. Morgan, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, Rev. and Mrs. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Mr. G. McNeil Rushforth, Miss Southwick, Mr. T. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bentley Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Mr. S. R. Taylor, Mrs. Vickory, Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Wallis, Miss Wight, Miss M. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Rees Williams, Mrs. C. J. Wills, Rev. A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

The Members drove by Abergavenny and Crickhowell to Tretower, where the ruins of the castle were first inspected, and the Hon. Secretary read a Paper giving some particulars of its history.¹

The party then walked to Tretower Court, close by. This fourteenth century fortified manor house is undergoing a thorough renovation and restoration under the superintendence of H.M. Board of Works, and when completed it will be one of the most interesting of its kind in the kingdom.

The HON. SECRETARY read a Paper¹ dealing with its architectural features and its owners, in which he endeavoured to assign

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume.

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

BRECON BEACONS.
From near Brecon.

Photo by



Photo by

OLD HOUSE, KINGTON.

On entering town over Bridge from Hereford on left-hand side—stripped for demolition, June, 1932.

Hy. Langston.

a date of its foundation, and those responsible for the several alterations it has undergone.

Lieut.-Colonel John Lloyd, M.C., who has been the moving figure in getting this ancient house restored, then conducted the members round, and explained the many peculiar features of the building, and amplified the Hon. Secretary's remarks.

From Tretower the drive was continued to Brecon, where lunch was served at the Castle Hotel, after which the business of the Club was transacted.

Mr. J. B. Willans, Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire, and Paymaster Rear-Admiral Charles E. Lynes, Upper House, Westhope, Canon Pyon, were elected members.

The following candidates for membership were proposed:—Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson, Poston House, Peterchurch; Dr. Arthur William McMichael, The Croft, Vowchurch; the Rev. John Henry Roberts, Canon Pyon Vicarage, Hereford; and Mr. Richard C. G. Cotterell, Garnons, Hereford.

Mr. HENRY LANGSTON submitted photographs of an old timber house which is being pulled down in Kington. It lies on the left-hand side, after passing over the bridge on entering the town. This destruction of one of the most perfect and picturesque of the old houses in Kington is taking place to make room for a garage. It is hoped that it may be preserved and re-erected elsewhere (*see illustration*).

The HON. SECRETARY reported that one of the bronze age cists, recently found in the Olchon Valley, was being erected in the Hereford Museum with the contents, exactly as found.

After luncheon the party walked to the Cathedral, where the Rev. Canon W. E. T. Morgan read a Paper entitled "St. David's and Swansea and Brecon Dioceses".¹

Mr. A. TILLEY, the Verger, then conducted the party round the building and precincts, and gave a descriptive account of the many and exceptional features of interest connected therewith.

On leaving the Cathedral the party visited Christ's College, which once formed part of a Priory of the Blackfriars. Here they were met by the Rev. E. A. Donaldson, who read a Paper giving the history of the site, and he then pointed out the many ancient remains of the Friars' church and domestic offices, some of the latter being included in the present school buildings.

Tea was then served at the Castle Hotel, and the return journey made to Hereford *via* Glasbury.

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume.

FOURTH FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1932.

SHUCKNALL AND WOOLHOPE.

The Fourth Field Meeting was held to study the Geology of the Woolhope Valley of Elevation (Llandovery and Silurian Rocks) under the guidance of Mr. Arthur Bennett of Colwall.

Those present included:—Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, D.S.O. (the President), Mr. S. L. Bridges, Mr. A. G. Bunn, Mr. F. Carver, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. N. Drinkwater, Rev. T. Ellis (Winton), Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. E. Heins, Mr. F. Hogben, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Rev. E. A. Hughes, Mr. E. L. Jay, Mr. T. E. Jay, Mr. H. R. Jenkins, Mr. Alex. Johnstone, Rev. C. H. D. Lighton, Rev. Manby Lloyd, Mr. W. F. Lloyd, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Dr. A. W. McMichael, Capt. W. C. Mumford, Mr. M. W. Musgrave, Mr. G. W. Perkins, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Mr. T. Southwick, Rev. J. S. W. Stanwell, Col. Harold Swayne, C.M.G., Capt. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, and Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary).

The first stop was at "The Spout", at the base of Shucknall Hill, which itself is of interest. It is the gushing forth on the roadside of a spring that feeds a trough of sparkling cold water, and it is a local tradition that it never runs dry.

The party, having been joined by Mr. Bennett, proceeded over a long rough path up the hill to the now disused quarry, which has the merit of showing a fine section of the Aymestrey Limestone rocks. Mr. Bennett explained that the Silurian rocks were older than the Old Red Sandstone which had been deposited above them. The Silurian rock was exposed, for the covering of the Old Red Sandstone that once surmounted the district, although two miles thick, had been worn away through weather and water in countless years, and had been carried away in prehistoric seas.

"A geologist has to think in millions of years," Mr. Bennett said, "like a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to think in millions of pounds." The 10,000 feet depth of Old Red Sandstone has been taken off the great area, like taking off the top of an egg. Depths of the local strata were estimated at:—Upper Ludlow 780 feet, Aymestrey Limestone 135 feet, Lower Ludlow 525 feet, Wenlock Limestone 340 feet, Wenlock Shale 1,200 feet, and Woolhope

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A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
CLOSING RING, WOOLHOPE CHURCH.



Photos by

VIEW FROM INSIDE WOOLHOPE CHURCH PORCH,
SHOWING CROSS, LYCH GATE, AND THE SPACE
LOCALLY CALLED "THE SCALLENGE".

Limestone 360 feet. Shucknall Hill was much smaller than the Woolhope Vale of Elevation, being only one mile by half-a-mile, whereas the latter covered 20 square miles.

Referring to the Old Red Sandstone covering that had once existed, Mr. Bennett said that the height of the Malverns would be, not 1,396 feet (Worcestershire Beacon) as at present, but more like 13,960.

The drive was continued to Bartestree, where in a field leading to a quarry was a mound indicating an outcrop of the well-known Trap Dyke, that is a wedge of igneous rock of about half-a-mile by thirty feet that debouched, when in the molten state, into the Old Red Sandstone. This penetration was seen at the adjacent quarry, reached by a tramp through the undergrowth of a wood, and the result of the great heat of the lava in the metamorphosis of the sandstone was clearly seen.

Of interest to the botanists was the finding and display by Mr. Bennett of plants that are characteristic of limestone localities. They included: Greater Knapweed (*Centaurea Scabiosa*), Field Scabious (*Knautia Arvensis*), Ploughman's Spikenard (*Inula Conyza*), Hoary Plantain (*Plantago media*), and Travellers' Joy (*Clematis Vitalba*). There were also found: *Cynoglossum*, Gipsy Wort (*Lycopus eropæus*), Mouse-ear Hawkweed (*Hieracum Pilosella*), Verbena, and Wild Parsleys.

The next call was at the Scutterdine Quarry off the road from Mordiford to Woolhope and by the Pentaloe Valley, where was seen a section of the Woolhope Limestone. The section has more than once been described in the *Transactions* of the Club. It was here that the members, sitting on the grass and rocks, had their lunch and the business meeting was held.

The following new Members were elected:—Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson, Poston House, Vowchurch; Dr. A. W. McMichael, The Croft, Vowchurch; the Rev. J. H. Roberts, The Vicarage, Canon Pyon, and Mr. Richard C. G. Cotterell, Garnons.

The following was proposed for Membership:—Mr. W. T. Perry, King Street, Hereford.

Mr. GEORGE MARSHALL (Hon. Secretary) gave some particulars of the newly discovered ancient camp at Poston, Vowchurch. Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson has made excavations there, and some interesting finds have been made.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS, of Hereford, gave some particulars of the ancient well at Peterchurch.¹

Col. SWAYNE mentioned that his volume regarding field place names at Burghill could be seen at the Public Library, Hereford.

¹ See "Archæological Report", 1932, in this Volume.

The party then proceeded to Woolhope, where interesting features of the church were described by the Vicar, the Rev. O. W. Stallard and Mr. Marshall. Two carved coffin slabs on the north wall in the church were noted, each of ancient date and one of uncertain meaning. It depicts a woman in mediæval dress holding a stick or similar object, and a bowl. Mr. Watkins suggested it might represent a witch's incantation.

At the Cockshoot, where the impressive quarry of Aymestrey Limestone was inspected, an extensive view was enjoyed.

After coming down-hill for half-a-mile, the party visited "The Wonder" landslip. This is the site of the remarkable slide of an area of 20 acres that fell into a lower part of the hillside on February 17th, 1575.

Mr. BENNETT said Stowe had written that Marcle Hill "rose as it were from sleep, and for three days moved on its vast body, with a horrible noise, driving everything before to a higher ground, to the great astonishment of the beholders." Murchison had recorded that it had been said that the field travelled 14 hours, leaving a chasm 400 feet wide and 520 feet long.

Mr. Bennett added that Baker, in his chronicle, had given a much more marvellous account. He had written that "a prodigious earthquake happened, and the earth began to open. A hill, with a rock under it, making at first a great bellowing noise, which was heard a great way off, lifted itself up, and began to travel. Passing along, it overthrew a chapel standing in its way, removed a yew tree standing in the churchyard, and thrust before it highways, sheepfolds, and trees, made tilled ground pasture, pasture into tillage. Having walked in this sort from Saturday evening until Monday noon, it then stood still."

The site of the landslip at present is covered with shrubs and undergrowth, but the perpendicular face of the rock from which it fell is visible in parts.

The party then returned to Hereford, after the President had thanked Mr. Bennett for his entertaining and instructive guidance during the day.

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



Photos by

COFFIN SLABS, WOOLHOPE CHURCH,
N. Wall of N. Transept.

1. Early 14th Century.
(See Report of Royal Comm. on Hist. Mons.,
Herefordshire, vol. ii.)
2. Stated to be 13th Century by the Historical
Mon. Comm. Is it a witch, has she an
Egyptian head-dress? She stands over a
cauldron on a tripod, and the human soul in
shape of a moth on a disc rises above the
cauldron.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1932.

LANTERN LECTURE : "THE BIRDS OF HUNGARY."

By CAPTAIN H. A. GILBERT.

This Meeting was held in the Woolhope Club Room to hear an account from Captain H. A. Gilbert of his recent visit to and study of birds in their native haunts in Hungary. The lecture was illustrated with numerous lantern slides from excellent photographs taken at the time.

His journey to Hungary was made with the intention of more especially studying the habits of the Great Bustard in order to discover if possible any definite reason for their abandoning their old haunts in Great Britain. Captain Gilbert was of the opinion that the drainage of the places they frequented had destroyed their food supply. Specimens in recent years were known to have visited the spots which they used to come to in great numbers.

A number of slides were shown of the large colonies of Glossy Ibis which nested on the borders of a lake he visited, and some account was given of a number of other rare birds to be found in the locality.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Captain Gilbert for his interesting address.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1932.

The Winter Annual Meeting of the Club was held in the Woolhope Club Room in the Hereford Public Library on Thursday, December 15th, 1932, Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, D.S.O., the President, being in the chair. Other Members present were:— Mr. W. Betteridge, Mr. S. J. Bridge, Dr. H. E. Durham, Mr. J. H. Hoyle, Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Mr. G. Humphry Marshall, Dr. A. W. McMichael, Mr. R. H. Mines, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Mr. W. Powell, Mr. Walter Pritchard, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Rev. D. Ellis Rowlands, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. P. Murray Thomson, Dr. C. W. Walker, Mr. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. J. B. Willans, Mr. George Marshall (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. E. H. Clarke (Assistant Secretary).

Apologies for absence were received from the Dean of Hereford and the Rev. Canon Bannister.

Mr. G. H. JACK intimated that in about six months' time he might be leaving Hereford, and that therefore, much to his regret, he would have to sever his connection with the Club.

The PRESIDENT expressed the appreciation of the Members for the valuable work he had done for the Club, during his membership extending over a period of twenty-five years, and, on the proposition of the Rev. C. H. Stoker, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and supported by Mr. Alfred Watkins, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Jack be elected an Honorary Life Member.

Mr. JACK, in thanking the Members for the honour conferred upon him, said it was his intention to keep in touch with the Club.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with.

Lieut.-Colonel O. R. SWAYNE proposed that Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., of Coddington Court, be elected President for the forthcoming year. This was seconded by Mr. George Marshall and carried unanimously.

The following Vice-Presidents were elected:—Lieut.-Colonel O. R. Swayne, Mr. F. C. Morgan, Rev. A. E. Donaldson, and Mr. Walter Pritchard.

The other officers of the Club were elected as follows:— Central Committee: Mr. Alfred Watkins, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, D.Litt., Mr. G. H. Jack, Mr. F. R. James, Rev. C. H. Stoker, Mr. P. B. Symonds, Dr. H. E. Durham, Rev. G. B. E. Riddell, Captain H. A. Gilbert, and Dr. C. W. Walker; Editorial

Committee: Mr. George Marshall, Mr. Alfred Watkins, Mr. G. H. Jack, Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, and Rev. G. B. E. Riddell; Honorary Treasurer: Mr. F. R. James; Honorary Auditor: Major E. A. Capel, M.C.; Honorary Librarian: Mr. F. C. Morgan; Honorary Secretary: Mr. George Marshall; Assistant Secretary: Mr. W. E. H. Clarke; Honorary Lanternist: Mr. W. H. McKaig.

Mr. George Marshall was re-elected Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science; and Mr. G. H. Jack as Delegate to the Society of Antiquaries.

Two of the Field Meetings for next year were fixed, one to be held at Moccas for the study of trees, and the other in the Elan Valley, near Rhayader, for the study of birds.

The following new Member was elected: Mr. W. T. Perry, King Street, Hereford.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Membership:— Mr. Colin Maclaverty, Breinton House, Hereford; Mr. Reginald H. Symonds, Okeleigh, Broomy Hill, Hereford; Colonel H. G. C. Swayne, Burghill Court; and Mr. William Gascoyne Clarke, Weobley.

Mr. ALFRED WATKINS read his "Report on Archæology" for the year.¹

Mr. G. H. JACK read the following remarks on fragments of pottery from a Roman site at Marley Hall, near Ledbury:—

"On October 12th, 1932, by kind permission of Mr. Alfred Watkins, I made a cursory inspection of the Roman pottery found on this site by Mr. Betteridge, and submit a few notes on the same.

The site is situated about 2½ miles North-west of Ledbury and about 2 miles East of the Stretton Grandison-Ashperton Road, which has always been considered to be Roman.

Up to the present time the only certain pottery in this part of the country is situated at Sandlin Farm, near Leigh Sinton, which lies about 8 miles North-east of the site under consideration, just over the Herefordshire border, in Worcestershire. Some years ago I made some excavation on this site and established the certainty of a pottery where roof-tiles and domestic pottery were manufactured, and there I found vessels of light red colour exhibiting very similar technique to the Marley Hall finds.

It is quite possible that a pottery may have existed on the Marley Hall site, but from the evidence we have at present I should hesitate to speak with certainty. The number of fragments is, of course, no evidence. On the other hand, there are some of the specimens, notably the Samian, and possibly the mortaria, which are undoubtedly imported, the former it appears from one of the potter's marks from Germany.

The pottery does undoubtedly prove the existence, in the vicinity, of a Roman villa, homestead, or, if the site of a pottery is subsequently established, the house of the person in charge of the industry.

¹ See under "Sectional Editors' Report" in this Volume.

Up to the time of writing there has not been sufficient exploration made to prove the existence of a clay in the neighbourhood suitable for producing the pottery found, and I submit that if such clay cannot be found it is a strong argument against the existence of a pottery.

From my slight observation of the character of the pottery the type seems to prove that this particular place was at its zenith at the same time as Magna and Ariconium, that is to say, between 250 and 350 A.D. So far as I know there have been no finds of coins which would corroborate this dating.

It is unfortunate that there has been no attempt made at separating the finds in reference to any stratification, consequently much of the value of the pottery from an archæological point of view is lost.

The site certainly seems to be worth a proper and systematic examination, especially with a view to discovering the site of the building, or buildings, or to prove one way or the other the suggestions which have been made as to the site being that of a pottery.

SCHEDULE.

SAMIAN POTTERY. PLAIN.

(There have been no fragments of decorated Samian in the discovery.)

1. Fragment of the base of a plain Samian bowl or dish with the mark of SECUNDINAVUS, a 2nd century Rhineland potter.
2. Ditto, ditto, with a rather indistinct stamp which might be RUFINUS. If so, this is a 1st century mark.
3. A fragment of a flanged bowl. (Dragendorff. 37.)

FALSE SAMIAN.

One fragment.

COARSE POTTERY.

Bluish grey, black, white, and the light brick red. The light red directly predominates.

There are many well-modelled rims and fragments of small bowls, cups and beakers, one of which is an unusual vase-shaped piece with a moulded handle. Some of the jars have a cordon on the shoulder and are well moulded.

One flagon neck and a fragment of handle.

The handles of all the pieces are very like all those from Ariconium. (See "Ariconium Report," 1923.)

The black pottery which has a long range from the 1st to the 4th centuries consists mostly of cooking pots precisely similar to those from Magna and Ariconium. (See "Ariconium Report," Plate 8, Fig. 2.)

One piece of a plain rim of a large pot with black slip, somewhat like Fig. 2, page 10, "Ariconium Report."

The white pottery is all of Mortaria, mostly 3rd century date, two pieces having rather unusual rim sections.

The other finds consist of teeth and bones of animals, horse and sheep, and some fragments of burnt wood, probably alder, objects common on all Roman sites."

Mr. G. H. JACK exhibited some fossils and casts of fossils found by him in the Old Red Sandstone Formation in two quarries in the Michaelchurch Eockley Valley. He said he had submitted these finds to the authorities at the British Museum of Natural History in London, and that they reported that some of them

were of the greatest rarity, and in one instance a fossil fish new to science. He had had the honour of this fossil being named after him as *Cephalaspis Jacki*. Mr. Errol I. White, Ph.P., F.G.S., Assistant Keeper, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), had written a full report on these fossils, parts of which he read to the meeting, and then expressed a hope that the report would appear in the *Transactions*, and the writer had promised to supply drawings of the fossils to illustrate the Report.

It was unanimously decided that the Report be printed in the *Transactions*.¹

Mr. F. R. JAMES made some remarks on "Trees in Moccas Park and elsewhere", and exhibited photographs of the more noteworthy of these trees, which had been taken by Mr. Walter Pritchard and others.¹

Some pottery fragments were exhibited that had been given to the Hereford Museum by Mrs. R. L. Heygate, Oaklands, Leominster, which she reported were found in the garden at The Wells, near Bromyard, in marl four feet below the surface, with calcined bones between four stones on edge about eighteen inches square. Mr. H. B. Walters, of the British Museum, had reported that the pottery was probably Roman or of Roman date; of the black pieces the one with the rim was of Roman shape, but that with part of the base was not. The red pieces might also be Roman and date from about the first century of our era.

The HON. SECRETARY said that the find was evidently a Romano-British burial, the black pot being used as a cinerary urn, and that it was a new site record for a burial of the Roman period in the county.

Mr. A. E. A. GOSTLING submitted the following natural history notes:—

All butterflies with the exception of the Common White and the Meadow Brown were unusually scarce. Peacocks and Red Admirals, Blues and Skippers lamentably few. The only rarity a fine *Thecla Betulae* in July in the garden at Poulstone. Among the less common moths caught during the year were *B. Sphinx*, *C. Pyralini*, *C. Corylata*, *A. Luteata*, *E. Presignaria*, *S. Petralunaria*, and *E. Apiciaria*, all at Poulstone; *E. Lariciata*, *E. Togata*, *E. Abbreviata*, and *E. Advenaria* in a wood near Trelleck; *E. Linearia*, *A. Fumata*, *M. Procellata*, *O. Bipunctaria*, *E. Olivata*, both the last two quite common at the Great Doward. The only moths that have been more frequent than in former years are *M. Gilvago* and *A. Pyramidia*, while *X. Monoglypha* and *T. Pronuba* came to sugar in such quantities as to be a pest. On the other hand *A. Exclamationis*, innumerable in previous years, was this year quite scarce, as were all the Chestnuts and the Plusias. A bad year.

Little of interest to report regarding birds. The Curlew was more plentiful in the Wye meadows (I noticed eight pairs as compared with one last year), a Shoveller on Strangford Marsh, a Long-eared Owl near Fawley, and a queer pied Blackbird, the head and breast mottled, near Trelleck.

¹ See under "Papers" in this Volume.

Mr. E. J. BETTINGTON submitted a short Paper with a Plan on "An Underground Mediæval Chamber in Eign Street, Hereford," which will be found printed under "Papers" in this volume; and also some remarks on "Speaking Tubes at Coningsby Hospital Chapel", as follow:—

"When the Chapel was restored between forty and fifty years ago and the old seating, etc., re-organised (I might say destroyed), there was a very interesting specimen of what may have been a unique system of speaking tubes from the old reading desk to the worshippers in the pews.

This was composed of a receptacle like a half basin fixed against the front of the desk and under the book board—from this ran tubes of varying length the ends of which were fitted with horn ear pieces so made that they could be hung in the lower part of the ear. These tubes enabled those worshippers who were hard of hearing to 'listen in.'

It is a great pity that these tubes were ruthlessly destroyed. Probably they were consigned to the rubbish heap, like the bones of the corpse found under the floor of the Chapel when the heating apparatus was installed. I carried one of his front teeth in my pocket for several years."

Dr. C. W. Walker asked for reports of roosts of starlings or flights of the same in the county to be sent to him on behalf of the Zoological Department of the University of Manchester, which was making a study of these birds.

The proceedings then terminated.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1930.

LOLLARDISM IN THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD FROM THE FOURTEENTH TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

By THE RIGHT REVEREND MARTIN LINTON SMITH, D.D., D.S.O.,
LORD BISHOP OF HEREFORD.

(Read 24th June, 1930.)

The following notes, for they cannot be called more, summarise the evidence in the "Bishops' Registers" as to the prevalence and persistence of Lollard opinions in the Diocese of Hereford. All references to Nicholas Hereford, whose career was traced in an earlier paper, are omitted; further, anything like a full treatment of the trials of William Swynderby and Walter Brut before Bishop Trefnant is beyond the scope of this article; the proceedings will only be referred to so far as they throw light on the Bishop's handling of the question.

Swynderby had been summoned before the Bishop of Lincoln on the 10th February, 1389, and the matter seems to have been passed on to Bishop Trefnant, who initiated proceedings against him. Swynderby appeared before the Bishop at Kington on Wednesday, June 14th, 1391, and was summoned to answer the charges at Bodenham on Friday, the last day of the same month. Amongst the charges was one of having "celebrated" frequently in an "unconsecrated chapel or rather a profane hut" in a desert wood called Derwaldeswode and also in a "profane chapel in the Park of Newton near the Village of Leintwardine." These two localities can be accurately determined. Chapel Farm in Deerfold Forest lies 3 miles north-east of Lingen, and 2 miles south-west of Wigmore; the farm itself is an almost unspoilt 14th century Manor House, and is popularly known as Swynderby's Chapel; the field immediately to the west is called Chapelfield. Newton is a hamlet two miles north of Lingen in the Parish of Leintwardine, and a field north of the cottages on the west side of the road is called Chapel meadow. Swynderby presented himself under a safe conduct before the Bishop at Bodenham, and offered answers to the charges. His reply with regard to the special charge mentioned above is appended.

"The XII article is this, that our byschoppe putes to me that I mony tymes and afte have comen, he sais, to a desert wood cleped Derwaldeswode of his diocese, and there in a chapell nocht halwed but a curset

schepherdeshutte be myne owne foly, he says, have presumet to syng but rather to curse in contempte off the keyes. Hereto I say that this is falsely put upon me of hem that tolde yow this—for it is a chapel where a prest synges certain dayes in the year with great solempnitee, and certes I song never thereynne sethen I was borne ynto this world.

The XIII article is this. That I should also presume to syng in an unhallowet chapel that stondes in the Park of Neuton besides the town of Leintwardy of his same diocese. Trwely I wot not where that place stondes."

After making this answer he hid himself to avoid a citation which was duly published in certain Churches of the Diocese summoning him to appear at Lydbury North on July 20th. To this citation he replied by a written document and, being adjudged contumacious, he was summoned to appear at Pontesbury on July 29th; again absenting himself, he was summoned to Cleobury Mortimer for August 8th; again he failed to appear, and was summoned to Whitbourne for August 16th; on his non-appearance the hearing was fixed for September 2nd, and the testimony of the Rector of Kinnersley, the Chaplain of Bettws, and two laymen, Roger Newton and Hugh Scheppert, was appended to the summonses.

There was some hard swearing, for Roger and Hugh both deposed that they had heard him say Masses in the Chapel of Newton, and though they could not say whether that place was consecrated or not, they knew that both before and after his visit "pigs used to pass the night there and rest there in the heat of the day." He was now summoned to appear on October 3rd, or any previous day or hour; and on that date in the Cathedral he appeared in person before the Bishop and handed him a written statement in defence. Sentence was given against him after he had departed, and Swynderby appealed in the following terms: "therefor for this wrongful judgment I appeal to the King's justice for many other causes."

The reasons for his appeal are interesting:—1st, the king's court is in such matters above the bishop's; "for after that the Byshope has accurset he mae no ferrer be his lawe." The 2nd is that the penalty for heresy is death, and "that dom may not be given withoute the kynges justiz." The 3rd is that the sentence is unjust, for a heretic is a man who clings to his beliefs, whereas Swynderby has always said that he will recant if "thai connen schewe me by Godes lawe that I have erret." The last reason is that the bishop's law by which men are judged is full of error and heresies contrary to the truth of Christ's law of the gospel. He also sent a letter to the Knights in Parliament, and then disappears from view as far as these records are concerned, save that on March 9th, 1392, the King issued letters Patent to His Officers in the Diocese of Hereford and in Wales, directing them to arrest William Swynderby and Stephen Bell, who to escape the effects of the Bishop's condemnation had fled to Wales.

The proceedings against Walter Brut are less eventful; the documents of the case are very full, and of a purely theological interest, with the exception of an anonymous letter by a Lollard, denouncing Nicholas Hereford as a renegade, and a "Letter from Lucifer" to the Bishops, the contents of which can be imagined.

The Bishop's attitude is fairly summed up by Canon Capes in his introduction to this Volume of the "Registers." He "showed no marked interest in the proceedings. His judicial action was defined for him by his official status. He observed the forms of procedure usual in such cases, but showed no traces of persecuting zeal." His patience with Swynderby's procrastinations and evasions bear out this verdict from the one side, while on the other, Pope Boniface, on September 17th, 1394, issued a Bull urging Trefnant to more active measures.

Bishop Mascall had to deal with a more famous offender. For on November 26th, 1413, he issued, on behalf of the Archbishop, a commission to the Dean and Archdeacons to proclaim Sir John Oldcastle a heretic and schismatic.

Fifteen years later Bishop Spofford faced the same difficulty, and sentence of excommunication was passed on William Russell on July 20th, 1428.

In 1433 a commission was issued to enquire into heresy at Almeley, on February 27th, and as a result John Woodhulle, Clerk of Almeley, formally adjured his heresies in the Cathedral at Mass on Thursday, April 9th, handing over his books with his own hands to be burned, after which he received full absolution. The Articles of his abjuration are worth reproduction.

"ARTICULI ABJURATI PER JOHANNEM WOODHULLE,
CLERICUM, DE ALMALY.

Forasmuche as I, John Woodhulle, am acused of certeyn poyntes and articles that ben ageine the byleve of holy Chirche, I am comaunded be my lord the Bisshope of Hereford to knowleche my byleve in the poyntes that bere put upon me or in bookes y-founden wyth me, to the help of myn owne sowle, restorynge of myn owne name, and that nought by me mennes sowles should be hyndred either empeired. Furst, ys put to me that I shuld kepe and concele wyth inne me bokes ageine the commandment of holy Chirche in the whiche er encluded dyvers erroures and heresies the whiche ben these that followeth y wretene:—

One artykyl es that in the sacrement of the awter efter the consecracon es abydyng materiall brede.

The secund poynte is, a man should not gef his almes to prestes, freres, ne pardoneres, for thei ben fals enemyes of God.

The thred, a man shold not set his trust in pardouns ne trentalis.

The fieth, a man shold put his trust in God alone, and in no thinge bot in hym, the whiche wordes, as doctores saith, is in grete faut, for all yif almighty God be all one the end of all oure trust, yit is aw for to put oure truste and hope of help in all the seyntes of heven as menes and mediators that may brynge us to heven.

The fiftie ys yif a man woll forsake hys synne he ys in the state of salvation and abel to reseve the blyssfull sacrament of the auter, to the whiche aut to be put that a man aut to be contrit of his synne, schreven, and wilfol to make a sethe for his trespas wyth oute purpos to turne ageyne to his synne.

The VI. Parsones no prelates schold not wrynge the godes of his sugettes fro hem by cursyng ne worldly plee.

The VII. The tythes or dymes be pure almes geven of wyll wyth oute reason of mannes det.

The VIII. God in the new lawe told lytell or noght of tythyng of dymes.

The IX. Ther schuld no man pleet another.

The X. A prest and he plete for his gode he schulde rather leve his pepull and goo fro tham, and gete his gode be holy worchyng.

The XI. Parychones schulde wyth drawe fro prestes and prelates ther offrynges and dymes whan they fall to synne openly and fayles in their offis.

The XII. What so ever an yvel prelat or prest dos in masse, matens, or oder dedes, they harm hem silf, the parischoners, and all other men.

The XIII. Sogettes may lefulli deme the maner of levyng of her prelates, and who so saith other it is but afeynyng, for yevell prelates ben the traytours of God.

The XIII. That the John Wyclyf opinions and his felawes er commendable and all thes dampnable and to be reproved that his bokes dampned.

The XV. Also it is said and put to me that I schuld say that the worst dede that a man dos, is better than the best dede that a woman dos, the whiche wordes was never sayde for no sooth, ne to entent that man schuld holde them for no trewthe. Wherfor all those opinions and all coclusions and tales herafor rehersid I forsake and submytte me to penans for the kepyng of such bokes with inne me, and in all thynges to be rewled as my lord of Hereford here present will rewle me."

Heresy cropped up again at Lydney, and in 1469, under Bishop Stanbury, five men abjured their heresies.

Three years later, at the same place, on three several occasions, nine men and two women went through the same process. Thomas Baker, of Walford, failing to obey, was excommunicated in Ross Church, a sentence which was removed three months later, on his doing penance.

But the leaven worked on into the sixteenth century. Bishop Mayo forced John Croft, of Eardisley, to make a public abjuration in the Cathedral in February, 1505, and on the 15th of March two other villagers, Richard Weaver and William Fylle, cleared themselves of charges of complicity. John Croft's abjuration is here appended.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, John Crofte, of the Paryshe of Erdisley, withyn the diocese of Hereford, wilfully knowlege before you, maysters Owen Pole, John Wardroper, and Richard Judde, commissaries of the reverend father in Godde, Richard, byshop of Hereford, in this behalfe lawfully assigned and deputed, that I have hadde in my ward and kepyng diverse bookys conteynge heresies and errouris ageyn Christen feyth and the determination of all holy church, which bookys I have

radde and declared oftyn tymes prively and openly, holidays and festfull dayes, before many diverse persons, redyng, declaryng, and techyng agaynst the blessed sacrament of the awter othirwise then me oghte to have done, also agaynste the sacrament of confession to prestis and penance for satisfaction of syn, also agaynst the solemnization of the sacrament of matrimony, calling it exorzismes, and coninzations. Also, I have redde and declared agaynst oure holy father, the pope, showyng that he hath not the power of byndyng and lowsyng that Criste gave to Petur, but in usurpyng that power upon him he makyth hymselfe Antecriste. Also I have redde and taughte agayn the veneration and worshiping of images standyng in churchis, calling them maummetis, and agayn the shrynyng of seyntis bonys in goold and sylver, and hangyng aboute them the same. These errouris, heresies and false opynyons afore rehearsed, dampned and reproved by autorite of all holy church, in especiall, and all other in generall, I forswear, abjure, and forsake, promytyng that frohensforthe I shall never redd, declare or teche, afferme, beleve, nethir holde any errouris, heresies or opynyns contrary to the determination of all holy church, neyther I shall manteyn or favour any person or persons suspect or gylty in this premisses or any other contrary to the feith and determination of all holy church or any other bookes of such false errouris, but I shall detecte and shewe thaym unto my lord byshop of Hereford for the tyme beyng, myne ordynarye, or to other his officers, in as goodlye haste as I kan or maye. And all such penance as shalbe by you or any of your commissaryes above said to me for my trespas in this behalfe injoynd, I shall meekly and devoutly performe and fulfille, so Godde me helpe at his holy dome, and this hooly gospels of Godde. In Witness whereof I make this sign of the crosse with myne X own hand."

Four years later in 1509 Thomas Hygons was forced to take a similar course and again his abjuration, with its quaint irreverences and characteristically English outspokenness, is subjoined.

"ABJURACIO THOME HIGONS. In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Hygons of Wolaston, late of Newland, and last of all workyng in Micheldeane, in the diocese of Hereford, knowledge before yow reverend fadir in God, Richard, bishoppe of Hereford, my ordinarie, that I have had suspect communication of late in the hows of Thomas Nassh, of Micheldene, before diverse men and women, unavisid and of my slipri tong saing that a carpinter cowde make a howse but that the howse could not make the carpinter, which causid me to be diffamed of heresy in the foresaide placis and somewhat suspect against the most worthiest sacramant of the awter. Also I saide when oon Spenser and Elyn Griffith were brent for heretikis at Lidney, abowt xii. years past, hit was saide that when doctor Stremor prechid iff the said Spenser had a pulpite before hym, Spenser would have overcome the doctor with conyng, which caused me to be somewhat suspect of favering the aforesaide heretik. Where fore with my owne free will, not compellid thereto, all heresies, errours, and false opinions damnid and reprovid by auctoritie of holy church in general, I foreswear, abjure, and forsake, promitting faithfully that from hensforth I shall never afferme, beleve, nether holde any heresies, errours, or opinions contrarie to the determination of holy church, neither shall I mantayn or favour any person or persons, suspect or gylty, contrarie to Christen faith, or any bokis reprovid by holy church. I shall detect and shewe them to my lord bushoppe of Hereford, my ordinarie, or other of his officers for the tyme being, in as goodly haste as I can or may, and such penance as shall be by yow, reverend fadir in God, to me injoynd in this behalfe I shall meekly and devoutly performe an fulfill, so God me helpe at his holy dome and the holy gospel of God conteyned in the same. In witness whereof I make this signe of the crosse X with my hand."

After this abjuration the said Thomas Higon performed the public penance enjoined on him, on the Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, the Virgin, in the Cathedral church of Hereford, and walked devoutly round the church in the time of the procession, with head bare, wearing only his drawers, carrying on his shoulder a faggot of wood.

From this document we learn also that two heretics, Spenser and Elyn Griffith, had been burned at Lydney in the Episcopate of Bishop Audley, in 1497.

This continuity of reference shews that, in this diocese at least, Lollard opinions gave trouble to successive Bishops down to the very eve of the Reformation, a fact which has sometimes been doubted, but which the evidence of the "Registers" puts beyond question.

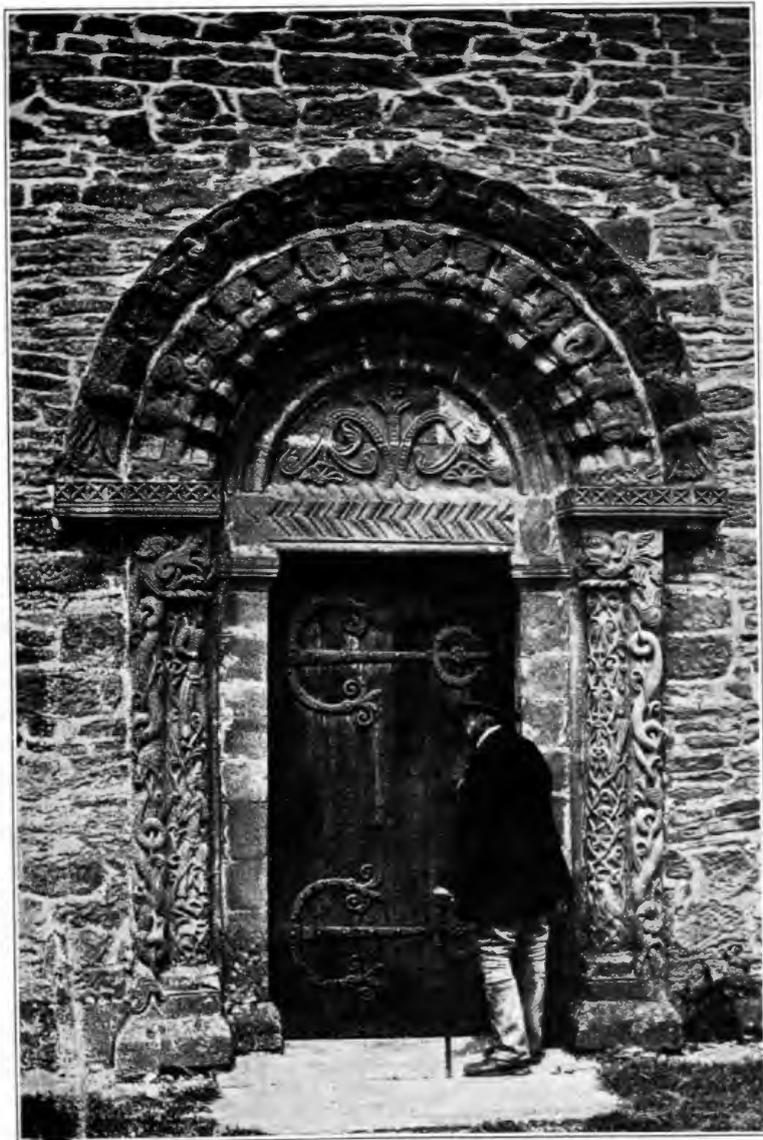


Photo by

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

KILPECK, S. DOOR, WITH CHURCHWARDEN.
(About 1890.)

THE CHURCH OF SAINT DAVID AT KILPECK.

By W. E. H. CLARKE.

(Read 19th July, 1930.)

There are few buildings in the country which have been so profusely illustrated in books and described by writers as this little church of Kilpeck. It is illustrated in almost every book on Architecture and has been visited by almost every important learned Society in this country.

Lewis's *Kilpeck Church*, published in 1842, has very numerous illustrations. This book, when proper allowance has been made for the vagaries of the artist, is very useful as showing the condition of the church almost a hundred years ago.

Learned writers have come forward and endeavoured to show that this church is not "Llandewi-cilpedec" of the *Liber Landavensis*. One of the most able writers holding this view was the late James G. Wood and his views can be read in our *Transactions* for 1913, page 135. He came to the conclusion that the church mentioned in *Liber Landavensis* referred to Much Dewchurch. Equally able writers consider that there is insufficient evidence to support Mr. Wood's view. I have not sufficient information to enable me to settle this dispute, but I will touch upon one point which does not seem to have been considered by any other writer. The *Liber Landavensis*, or Book of Llandaff, relates to a dispute between the Bishops of Hereford and Llandaff in the early part of the 12th century. The trial took place before the Papal court and the documents being found by Geoffrey of Monmouth when he became Archdeacon of Llandaff (A.D. 1140) were gathered together by him and issued as the *Liber Landavensis*. The actual church that we see before us to-day was not erected until at least 20 years after the book was published. Did a cell or small church exist on this site when the dispute took place? Lest this subject should appear too easy of solution I will also mention that a note from the Register of the Abbey of Gloucester, 1134, states that the church of St. David in Kylpec, together with the chapel of St. Mary in the Castle, were given to the Abbey of Gloucester.

Another matter I wish to mention is the statement that at the restoration by Cottingham in 1846 "the whole Church was rebuilt and each stone numbered and eventually returned to its original position." It is correct to say that the church was restored by Cottingham, but it certainly was not rebuilt. There is little

difficulty in deciding what was rebuilt and this amounts to very little. The tops of the nave walls were taken down and rebuilt so as to provide more strength to carry the new roof, and the outer casing of the apse was undoubtedly removed and new casing built instead. No doubt the outer casing was falling away and a search of early illustrations will show a probable cause. The apse was originally covered with a stone roof, evidently large stones overlapping and having no timbers. This can be seen in an illustration in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833, and again in Lewis's *Kilpeck Church* in 1842. The Crosses and Bell Cot were also put up by Cottingham, and it is unfortunate that he did not adopt proper methods when erecting the stone copings to the west gable. There is no proper support for the stone coping, and this has resulted in a serious crack in the north-west corner, and there are signs of the beginning of a similar crack in the south-west corner. This is a matter that should not be left.

I consider that this church is a very fine example of late Norman architecture, probably erected about 1150 and ornamented at the time it was erected. Some writers of repute consider that it was erected about 1170, but if that were so we should find very much transitional Norman work. This is not so. The ornament at Kilpeck has given rise to all sorts of conjectures by different writers, but it must be said of many of them that they are too fanciful for consideration. Careful writers such as Prof. Hamilton Thompson, the late Thomas Blashill and others strongly support the view that Celtic influence was strongly at work. This influence would be quite natural, as it must be remembered that Kilpeck was originally in the Diocese of Llandaff and so would be influenced by Welsh and Irish traditions.

Of great interest is the chancel arch. In most churches the jambs are usually constructed with plain columns, but here the columns are carved into the forms of Saints carrying their various attributes. You will notice St. Peter with the key. The ornament over the arch is rather difficult to understand. It is very crude and by no means uniform. Some parts almost give you the impression of a three-light window design and then again the carver seems to have lost all idea of what he was trying to carve. You will also notice notches in the stonework which may or may not have had to do with a rood screen.

The font is of the 12th century, being one of those large bowls quite common in the West country, supported on five columns, the central shaft being modern. The other four columns belong to the font and are of the same kind of stone. The stone is a conglomerate and quite likely it came from Radyr, near Cardiff, where conglomerate in large blocks is obtainable and is the same in texture and appearance. I shall be glad if anyone can inform me of a nearer quarry. The font has been much under discussion,



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

CHANCEL-ARCH JAMB (L.)



KILPECK.

EARLY STOUP.



Photos by

CHANCEL-ARCH JAMB (R.)

but I will not further refer to this, as I understand that Mr. Alfred Watkins is going to speak on the matter.

The Norman Holy Water stoup is now standing in the chancel and is very interesting, having a pair of hands clasped around it. The stoup is of unusual pattern and size.

It has been stated that the church was built at three times, first nave, then chancel, then apse. I am afraid that I must totally disagree with this view. The writer stated that the chancel wall butted on to the nave and was not bonded into it. I consider the chancel is bonded to the nave. The apse is likewise bonded to the chancel, but allowance must be made for the difficulties of the masons when rebuilding the outer face of the apse with stones smaller than those in the chancel.

There is some difficulty in deciding what has happened in the chancel. You will notice that the two Early English windows are insertions under Norman arches. This provides us with a Norman window in the north wall. Now when you have a look at the outside of this north wall you will see what appears to be the remains of an arch. This has been described as part of the original Norman north doorway. Now if you closely examine the stonework you will not find any proper jambs of dressed stonework nor any of the attributes of a proper arch. If this were a Norman doorway then the Norman window would have had to be much shorter than appears to-day. I come to no decision on this matter.

On the south side of the chancel you will see the 13th century doorway with water holding mould at the base.

The two aumbrys on the east side of the arch between nave and chancel are distinctly interesting. They were plastered at the back and lined with oak at the top and at the two ends. The aumbry on the south side still has the oak top and the oak grooves show the construction of the remainder. The special feature of these aumbrys is the extension sideways into the wall, the aumbry being larger than the doorway. The size of the door is 1 ft. 6 in. x 1 ft. 6 in., while the interior is 2 ft. 7 in. x 1 ft. 2 in.

The apse is vaulted and has ribs ornamented with the usual chevron and having a central boss composed of grotesque heads.

There is a gallery at the west end of Jacobean or possibly later date.

An inspection of the exterior of the church provides a wonderful sight of grotesque carving, not only in one part but all around the church.

You should inspect the quoins to the north-east angle of the nave. These are usually supposed to be remains of an earlier Saxon church and are often described as an example of long and

short work. I do not hold the view that it is long and short work, nor do I consider it to be Saxon or Norman. Very similar work of a late date can be seen at a neighbouring church, St. Devereux.

The grotesque heads which project from the west end are unusual. This is certainly a case of constructed ornament and not ornamental construction. The idea was evidently taken from a timber constructed building in which the wall plates would project and were carved into various shapes.

The west window is worthy of close inspection. The columns at the sides are of the same diameter as the continuing roll in the arch and bears strong signs of Irish influence.

In conclusion I come to the chief glory of the church, the main south doorway. For grotesque work it is a wonderful specimen. The jamb shafts have elaborate scroll work containing human figures and interlaced dragons biting each other's tails. The figures on the west side are remarkable for their costumes, for they appear to be clothed in chain mail in the upper part, but on the legs a form of trousers, and are wearing peculiar caps or helmets. One holds a sword and the other a sceptre or mace.

Writers have referred to the tympanum as being unusual in that it is made up of two stones instead of being a monolith. A slight examination will show that the upper stone is modern. It will also be seen that the bottom right-hand corner has been broken. Is it not probable that the tympanum was broken when being moved and so damaged that the new stone became necessary. The tympanum shows the tree of life as represented by a vine with three branches, leaves and grapes.

A study of this church brings home to us how little we know of the meaning of the carvings so plentifully to be found in our Herefordshire churches. Undoubtedly the carvings were intended to convey moral lessons, but it is very doubtful whether we shall ever be able to find the key to unlock these mysteries.

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Photos by

STRETTFORD CHURCH.

H. E. Durham, Sc.D.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. SCREEN UPRIGHTS (Mortices). | 2. PISCINA (N. Nave). |
| 3. PISCINA (S. Nave). | 4. ROOF AND BELL-TURRET (W. End). |

Centre: ARMS OF BASKERVILLE ON ROOF UPRIGHT.

STRETTFORD CHURCH, co. HEREFORD.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 21st August, 1930.)

Stretford is a small parish of 434 acres through which runs the Roman road from Wroxeter to Caerleon, which road crossed the Stretford brook by a ford (now a bridge), hence from the Street and Ford the parish derived its name. The Hundred of Stretford takes its name from the parish.

At the time of the Domesday Survey it was held by Alured de Marlborough, and from him by two men, Turstin, probably Turstin de Wigmore, who had married Agnes daughter of Alured, and Gilbert. It comprised two hides and a wood. At what time it passed into the family of the de la Beres is uncertain, but it was held by them under the de Bohuns as early as the commencement of the fourteenth century and in all likelihood much earlier.

It is not, however, with the descent of the manor that it is now proposed to deal, but with the history of the church. A slight knowledge of the former is however necessary for the unravelling of the architectural problems that the church presents.

It may therefore be stated that the first de la Bere who is known for certain to have been settled at this place was Robert, son of Sir Simon de la Bere by Sybill his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Pembridge. Robert married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Gamage, and presented to the living of Stretford in the years 1304, 1308 and 1334, and he probably died not long after the latter date, as no further reference to him occurs.

His successor was his son Sir John de la Bere, who married Agnes Turberville, sister and heiress of her brothers Sir Gilbert and Sir Richard Turberville, knights. Sir John probably died between 1340 and 1350, when the manor devolved on his son Sir Richard de la Bere, who had married shortly before 1340 Sybilla, daughter (or sister) and heiress of Sir John de Kynardsley, and inherited Kinnersley in right of his wife. The family henceforward made Kinnersley their principal residence. Sir Richard died in 1371 and his wife in 1382, and they were both buried in the church of the Black Friars at Hereford.

From this time the descent of the Manor may be passed over as it has no bearings on the problems of the church, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when the owner was Sir Richard de la Bere, who married as his second wife Elizabeth, daughter

of Sir Richard Mores, Serjeant of the Hall to Henry VII, which lady survived her husband. Sir Richard died on the 15th of July, 1514, having made a will leaving his estates to his various children in succession. His son Thomas de la Bere succeeded him and having married Anne Inglefield about the year 1508, died without issue on the 13th of September, 1518. Thomas's brother, Sanacre, having predeceased him on the 8th of March, 1516, the property passed to Sanacre's daughter Elizabeth, a minor. She married Sir Michael Lyster about the 10th of May, 1529, when she had livery of her lands without proof of age, and died in childbirth on the 23rd of November, 1532. Her son and heir, Richard Lyster, was on the day of her death, as stated in her Inquisition Post Mortem, aged three hours and more.

With these preliminary observations it will be well to pass to an examination of the church. This building consists at the present time of twin naves with chancels, divided by an arcade of three bays, all under a single span roof, with a timber bell turret and spirelet at the west end, and a massive timber screen dividing the two chancels from the two naves.

The earliest part of the present church is the north wall, except about seven or eight feet at the east end. This wall is Norman with a few stones high up herringbone-wise and has in it, in the present nave, a plain round-headed doorway, now walled up, with a flat chamfer all round and a small Norman window to the east of it. No doubt the original church was a plain rectangular building of the width of the present north nave or somewhat narrower, and of the length of that part of the present north wall which belongs to the Norman period. There is practically no detail from which to date this early structure unless the pillar piscina in the south chancel and the font belong to the same period. The former, the basin only of which remains, has been re-used in the fourteenth century under a plain pointed arched recess with a roll mould, and is decorated with scallop and chevron patterns. The font has a roughly shaped circular bowl, a cylindrical stem, and a circular base with a rudimentary moulding almost reminiscent of the later water holding base. This earlier building may date from the second quarter of the twelfth century.

A considerable alteration in the plan of the building took place about the first quarter of the thirteenth century. At this time another nave and chancel of the same dimensions as the then existing one was built on the south side, and an arcade of two bays with another independent bay between the chancels. There evidently were never any chancel arches to these naves, but there must have been wooden screens to divide off the sanctuaries. The piers and half-piers of this arcade are all of the same pattern, the columns being circular with water-holding bases and circular moulded capitals of Early English section, with pointed arches

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Photo by

H. E. Durham, Sc.D.

FONT, STRETFORD.

of two orders, plainly chamfered. In either wall, just on the chancel sides of the present screen, are two plain rather long Early English windows with rebates on the inside possibly for wooden pierced lattices, or glass in wooden frames. In the south wall just on the nave side of the screen, and corresponding with the little Norman window in the north wall, is a similar Early English window to the others, but without the interior rebate.¹ The adjoining window to this one seems to have had its head renewed. The south doorway has a plain pointed head with a flat chamfer running all round of the same period, but some of the stones may be ones re-used from the original Norman south doorway.

The west wall of the Norman nave may have been rebuilt at this time, but unfortunately in 1922 it was found necessary to entirely rebuild the whole of the west wall, the window openings all being replaced in their original positions. This rebuilding has destroyed any data that might be gathered from a study of the masonry, but the writer made a note in 1910 that the gable above wall plate level had been at sometime rebuilt and that the wall was then in imminent danger of collapse. Had there been a joint in the walling between the Norman and Early English aisles it would nearly certainly have been noted at the same time, so it may be inferred that the wall was entirely rebuilt at the time of the erection of the south nave, the gable being built subsequently, as will be demonstrated later. A photograph taken before the recent reconstruction, if one exists, would settle this debatable point.

The next alteration to the building took place in the first quarter of the fourteenth century, when the east walls were pulled down and both chancels lengthened by some seven or eight feet. This extension can be clearly seen in the masonry of the north wall, and if further proof were necessary a study of the arch between the two chancels will give it. If this arch be examined it will be seen that it has been taken down and widened. The corresponding arches are composed of small stones regularly set, but this one has many such stones, but other stones, used to get the additional width, are much longer than they are wide, and furthermore the east side of the arch is now rather longer than the west one, the apex being not quite central.

The present east wall dates from this time, but as may be traced in the stonework it is evident that there were at the time

¹ This wall is said to have been rebuilt in 1875, or as it appears partially rebuilt. The windows, judging by the masonry round them, do not seem to have been moved. Anyway, they were in their present position when Dingley, in his *History from Marble*, in the seventeenth century made a drawing of the church. The Rev. P. A. H. Birley, the rector, says that in a contemporary account of the restoration it is stated that, "during the progress of the work it was found necessary to take down and rebuild the south wall, and this cautiously, by replacing the whole stone by stone."

of its building span roofs over each nave and chancel with a gutter between, the line of the gables being yet distinguishable. The space between these gables has been filled in when the present single span roof was erected.

In the east wall of the south chancel is a very crude plain three-light window, the apex being carried up in a rough ogee. Immediately over this window is a rough relieving arch, which probably was inserted when the present roof was erected and a large part of this gable rebuilt. The window in the wall of the north chancel is similar, with the same peculiar ogee head, but is of two lights only. The inside arch to this window is stopped on the north side with the small head of a man, and on the south side with one solitary ball flower ornament, the only one in the church. None of the windows in the building has a drip mould, but it is possible these may have been removed from the east windows when the relieving arches were inserted. In the south wall of the north chancel in the usual position is a very small piscina recess, the basin gone, with an ogee head like the windows, and finished with a flame-like top. The local mason who executed these windows and piscina was evidently determined to be up to date. He got in his ogee curves, and the fashionable ball flower, and taking these two points into consideration there can be no doubt that this addition to the fabric can be dated somewhere about the year 1310 or a little later.

The next and final alteration to the church was the construction of the present roof and screens, bell turret with spirelet covered with lead, and probably the timber porch.

The roof and screens are a very remarkable example of the carpenter's skill, and in them can be detected a forerunner of the well known timber constructions of John Abel a century later.¹

From the detail of the screens it is evident that they belong to the Perpendicular style of architecture, but it is not so easy to exactly date them, except to say that they are late in that period. Fortunately however there are some shields of arms on the timbers of the roof which will help to assign a date to this, hitherto unrecorded, fine piece of craftsmanship.

The former roof, as indicated above, was built in two spans with a gutter between, which was probably largely its undoing, by the perishing of the lead gutter and the consequent inroads of wet, necessitating a renewal of the timbers. That this gutter was the ruin of the former roof may be inferred by the determina-

¹ It is not improbable that John Abel knew this roof as he lived only a few miles away at Sarnesfield, and as the roof at Vowchurch is nearly certainly his work, he may have taken the inspiration of building it, independently of the walls, from the roof at Stretford.



Photo by

H. E. Durham, Sc.D.
STRETFORD, NORTHERN NAVE AND SCREEN, from East

tion to get rid of it, and cover the church under one span.¹ As the span was large and the walls were none too stable the roof was ingeniously designed to be carried on six massive oak supports, one in each corner and a north and south one against the walls where the division of chancels and naves was designed.² Into these last two uprights with two others on either side of the arcade were framed the screens, which thus form a substantial brace to tie and support the roof.

The roof is of four bays. The five principals have a collar, with two struts to the principal rafters. Arch braces rise to the collars springing from king posts resting on the wall plate of the arcade, and on the wall sides in the case of the two end and central principals from the tie beams, and in the case of the other two from short wall pieces. An arched braced roof is thus formed over each nave and chancel, but the apex of the arches are not central. The western principal is somewhat modified owing to the timber construction of the bell turret. There are three purlins, the lower one being supported by cusped and the two upper by plain windbraces.

The bellcot and spirelet are evidently of the same build as the roof, and are poised across the western end of the arcade. This structure is composed of heavy timbers in squares which were originally filled in with wattle and daub, but are now open. The holes for the wattling can still be seen. The spirelet is substantially the same as it was in the middle of the seventeenth century, as may be gathered from a sketch by Thomas Dingley in his *History from Marble*. The weather vane is a large cock, pierced with the initials "I H," and in the tail, 1709.

The timbers of the screens are very massive and are framed into the oak columns against the outer walls, and into two similar columns on either side of the arcade wall. The passage ways with flattened arched heads, differing in detail, have never had doors, and on either side of them are three openings with ogee trefoil heads and perpendicular tracery. Originally there was a roof loft running right across the two screens, and large mortice holes in the west faces of the upright columns indicate where timbers protruded to carry the front beam of the floor. When this loft was removed is now unknown.

The screen in the south aisle has a slanting groove on either side of each mullion, about eight inches from the base, such as might be made if a louvre board were to be inserted, or for a book rest

¹ At Ditton Priors in Shropshire a similar expedient has been resorted to.

² The timber upright in the north-west angle has been removed, but not during the recent rebuilding of the west wall, and the half of the original cambered tie-beam across this nave replaced by a straight piece of timber resting on the wall, possibly a piece of the old upright support.

for people standing with their backs to the altar. These grooves are now filled in. The lower part of the centre mullion on the south side has been renewed and therefore does not show any groove. What useful purpose these grooves served it is difficult to suggest. They have been cut with great exactitude and depth and would appear to be part of the original construction, for it is hardly likely that such trouble would have been taken to make them had they for instance formed part of some later pews.

The eastern bay roof of the south chancel is now covered with modern deal boards to form a canopy, but evidently there was a canopy here before, as portions of the old moulding still frame the modern boards. It would seem likely that it was divided into squares and was an afterthought though not long subsequent to the erection of the roof, because the wall plate that forms part of it has been roughly let into the uprights supporting the roof and is not framed up as would have been the case had it formed part of the original structure. Canopies of this nature are found in various churches in the district and elsewhere, and were no doubt meant to preserve the altars from dust and the droppings of bats by allowing them no foothold on the timbers.

As has been said the details of the screens are in the Perpendicular style, and late in that period. The roof, all part of the same build with the screens, has rather elongated windbraces in comparison with the other timbers, which points to the sixteenth century for its construction, and this is made definitely certain when the heraldry with which it is adorned is taken into consideration. The armorial shields appear on the arch braces at wall plate level of the intermediate principals and at the east end at the top of the supporting posts. They are six in number. On the south side at the east end is a shield with a cross, apparently with no other charges, for Lyster; on the next shield is (*argent*) a chevron (*gules*) between three roundels (*hurts*) for Baskerville; and on the next (*argent*) a fess (*gules*) in chief three roundels (*Torteaux*) for Devereux; and on the north side at the east end a cross as before; and on the other two (*azure*) a bend (*argent*) cotised (*or*) between six martlets (*of the last*) (the cotises are merely represented by scratched lines) for de la Bere.¹

Now this family of de la Bere had no connection with the families of Devereux or Baskerville until the latter part of the fifteenth century, neither had these two latter families any connection with the parish of Stretford.

It has been already stated that Elizabeth the daughter of Sanacre de la Bere inherited the manors of Stretford and Kinnersley

¹ The arms of the de la Beres are adapted from those of their overlords, the de Bohuns, martlets taking the place of lioncels, the tinctures being the same.

on the death of her uncle Thomas de la Bere in 1518, her father having died two years earlier. She was then a child of about nine years of age, and in 1529 she married Sir Michael Lyster¹ and died in 1532. Her aunt Anne (*née* Inglefield), widow of her uncle Thomas de la Bere, would seem to have had Stretford for her dower, and on the 6th of September, 1528, she presented to the living, and is stated to be the owner of the manor and advowson in right of her marriage. This lady would seem to have died soon afterwards, when Elizabeth her niece would have become fully possessed of the property, and it would appear more than probable that it was by this Elizabeth that the present roof was erected. The armorial bearings fit in with this suggestion, and they could not possibly have been used in this way by any other member of the family previously to this time. The arms of her husband, Michael Lyster, were, *on a cross between 4 doves, 5 cinque-foils*, and although it is now impossible to detect from the ground any charges on the shields with the charge of a cross, they may be there or were certainly painted or meant to be painted upon them. These shields take the leading place at the east end of each chancel, as would be expected. Next come the two shields in the principal chancel and nave with the lady's own arms of de la Bere, and next in the south chancel the arms of Baskerville, representing her mother Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Baskerville, Knight of the Bath, and then in the south nave the Devereux shield representing her great-grandmother Sybil, daughter of Walter Devereux, 7th Baron Ferrars, and wife of Sir James Baskerville of Eardisley, who died in 1494.

If the above ascription of the shields is correct, the roof and screens can be dated with certainty as having been erected between the years 1529 and 1532, and this is about the date that one would assign to them from a study of the work itself.

Returning to the fenestration of the church in the west wall, there is at the end of each nave a two-light square headed window, not of the same pattern but probably both sixteenth century. High up in the gable are two little square openings evidently to light a ladder leading to the bells from the bell turret, which was enclosed from the church, as has already been pointed out. There is also a circular window in the west wall high up above the north nave window which requires explanation. It is made out of one piece of stone and may have originally been a piercing in the head of a two-light thirteenth century window, for it has what is apparently the fragment of a cusping on the left hand lower side. This window may be a late insertion to light a singing gallery, but there are no signs of this and, taking into consideration the smallness of the parish, it is not at all probable that such a gallery

¹ Visitations of Hampshire, *Harleian Society Publications*, Vol. LXIV, p. 45.

ever existed. Perhaps the only other purpose it could have served would have been to light a stair or ladder to the bell turret, and have been inserted at the erection of the present roof, when the window of which it formed part may have been replaced by the present late perpendicular one.

Between the two chancels and against the respond of the dividing wall facing west has been built a square recess in stone about eight feet high with a straight embattled top. The sill two feet six inches from the ground and about a foot deep is made of a 13th century incised cross slab. The date of this erection is probably late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The question arises for what purpose it was intended. It may be a shrine for Saints Cosmas and Damian, to whom Dingley says, probably correctly, that the church was anciently dedicated, though it is now called St. Peter's. He also says, speaking of Stretford, "in the same parish is seen a well superstitiously called St. Cosmas and St. Damian Well,"¹ and Silas Taylor writing about the same time says: "St. Cosmian's Well famous for cures there is below the church eastward."² There never seems to have been an altar in front of this structure, for a chamfered base runs all round, nor apparently did it form an altar itself, there being no crosses cut on the incised slab. If it were a shrine of Cosmas and Damian, it may have contained or yet contain relics of these saints, or the relics may have rested in a reliquary in the recess. Possibly the incised slab may have done duty over some relics of these saints before the present structure was erected, which would account for its being used in its present position. There is just a possibility that the recess may have been used as an Easter sepulchre, for which it is well adapted, but it is unlikely that this was its primary purpose.

Another interesting feature in the church to be examined is the two pairs of monumental effigies lying against the north wall, one pair in the chancel and the other in the nave.

The figures of a man in armour and his lady in the chancel lie under a moulded ogee-headed canopy, the hood mould stopped with two crude heads of a king and a queen, and are cut from a single block of a micaceous red sandstone. They are of amateur workmanship and rather flat, due no doubt to the limit in thickness of the available stone.

The heads of the effigies recline on square cushions with rudimentary tassels. The male figure wears a slightly pointed bascinet from which depends the camail, the leather thongs threaded through the bascinet joining this with the camail being shown.

¹ *Dilwyn Parish Register*, on a leaf in Dingley's handwriting.

² *Harl. MS. 6726*. The Rector of the parish, the Rev. P. A. H. Birley, tells me that he has been unable to locate any such spring, all knowledge of it among the oldest inhabitants being lost.

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Photos by

H. E. Durham, Sc.D.

TWIN NAVES OF STRETTFORD.
CENTRAL SHRINE, ALTARS R. & L.

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

DIVIDING ARCHES, SHRINE, SCREENS, ROOF.

He is clad in a cyclas beneath which is seen the shirt of mail. The arms are protected by vambraces, rerebraces, and coudes very indistinctly portrayed, and at the wrists are visible the sleeves of the mail shirt. The hands are in the attitude of prayer, and on the left arm is a small shield with the arms of de la Bere. Round the waist passing beneath the cyclas is a narrow belt, but there is no sword. The thighs are protected by cuisses of thin metal or more probably of cuirboulli, and there are knee caps of the same material. The lower part of the legs and the feet are in chausses of mail. The feet rest on an animal apparently a lion.

His lady wears a gorget covering the lower part of her chin and has a wimple or kerchief on her head falling over the shoulders. She is clothed in a gown with tight fitting sleeves to the wrists, but no signs of buttons, and close fitting to the waist, from whence it hangs in folds, covering the feet.

These effigies are too long for the niche in which they are placed, and the canopy has had to be undercut at the feet to admit them into the recess, perhaps an error of measurement at the time they were erected.

The two figures in the nave are very similar to the above, but are cut out of a single block of fine grey sandstone, and are evidently executed by the same sculptor as the pair in the chancel.

The costume of the male figure is nearly identical with the other one, but the legs below the knees have the addition of greaves, and long pointed sollerets with five laminations, and straps for the spurs round the ankles. The shirt of mail comes rather lower in this effigy and is pointed in front, but chain mail encasing the thighs can be seen above the knee caps. The feet rest on a mutilated animal, probably a lion.

The lady's costume differs from the one in the chancel in that she has a narrow fillet across the wimple, a tight fitting undergown and tight sleeves, and over it a sleeveless open-sided garment, known as a *côte-hardi*, the upper part tight fitting but falling from the waist in folds to the feet, on which can be seen pointed shoes, resting on an animal, probably a dog. A narrow belt can be seen at the waist below the *côte-hardi*.

These two figures lie under a rough stone arch of modern construction, projecting from the wall. Dingley in his *History from Marble* has depicted a pair of these effigies under an ogee canopy, with crockets and ball flowers, and resting on an altar tomb, which may have once been in this recess. His drawing certainly does not correspond in any way to the other canopy, where no altar tomb could have been, but here it looks as if there might have been such, and Dingley's drawing may be fairly accurate, but he is not entirely to be depended upon.

The question arises, who did these effigies commemorate? It is evident that they are both de la Beres, for the arms of this family appear on their shields. The monument in the chancel is slightly earlier in date than the one in the nave and can be ascribed to about the years 1320—1335. The other figures might date from 1330 to 1345. Both male figures wear the cyclas which was in fashion about this time and continued to be worn until entirely superseded by the jupon about 1350. The costume of the ladies is more up to date than their husbands' armour, especially that of the lady in the nave, who wears the open sided *côte-hardi*.

Taking into consideration the dates of the effigies as disclosed by their costumes and the descent of the manor as already set out, it would seem probable that the effigies in the chancel represent Robert de la Bere, who most likely died not long after 1334, and his wife Margaret Gamage, and those in the nave his son Sir John de la Bere, who died most likely about 1340, and his wife Agnes Turberville.

Later fittings in the church to which attention may be drawn is a good carved pulpit of about the second quarter of the seventeenth century and a plain oak chest of the same period. Before the restoration of 1875 there were carved Jacobean pews, but these were sold to the builder.

In Cassey's *Directory of Herefordshire*, 1858, it is said that "there are some fine bits of stained glass," and this statement is repeated in subsequent editions of Kelly's *Directory* to 1875. In that year £600 was spent in restoring the church under the direction of Mr. G. C. Haddon, Architect, of Hereford, and in Jakeman and Carver's *Directory* of 1902 it says that at the restoration of 1875 "the windows are reglazed with the old glass as far as possibly could be utilized," but this must refer to plain glass, as at the present time there is no scrap of coloured glass in the windows, so presumably what stained glass there was at the time of the restoration must have been considered unworthy of preservation.

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Photo by

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

INTERIOR, VOLCA CHAMBER, KINGSLAND.

NOTES ON KINGSLAND CHURCH,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 21st August, 1930.)

There is an interesting tradition with regard to Kingsland recorded by the late Mrs. Leather in her "Folklore of Herefordshire." She says: "Kingsland Church was first begun near Lawton, but the devil pulled down the work each night and the site had to be abandoned." She records a similar tradition dating from the seventeenth century at Much Cowarne, where it was intended to build a church on a hill north-east of the present position, but the stones were regularly conveyed by some invisible agent to the spot which the church now occupies.

A like tradition relates to Clodock Church, which is said to have been started building where Llanwonog, a mile and a half further up the valley, stands to-day, but each morning the previous day's work collapsed, until the workmen transferred their labours to the site where Clodock Church now stands.¹ Another similar story is related of Llanpedr Church, near Barmouth, where the building was started on a spot where four or five upright stones about eight feet high stood, but the material was removed every night to where the church now stands.² There are also many other places in England and Wales to which like traditions are still attached.

It would appear probable that the origin of these stories had their being from the fact that the original burying places of the community were not situated on the site of the present churches, but at the places from which the stones are said to have been so persistently removed.

In the case of Kingsland the name "Lawton" points to there having been a Saxon settlement on this spot, the word being the "tun" by the "low" or burial mound, which would have been in the first place a heathen Saxon burial place, and later used for the same purpose when Christianity was introduced, and might or might not have then had an actual church attached. The King's Lene eventually overshadowed and incorporated the Saxon "tun," most likely soon after the Conquest, when the Norman lord

¹ See *The History of St. Clodock*, by the Rev. F. G. Llewellyn, B.D., 1919, p. 47.

² See *Cambrian Miscellany*, 1830, vol. ii., p. 11.

built a church by his abode, the present motte and bailey site west of the church, just as at Kilpeck, as more convenient for himself and his retainers. Lawton is situated on a hill about a mile from the church as the crow flies.

At Llanpedr it is evident by the mention of the standing stones that the attempt to build a church was at a heathen spot, and not improbably the Much Cowarne tradition has similar connections, but not knowing the parish sufficiently well I have been unable to locate the hill to the north-east of the church. There is, however, a place called Little Richlow in the parish, which may possibly be the site referred to.

Kingsland Church, dedicated to Saint Michael the Archangel, as it now stands, judged by the architectural details, must have been erected about the year 1290-1300. It evidently replaced an earlier building dating from the first half of the thirteenth century, for the east windows, long single light Early English lancets, belonging to what evidently were narrow nave aisles still exist, but now are blocked up by the responds of the present nave arcade. It is not now, however, proposed to deal with the architectural details of the church, which are worthy of a careful study, but to make a few remarks on what remains of the ancient glass, most of which is coeval with the building and is to be found in the east window of the chancel, in the windows on either side of this in the north and south wall, and in the westernmost window in the latter wall.

In this last window is a small figure, about ten inches high, of an archbishop, partly a restoration. His hand is raised in the act of blessing. The mitre and face are brown, the crozier yellow, the pall white, the amice and maniple green, and the sandals yellow. This is probably a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury and may be compared with the figure of that saint at Credenhill, and another similar figure at Saintbury St. Nicholas, in Gloucestershire; but at the latter the figure is St. Nicholas, Archbishop of Myra, as may be gathered from a fragment of an inscription attached. All these figures and the rest of the ancient glass of this period at Kingsland without doubt emanated from the same workshop, which may have been situated at Worcester, or Hereford, or more probably at Gloucester.

In this window is also a roundel about six inches across of yellow, black and white glass, and the upper part of a female, crowned, holding a plain cross apparently late fourteenth or early fifteenth century glass.

The glass in the windows on either side of the east window is modern in imitation of early 14th century glass, except for some of the bordering, which belongs to this period.

The east window of three lights with tracery at the top contains glass of the early 14th century, but much restored, though the general composition seems to be as originally designed.

In the top tracery light is a figure of Our Lord seated on a rainbow, his head surrounded by a cruciferous nimbus and holding in his right hand a plain cross in green glass. In the two corresponding openings below are two figures, that on the left side a crowned figure of a young man without a beard, and that on the right hand side an older bearded figure also crowned.

In the three lights below, the background is formed of Grisaille work in white and grey quatrefoils with six small panels in two rows. From left to right the panels are:—

1. A large shield of arms, *Barry of nine pieces vairy gules and argent, and azure* (Braose¹).
2. A panel with canopy of three cusps, very similar to that over figures at Eaton Bishop, with the Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel. This is an Annunciation.
3. A large shield with arms of the See of Hereford, *Gules 3 leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or*.
4. The Archangel Raphael and Tobias with the fish.
5. The Archangel Michael piercing with his spear a very fat wormlike red dragon.
6. An old man holding a label with letters part of the word Esdras, and the Archangel Uriel.

The borders of all three lights, some portions of which are ancient, are composed of ivy leaves in yellow and red glass.

The subjects portrayed are in reference to the dedication of the church to St. Michael the Archangel, whose figure occupies the central point of the window; with the other Archangels grouped round him. This is the only instance I can find of the Archangels subjectively depicted together in ancient glass or tempera paintings. In the fifteenth century glass at Weobley in the window in the north aisle, attention was drawn a short time ago by Mr. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A., to the angels there being the four Archangels holding various emblems, but incidents in their lives are not shown as in the glass here.²

As regards the two shields of arms, the Braose coat is partly original, but the other with the arms of the See of Hereford is

¹ This is no doubt meant for Braose, but the *vairy* should be *gules and ermine*.

² For the story of Raphael and Tobias, see the *Apocryphal Book of Tobit*, and for that of Uriel and Esdras, the *Second Book of Esdras*, chap. iv.

modern, though a few pieces of old glass appear to be used in the field. Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, describing the glass in this window, says:—

“The east window of the chancel contains several specimens of painted glass coeval with the building, but much mutilated. Three figures and part of another still exist, as do two emblazoned shields, which appear to be vairé, gules and ermine, three bars azure, and a quarterly bearing so jumbled together, from being misplaced from its original position as to be quite unintelligible. In the windows right and left of the altar are the arms of Mortimer.”¹

The window in the north wall behind the organ in the chancel was removed from the north chancel wall when this chamber was built some years ago. It contains early nineteenth century glass, including the following shields of arms:—

In the quatrefoil above the two lights is *Gules three legs armoured and conjoined argent* (Isle of Man?)²; in the left-hand light is a shield, *Quarterly*: 1. and 4. England, 2. Scotland, 3. Ireland, the Royal Arms as used since 1837; and in the right-hand light, a shield, *Quarterly*, 1. *Argent, 3 saddles with stirrups sable* (Evans), 2. *Or a lion rampant sable* (Lloyd), 3. *Argent, a chevron between three doves with olive branches in their beaks, sable* (?), 4. *Vert, on a fess or three eagles argent* (probably should be *proper*) *between three roses argent* (?).

It is evident that the date of this glass is shortly after 1837. At this time the Rector was the Rev. William Evans,³ whose younger brother Edward married Anne, daughter and heir of John Weaver of Eyton Hall, and so brought the Eyton estate into the Evans family. Their mother was Jane, only daughter of the Rev. Robert Lloyd of Cefn, whose arms appear in the second quarter. It would seem probable that the glass was inserted in this window by the Rev. William Evans.

The church, as has already been said, must date from about the year 1300. The manor of Kingsland and others in Herefordshire were granted on the 24th of January, 1271, by Henry III to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and he appears to have regranted in 1281 Kingsland manor and advowson either to Edmund de Mortimer, who may have been named after this Earl of Lancaster, or more probably to Edmund's father Sir Roger de Mortimer, who died in 1282, as the manor was one of those which was held in dower by Sir Roger's widow,⁴ Matilda (Maud), coheirress of

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1826, Pt. II, p. 583. *The Gentleman's Magazine Library*, English Topography, Pt. V, 1894, p. 189.

² The glass is said to have come from the demolished chapel at Street Court in the parish, and referred to some family living at that place, and this shield was inserted because the family had some connection with the Isle of Man. The whole of this conjecture is no doubt incorrect.

³ Rector from 1821 to 1841, when he resigned in favour of his son, the Rev. Richard Davies Evans, who died in 1871.

⁴ *Black Book of Wigmore*, Harl. MS., 1240.

William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock, by Eva, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke. This lady, who owned in her own right vast possessions, died in 1301, and her son Edmund died in 1304, leaving a widow Margaret, daughter of Sir William de Fiennes, kinswoman to the Queen Consort, Isabella of Castile. She also seems to have held Kingsland as her dower and lived till 1333.

Both these ladies presented to the living, the former in the year 1285, and the latter in the years 1304, 1328, and 1333.

The arms in the east window of the church are those of Dame Matilda de Mortimer, and might have been placed there by herself or her son Edmund, who survived his mother but three years. Seeing that they occupy the premier place in the window, it is probably to Matilda de Mortimer that the rebuilding of the church was due.

It has been said on the authority of Thomas Blount in his MS. Collections for a history of Herefordshire, that Edmund de Mortimer presented the living to his son Walter and that this Rector was buried in the now so-called Volka chamber. This, however, is not correct, but Dame Margaret, his widow, did present William (? Walter) Mortimer, an acolyte, and so no doubt quite a youth, to the living on the 8th of October, 1304.¹ On the 29th of November, 1315, Walter de *Monmouth* (? Mortimer), priest, of Kingsland, had a licence for non-residence for study, and a similar licence was granted on the 25th of January, 1317, to Walter de Mortimer, priest, rector of Kingsland.² There is reason to suppose that the above two queried entries are errors of transcription, or in the “Register” itself because no presentation to the living apparently took place between 1304 and 1328.

On August 4th, 1320, an enquiry was made concerning a defect in the birth of Walter de Mortimer, Rector of Kingsland, who was said to have had a dispensation from the Pope on that account, and which if true, letters to that effect were to be granted to him.³ It may be surmised therefrom that he was illegitimate, but most likely a son of Edmund de Mortimer. His death probably occurred in 1328, for on the 23rd of November in that year Lady Margaret de Mortimer presented William de Ford, chaplain, to the living.⁴

A word as to the so-called “Volka” chamber. This building appears to have been erected at the same time as the porch, but these adjuncts seem to have been an after thought to the building, as the masonry is different to that of the north wall and is not properly bonded in with it. They can, however, have been only a few years later, and were without doubt erected at the time

¹ *Register of Bishop Swinfield, Cantilupe Society*, p. 536.

² *Do. Do. Do.* p. 546.

³ *Register of Bishop Orilton, Cantilupe Society*, p. 136.

⁴ *Register of Bishop Charlton, Cantilupe Society*, p. 75.

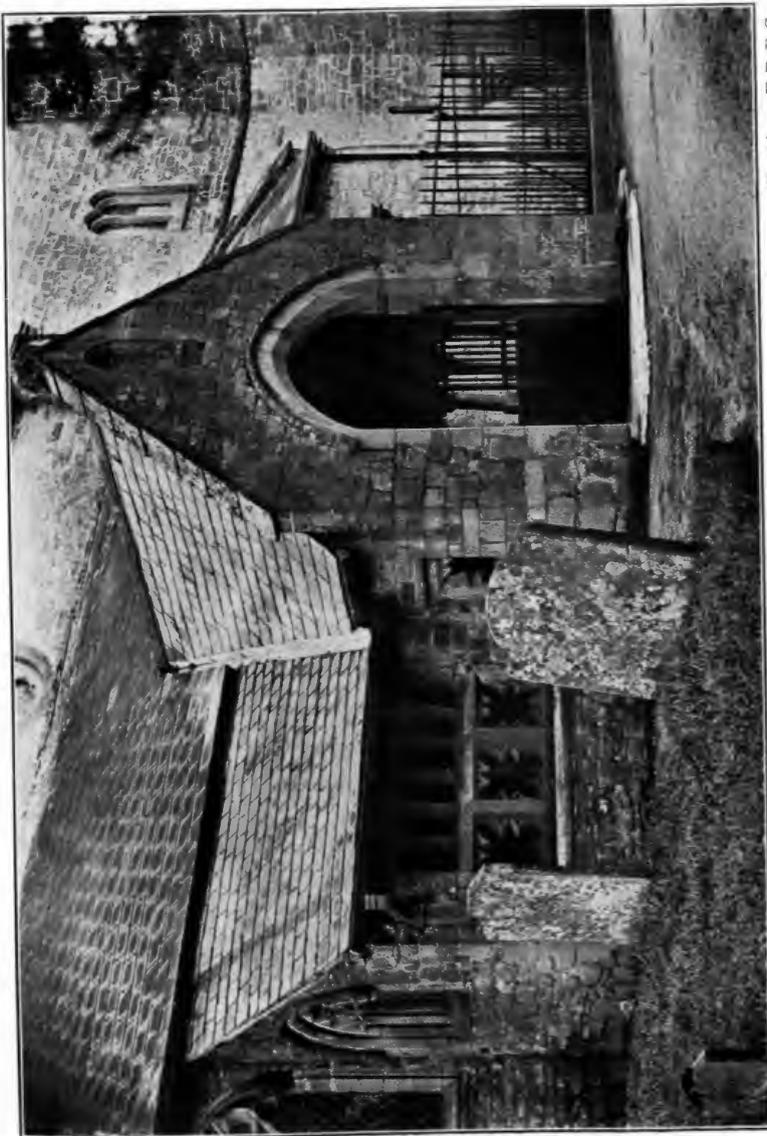
the tower was being finished, the tracery in both being similar and exceptional. No stone porch was provided for the south doorway, and the present timber one dates from the fifteenth century, so the original design no doubt did not include these features.

The east window in the chamber is of four lights with peculiar tracery in the head,¹ evidently from the hand of the same mason who made the doorway in the belfry stage of the tower, and has been constructed for glazing, no doubt to protect the altar immediately below it. The north window of six lights above and four square openings below must have been so made to enable any one kneeling outside to see what went on within. None of the openings in this window was fitted for glazing, although one of the mullions is grooved, but this is a restoration. It may have originally had shutters within, but no signs of hinges are now discernible, and if there ever were such, it does not seem possible that they could have been opened without obstructing the altar. The doorway from the porch might have had a door, but here again no decided trace of hinges or holes for bolts are now visible, but it would seem unlikely that such never existed.

Under the east window is a one-step platform on which stood the altar and in the south wall a cusped canopy and beneath it a stone coffin. The bracket attached to the east end of this canopy probably held a basin to act as a piscina. The lid was removed from the coffin sometime after 1826, and it is said that the remains of a woman and child were found within. Over the coffin is a plain four-light window looking into the church, now glazed but apparently not intended originally to be so protected. There is a rebate all round on the chamber side with many iron hooks which at some time have retained boards to block it, but this is not the original arrangement, as the hooks are in such a position that the boards could not be taken down. Here again there are no signs of hinges on which a shutter could open. This window does not give a view of any altar in the church, for the mullions are very deep and only admit of a view directly into the church. It therefore seems probable that this opening was to enable those in the church to hear what went on in the chapel, or for those in the chapel to hear what went on in the church.

It has been suggested that this chamber was for use as an Easter Sepulchre, but there is no instance known of the Easter Sepulchre being outside the church. Another use to which it could have been put was a hermit's or anchorite's cell, and although there is no record of such a cell at Kingsland, this would not immediately rule out such a use. It is, however, highly improbable that such was its purpose, for had it been, the opening into the

¹ A very similar window is to be seen in the Hermit's Cell at Warkworth, but more normal in design. See illustration in *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, by R. Mary Clay, 1914, p. 47.



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

VOLCA CHAMBER AND PORCH, KINGSLAND.

Photo by

church would nearly certainly have been aligned on the high altar or one of the other principal altars. It is further improbable that such a large and unglazed window would have been provided in the north wall, and there is no indication of any fittings usually to be found in a hermit's cell. Another suggestion has been put forward that it was the burial place of Walter de Mortimer, Rector of Kingsland, who died, as has already been shown, twenty years or more after it was built. Apart from the question of date, a rector would have been buried in his chancel, or in a chapel attached thereto, and not at the entrance to the church. If the bones found in the coffin were those of a woman and child, the tomb could not have been his.

There really can be little doubt that the chamber is a chantry chapel with the tomb of the founder, who must have been someone of importance in connection with the church.

Now this chapel and porch, as has been shown, must have been built when the church was nearing completion, about which time, namely early in 1301, there died the very noble lady Dame Matilda de Mortimer, who had survived her husband twenty years and held Kingsland in dower. As Dame Matilda was certainly largely instrumental in the rebuilding of the church, may she not for some personal fancy have desired to be buried at the threshold of the church, instead of in the chancel where one would have expected her to be interred? Her son Sir Edmund, then about forty years of age, might well have carried out her wishes, and the common people on entering the church could have said an ave and a pater for her soul, and a chantry priest have held masses on her behalf, in which all outside and inside the church could join.

The remains found in the coffin being those of a woman would support such a suggestion, but if there were also the bones of a child the remains cannot have been those of Dame Matilda. If it were a double burial it would have been a mother and child who died at the same time of some disease or other cause. Had it been that of a woman who died in childbirth, the bones of such an infant would certainly have perished.

Unfortunately no record occurs of Dame Matilda's place of burial, but her husband Sir Roger and her son Sir Edmund were buried in Wigmore Abbey.

As regards the name "Volca" applied to this chamber, the earliest mention of it is a quotation from Thomas Blount, writing about 1660, and quoted by Richard Walwyn, who died in 1750, which reads as follows: "A little Apartment vulgarly said to be built by one Vaukel yt built ye church, as a tomb for himself."

The next reference is in 1826, when Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick

says it is termed "Volkre's chamber," but he said he would not commit himself to say it was a corruption of "Sepulchre's chamber."

The spellings Volca, Volka, Volkar, are all later and do not seem to carry any weight. The two earliest and apparently independent mentions of the name "Vaukel" and "Volkre's" point to a proper name derivation, but it seems more likely that the word is a corruption of "sepulchre," which word underwent many distortions in early times. It is more than doubtful if the word here has the same derivation as "Volka," the name of one of the Common fields of Leominster, the word there implying the folks or common field.

At Goodrich is a doorway in the south porch, which probably led into some such similar building, of which no trace now remains.

The matter must rest here until some earlier mention of this interesting adjunct to the porch is unearthed.¹

¹ Cf. *The Woolhope Transactions*, 1908, pp. 43-47, illustrated, for remarks on this chamber.

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Photo by

G. McNeil Rushforth, F.S.A.

PARTS OF TOMB, LITTLE MALVERN.

A MEDIEVAL TOMB AT LITTLE MALVERN.

By W. J. C. BERINGTON, M.A.

(Read 2nd December, 1930.)

The tomb, which once stood in the Priory Church but is now housed in Little Malvern Court, possesses one or two points of archæological interest. It originally took the form of a table-tomb resting against a wall, the only portions remaining being the two sides which projected out into the body of the church, the front being completely destroyed. On the two sides are sculptured figures of "weepers" or "mourners" alternating with shields. It is necessary to give a brief account of "weepers" and the important part they played in ornamental tomb sculpture, before describing the tomb at Little Malvern.

Small figures, usually not more than twelve to eighteen inches high, begin to make their appearance on the sides of tombs about the middle of the 13th century, such as those on the tomb in free-stone of Lady Fitz-Alan, c. 1275, at Chichester, and on that of St. Thomas de Cantelupe, c. 1285, in Hereford Cathedral. The figures on the latter tomb are represented as wearing armour. They may be Knights Templars, and it is quite possible that St. Thomas may have been chaplain to the Order in England, though I have not been able to find any proof that he was so. It is an interesting theory, and if it should prove to be correct, it would show that the custom of placing figures in the garb of some office or Order connected with the deceased was an early one.

From the purely ornamental use of figures developed that of "weepers," in various attitudes and expressions of grief, mourning around the deceased, and the earliest examples as such in England are the six figures on the tomb of Aveline, Countess of Lancaster (died 1273), in Westminster Abbey. Though very mutilated, almost all are headless, they are undoubtedly intended to represent people mourning over a departed soul. The same may also be seen on the tomb of Archbishop Peckham at Canterbury, who died almost two decades later in 1292.

By far the finest weepers of this early period, that is the last quarter of the 13th century, are those around the tomb of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, d. 1296, in Westminster Abbey. They appear in a swaying pose as though chanting a dirge. The excellent treatment of the folds of the drapery compares with the best architectural sculpture of the period.

On the later tombs of Aymer de Valence, d. 1325, and John of Eltham, d. 1334, at Westminster, the weepers are more picturesque and their attitudes become more exaggerated, no longer showing the purity of design and workmanship of the earlier examples. One of the figures on the tomb of John of Eltham is that of a king, who might possibly be Edward III., brother of the Earl.

Towards the middle of the 14th century the custom started of representing relatives of the deceased as weepers, and it gradually became quite common. Good examples are those on the tomb of Sir John Lyons, 1350, at Warkworth, and on the very beautiful though much later tomb of Sir Ralph Fitz-Herbert, d. 1473, at Norbury.

Other notable examples of weepers are those on the tombs of Sir Roger Kerdiston, d. 1337, at Reepham in Norfolk, and Sir John Reynes, 1370, at Reynes, Bucks. Those on the latter are alternate men and women under ogee canopies. The extreme diversity of costume displayed on both these tombs makes them valuable and interesting to the student of period dress.

The sumptuous tombs of Edward III and his wife Queen Philippa, at Westminster, date from about 1377. On the south side of the former are six small bronze gilded statuettes which lack feeling in their treatment and are stiff and cold in appearance. These tombs show that the London tomb-makers worked in bronze, Purbeck marble and alabaster. The great nobles and ecclesiastics of the realm had their tombs copied in alabaster from the royal examples at Westminster, and the knights and gentry had theirs copied in like manner in stone and other less costly materials.

The tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, c. 1370, in St. Mary's Church, Warwick, is a splendid example of the tomb of a great noble. On each side are placed five weepers under richly carved canopies, and in the spandrels formed by the canopies are six smaller figures of angels. The contract for the construction of this tomb is still in existence, and minute instructions are given with regard to the weepers as follows:—"Will Austin, citizen and founder of London, covenanteth to cast of the finest latten to be gilded, XIV images embossed of lords and ladies in diverse vestures called *weepers*, to stand in housings made about the tomb; to be the length, breadth and thickness to XIV patterns of timber. Also, he shall make XVIII less images of angels as shall be appointed by patterns, whereof IX after one side and IX after another. And the executors shall pay for every 'weeper' so made in latten XIII shillings and IV pence, and for every angel V shillings. And for every pound of latten that shall be in the herse Xd."¹

¹ Transaction for the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, 14th March, 1451.

A tomb similar to the one at Warwick is that of Sir Thomas Arderne, c. 1390, at Elford, Staffs. Here, the weepers alternate with angels bearing shields, showing an arrangement which became quite common during the whole of the 15th century, other examples of which are at Bottesford, 1414, and Tong, 1451, in Shropshire. Indeed, during the 15th century weepers give place almost entirely to saints and angels, and they do not reassert themselves until the very end of the century and the beginning of the 16th.

In the 16th century developed the very definite custom of representing the members of the deceased's family around the tomb. The alabaster tomb of Sir John Blount, d. 1531, in Kinlet Church, Shropshire, affords a good example. On the south side are the five sons of Sir John holding armorial shields which show their various marriage quarterings, the family arms, supported by two lions, being in the centre of the tomb.

Other examples are the tombs of Sir Richard Newport, d. 1570, at Wroxeter, with four daughters and two sons supporting their marriage arms, and of William Clopton, d. 1592, at Stratford-on-Avon. A curious feature in connection with the latter is the position of the seven children in the wall above the tomb. Four are wearing the costume of the period and holding shields illustrating their marriage quarterings, while the remaining three are represented in shrouds, they having died before the erection of the tomb.

With this brief outline of the origin and development of "weepers," it is now time to return to the tomb at Little Malvern.

As I mentioned in the beginning, it took the form of a table-tomb, the two sides of which alone remain. They measure three feet and nine inches in length, and one foot and eight inches in height, and are divided into five panels or niches with cinquefoil canopies. Two small figures of weepers alternate with three shields in the five panels of each side. The weepers measure one foot and four inches and are very beautiful examples of their time. It is remarkable that all are female figures represented in a variety of costume, and all are in various attitudes of mourning. The first at the top left-hand corner of the illustration is plucking at her hair with her right hand and holding her left against her bosom. The next one is seen to be holding her hands up as though in despair, the outline of the body showing clearly under the flowing robe. A long mantle is suspended from the shoulders and reaches almost to the feet.

The first of the next two figures is in a slightly swaying pose, recalling those on the tomb of the Earl of Lancaster at Westminster. The right hand grips the left wrist in front of the body, and from the right fore-arm hangs a pocket. The face of this figure is the only one of the four that has been badly mutilated.

The last figure of all is perhaps the most picturesque. The hands are crossed over the breast, and the face, slightly turned towards the left, wears an expression of quiet resignation and calm. The drapery is particularly fine and well developed.

The shields, which alternate with the weepers, are not all of the same size and, unfortunately, no traces of colour remain on them. Only the very faintest colour, a dark brown red, can be made out on one or two of the cinquefoils, showing that in its prime the tomb must have been richly painted.

The only remaining portion of the effigy which once reposed on the tomb is the head of a knight fully armed. The mail around the face runs horizontally and not in the usual vertical manner. The cord which keeps the mail in place at the edge of the helmet is seen through the open staples or "verfelles." This latter feature is an important help towards dating the tomb, for, after about 1390, the cord of the mail was carefully concealed in order to protect it from sword slashes.

By the general treatment of the whole and the style of the canopies, the date of the tomb, as already mentioned, may be put at about 1390 or a little later. It compares favourably with that of Sir Thomas Arderne at Elford, which was discussed in dealing with the history of weepers. The sculpture of weepers alternating with angels or shields dates from about this time.

It has been more or less definitely determined where the tomb originally stood in the Priory Church. With reference to the tombs at Little Malvern, Habington, writing about 1620, says, "On the north side of the north cross aisle is a fair and ancient raised monument with the portraiture of a man all armed saving his face, under his head a helmet with his crest, being a lion's head on a chaplet mantled and doubled, at his feet a lion. On his right hand his wife nobly attired, at her head two angels, at her feet a little dog with collar and bells.

"On the breast of this statue is cut a plain cross, in the midst thereof a leopard's head, and on the dexter part thereof a racket, which seemeth to be the coat of Bridge."

After describing two more tombs in other parts of the church, he continues:—"These monuments, though few, receive great reputation from their antiquity. I dare not guess whose they are, but they who lie cross-legged were buried before the year of Our Lord 1311, and the noble gentleman with his crest on his helmet died since the year 1338, for few or none in England before that time did quarter arms or wear crests."¹

The last part of the last sentence refers to the tomb described as "on the north side of the north cross-aisle." The other tombs,

¹ *Habington*, Vol. II., pp. 192-193. Edited by John Amphlett, 1899.

according to Habington, were erected before the year 1311, and this date is clearly too early for the tomb under discussion which, as I have already shown, dates from about 1390. It stood, therefore, against the north wall of the now ruined north transept.

Nash, writing before the year 1782 and taking his account of the tombs at Little Malvern from Habington, says, "these monuments are now gone."¹ He evidently had not access to the remaining parts of the tomb which were probably collected together when the north transept fell into ruin, and placed in an out-house. There they have remained and were almost forgotten until the summer of last year.

It is a difficult question to decide whose tomb this was. The Bridges, whose arms on the effigy of the knight are described by Habington, were a knightly family scattered and possessing lands in various parts of Worcestershire, Gloucestershire and Herefordshire. I give here the names of some of the members of the family which I have been able to find. All of them, as will be seen, were flourishing about the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries.

In 40 Edward III, Sir Baldwyn de Brugge (or Bridges), who married Isabel Grandisson, bought lands at Lugwardine in Herefordshire. His son, Thomas de Brugge of Harfield Manor, married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, and died in 1408.²

Roger de Brugge and Edmund and Edward de Brugge sat in Parliament as Knights of the Shire of Worcester in the reign of Edward III.³

In 9 Henry V, a certain Edward Brugge, Esquire, granted and confirmed to Richard Oldcastle and Elizabeth his wife the Manors of Birtsmorton and Ruyhale.⁴

The date, 1421, is clearly too late for the tomb, but I mention the fact as showing that a Bridge had dealings in the immediate neighbourhood of Little Malvern.

There being not the slightest trace of an inscription on the tomb, and no mention by Habington of the arms of the lady, it is almost impossible to say to which member of the Bridge family the tomb should be assigned.

¹ *Nash's History of Worcestershire*, Vol. II., p. 143.

² *Collins' Peerage of England*, Vol. VI., p. 708.

³ *Nash's History of Worcestershire*, Vol. I., p. xxvi. of Introduction.

⁴ *Transactions, Gloucestershire and Bristol Archaeological Society*, Vol. X., p. 188.

THE SHRINE OF ST. THOMAS DE CANTILUPE,
IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Contributed 2nd December, 1930.)

This shrine has not received the attention which it deserves, not only on account of its great artistic value, but also on the light a careful study of the structure may throw upon the historical questions that have arisen with regard to the several translations of the bones of St. Thomas previously to the Reformation.

The late Canon Capes, whose valuable introduction to the *Register of Bishop Thomas de Cantilupe* deals fully with the life of this bishop, makes some pertinent remarks on the shrine and ends by saying that "the whole question presents difficulties which are not easily explained".¹

The intention in the following pages is to endeavour to solve some of these difficulties and by sifting the available evidence, including that to be gained by a careful study of the actual shrine, which evidence hitherto seems to have been overlooked, or at least to have gone unrecorded, to arrive at conclusions which will clear up some of the problems which from time to time have been brought forward for solution.

In the first place it will be advisable to briefly state some particulars concerning Bishop Thomas and the evidence which exists of the treatment of his remains before and after his canonization.

The Bishop, who belonged to one of the great baronial families of the thirteenth century, was born about 1218, his father being Sir William de Cantilupe, and his mother Millicent, Countess de Evereux, widow of the Count de Evereux, and daughter of Sir Hugh Gournay, a knight of great renown. One of his uncles, Walter de Cantilupe, was bishop of Worcester from 1236 to 1265. Another was Archdeacon of Gloucester, and the three others were knights. He had also two sisters, Juliana wife of Sir Robert de Tregoz of Ewyas Harold, and Agnes wife of Baron St. John.

Cantilupe, on entering the Church, quickly received many ecclesiastical preferments, not only on account of his noble lineage,

¹ *Register of Thomas de Cantilupe* (Cantilupe Society, 1906), p. lix n.

but of his natural attainments. He was twice Chancellor of Oxford, and in 1265 was Chancellor of England. In 1274 he was elected Bishop of Hereford, being consecrated on the 8th of September in that year, and eight years later died at Orvieto in Italy, on the 25th of August, 1282. His flesh, separated from his bones, was buried in the neighbouring monastery of San Severo, and his heart and bones were brought to England, the former being interred in the Monastery of the Order of Bonhommes at Ashbridge in Berkshire, and the latter in a stone coffin before the altar of the Virgin in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral. Here the bones rested until they were translated on Maundy Thursday, the 6th of April, 1287, to a new tomb to the north of the altar of St. John the Baptist in the aisle of the north transept.

Bishop Richard Swinfield, the successor and great friend of Cantilupe, appealed to the Pope in 1289 for the canonization of his predecessor, but without avail, and although like requests were made in subsequent years, it was not until 1320, three years after the death of Swinfield, that he was enrolled among the saints.

In the meantime many miracles were said to have taken place at his shrine, and through his intercession, and at the time of his canonization there were evident intentions that his remains were to be moved to a new shrine in the Lady Chapel. This second translation was however deferred, and at last took place on Sunday, the 25th of October, 1349.

Here the relics reposed until the Reformation, when in 1538 the shrine was despoiled of its rich jewels and other offerings and the bones of the saint dispersed.

Such is a general outline of events in connection with Cantilupe's remains, and these must be borne in mind when making a study of the shrine and the happenings in connection therewith.

A close inspection of the tomb in the north transept will at once disclose that it is not all of the same date, but that it has been altered from the original design, and that the alterations it has undergone were made within a comparatively few years of its inception, and it may be stated that there is no evidence that it has undergone any subsequent structural change.

The stone of which the tomb is composed is a fine sandstone nearly white in colour and slightly micaceous, with the exception of the carved panel of two arches at the upper part of the west end, which is of a rather coarser, slightly darker, and more micaceous sandstone. There are also a few minor repairs in different stone.

It is said that this sandstone is to be found in quarries at Fromes Hill, about ten miles from Hereford on the old road to Worcester, and that when quarried is of a darker hue, but becomes whiter with age, so it is not improbable that this was the district

where the material for the tomb was obtained, a fine grain being essential for the delicate carving which it was to receive.

The slab, which covers the first stage of the tomb, with indent for brass, is of Purbeck marble or a very similar stone, and would have been highly polished, but very little of the original surface now remains.

The tomb tapering towards the east measures, not including the modern base, 5 ft. 10 in. in height, 7 ft. 10 in. in length, and 3 ft. 6 in. at the west end, and 2 ft. 7½ in. at the east end.

The accompanying illustrations render a description of the type of the shrine unnecessary, except to say that the east end is quite plain, which is accounted for by its having been designed for abutting against the east wall of the aisle of the transept, from which it was mistakenly removed in 1857 to its present position a few feet further west, but the tomb otherwise is unaltered except for a new base.¹ The upper part is sunk a few inches for the reception of the feretrum and its cover—but of neither of these does any record exist. They may have been moved to the later shrine in the Lady Chapel. There are however the remains on the top of the shrine of the iron upright rods by which the cover was guided by loops when it was raised to display the feretrum, no doubt by a pulley in a similar way as it is known was done at St. Cuthbert's shrine in Durham Cathedral, but no indication of such a pulley can now be seen in the vault above the shrine or elsewhere. Of these iron rods, a few inches survive of the two at the east end, and the stumps of the two at the west end led into the stone can be seen. In the centre at the west end there remains the iron strap and pin of the hinge on which the strap turned for locking the cover. The cornice of the shrine has been damaged by this hasp on account of its shape when unlocked and turned down,

¹ Havergal in his *Fasti Herefordenses*, 1869, p. 176, says: "During the former part of this century (19th) it was placed against the eastern wall of this aisle. In 1859 (see next footnote) it was taken down with great care and reconstructed in the centre, which is admitted by all authorities to be its original position. The chamfered base is entirely new masonry." It is shown in the engraving of it in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, 1796, Vol. II, plate viii, p. clxxxix, as against the wall, and there is no reason to suppose that there ever were sculptured panels at this end, or that such sculpture was destroyed at any removal. The piece of carved arches now fixed to the east end will presently be shown to have come from elsewhere. Britten in his *History and Antiquities of Hereford Cathedral*, published in 1831, shows it against the east wall. Dingley, in his *History from Marble*, circa 1670, p. clvii, certainly shows it as a detached monument, but his drawings are quite unreliable in detail, and against this Silas Taylor writing about the same time, *Harleian MS.*, 6726, says definitely "against the east wall of the aisle the famous tomb of Saint Thomas de Cantilupe." Indications of where it stood may still be seen in the walling at this spot.

¹ Havergal's *Monumental Inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Hereford*, 1881, pp. 80, 86. Here he says it was moved in 1857, but in his *Fasti* in 1859. The former is apparently the correct date.



Photos by

THE CANTILUPE SHRINE.

F. C. Morgan.

1. The North side.
2. The West end and South side.

but the stone has been repaired, probably when the shrine was moved in 1857. At the angles at the west end near the iron stumps are larger holes, with remains of the base of some upright object, most likely for two candlesticks at this end of the shrine. There are no similar markings at the east end, as would have been expected if the shrine had stood free from the wall.

It is evident on an examination of the lower stage of the shrine that this has been altered from the original design. Between the panel at the west end and the north and south sides there have been inserted strips of stone about three and a half inches wide, thus making the tomb wider by about seven inches, and at the same time the panel has been brought forward flush with the ends of the sides. The upper part of the ends of the sides of the tomb will be seen by the illustration to slope back near the top, which makes a very awkward finish with the structure above it, nevertheless this detail has been copied later in the upper part of the shrine. If the two inserted strips of stone were removed and the sides closed in and the panel set back, the marble slab would fit the top, and the little slopes at the top of the sides would make a neat finish, and the tomb would be complete.

Undoubtedly, then, the lower part of the monument was designed as an ordinary tomb, tapering towards the feet, with the marble slab with its brass inlay forming the top, just such a tomb as might have been erected to a respected and wealthy bishop, on a par with that of Bishop Aquablanca's, Cantilupe's immediate predecessor, and which occupies a site in the same transept and on the south side of the same altar. When this tomb was erected to receive the remains of Cantilupe, his canonization had not been mooted, and nothing had occurred to warrant the erection of a tomb in the nature of a shrine.

Such was the original arrangement, and there would seem to be further corroboration for the reconstruction, for at the removal of the tomb in 1857 a large stone was found to form the base of the tomb with a plain Maltese cross and stem incised upon it. Havergal says: "This stone was 6 ft. 1 in. in length, having been worked at the head and two sides to adapt it to the shrine. It was my impression that this fine slab had been taken from an earlier grave; but I may be mistaken in this opinion."¹

Evidently the slab had been trimmed at the head and two sides, and it may be suggested that it had formed the base of the original tomb, and that the sides and ends had been built up upon it, the intention being for the coffin of stone or possibly only of wood to rest upon it, to which there would have been no objection, as the contents were only dry bones.

¹ Havergal's *Monumental Inscriptions*, p. 86, plate v., No. 4.

When it was decided to reconstruct the tomb as a shrine, the stone slab would have been too narrow to have received the widened super-structure, but too wide to have fitted between the sides, and so the sides were trimmed as Havergal noted, and the head of the stone treated in the same way, that the slab might fit *within* the sides and ends. The upper edge of the sides and end may have been chamfered originally, so making a finish to the floor, the east end having a separate piece of stone to make up the length, as the cross slab is only 6 ft. 1 in. in length and the exterior of the tomb 7 ft. 10 in. When the tomb was altered and the super-structure added a new base was made rather high and wide, on which pilgrims could kneel or sit, as shown in the engraving in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.

It has been suggested that this cross slab was the one that covered the remains of the bishop when first interred in the Lady Chapel, but, if so, the account of the miracle which took place during the translation in 1287 could not be correct, for it is narrated that "The sacred deposition was put into a stone coffin shut up under a fair great gravestone, which was to be removed . . . and how to remove it so great and massy it was gave no small difficulty . . . While their wits were thus contriving, two of the Bishop's pages who stood by, put their hands to it . . . at the slender impulse of these two alone the massy stone yielded . . . as if it had been a thin board. . . . When after the Mass of Requiem and solemnity ended, trial was made again in the same manner to put the same stone into its former posture, which now . . . not these two, but neither ten more joined with them . . . were scarce able to set in its place."¹

From this account the stone evidently was replaced on the empty coffin, as might have been expected. If the stone had been placed at the bottom of the shrine, as found by Havergal, it would have entailed the building up of the tomb after its removal from the coffin, which is manifestly absurd, for the reconstructed tomb, being now converted into a shrine, the remains of the saintly bishop must have been placed in a feretrum on the top of the present structure, and not within, as provided for in the original tomb.

Such without doubt was the sequence of the construction of the shrine. It is not unlikely that Cantilupe had expressed a wish to be interred at this spot, situated in that part of the cathedral which was completed during his episcopacy. A like reason detailed the position of the burial place of other bishops of the See before and after his time. His bones were intended to rest within the simple altar tomb, having been temporarily interred in front of the chief altar in the Lady Chapel, pending its construction.

¹ *The Life and Gests of S. Thomas Cantilupe*, collected by R.S.S.I., 1674. Reprint by Richard Strange, 1879, pp. 139, 140. This was one of the miracles brought forward in 1307 to further the canonization.

As a simple altar tomb it was evidently never used, although it might well be that it was completed within six months of Cantilupe's death, though of this there is no definite evidence. The delay in the translation of the bones can probably be accounted for by what Bishop Swinfield, the great admirer and advocate of his predecessor, had early in his mind after Cantilupe's remains were brought home to the Lady Chapel, namely the canonization of the eventual Saint. That miracles were reported to have occurred, or at any rate great benefits had accrued to those who resorted in their troubles to his remains, was noised abroad soon after his interment. Nevertheless, the earliest well attested miracle brought before the Pope's representatives in 1307 is alleged to have occurred on Friday in Whitsun week, 1286,¹ after which date many other miraculous cures were sworn to as having taken place with considerable and increasing frequency.

It was also asserted at the inquiry in 1307 that the bones of the bishop bled when on hostile ground. One instance occurred in the diocese of Canterbury, because Archbishop Peckham had excommunicated the bishop, this excommunication being his reason for visiting Italy, where death claimed him, to get the Pope to remove the bann. Witnesses also testified to similar happenings at other places, and although the Commissioners apparently took little account of such happenings, the mere fact of such statements being made tends to show that Cantilupe's remains were regarded very soon after his death as capable of bringing about supernatural results.

Swinfield accordingly delayed the removal of the bones into the tomb prepared for them, and with the hope of being able to obtain the canonization of Cantilupe, he was determined to be prepared, and accordingly converted the tomb already made into one more worthy of his sainted predecessor. That this conversion took place before the translation of the bones from the Lady Chapel in 1287 may be inferred, not only from what has been already said, but from the fact that the upper part of the shrine by the character of the decoration was constructed a very short time after the lower portion. The foliage in the spandrels is all naturalistic, but more formal in the upper than the lower part, and evidently not by the same sculptor; and the details, such as the small nail head ornament with which it is enriched, though copied from the lower part, is not identical with it. By the widening of the original tomb it was possible to construct the upper tier for the reception of the feretrum and its cover just round the edge of the marble slab with its inlaid brass work, with only a small portion of the base of each little pillar overlapping the slab, but not encroaching

¹ *Woolhope Transactions*, 1904, p. 379. "The Hereford Miracles," by the Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister.

on the brass fillet which is very near its edge. Two slight alterations have since been made in the upper tier, one the insertion of the west panel of two arcades with globular foliage sometime early in the fourteenth or latter part of the thirteenth century, and an evident repair of two spandrels and arches on the north side of the upper tier. These alterations will be dealt with later.

The shrine being ready and canonization not in sight, there was no reason for further delay in moving the bones of the saint, for such he must have appeared by this time in the eyes of many, from the Lady Chapel to their newly prepared resting place. The ceremony of translation, accompanied by miracles, was therefore staged with great pomp, in the presence of King Edward the First, on Maundy Thursday, April 6th, 1287.

In a document dealing with the executorship of the late bishop, dated the 2nd of November, 1287, seven months after the removal of his remains from the Lady Chapel to the present tomb, arrangement was made for 100 marks to be set aside to purchase a rent-charge of seven marks, which if by the Grace of God the Canonization of Thomas, late Bishop of Hereford, be obtained, was to be applied for festive purposes on that occasion from year to year.¹ A year before Swinfield had set on foot enquiries as to whether any miracles had taken place at San Severo, where Cantilupe's flesh had been interred.² But it was not until the 18th April, 1289, that he made an urgent appeal to the Pope for the canonization of his late friend and superior.³

The bones of the saintly, but not yet sainted, bishop were destined to rest in the existing tomb for thirty-three years, while every endeavour to obtain canonization was thwarted, either by the death of a Pope or internal dissensions at the Papal See. The special Commission of Inquiry in 1307, although many of the miracles were accepted as having occurred, failed to bring about the desired result. On May the 13th, 1318, King Edward the Second wrote a letter to the Pope urging the canonization, and another at the same time to Cardinal de Testa asking him to use his influence with the Pope to the same end.⁴ It was not however till April the 17th, 1320, that the Bull of Canonization⁵ was issued, and the life endeavours of Swinfield were brought to a successful conclusion, though unfortunately he did not live to see the consummation of his desire, having passed away three years before.

The observance of the new Saint's Festival was ordered in the Bull to be held on October the Second.

¹ *Register of Bishop Swinfield*, p. 155.

² *Ibidem*, p. 68.

³ *Ibidem*, p. 234.

⁴ *Register of Adam de Orleton*, pp. 76, 77.

⁵ *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, pp. 190-194; Extracts from the *Cathedral Registers*, pp. 50-52.

Such an event lent further sanctity to the bishop's remains, and steps were immediately taken to provide a more honoured resting-place for the bones of the newly made saint. When the idea of a new shrine to be placed in a more prominent position, that is in the centre of the Lady Chapel, was first mooted is not known, but not improbably Swinfield long before his death may have had the matter in his mind. That a new shrine was contemplated if the canonization took place may perhaps be gathered from the will of Dean Aquablanca, dated Ash Wednesday (the 13th of February), 1319-20, in which he makes a bequest towards the making of the tomb after canonization (*fabrice tumba post canonizationem ejusdem*).¹ Had the bequest been meant to refer to the old tomb, there would seem to be no object in the reservation.

Directly after the Bull of Canonization work on the new shrine was no doubt commenced, for on the 6th of December following, John de Werkynworthe, a goldsmith of London, gave a receipt for £10 for making sundry ornaments, not specified, for the shrine of Saint Thomas de Cantilupe,² and on the 31st of March, 1321, receipts were received from Adam, the marbler, of London, for £10 in part payment of £40 for marble for the shrine,³ and from William Sprot of London for £80 for electrum for the shrine.⁴

These receipts show that an entirely new shrine was being erected enriched with gilded ornaments, brass work and marble, and that there was no intention of moving the stonework of the existing shrine, which undoubtedly was never disturbed until the middle of the last century, although it is quite possible that the actual movable feretrum and its cover may have been re-used after receiving further adornment by the goldsmith, whose work was evidently completed by the end of 1320. The receipt for brass work (electrum) seems to be only for the actual material, for no trade designation is given to William Sprot: it is probable that he was only the importer of the metal, which at this time was made at Cologne. The metal would be required for candle standards and the like fittings that would have been about the tomb, and may have been worked up by local craftsmen.

The marbler was only paid a quarter of the sum due to him, on account, which shows that the building of the shrine was not completed at this date, namely the 31st of March, 1321.

The receipts referred to in settlement or on account show that a large sum of money was being expended on the new shrine, equivalent to more than £2,000 at the present day.

¹ *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, p. 186.

² *Ibidem*, p. 195. "Pur le fesaunce de diverses oueraynes de fentre saint Thomas de Cauntelou."

³ *Ibidem*, p. 195.

⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 195. Electrum was a kind of brass, generally known as Cullen plate or latten, such as was used for monumental brasses.

The canonization of St. Thomas had been delayed for thirty-one years after the first recorded application to the Pope to have him enrolled among the saints, and now another period of nearly thirty years was to elapse before his remains were transferred to their new resting place, but by that time the zeal for the sainted bishop had grown cold. Had the translation taken place when the new shrine was ready it would have brought thousands of pilgrims to the Cathedral, and for a time at least have excited the worshippers to further acts of devotion and increased the offerings, which were still flowing freely into the coffers of the Dean and Chapter.

King Edward the Second wrote on the 24th of February, 1321, announcing his intention to be present at the translation of the remains,¹ and it must have been shortly after this date that the event was to have taken place. This, however, was not to be, for the dispute between the King and his Barons was becoming acute, and developed as the year progressed, and furthermore Bishop Orleton had placed himself on the side of the Barons. From now onwards the breach between the Barons and Orleton with the King widened and continued until the latter's untimely death in 1327.²

It was no doubt in consequence of this state of affairs that the translation was indefinitely postponed. Bishop Orleton in 1327 was transferred to the See of Worcester, and Thomas de Charlton was advanced to the See of Hereford in his place.

No reference to the Shrine of St. Thomas is found in the *Register of Charlton*, who seems to have been more of a soldier than a cleric, and for years together was absent from his diocese, but a record exists in which the Dean and Chapter on the 6th February, 1337, acknowledged the receipt from the executors of Bishop Swinfield of 100 marks for the making of the Shrine of St. Thomas (*pro construcionne feretri sancti Thome*).³ Whether this sum had been or was to be expended does not appear.

In 1344 John Trillek succeeded Charlton, and devoted the rest of his life to the administration of the diocese. The distracted state of the country owing to the French wars and the Black Death were no doubt the immediate cause of the translation of the remains of St. Thomas to the new shrine which had been so long prepared for them. The Bishop in 1349 appealed for financial help to remove the bones of St. Thomas de Cantilupe from the humble place where they rested to a more exalted position, believing that the

¹ Rymer's "*Fœdera*."

² The dramatic end of Edward II and the circumstances surrounding his death caused him to be looked upon as a martyr, and he became the fashionable saint, drawing many pilgrims to his tomb, who might otherwise have come to the shrine of St. Thomas of Hereford.

³ *Charters and Records of Hereford Cathedral*, p. 220.

translation would be beneficial to the whole Church of England, as was the translation of the remains of St. Thomas of Canterbury, after which the saying was current that all things prospered (*Translato Thoma succedunt prospera cuncta*). A little later a mandate was issued that it was proposed to translate the relics on Sunday, the 25th of October in that year, and a two-days' fast on the Friday and Saturday previous was enjoined, for which an indulgence of 40 days was granted to those observing it.¹

Accordingly on the 25th of October, 1349, in the presence of King Edward the Third, prelates of the Church, nobles of the realm, and other people in a great multitude, the remains of the Saint were borne to the shrine so long prepared for them in the midst of the Lady Chapel.²

Little is heard of the Saint or his shrine in the succeeding years. In 1388 the offerings were worth only 26s. 4d., and in 1525 Bishop Bothe gave permission for St. Ethelbert's Hospital to be united with the Treasurership, which used to bring in £30 from rents, and tenths, and offerings at the Shrine of St. Thomas; but it could no longer maintain the customary oil and wax, etc., for lamps in the choir and Chapel of St. Thomas and elsewhere.³ It is evident that the falling off in revenue must have been mainly due to a great decrease in the offerings at the shrine, as the rents and tenths are not likely to have much decreased, if at all.

In 1538 the Royal Injunctions were issued for the confiscation of all offerings at the shrines of canonized saints, and no candle, tapers, or images of wax were to be set before any image or picture. A list of the offerings taken from the Shrine of St. Thomas de Cantilupe at this time is in the Record Office, but space does not permit of its being dealt with here.

Another Injunction was issued in 1547, when all shrines, coverings of shrines, candlesticks, etc., were directed to be utterly taken away and destroyed, and in compliance with this Injunction,

¹ *Register of Bishop Trillek*, pp. 147, 148. The date in the printed Register is given as 1348, an evident error, the documents, although not dated, fall between others of July and November, 1349, so were probably issued between July and early October in that year. In the introduction to the *Register* the right year is given, but the wrong day of the month. Considerable confusion has occurred over the date of this translation. In the *Chronicle of Adam de Murimouth*, the year is given as 1350, but this part of the *Chronicle* is curtailed and was evidently written up years afterwards. Leland, in his *Itinerary* (Toulmin Smith edition, 1910, Vol. V, p. 163), gives the correct date, "8 Calend. Novembar, anno dom. 1349, et ab obitu Cantilupi, 67o," i.e., the 25th of October, and Cantilupe died on 25th August, 1282, which brings the year to 1349.

² *Chronicle of Adam de Murimouth*, ed. by Thomas Hog, 1846, p. 181. "*Hoc anno cum magna veneratione facta est translatio Sancti Thomae, Herefordiensis episcopi, præsente rege cum nonnullis ecclesie prælatiis, regni que nobilibus, et aliis plebeis in multitudine copiosa.*"

³ *Register of Bishop Bothe*, p. 171.

only too obediently carried out, the Shrine of St. Thomas ceased to exist. Unfortunately, no drawing or description of the shrine is known, and so there are no means of telling exactly what form it took. Possibly it may have been similar to that of St. Alban, completed about 1308, which was largely composed of Purbeck marble, and which has been reconstructed from over two thousand fragments recovered in recent years. Is it too much to hope that some day the fragments of the Shrine of St. Thomas may be similarly found? Parts of the steps, on which the pilgrims knelt at the base of the shrine, are all that is left to us, and these were found on relaying the pavement of the Lady Chapel in the last century.¹

The old shrine in the north transept, then disused, was not considered to come under the injunction, there being no relics there to which prayers and offerings could be made, and so this interesting monument has been preserved to us practically intact, except for its cover and movable feretrum.

A few further observations may now be made on the details of this cenotaph. As has already been pointed out, the structure was first built as an altar tomb, and later changed into the present form of a shrine. The illustrations render a verbal description unnecessary.

One of the first things to attract attention are the figures of the armed knights, under cinquefoil arches, on each side and at the west end of the lower tier. The figures are all sitting on plain stone seats, but for a moulding with pellets along the top, in different attitudes of pensiveness and sorrow, each fully accoutred in chain mail, long surcoats, swords, spurs and small shields, which are held in different positions. The figure on the south side at the west end, and the corresponding one on the north side, and the right-hand one at the end have their shields dependent from their right arms. As the knights are in repose the position of the shields is not incongruous, and are evidently so placed to balance the composition.

The features of all the figures have been defaced.²

The feet of each figure rest on an animal. Commencing at the west end of the south side and following round the monument to the right the animals are:—1, a coney; 2, a long-tailed sheep with curly wool; 3, a hound (?); 4, a cat (?); 5, a lion, with the knight's sword thrust into its mouth; 6, a dragon with tail wound

¹ These stones are now stored in a chamber at the top of the stairs leading to the chained library over the aisle of the north transept.

² Price, in his *Historical Account of the City of Hereford*, 1796, p. 97, says: "Defaced by the Parliamentary soldiers during the great rebellion." Silas Taylor, writing *circa* 1660, *Harl. MS.*, 4046, says: "Their heads knocked off in the reformation of Queen Elizabeth's days, for the superstitious acknowledgments they bore to a Popish saint, by some over-forward ignorant."

round the knight's foot; 7 and 8 have perished; 9, an animal, perished, with a foliated tail; 10, an animal with club feet and a flat spreading tail, probably a beaver¹; 12, a lion with tufted tail; 13, a long-tailed sheep with curly wool; 14, a muzzled bear.

The shields are now quite plain, except for a line down the centre of the left-hand shield at the end of the tomb (No. 13), which may have been *party per pale*.² The shields must have had armorial bearings painted upon them, but no trace of colouring remains, or on any other part of the shrine. In the seventeenth century the painting had perished, for Dingley remarks there were no traces of charges on the shields.

It has been said that these knights were Templars, because Cantilupe was "Provincial Grand Master" of the Templars, but there was no such office, nor is there any record of Cantilupe being connected with the Templars. They are simply an early instance of "weepers", or mourners as we should now say, placed round the tomb, and here true to this description, for all are in postures denoting sorrow. Had the shields retained their arms it would have been possible to say whom they represented, but they certainly portray members of his family or close friends. It seems likely that the idea of all the figures being knights is connected with those so often represented as guarding the tomb of our Lord. One would have expected, without some such intention in mind, to see a few of his high ecclesiastical relations represented, but perhaps not any of the gentler sex, such as his mother and sisters, to whom he was very devoted, for all his life he had held himself aloof from women, never allowing even his sisters to sleep under the same roof.

The chain mail on the figures has the peculiarity of the lines of rings running in parallel rows from the shoulder to the wrist, and not round the arm as is usual. This way of depicting chain mail is only to be found in western districts and emanated from a school of craftsmen having their centre at Bristol; so it may be

¹ Beavers were to be found in the river Teivy in South Wales as late as the end of the 12th century. Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Itinerary through Wales*, gives a detailed account of them. See Bohn's Edition by Thomas Wright, 1863, pp. 429-431. It may be suggested that the animal represented is an otter, but the tail here is flat, wide, and rounded at the end, and an otter's ends in a point. Another suggestion might be that it was an enlarged mole. One of Cantilupe's sisters married Baron St. John, who had two mullets on his shield, sometimes designated "moles". But the animal is hardly like a mole.

² The only means of now identifying the knights represented is by the animals at their feet. It may be remarked that Cantilupe on his seal is represented with a wolf at his feet, in reference to the charges on his armorial bearings, which cant on his name, and here the animals no doubt have a like significance.

from here that the sculptor, who executed this tomb, was drawn.¹ He was an artist of exceptional skill, and it would be of interest if other work from his hands could be identified.

On the lower tier the foliage in the spandrels is all naturalistic, freely drawn and beautifully executed. In the upper tier the spandrels are filled with stiff stalked leaves, by other carvers.

Starting at the west end of the south side of the lower tier and working round the monument to the right as before, the half spandrels and spandrels contain, so far as can be identified, the following²:—1, clover; 2, potentilla (*reptans* ?), cinquefoil leaves; 3, oak, trunk springing out of the ground, leaves, and acorns, some cast and the shell left; 4, valerian ?; 5, dog-rose, flowers and buds; 6, pear with trunk springing out of the ground, and fruit; 7, maple; 8, 9 and 10, doubtful; 11, hawthorn, no flowers; 12, herb bennet (*herba Benedicta*), *geum urbanum*³; 13, a flower with a sheath; 14, olive?; 15, oak and acorns; 16, ash?; 17, hawthorn.

In the upper tier, commencing as before:—1, a basilisk (but the head is not that of a cock, but more like a dog's), tail foliated; 2, buttercup?; 3, hawthorn?; 4, ivy-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus herderacea*); 5, ivy; 6, water buttercup?; 7, a basilisk with tongue stuck out, and seems to have a cap or probably a crown upon it, and is between a human head and a dog's (*cf.* similar figure at Vézelay in France); 8, doubtful; 9, trailing foliage (not original); 10, conventional with a fleur-de-lis (not original); 11, iris; 12, water buttercup?; 13, ivy; 14, hawthorn; 15, oak and acorns; 16, vine and grapes; 17, hawthorn? The odd spandrel now fixed at the east end has hawthorn leaves.

As has been shewn already the upper tier of the shrine is of a few years later date than the tomb below it, which was widened to accommodate and so retain the covering slab inlaid with brass. All the lower tier is the work of one sculptor, but the spandrels in the upper tier are apparently the work of more than one man.⁴ Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 7, and the odd spandrel at the east end from one hand; Nos. 4, 5 and 6, from another, and Nos. 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 from another. Nos. 9 and 10 are not part of the original build, but yet

¹ Archæologia. *Monumental Effigies made by Bristol Craftsmen* (1240-1550), Vol. 74 (1923-24), pp. 1-72.

² I am indebted for these identifications to Miss Marsh and Miss Wight of Mordiford.

³ When a root of this plant is in a house, the devil is powerless, hence the blessed herb.

⁴ I arrived at this conclusion before noting that this grouping of the spandrels would make the same sculptor to have executed all the carving on one stone, which might be expected. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are on one stone; 4, 5 and 6 on another; 7 on another; 8 on another; 9 and 10 on another; and 11, 12, 13 and 14 on another. This tends to confirm the suggestion of different sculptors.

executed a considerable time previously to the removal in 1857. It may be that this is a repair made in Marian times, when the shrine in the Lady Chapel being destroyed, the earlier shrine may have been used to reinstate some of the relics which are known not to have been entirely destroyed in the time of Henry the Eighth. These two entire spandrels and one arch with half-arches on either side, capital and column, are renewals. The stone is nearly identical, but not quite the same hue, and is rather more inclined to crumble. It is not so thick by about half an inch, and on the inside is not finished with the same care. Further, the setting out of the curves of the arches do not exactly correspond with the original ones, the centre arch is too narrow, and the curves of the half-arches are not true with the old ones.

The odd spandrel, now fixed at the east end, was found by Mr. O'Bryan, a pupil of Sir Gilbert Scott, under the pavement of the north transept a little way from the shrine, and it must have formed one of the spandrels, apparently No. 10, which were replaced by the present stone, presumably because this section of the arcade had been damaged. There is no other place to which it could belong, and it is undoubtedly part of the original shrine.

The panel at the west end of the top pier, formed of two arches, has a totally different kind of carving in the foliage to any of the others, being composed of typical knobly foliage of the late part of the thirteenth or early fourteenth century. The mouldings on the cusps and the capitals have not the same detail and are inferior, and the inner edge of the cuspings are chamfered, which is not the case with those round the sides. The stone is of the same thickness, but is of a darker hue and more micaceous than the rest of the tomb. The supporting piece of stone at the back of the little pier is carried down square all the way, and does not taper to the bottom as do all the others, with the exception of the renewed stone on the north side.

This west panel must be a later insertion, and either originally the end was open, or had a different form of panel which was removed for some unknown reason, and replaced by the present and inferior imitation of the other arcading, ten or twenty years after the shrine was made. It is unlikely that the end was left entirely open, and more probable that it was filled with a stone pierced with a large hole, through which pilgrims could see the figure of St. Thomas, and touch it to further their cures. The account of one of the miracles best attested in 1307 rather lends support to this supposition. It was the case of a man with a tumour on his neck,¹ and occurred on Easter Monday, 1287, that is four days after the translation of the bones from the Lady Chapel to

¹ *Woolhope Transactions*, 1904, p. 381. "The Hereford Miracles," by the Rev. A. T. Bannister.

the present shrine. This man is said to have placed his head within a certain hole (*intra quoddam foramen lapideum*), and held it there for some time, and when he drew it out the tumour was gone. The hole referred to must nearly certainly have been in connection with the shrine, and there is no other position which it could occupy, unless the wording means one of the arches, but the Latin quotation above would hardly support this. Such a hole is not an unusual feature in shrines.¹

The large marble slab under the canopy, which has the remains of indents for brass, is very badly decayed, and little of the original surface remains. The accompanying drawing to scale will give an idea of the arrangement of the brass inlay.²

In the centre of the upper part was a bust of the bishop, but only the point of the mitre can now be traced.³ The background was powdered with fleur-de-lis as far as can now be seen. Havergal says in his "*Fasti Herefordenses*," plate xxi:—"As lately as 1846 a beautiful fleur-de-lis of brass was stolen from this shrine," which points to there having been fleurs-de-lis, but on the other hand Gordon M. Hills, writing in 1871,⁴ says:—"There is the appearance of indents on the field about this brass,—one of the indents showing the leopard's head perfectly, but this one nor any others, showing or not showing the fleur-de-lis issuing from the leopard's mouth"; and the Rev. C. Boutell, in 1871,⁵ says:—"Indents on the slab show traces of brass fleurs-de-lis semé, as it were in the field; but there is no trace of the outline of the inverted lion's face, which in the arms of Cantilupe, since adopted for the See, should have flowers proceeding out of the mouth."

These accounts are somewhat contradictory, but the balance of the evidence is that the stone was powdered with fleurs-de-lis and leopards' heads. If the latter were absent the fleurs-de-lis would have been pointless, and Gordon Hills is very definite about the one leopard's head, possibly having very carefully examined the stone after reading Boutell's account, published earlier in the same year. In the seal of Bishop Cantilupe on the background are fleurs-de-lis only, but then his feet rest on a wolf, and the two

¹ See a drawing of the Shrine of Edward the Confessor in a MS. in the Library of Cambridge University, illustrated in Wall's *Shrines of British Saints*, p. 226, also the *Crypt Tomb of St. Thomas of Canterbury*, p. 155. The same feature occurs in the Shrine of St. Candida at Whitchurch Canonicorum, St. David's, and St. Albans. Many shrines, as St. Edward's, in Westminster Abbey, have recesses, where pilgrims could imagine themselves in closer contact with the saint.

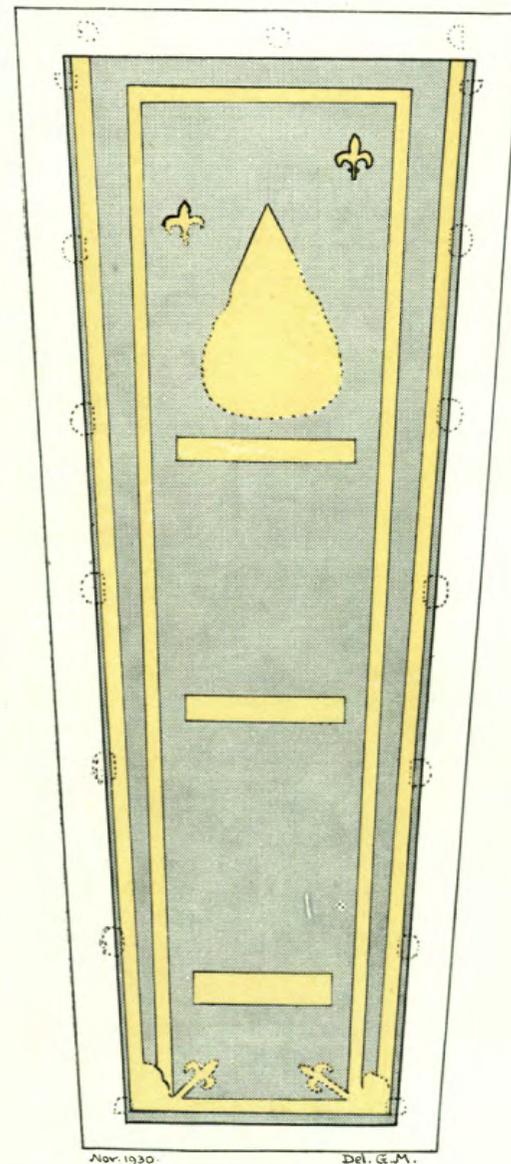
² What remains of the brass is the second earliest example in this country. The oldest is to Sir John d'Aubernoun, who died in 1277, in Stoke d'Abernon Church in Surrey.

³ Silas Taylor (*circa* 1660) *Harl. M.S.*, 4046, says: "His figure of brass . . . was stolen away about the year 1652."

⁴ *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol. xxvii, p. 501.

⁵ *Ibidem*, Vol. xxvii, p. 193.

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INDENT OF BRASS ON THE CANTILUPE SHRINE.

Scale:— $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 foot.

combined indicate his name, the leopards' heads in the arms being really the "cantels", *i.e.*, heads of wolves impaled on spear heads, represented by fleurs-de-lis. In the painting on the wall by the window above the altar to the south of the tomb was a figure of St. Thomas of Hereford, with the background powdered with leopards' heads jessant-de-lis,¹ and the old chair once at Sugwas was powdered all over with the same,² but both of these objects are probably not earlier than the latter part of the fourteenth century, and in the case of the latter, it was purely an episcopal chair, and had nothing to do with St. Thomas.

Below the bust was a rectangular strip of inlay, either with the name of the Bishop, or an incantation. Then followed two more spaces with similar strips below them, which may have been occupied by a figure or figures of saints, possibly St. Mary and Ethelbert, to whom the cathedral is dedicated, with their names on the strips. The stone is so perished between the strip indents that it is impossible to trace any outline of the figures which must have been there.

The only piece of inlay that has survived is a little figure of St. Ethelbert with his crowned head in his hands, seated on a pedestal very similar to those on which the knights round the tomb occupy. It measures 4 inches high x 2½ inches wide, and is illustrated in Havergal's *Monumental Inscriptions in Hereford Cathedral*, p. 1, and in his *Fasti Herefordenses*, plate xxi. In the latter he says:—"It was removed from the dexter³ side of the canopy by a chorister, A.D. 1819, who carefully preserved it and restored it in 1865." This plate is now kept in the vestry, and after a careful trial I found it impossible to fit it into any of the surviving indents.

Round the verge are indents for two fillets at each side and one at the bottom and the top, which presumably would have had inscriptions upon them. At the west or head end one would have expected the outer fillet to have been returned along the top, as it does not appear to be connected with the inner fillet, as is the foot end. It has not been covered up with the west panel when this was inserted, but the slab may have been shortened when the upper tier was constructed, as there was no extension of the tomb lengthwise when it was converted into a shrine, but in this case the inscription would have been mutilated. It is possible the

¹ Dingley's *History from Marble*, p. clxxxix.

² *Blount's MS.*

³ Whether this means the right side of the slab, or speaking heraldically the left is uncertain. Gordon Hills says that the figure "fits into an indent in the stone to the right of the indent of the Bishop's bust," but I tried it here; but if there were a fleur-de-lis on this side like the one opposite, there is no room for it. It is possible there were two figures side by side between the two top strips, when, if so, it might have been on the right hand side. This brass must have been merely cemented into the stone, as it has no pin holes.

outer fillet was therefore never carried round the end. If the slab were originally longer it must have been shortened about three inches, and with this extra piece added to make it fit the original tomb, it would have to be pushed about that much towards the east, where the extra length could be absorbed in the space now occupied by the rough slab at that end.

On the south side of the shrine about the centre just under the cornice are two holes sloping upwards, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and eight inches apart, the western one of which has the stump of an iron rod still in it. These rods were no doubt for holding some special offering made at the shrine. On the north side, at the west end, in the outside upright stone, just above the capital of the column of the top tier, is a like hole with iron stump; presumably for a similar purpose.

On the north side at the bottom corners are two small blocks of stone to be seen in the illustration, but what purpose they served it is difficult to suggest.

Havergal, in his *Monumental Inscriptions*, 1881, p. 4, *note*, says:—"This tomb was opened some 40 years ago. I have an account written by one who was present, which it would not be prudent to publish. It has been carefully restored, and moved from the eastern wall, and mounted on a new stone base, under the direction of Sir G. G. Scott."¹

This opening, according to Canon Capes, took place in 1846 under the superintendence of Dean Merewether.² He says:—"It is not surprising, therefore, that no remains were found in the tomb when it was opened by Dean Merewether in 1846, indeed the priest of the neighbouring chapel, who was invited to be present at the time, knowing more of the history of the relics, seems to have expected that result."

This must be the opening referred to by Havergal, and why he should have expressed the opinion that it would not be prudent to publish the result of the opening is difficult to surmise.

When the relics were dispersed in the sixteenth century, they were preserved, or at least some of the bones were. An account of their peregrinations will be found in *The Life of St. Thomas of Hereford*, by R. Strange, pp. 238-243. An arm bone is still preserved at Stonyhurst College.

Such is a brief outline of the various resting places of Saint Thomas of Hereford, which may serve as a basis for further research.

¹ Havergal first gives a quotation from Bloxam's account (*Arch. Journal*, Vol. 34 (1877), p. 423), but the inverted commas are omitted, and the above quotation and Bloxam's remarks all run on and are printed as if it were all the latter's statement. What I have quoted are Havergal's remarks, as they do not appear in the *Arch. Journal*.

² *Register of Bishop Cantilupe* (Cantilupe Society), p. lviii.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1930.

BOTANY.

BY THE REV. W. OSWALD WAIT, M.A., B.C.L.

The list of mosses which forms the main part of the Botanical report for this year is interesting from more than one point of view. The Rev. C. H. Binstead, late Rector of Mordiford, at one time a member of the Club, paid a long visit to Titley during the summer, and occupied himself with a careful search among the moss flora, which hitherto had not been much explored in that district. Titley lies high, a good deal of the neighbouring country being very hilly, varying in elevation from six hundred to one thousand feet above sea level. Comparison of the different species of moss which he found shows that it is practically a sub-Alpine district, and its climate on the cold side.

Now the extensive excavations carried on by the Club a few years ago at Magna, near Hereford, showed quite a different aspect of climate which by its mildness attracted the Romans in their time of the occupation of Britain to form a large settlement in this county. So that we have in the same county great variation of temperature and ground, and consequently great variation also in the classes of plants found.

Nor are these mosses the only proof of the sub-Alpine character of the northern part of the county, for on Wapley Hill may still be found the fern *Nephrodium oreopteris*, and a small quantity of the Stag's horn moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, rare in this county.

The list of mosses is as follows:—

- Tetraphis pellucida*—Decayed wood. Wapley Hill.
- Polytrichum urnigerum*—North side, Wapley Hill. Very rare for Herefordshire.
- Ditrichum flexicaule*—On ground. Nash Scar.
- Seligeria recurvata*—Rock crevices. Wapley Hill, North side.
- Dichodontium pellucidum*—In brook, on stone. Titley.
- Dicranella rufescens*—Moist sandy clay. Titley. Not common.
- " *schreberi*—Bank of river. Titley.
- Grimmia commutata*—Old tiled roof. Titley.
- " *decipiens*—Vicarage rock garden. Titley. Very rare.
- " *orbicularis*—Limestone rock. Nash Scar. Not common.
- " *tricophylla*—Large stone on road, between Titley and Kington. Not common.
- Rhacomitrium aciculare*—Tombstone. Titley. Very rare.
- " *canescens*—Bare ground. Wapley Hill. Not common.

- Pottia intermedia*—Lane. Titley. Not common.
Barbula recurvifolia—Old quarry. Nash.
 „ *rigidula*—On wall. Letton.
 „ *tophacea*—Rocks. North side, Wapley Hill.
 „ *sinuosa*—Rock garden. Titley Vicarage. Not common.
 „ *Hornschuchiana*—Vicarage Garden. Titley. Not common.
Weisia mucronata—North side, Wapley Hill. Rare.
Trichostomum crispulum—Nash Scar.
 „ *tortuosum*—North side, Wapley Hill. On rocks. Rare.
Ulota crispa—North side, Wapley Hill. On elder. Rare.
Orthotricum affine—Tree, river bank. Titley. Not common.
 „ *stramineum*—On elder. Wapley Hill.
Aulacomnium androgynum—Tree near river. Titley.
Bartramia ithyphylla—North side, Wapley Rocks. Very rare for Herefordshire.
 „ *pomiformis*—Rocks. Wapley. Not common.
Philonotis capillaris—North side, Wapley. Rare.
Webera cruda—North side, Wapley. Rocks.
 „ *nutans*—Wapley Hill.
Mnium cuspidatum—North side, Wapley.
 „ *rostratum*—On moist ground, near pond. Titley Court.
Nesheva crispa—Rocks. North side, Wapley. Rare.
Leskea pulvinata—On trees. Letton. Rare.
Thuidium intermedium Phil.—Old quarry. Nash.
Camptothecium lutescens—Stony ground. Nash Scar.
Brachythecium albicans—Stony ground. Nash Scar.
 „ *glareosum*—Nash Scar.
 „ *salebrosum*, var. *Palustre*—Near Forge Mill. Titley.
 „ *populeum*—Rock garden. Titley Vicarage. Not common.
 „ *cæspitosum*—Base of wall, in road. Titley House.
Eurhynchium abbreviatum—Bank. Near Titley Station.
 „ *tenellum*—Churchyard wall. Titley. Rare.
 „ *speciosum*—Near lake, in wood. Titley Court. Not common.
Plagiothecium elegans—Wapley Hill.
 „ *sylvaticum*—Shady bank. Titley.
 „ *undulatum*—Wood. Titley.
Amblystegium varium—Moist ground, near lake. Titley Court.
 „ *irriguum*—Stone in stream. Vicarage garden. Not common.
Hypnum chrysophyllum—Nash Scar.
 „ *cupressiforme*, var. *resupinatum*—Rocks. Near Titley.
 „ *falcatum*, var. *gracilescens*—Old quarry. Nash. Very rare.
 A very welcome addition to County List.
 „ *plumosum*—Rocks. North side of Wapley. Very rare.
 „ *uncinatum*—Rocks. North side of Wapley. Very rare.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

CROSS SLAB AT OLD SUFTON.

Mr. E. J. Bettington reported this find at the old home of the Hereford family, where at one time was a chapel at which members of the family were buried. I could find no trace of the chapel or burial ground, but the cross-slab has been used to cover

the "batter" of the base of a chimney stack at the north end of the old Manor House, and can only be seen from a window. It has the usual shape and form, but being broken, is now in two pieces, reversed in position. There is no lettering, and the cross is plain and simply incised. The head is a Cross Patée, enclosed in a circle of double lines, the shaft plain, on a three-stepped base and all plain with no ornament.

CROSSES AT LLANVEYNOE.

In addition to those already described, I have since noted a simple incised Latin Cross on a stone built into the restored church-wall on the right of the new porch. The cross is 19 inches long by 8 inches wide, on a base line $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The whole rudely cut, the stem not being straight. The date is probably much later than those before described.

I have gathered more information about the TENTH CENTURY LLANVEYNOE CROSS. The mason who helped in the church restoration tells me that he dug up human remains in raising stone a score of yards or so to the west of the present churchyard, outside its limits. This confirms the impression I had formed from several vague statements, that the tenth century stones came from an early burial ground a little west of the present church.

Two more important pieces of evidence I gathered from Mr. Smith, of Olchon Court, now 77 years old. Firstly that when a boy at school at Llanveyhoe, the early Cross recently re-erected in the churchyard, was then standing: its position being opposite the present vestry, that is, opposite the then south door, approximately where I re-erected the Cross. This finally disposes of any idea that it might have been a wayside cross. Secondly, that his father had told him that in old days, when burying at Clodock anyone dying in the Olchon Valley (Llanveyhoe not being used for burials at that time), they always halted the cortege when they came opposite Llanveyhoe Church, and carried the coffin round the cross in the churchyard, and without any service or prayer, out again and on down to the mother church for burial. This is similar to the custom recorded by Mrs. Leather, of carrying the coffin round the funeral stone at the entrance to Brilley Church. In this last instance it must be the survival of a pagan custom, for there was and is an old churchyard cross at Brilley, and it was not round that the body was carried.

MINOR FINDS.

Mr. Frank Pritchard picked up a holed flint which appeared to have been used as a handle for a smaller flint tool, for a part of the latter is still tightly wedged in the hole, and although broken off has still a projecting cutting edge. It was found out of doors at Rotherwas Factory, and might have been brought in and dropped recently.

A most curious tiny stone counter, pawn, or leg of a vessel was dug up between marl and gravel, four feet below the surface in the Grandstand Road by E. P. Ruff. It is evidently lathe-turned. The base is oblique, so it does not stand upright. Height about five-eighths of an inch.

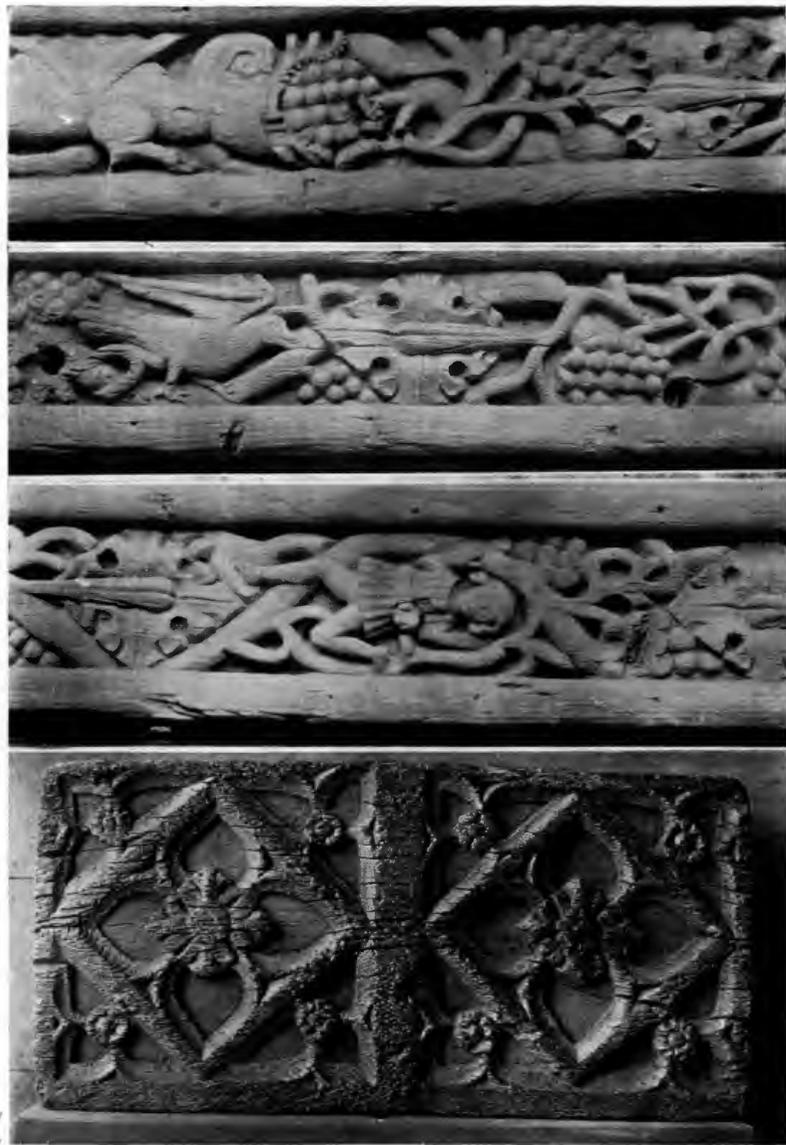
Mr. J. Quarrel, of Marden, has a piece of black gritted ware (Upchurch?), with a pattern on the edge which seems to indicate the Roman period, which he picked up within Sutton Walls. Mr. Kinsey, of Sutton, in relaying a cobbled path leading to the door at the house at Sutton formerly the "Square and Compasses" Inn, found a piece of old pottery, but it was not kept.

CHEQUERS SIGN.

In pulling down the Nash House, adjoining the Boothhall passage, there was uncovered faint remains of the checkers (or chequers) sign, so often a badge of inns. It was shoulder high, alternate diamonds or lozenges of green and red occupying a space 2 ft. 3 in. high, and was probably the sign of the Boothhall Inn, built within the ancient hall in the first decade of the nineteenth century. I photographed before it was destroyed a few years ago a similar sign at the New Harp Inn (now rebuilt) in Union Street, Hereford (*see illustration p. xxv*). The Chequers originated in the counting board (like a chess board), used for counting money in early mediæval times, and was adopted I think by innkeepers as a sign that they kept a counting board for the purpose of customers. Such a board is shown in a print in *Green's Short History* in use in the King's Exchequer, and it has given name to the present "counter" of any shop. Like a chess-board, it probably had 8 squares in a row, and when 20 silver pennies (or an ounce) were placed on each square, each row of 8 made a "mark," or one and a half rows a "pound," the weights (Troy) and count of money being the same, viz., "Twenty pennyweights one ounce, twelve ounces one pound." A penny should have weighed a pennyweight, and probably did if not clipped or sweated.¹

At the Chequers Inn at Leominster (although since it was rebuilt the sign is not to be found on the door lintel), I think that I have identified an original counting-board, with the checker pattern faintly showing. It is nailed up over a door leading down a side-passage of the inn. I hope that some member or members will join in an effort to get this relic into our Museum. I should be glad of a note of any other chequer sign left, I do not remember one in Herefordshire.

¹ Another origin is said to be that the sign was the armorial bearings of the Fitzwarren family, who in mediæval times were invested with power of licensing vintners and publicans, in the same way that pawnbrokers showed the sign of the three balls, the arms of the Medici family, who were great money-lenders.—*Editor*.



Photos by

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

- (1, 2, 3.) DECORATED BEAM, FROM GUILDHALL SITE, HEREFORD.
 (4.) CARVING, FROM HOUSE PRECEDING ALBAN HOUSE, HEREFORD.
 (See page 57.)

CARVED GALLERY BEAM FROM WIDEMARSH STREET.

This long beam, 20 ft. 7 inches long, 7 inches deep, was found in demolishing the early nineteenth century Guildhall in Widemarsh Street, Hereford. It is of fifteenth century date, possibly earlier. The front is of the running foliage and figures pattern used in church screens. This is probably the lower beam of a minstrels gallery. It has mortices for uprights at near intervals, and the back being carved with a much plainer and more crude pattern, indicates that although that was seen, as at the inside of a gallery, it was not so important as the front. At Llananno, Radnor, I found such plain work at the back of the screen facing the chancel. There is a delightful running boy on this beam, and figures of beasts and dragons. It is now in the Museum.

LLANFROTHER FARM, HOARWITHY.

This name is supposed to mean "the church of the bretheren," and to be the spot where Bishop Dubricus had a college of religious instruction. The house and buildings have probably been rebuilt many times. I found in a cellar a circular column supporting a beam. It is 6 feet high and 11 inches diameter, composed of a number of stones averaging 11 inches high, one of the same lying out in the yard. On the front door is something of much later date, the flat iron-plate for a closing ring handle. It has initials which seem to be E.M. An ornamental pattern projecting at the top seems to be based on the outline of a bishop's mitre (see illustration, p. xxv).

ASHGROVE, MARDEN.

Mr. J. Quarrell told me that in badger-digging here he had come to the bones of two men. I went out with him, and found this to be in the outside of an earthen bank, which I judged to be the vallum of a camp, as a hedge-row bank was below and separate. Many years ago Mr. Edwyn Gurney, of Hereford, had told me that, when a boy, staying at Ashgrove Farm, he used to find human bones, and so investigation seemed desirable. I went out again with Mr. George Marshall, who agreed that there seemed to be indications of a camp. We found the gravel pit, and surmised faint traces of the whole outline of a fairly large camp on this high ground facing The Vault, with Nash Hill, bearing other visible earthworks, facing it across a dip. The gravel-pit has been enlarged and developed since the first finds of the bones there, which is on the other side of the camp to Mr. Quarrell's find of remains. I picked up a bit of early pale-coloured pottery in the camp, but nothing was dug up with the bones, some of which, including a bit of jaw, teeth and skull, I brought home. We traced a report of finds of swords, spears and other things (at the time the bones were first found), to a steam cultivator man, Mr. Edwards, of The Moor, Bodenham, who thought them to be of the date of Wars

of the Roses, but these had been broken up and thrown into the gravel pit at the time. The Rev. H. C. Jenner, of Venn Wood, near by, has since told me that he too recollected going as a boy to the gravel pit to look for bones. The whole matter awaits work, and some excavation. It led me to find by the alinement of the straight bit of vallum, another quite unrecorded camp about two and a half miles to the east, on the top of Cheat Hill. There is room here for work by some active younger members of the Club. I do not attempt more than a short preparatory note here.

"NASH HOUSE," HEREFORD.

This sixteenth century timber-built house in High Town, adjoining the Boothhall passage on the east, came under such alteration as amounted to rebuilding, on the death of the last (Mr. Thos. Nash) of a family who had carried on a butcher's business here for nearly a century.

The owner (Mr. William Roberts) of the adjoining premises, found it necessary to remove a large central chimney stack to gain room for a modern shop, but finding many points of interest, and being a member of the Club, asked both Mr. Marshall and myself to look round before the structure was demolished. Let it be said at once that our member Mr. Skyrme, the architect, co-operated in all that was possible to preserve anything of historic interest. But when such an old house, altered at many dates, has the entire inside removed in the clearing away of a central chimney stack, there is not much of the upper part left worth "restoring."

The house, in short, had to be practically demolished, the few remnants of the original front not being enough to make good. Three fine carved corbels are built into the new part and a beautiful hand-moulded beam with stop. The fireplace of the date of the house has been re-erected in the basement.

The basement contained much of interest, and Mr. Roberts kindly (at the urgent request of the Club) managed to have these preserved at considerable cost, the original idea being to fill in the basement with the chimney debris.

Some Norman capitals, stones and mouldings in a couple of heavy built-up columns, with a passage between, were perplexing. They were there to support the great chimney stack. Mr. Marshall solved this by noting that St. Guthlac's Monastery was demolished about the probable date of this house, and that these stones were brought from that site. Two things confirmed this. Firstly, examining the flat slabs over the above passage (supporting the chimney hearth), I found what I guessed at—marks indicating that one was a grave cross-slab, from a burial ground. Then when

To face page 56.



Photos by

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

NASH HOUSE, HEREFORD.

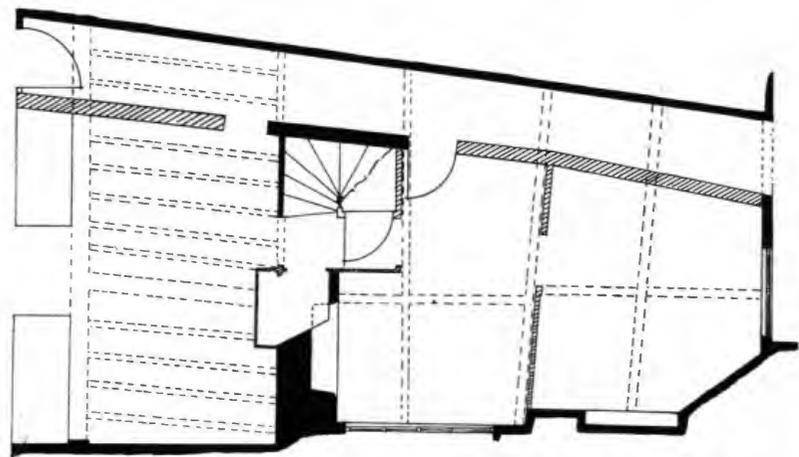
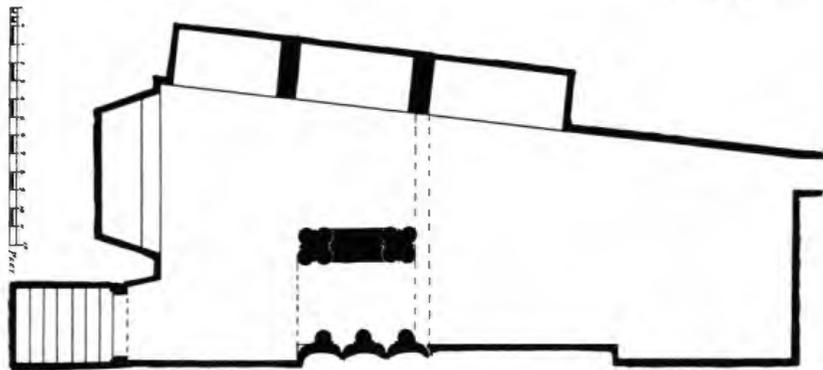
Outside Bracket.

Fireplace and Stones Supporting.

Under-croft, Window and Recess.

Moulded Beam, Upper Room.

To face page 57.

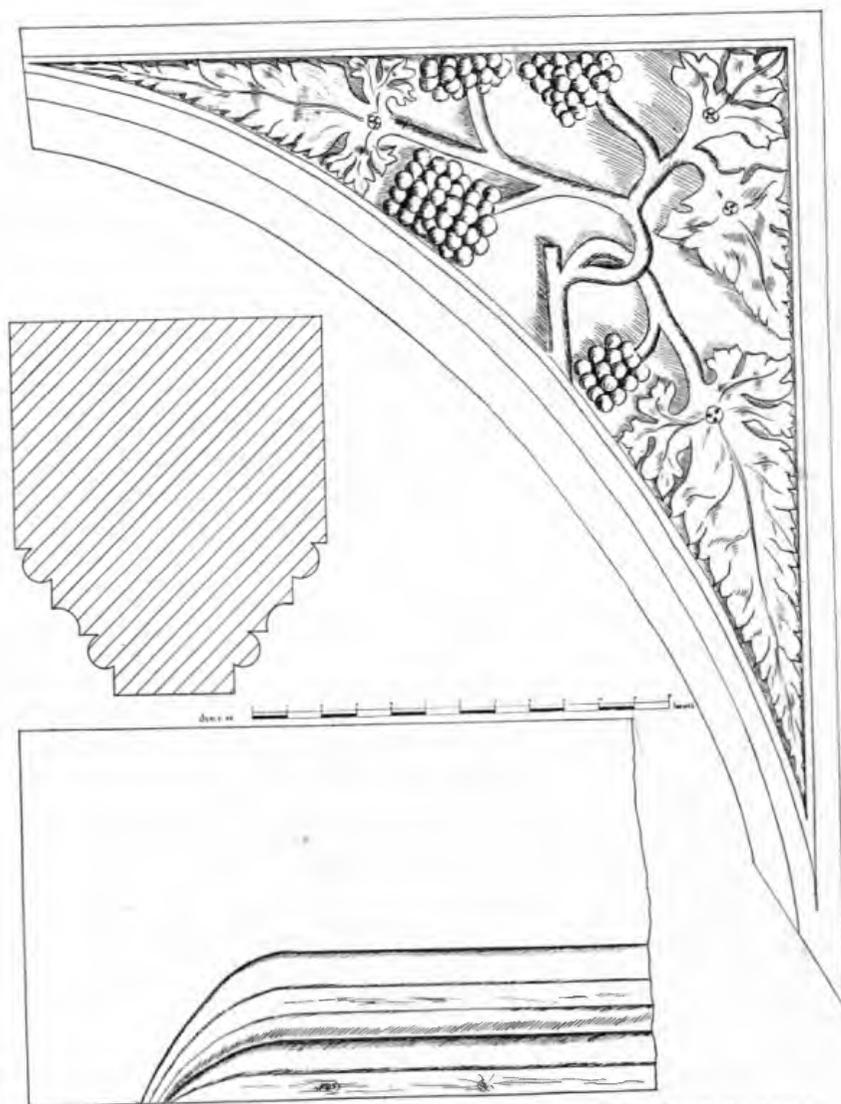


Delin. W. E. H. Clarke.

PLANS OF NASH HOUSE, HEREFORD.

1. The Basement.
2. The Ground Floor.

To face page 57.



Delin. W. E. H. Clarke.

NASH HOUSE, HEREFORD.
Bracket from front of the house.
Moulded Beam and section of same.

the fireplace was demolished, similar fragments of Norman moulding to that in the cellar were found built into it.

The cellar had two wide arched recesses, deep enough to take small casks on end, on the east side; a door with traces of original hinges facing the street, with the old stone steps up; and by the side of this a large window opening with very deep splay, the top of the splay a couple of feet below the present street level. I formed the opinion that this was another instance where the floor of this "cellar" was once little or anything below the old street level. A stairs descended at the north end of the cellar. All these features have been retained, and the cellar cleaned out.

Mr. Walter Pilley used to attribute this cellar to being used for the Freeman's prison in connection with the Boothhall, but I think this to be most improbable: it is just an ordinary basement to the house.

The timbered sides of the house had the panels filled with "wattle and daub" as usual, both cleft-oak and hazel-twig patterns.

Mr. Roberts has been at the expense of a new half-timbered front. This, designed and carried out by Mr. Skyrme, is not only satisfactory, but a really beautiful bit of architecture, in a very pure style (timbers close together), of perhaps early sixteenth century type. The carved barge boards are particularly good, and the whole blends well with the Old House across the street.

CARVED SLAB FROM HIGH TOWN.

Mr. Gus. Edwards found on his premises the carved piece of oak which he has presented to the Museum, apparently of either fifteenth or sixteenth century date. It came from the street front of the old house built in front of the Boothhall, and adjoining the Nash House, that is, the site now occupied by Messrs. Edwards' shop. It can be identified in the fine water colour of the Butchers' Row by Varley in the possession of Mrs. Carless (*see illustration, p. 55*).

 OBITUARY MEMOIR.

Colonel MACKAY JOHN GRAHAM SCOBIE, C.B., D.L.,
V.D., T.D.

BORN 1852. DIED JANUARY 30TH, 1930.

With the death of Colonel M. J. G. Scobie a link with the early history of the Woolhope Club has been severed, for Colonel Scobie was the eldest son of Mr. M. J. Scobie, F.G.S., one of the Founders of the Club and its first Secretary, and, furthermore, Colonel Scobie was born in the same year that saw the birth of the Woolhope Club.

Living in the city of Hereford all his life, he took an active part in everything that appertained to its welfare. By profession a solicitor, with a practice in Hereford, he yet found time for many other pursuits and activities. The varied offices he ably held are too many to enumerate here, but he was more especially interested in the old Volunteer movement, and afterwards its successor the Territorials. He was Colonel of the Herefordshire Regiment for many years, and in recognition of his services had conferred upon him in 1910 the decoration of Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Although he made no contributions to the "Transactions", he was always keenly interested in all matters connected with the Club, and served the office of President in 1926, the year of its 75th anniversary. He acted as Honorary Treasurer from 1913 to 1928, when he resigned the office through failing health.

He passed away on the 30th January, 1930, in his 78th year, and was buried at Hendon Park Central Cemetery, London.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1931.

THE FIELD NAMES OF BURGHILL PARISH.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL O. R. SWAYNE, D.S.O.

(Read 23rd June, 1931.)

The main outlines of the history of the parish of Burghill are to be found in the fourth volume of *Duncumb's History of Herefordshire*.

The history of the ownership of the three manors, and the separation of the Manors of Tillington and Burlton from the superior Manor of Burghill, invites inquiry as to the arrangement of the Common Fields, and explains a few of the names.

The Manor of Burghill was given by William the Conqueror to Alured of Marlborough, the nephew of William FitzOsborne who held it in the time of Edward the Confessor. The owner before FitzOsborne was Earl Godwin. In the generation after Alured of Marlborough the manor was bought by Bernard Newmarch, who conquered the country of Brecknock. Thence the manor descended to the family of Braose, who held it up to 1230, after which it passed to Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, who held it in 1292.

The lands of Burghill Manor were subdivided towards the end of the 12th century, and the Manors of Tillington and Burlton were separated from the superior manor.

The subordinate Manor of Tillington was held by the family of Mynors to the end of the 12th century, when it passed to the Burghills by the marriage of Basilia de Mynors to the first Roger de Burghill. All the eldest sons of the Burghills were called Roger. The last Roger de Burghill sold his two shares in the Manor of Burghill and the Manor of Tillington to the third Lord Berkeley in 1327. The Burghill family were still represented in the parish as owners of small pieces of land in the early part of the 18th century.

In deeds of the last years of the 17th century and the early years of the 18th, the name is given indiscriminately as Burghill or Burfield in describing the same pieces of land. In the Manor Rolls of the 16th and 17th centuries the name of the manor is sometimes given as Burfilde, particularly when it is mentioned in conjunction with the name of Burlton. The 4th Lord Berkeley

let his lands in the parish to William Eylesford of King's Pyon when he had to take his own force of archers and hobillers to the wars in Guyenne.¹

William Eylesford lived at Tillington Court from the time of his purchase, and from him the Manor of Tillington went to the Milbourne family by the marriage of his grand-daughter to Sir Piers Milbourne. The last Milbourne (Simon) to live at Tillington Court died in about 1512 at the age of 90. He had no son to succeed him and the manor was divided between three of his eleven daughters. Manor Courts of Burghill and Tillington continued to be held up to the early years of the 17th century, when they appear to have been given up. Inclosure of land after purchase was begun in the parish by a member of the Gwyllym family of Burghill House (now called Burghill Court), in the second half of the 17th century, and the active existence of the Manor of Tillington appears to have ceased about the same time.

In 1638 John Carpenter, fourth son of the Carpenters of The Homme, Dilwyn, married the daughter and heiress of James Smith of Credenhill, the owner of the Tillington Court estate and of one third of the Manor. The same family held the estate until 1776, when it passed to William Taylor, the husband of a daughter of the family. On William Taylor's death in 1809 the estate was divided between his three daughters and was purchased by the husband of one of them, the Rev. Edmund Eckley, of Credenhill. Mrs. Eckley died in 1848, and some years later the estate was again sold. Thus the Carpenters and their descendants held the property for a period of 210 years.

The rights in one-third of the manor were advertised for sale with the estate in 1809.

The Manor of Burlton was separated from Burghill before the accession of Henry III. The extent of the land belonging to this manor cannot be identified with any certainty and the names of the Common Fields do not help in this matter. Deeds of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries and the Tithe Map of 1847 mention many fields as common fields and some of these may have belonged to the Manor of Burlton though they are never mentioned as such.

In the subdivision of Burghill Manor in 1525 the portion allotted to Griffin Barton was apparently that part lying on the north-east border of the parish, which became known later as "The Lodge Estate" when the house called "The Lodge" was built in the 17th century by Richard Witherstone. This house still stands, but has been replaced as a residence by a house recently built on the same property by Mr. Gerald D. Best.

The Common Fields of Tillington are described as such in various deeds, the latest being one of 1805, which describes a piece of land as "lying in Clandley, a common field of Tillington".

¹ About 1347.

In a roll of the Court Baron of Tillington of Richard Monnington held in March, 1608, the lord grants to Roger Exton, Perin his wife, and John Exton their son, one-third of 24 acres of arable land called Gillams Land, viz., 8 acres in Woodfield, 8 acres in Clanleyfield and 8 acres in Angrosfield. It appears that these were the three common tillage fields of Tillington. The strips are still visible in Clanley field and are now bounded by hedges and in one case by the usual mere-balk. Woodfield has not the same orthodox form.

The Burghill Common Fields appear to have been Burghill Common Field, Windmill Field near which are Ryewell Acres or Le Rye Furlong and Elmin Acres, and Redstones Common Field.

Clanley Field of Tillington and Redstones of Burghill are separated by a small brook called "The Stream" ("Stremm"). This brook has recently been indicated by residents in the parish as the boundary between the Township of Tillington and Burghill, but no reason could be given as to why this was so. Proof of the correctness of this statement as to the boundary became clear as soon as the allocation of the Common Fields was ascertained.

It is no doubt the Stream, or the homestead or smithy near it, which is referred to as "Le Townesend" in the Manor Roll of 3rd March, 1600. Burghill Common Field, so called as late as the Tithe Award, is on both sides of the Wellington Lane in the north-east corner of the parish. Several strips and one mere-balk still remain here. This field is over a mile from the centre of the Burghill Manor and is closer to Tillington, but it seems to have been always part of the Manor of Burghill. Land in Wellington parish just beyond Burghill Common Field called the Dowles belonged to Tillington in 1701, but no part of the Tillington estate appears to have lain in the Burghill field.

The marks of common cultivation still remain in Windmill Field, round the hill now called Bewdley Pitch, and the lynchets between the strips in Ryewell Acres or Field are apparent. This field (Windmill), or part of it, appears to have been called Claypitt Common Field in 1694, and in 1800, and near it, or in it, was a piece of land called the Farges or Farges.

Other Common Fields mentioned are:—Towtry in Manor Rolls deeds and tithe map; Park Field, in 17th century deeds; Hollywell, in tithe map; Hombridge, in tithe map; the Lower Field or Downfield, in 17th century deeds; the "Lower Grounds" in 17th and 18th century deeds; probably the same as "Lower Field". Southfield or Southwell and Bacon Hill are not described as Common Fields, but are indicated as separate fields in which pieces of land were in different ownerships.

Southfield and Hombridge lie close together next to Towtry. Towtry was probably one of the Common Fields of Burlton, but no certain indication of the others in this manor have been found. After the dissolution of the monasteries, about 22 acres were left

as the property of the Church for the upkeep of the fabric, etc. These acres were scattered all over the Burghill Manor lands, but none of them lay in Tillington. This may be accounted for by the fact that Basilia (de Mynors), Lady of Tillington, wife of the first Roger de Burghill, gave land in Tillington to the Chantry of Wormesley at the end of the 12th century. A piece of land in Southfield is described in a Manor Roll of 1561 as land late of the Prior of Llanthony.

This piece of land is No. 979 in the tithe map and now lies in Ord. Survey No. 386. The grips surrounding it are still visible in the pasture No. 386. An adjustment of Church lands was made at the end of the 19th century, and the whole of the 22 acres now owned by the Church lie together in Towtry Field.

Duncumb tells us that the Rectory of Burghill was given by Bernard Newmarch to the Priory of Llanthony Prima. This was presumably at the beginning of the 12th century. A Free Chapel was built at Tillington Court in 1341 by William de Eylesford, with episcopal sanction, and dedicated to St. Michael. The site of the chapel is mentioned in all descriptions of the estate through the 18th century, and it is stated in one deed that Mr. Thomas Carpenter built a dovecot on the site about 1700, but no trace of the building has ever been found.

The population of the parish of Burghill in 1804 is given by Duncomb as 639. In 1851 the population was 946, and in 1921 it was 962, exclusive of the persons enumerated in the County Mental Hospital.

The Tithe Commutation Award Schedule of 1847 gives the total number of houses and cottages as 185, about 17 of which have now completely disappeared.

An alphabetical list of some of the names is given below. Also a complete schedule (Schedule I.) of the pieces of land and field names in serial order as they are numbered on the tithe map of 1847, with the corresponding Ordnance Survey number following the Tithe Map number has been drawn up. Older forms or names found, and the modern names, are given after the name taken from the Tithe Award Schedule in each case, and at the end of the schedule are added older names that cannot be identified as belonging to the plots in the Award Schedule.

In order to make it easier to ascertain the former name of any piece of land only known by its modern Ordnance Survey number another list (Schedule II.) has been drawn up giving all the modern Ordnance Survey numbers in serial order followed by the Tithe Map numbers covered or partly covered by each modern field or enclosure. These two Schedules are not printed here owing to their great length, but they can be consulted in the Library of the Woolhope Club.

The Schedules have been compiled from the following sources:—

- (a) The Burghill Tithe Commutation Award of 1846 and the parish map (1847) issued with it. This is the basis of the information contained in the schedule.
- (b) The Manor Rolls of Burghill and Tillington from 1559 to 1608.
- (c) Deeds of the Burghill Estate from 1608 to the 19th century.
- (d) A rough estate map and Terrier of the Burghill Estate dated 1797.
- (e) Deeds of the Tillington Estate from 1701 to 19th century.
- (f) Burghill Church Register and Terrier beginning 1665 with a repetition of the Church Fence List from 1594.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B.E.M.	- -	Burghill Estate Map of 1797.
M.R.	- -	Manor Rolls.
T.M.	- -	Tithe Map, 1847.
O.S.	- -	Ordnance Survey.
Est. Map	- -	Burghill Estate Map of 1797.
Orch.	- -	Orchard.
Adj.	- -	Adjoining.
Nr.	- -	Near.
Ep. Reg., 1395	- -	The Registers of the Bishops of Hereford, pub. by the Cantilupe Society. Bishop John Treinant, pages 30-36.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SOME OF THE PLACE NAMES AND FIELD NAMES OF THE PARISH OF BURGHILL, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Tithe Map 1847 (unless stated otherwise).

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
BURGHILL ... ..	...	...	Burhyll: Chantry Certs., E. 301, 16th Cent. Burfilde: M.R. 1577. Alias Boroughill; deed 1608. Burghfield: M.R. 1607. Burfield: by some people about the county. The family name of "Burghill" is also written "Burfield" in deeds of 17th cent. An ancient earthwork near the church has been removed in recent years. The church stands in a small valley which drains down to the Wye.
ABLANDS	217 & 218	246, 247	Two orchards. One was a hopyard in 1707. Earliest record 1707.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
ADZOR BANK ...	9 to 11	1, 4, 5, 15	A hill on the border of the parish.
ANGROVE ...	522 to 524 & 480	496 to 498	Formerly a common field of the Manor of Tillington. Angrofield: M.R. 1607. Angroosefield: M.R. 1608. Armegrove: Ep. Reg. 1395.
ANSELL MEADOW ...	869	573	A large meadow which has apparently never been cultivated. Anselm: 18th cent. deed. Ansell: Est. Map 1797. Now (1930) "The Honsill."
BACON HILL ...	983 to 985	576	A pasture formerly cultivated. On the slope next a former common field called "Southill" or Southfield.
BADNAGE ...	92, 126, 181	21, 40, 188	A wood on a hill on the border of the parish. A former common field of Tillington lies next it. Badnadge: M.R. 1577. Sometimes called Bagnage locally. Badenage: Ep. Reg. 1395.
BAKERS FURLONG ...	300	453	Still so called. Also in Est. Map 1797.
BANGONAMEDWE ...	382	212	Ep. Reg. 1395. See Rangonamedewe below.
BAYTONESCROFTE ...	Nr.378	205	Ep. Reg. 1395.
BEAGLES WELL ORCHARD ...	—	—	Not in T.M. and not identified. Deed 1707. Possibly the same as Bugleshall below.
BEGGARS LEYS ...	124	39	Ground on the edge of Badnage Wood, now a park, Beggars Lay; deed 1701. Badgers are common in this parish and are called "Baggers".
BENESLONDE ...	Nr.226	102, 99	Ep. Reg. 1395.
BIXHILL ...	867 & 868	568	Orchard, coppice, etc. Deed 1775. Also written Vixhill in T.M., but this is probably a writer's error.
BLACKHALL ...	337a	289	From Church Register 1594. Cottage or homestead, since disappeared.
BOG COPPICE ...	769, 770, 771	642, 649, 648	Orchard, Croft also. All the lands called Bogs in T.M. were called Deadmarsh fifty years earlier, and Dudmarsh in 16th century.
BRAND OAKS ...	249, 251, 253	86, 85, 105	Various pieces of land. Miswritten Broad Oaks at another place in the T.M. The same in deed 1744, <i>i.e.</i> , Brand Oaks.
BRADESLOGHE ...	Nr.433	305	Ep. Reg. 1395: "Common Way". T.M.: Field 433 Brasley.
BROMESHULLE (BROMHULLE) ...	365	Next 295	Ep. Reg. 1395: Field. Now "Broomhill", 1930.
BROOMY ACRES ...	1000	589	Le Brome: M.R. 1561.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
BUGLESHALL (1797) ... or MORGAN'S CROFT.	929	693	A piece of ground on the top of a hill on the main road Hereford—Knighton, which is now written and called Bewdeley Pitch, and has appeared as Bugeley Pitch in former lists. There is a fine view over the whole county and parts of Radnor, Brecon and Salop, from this place.
THE BURTAIN ...	213 or 216 probably.	328	A field near Tillington Court; not in T.M. Deed 1701. Manor Rolls: "Le Byrton" may be the same. Recently called "The Boltings". It never grew straw!
CALLOW LANE ...	625 & 848	—	So in deeds from 1696 to 1867. The name is now forgotten. Part of a lane which in 1797 was not fenced.
CALLOW COTTAGE ...	629	Next 548	
CATESGRAVE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395: In or near Angrove. <i>See above.</i>
CHURCHESWEYE ...	Leads from 317 to 641	334 to 456	A "Common Way" in Ep. Reg. 1395. In Tillington. Now Church Path, 1930.
CLANLEY Common Field.	517, etc.	424, 494, 495, etc.	Spelt in various ways. Clandeley, Chandley, Clunlow; the last by a surveyor in 1797, who must have talked with a strong Herefordshire dialect. Glaney in Ep. Reg. 1395.
THE CLAYPIT...	120-124 & 900-945	179, 180, 688	Two fields so named from 1694 onwards.
COCKSHUTT ...	474, 685, 686, 687	513a, 118	One field on Credenhill border south-east of Credenhill Wood. The other, lost since 1797, on the south-east side of Mynors Park Wood. Name not altered except in spelling since 1608.
COLMERE ...	? 304	449	"A pasture of the lord": Ep. Reg. 1395. About the same locality as modern Ormer below.
CONTENT HOUSE or ... TOWTRY HOUSE.	973	Next 774	Also orchard, croft, etc. The house is mentioned in deed of 1694 as "lately erected". Towtry until 1927, and now one of the Mental Hospital Cottages. A half-timbered cottage is still known by the same name (Content).
COWMARSH FIELD ...	718, etc.	109, etc.	In low ground, liable to floods. M.R. 1561: Le Cowmarshe. M.R. 1561: Coulemershe Felde: M.R. 1608: Cowmershe Field. Ep. Reg. 1395 gives Commisshfelde.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
THE SHORT CROOM ...	472	511.	A small piece of land of unequal sides on the Credenhill border, not far from Credenhill Wood.
CROWMOOR ...	533	523	Nicholas Crowe landowner. Ep. Reg. 1395. "Crowmoor Lane" now, 1930.
CUSTOMARY LAND ...	—	—	Manor Rolls 1561 to 1608. Also "Customary Closes".
DAME CATTERN ...	773	644	Which Dame Cattern I do not know. There have been many ladies called Katherine in these Manors.
DEADMARSH ...	769	642	Coppice, field, etc. So named up to 1797. Next appears in T.M. 50 years later as "Boggs" in every case. Dudmarsh in M.R. 1561.
DEAN FIELD ...	952	702	In a wide depression in the ground.
THE DOWLES...	—	—	On Wellington parish border in Wellington Field; deed 1707. The Doles in deed 1756.
DOWNFIELD ...	684, 687, etc.	121, 118, etc.	On northern slope of Mynors Park hill.
DYERS LEASOW ...	347	293	Near the "Common Way". Aldyazdestres or Saldyaz de Strewe of Ep. Reg. 1395.
THE DYNGLE...	? 160	199	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Tillington Township.
EDDYWAL ...	656c	618	Field, croft, etc. Eddywell. On a hill side, which contains plenty of water. Same in 1797.
EGWARDYNES GROVE...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Angrove above.
ELMIN ACRES ...	787	647	Part of or near a former common field called "Windmill".
ELTONS MARSH ...	938	696	A 17th century vicar was called Elton.
FLAX CLOSE ...	361	226, 293	Near Dyers Leasow.
FURGESS PORTWAY ... CROFT.	754	660	The Farges: Parish register, 1594. The Farges: in the same, 1821. Apparently more than one piece so called. The other pieces not located. Philipp Fourches landowner in Ep. Reg. 1395.
GARLEYS MEADOW ...	274	95	Personal name?
GARNOLDS MEADOW...	829	611	Personal name?
GARNONS MEADOW ...	829?	?	Personal name? The same as one of the chief residences in the county.
GAYLEYS ORCHARD ...	280	124	Personal name?
GAZELAND ...	713, 714	131	On the ground sloping to the north near Mynors Park.
GILLAMS CLOSE ...	—	—	Deed 1657. Not identified. This would be the local way of pronouncing Gwyllym, the name of the owners of Burghill House for some centuries.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
GLANEY. See CLANLEY above.	—	—	Ep. Reg. 1395.
GOBBET ...	545	491	Great Perry Gobbet, Little Perry Gobbet, Lower Gobbet, etc. Gobbit, Gobbett, according to taste.
GOOSEFOOT ...	1006	594	The shape of this piece of land on the tithe map.
GOOSEPLOCK ...	516	411	A pasture still.
GORSTY COMMON ...	241	81	Est. Map 1797. T.M. gives name Brand Oak.
THE GRANGE ...	? Nr. 188	229	Ep. Reg. 1395: "Subtus Grenam". Possibly a Barn of the Prior of Lanthony.
GREENWEIES KNAPP...	—	—	M.R. 16th cent. The Greenway, 16th cent. and 1805, is the bride path formerly used as a wagon way, which runs from Huntington to Brinsop. The "Knapp" is probably the hill on which the Isolation Hospital now stands. There is an ancient bridge in it near the Hospital.
GROUNDELESWEYE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Angrove Field or near it.
HALYWAY ...	Nr.365	295	Ep. Reg. 1395. A "Common Way", near Broomhill above.
HANBURY WALL ...	723	129	Two fields. Not met earlier than the T.M.
HARBOUR MEADOW ...	213	259, 328	This has, or had, as neighbours, Armour, Arbor, Ormer. I think the names must have depended on who was speaking.
HARP CROFT ...	930	693	The shape on the T.M.
HAVEN ORCHARD ...	115, 194	263, 281	Two of them not far from the little stream called Warrybrook lower down.
HAWKERS FIELD ...	289, 290	128, 146	Deed 1672. Thomas Hawker was vicar or curate in 1594. ? Haukewallefeld in Ep. Reg. 1395.
HAWKSHILL IN BADNAGE.	129	?	Now (1930) Round Oak Hill. Haukeshulle in Ep. Reg. 1395.
HAYMEADOW FARM ...	892	?	Now in use. Not met with earlier.
HAZLE CORNER ...	20, 28	78, 79, 72	A corner of land jutting out into the parish of Wellington and Moreton. Now in use. Not met with earlier.
HEATH FARM ...	423	?	On the edge of Tillington Common and not far from the piece called Millbourne Heath.
HEDELONDE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. Various pieces in Tillington.
OLD HEMPYARD ...	894	722	Near Haymeadow Farm.
HENNING CROFT ...	246	82	Apparently miswritten by the surveyor. It appears as Herring Croft in the Est. Map 1797. Herring: the name of many generations of freeholders in the manor.
HERGASTE CROFTE ...	Nr.365	295	Ep. Reg. 1395. Near Broomhill.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
THE HERMITAGE ...	—	—	Modern residence built by the late Mr. Warlters in the edge of Badnage Wood above pieces of land called Beggars Ley, and Normans Land.
HERRINGS ORCHARD ..	397	348	
HEWARDES GROUND...	Near 337a	289	M.R. 1600. Near a house since disappeared, called Blackhall, whose site is known.
HIGH OAKS ...	772	643	
HILDMONES MEDEWE ...	Nr.158	201	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Woodfield.
HINSALL CROFT ...	716	106	Mistake of the surveyor, after lunch? Obviously "Kinshall".
HOAR MEADOW ...	119	236	Pasture still.
HOARWITTHY ...	981	577	
HODELONDE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Angrove above.
HOLLY BUSH BANK ...	670	618	
HOLLYWELL ...	226, etc.	102, 99	Sometimes called in T.M. "Common Field". Halywellesfelde in Ep. Reg. 1395.
HOM ORCHARD ...	349	284	
HOMBRIDGE ORCHARD	980	585	Hambridge in 1696. Meadow, Common Field, etc. Nowhere near the above, but close to the old humpy bridge.
HOPYARD ...	196a	232	Several, but not as many as one might expect. "Old Hopyard", "The Old Hopyard" in deed 1707. "Le Hopyard", M.R. 1607.
HORNESHILL ...	—	—	Deed 1694. Not exactly located, but it is near Ansell Meadow, now called Honsill. It may be a corner of Stretton parish next to Honsill.
HORSECLOSE ...	—	—	In Burghill. Not identified. M.R. 16th cent.
HOWSONS CLOSE ...	895	714	
THE HULLE ...	—	—	Ep. Reg. 1395. The modern Farm "The Hill"?
THE HULLESDOWNE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. Somewhere in Woodfield.
HULLES GROVE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. Somewhere in Angrove Field.
HUNTINGTON MEADOW.	1025	782, 783, 786	
HURLS MEADOW ...	1055	766	
HYDEMOMEDEWE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. Somewhere in Tillington Township.
IRELANDS HOUSE ...	—	—	Deed 1645. Not identified.
IRONSWEETE CLOSE ...	—	—	M.R. 17th cent. Not located.
JUNIPER ...	745	654	An awkward place on a steep slope.
KILLINGDEANE ...	995	587	Est. Map 1797. T.M. gives Upper Ox Pasture.
MEADOW..			
KINSALL ...	236	104	Kyngshelhed, M.R. 1561. Le Kingshell Grove, M.R. 1561. Kinsell, deed 1696. Kingeshulle Grene, Ep. Reg. 1395.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
KNOPPS ORCHARD ...	651	675	Est. Map 1797.
KNOTTS FLOCK ...	—	—	Nats Close also.
LADY CROFT ...	211	262	Deed 1701.
LADYS FLOCK ...	722	133	
LAMAS CLOSE ...	—	—	M.R. 1600. Not located.
LAMP ACRE ...	?	—	Chantry Cert. E301, 16th cent. Possibly "The Lanthorn" below.
LANES CROFT ...	172	193	Near Lanes Wood (1930).
THE LANGETTE ...	621	450	A field near the end of a farm road leading from the fields to Burghill Manor. Boundaries now gone.
THE LANTHORN ...	699 & 260	129, 111	On slopes east of Mynors Park. Near land previously owned by Llanthony Priory. ? "Lamp Acre", Chantry Cert. E301, 16th cent.
LAWRENCE FARM ...	—	—	Deed 1657. Not located.
THE LAWN ...	—	—	
LAWNS CROFT ...	—	—	
THE LEYE AT HAUKESHULLE.	—	—	Ep. Reg. See Haukeshulle above.
LEYMORE ...	—	—	M.R. 1561. Not located.
LION HOUSE ...	728	?	Now (1930).
LIVERS DALE ...	451	390, 392	
LONGRIDGE FIELD ...	707, 710	632, 140	Est. Map 1797. T.M. gives Square Croft. Referred to in M.R. 1561 as "Ridge of arable lies next Mortonstye".
IN LONGWORTH ...	17	41	Longward, M.R., 16th cent. Next to what is now called "Long'ards Cross".
LORDS CROFT ...	—	—	Deed 1701. Not located.
LOWER HOUSE ...	344	325	A farm house below Tillington Court. Mentioned in Church Fence List, 1594.
MADELESCROFTE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Tillington, near Woodfield.
UPPER MANCROFT ...	958	749 to 751	Other adjacent fields also. Now the site of the County Mental Hospital.
MANOR HOUSE, BURGHILL.	646, 647	?	Called Courte House in Church Fence List, 1594.
MANSELLESLONDE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Haukewallefeld. See Hawkers Field above.
MAYPOLE ORCHARD ...	211	262	Called so to end of 18th cent. Now "Garden Meadow".
MILL ORCHARD ...	318	334	Also "Mill Ground", and in M.R. 1600 "Le Myll House".
MILLBOURNE HEATH...	466	394	Milborne Heath, M.R., 16th cent. The effigies of Sir John and Lady Milbourne, who lived at Tillington Court in 15th cent., are in Burghill Church.
HITHER MINNY GLATT.	654	668	Est. Map 1797 gives "Minnee Gate Croft".
MINORS CASTLE ... HOMESTEAD.	—	—	Next to Minus Castle. Gone.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
MINORS PARK ...	286, 287, etc.	127, 149	Now Mynors Park, also field, etc. Mynors family owned land in the parish in King John's time.
MINUS CASTLE ...	620	450	A small field some distance from Mynors Park, which is entered as Minus Moor in Est. Map 1797.
MOORS ORCHARD ...	622	463, 463a	
THE MOORS ...	360	226	Various "Moors", all in low ground.
LE MOOTE ...	—	—	M.R. 1561. Not located. Possibly the stream running through the lower part of the park of Burghill Court.
MORETON FIELD ...	—	—	Meadow, etc. On the Moreton parish boundary.
MORGANS ...	291, 113, etc.	146, 239	Croft, meadow, house, etc.
MORTONSTYE ...	—	—	M.R. 1561. The path leading from this parish to Moreton Court and Church. Still in use (the path, not the name).
MORVAN CROFT ...	782	646	Small piece on a slope. Personal name.
MUDMARSH MEADOW ...	244, 252	84	Great Mudmarsh, etc. M.R. 1561 has Mawdemersh. Wet piece of land with rushes on boundary of parish near the stream between this and Moreton parish.
MYDDELEWEYE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. A "Common Way." in Tillington.
NATS CLOSE ...	872	559	Est. Map 1797 has Knotts Plock.
NEW LAND ...	245	82, 82a	On the Moreton parish border in the soggy ground near Mudmarsh.
NEW PASTURE ...	77	67	New Pasture. A piece in Burghill Common Field.
NEW TINEINGS ...	—	—	Deed 1696. Not located.
NORMANS LAND ...	93	38	Not met with before the T.M. Family name.
NURSERY ...	—	—	Nurseries of various kinds.
NUT TREE COPPICE ...	1057	808	
OLD LANDS ...	354	223	Close to "Old Acre" of Est. Map 1797. In one of the Common Fields of Tillington called Badnage or Woodfield.
OLD ORCHARD ...	889	712	Called thus in T.M. of 1847, the same piece is entered as "Nursery Orchard" in 1797.
ORLES ORCHARD ...	809	684	
ORLEY MEADOW ...	806	682	
ORLING PLOCK ...	714	131	Est. Map 1797. Lower Gazeland in T.M.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
ORMER ...	302- 304, 312, 313, 634	450, 459, 441, 450	Several pieces together named Hither, Tumpy, Big Mowing, Lower, Upper, and Butt—Ormer in 1695. Other pieces adjacent have been called, at different times, Armour, Harmer, Arbor, Harbour, etc., by the learned on paper. The men of the parish call them all by much the same name, which is not quite Armour nor yet Ormer, but a mixture of the two. See Colmere above. John Armerer held land in Tillington as in Ep. Reg. 1395.
OX PASTURE ...	1002	590	
PALL CROFT ...	800	688	Lower, Upper Pall, etc. Sometimes written Pales.
PALMERS HILL ...	963	731	
PARADICE ...	717a	131	Est. Map 1797. In T.M. "Little Cowmarsh".
PARK FIELD ...	227	92	Near Mynors Park and the Parks Farm. Le Parkefield, M.R. 1607. Deed 1695 is "The Parke Field in Burghill". Some of the deeds would make the Common Fields rather numerous. The three main Common Fields can be located, and this is not one of them.
THE PARKES ...	6	3	Farmstead under Adzor Bank.
PARLOUR ORCHARD ...	—	—	Somewhere near Tillington Court. Not located.
PARRYS ORCHARD ...	326	326	
PARSLEYS ORCHARD ...	301	450	Personal name.
PEAR TREE ORCHARD ...	884	737	Hopyard Orchard in 1797.
PENBRUGGESLONDE ...	Nr. 226	102	Ep. Reg. 1395.
PENNY PLOCK ...	317	334	Deed 1863. Name not given in T.M. A small house built recently on an adjacent piece has been called "Pen-y-Plock". The other names in the parish would not appear to support this spelling or meaning of the name. Another field is called "Ten Shilling Piece".
PENS MEADOW ...	439	323	
PERRY CROFT ...	84	152, 153	
PERRY ORCHARD ...	213	259, 328	
PERRY WITS ...	—	—	Deed 1756. In Wellington Meadow just over the border in the parish of that name.
PIEFINCH FARM ...	627	?	So called now (1930). M.R. 1605, Pyvinche. According to entry in M.R. 1608 the farm was sold to Roger Herring by John Pyvinche about the year 1605.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
PIGION HOUSE CORNER. ...	911	691	Several fields on a hill in the middle of one of the former common fields of Burghill, close to Burlton Court (the Manor of Burlton and Aubrey).
PILSTRY ...	711	140	Crazing Pilstry in 1797. The Pilstrey in 1730.
PINSTOCK MEADOW ...	1040	602	Describes the shape of the meadow.
PORTERESMEDEWE ...	116	265	Ep. Reg. 1395. So called in 1808. Not named in T.M. 1847.
PORTWAY CROFT ...	668	623	Portway Orchard, Field, Turnpike House, etc. The Hereford—Canon Pyon Road is called this about the bottom of Bewdeley Pitch (formerly Bugeley Pitch). This part of the same road is called "Herefordway" in M.R. 1608. "Portway" appears in Est. Map 1797. "Royal Way" in Ep. Reg. 1395.
POUKLONE ...	Nr.158	202	Ep. Reg. : A way near Woodfield.
PRESTESMEDEWE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Tillington.
PUDDING HILL ...	282	123	Field called "Upper Pudding Hill" in T.M. is marked "Cockshut" in 1797.
PUSTONE ...	Next 116	265	Ep. Reg. 1395. Meadow in Tillington.
QUEBBS MEADOW ...	88, 89	159	Quebbs, Little Quebbs, Grazing Quebbs Fields on fairly low ground.
RANGONAMEDEWE ...	? 382	212	Ep. Reg. 1395. "R" is probably writer's error for "B". In Woodfield. Modern T.M. Field Bandy Meadow is in Woodfield, south of lane 382-212.
REDSTONE FIELD ...	849 to 863 & 500, etc.	561 to 563, 356	One of the Common Fields of Burghill Manor.
REYFORLONG ...	? Nr. 226	102	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Hollywellfield. See Ryewell below.
ROGERS CROSS ...	Nr.478	505	The intersection of the Huntington—Brinsop Lane (formerly Greenway) with the Credenhill—Tillington Lane (proved Roman road). Roger seems to have been a popular Christian name in the past. A Roger de Miners in 12th cent owned land here. There were several generations of Roger de Burghill to the 14th cent., and later the name was used by freeholders, as the Herrings, Reeces, etc.
ROGERS TENEMENT ...	484	415	
THE ROUGH ...	153	353	Still so called. A field close against Badnage Wood. "Le Rough Leasowe", M.R. 1600.
RUSHY COWMARSH ...	719	109	Adjacent to Mudmarsh.
RUSHY MUDMARSH ...	242	83	Part of Mudmarsh above.

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
RYEWELL FIELD ...	766	652	Also Ryewell Plantation. "Le Rye Furlong" in M.R. 1561? Three strips of tillage about a furlong in all. The lynchets between the strips are still there covered with fern.
SAINTE JOHNS ...	818	?	A house opposite the church gate in Burghill. Mentioned in the Church Fence List 1594.
SALLOW TREE PIECE..	1017	773	
SCHEREWALDESOKE ...	Nr.158	202	Ep. Reg. 1395. Ground in Tillington at Woodfield.
SCHOOL MEADOW ...	78	67	A piece of land in the Burghill Common Field near Adzor Bank. Part of the endowment of Wellington School.
SCOTLAND ...	154	351	A rough piece of land close against Badnage under the high pointed hill at the western end. Found only in T.M. There is a path here down which wood has evidently been dragged in the past.
SLING ...	82	152	
SOUR CROFT ...	747	654	
SOUTH MEADOW ...	926	608	"Southhill" in 1797. "Le Southfelde", M.R. 1561.
SQUARE CROFT ...	710	140	Longridge in 1797.
STABLE CROFT ...	83	152	
STABLE ORCHARD ...	—	—	Near Tillington Court.
THE STANTHULLE ...	Nr.158	202	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Woodfield.
STOCKIN ...	—	—	Near Badnage Wood. Deed 1701.
STONEY STILE ...	777	135	
MEADOW.			
THE STORDLE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Woodfield.
STREAM FIELD ...	588	478	"The Stremm" now. A small stream is the boundary between the Manor of Burghill and the Township of Tillington. The Stream is described as "Le Townes End" in M.R. 1600.
THE STRODE ...	?	?	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Angrove (see above).
SWARD ORCHARD ...	190	228	
TEN SHILLING PIECE...	187	230, 233	
UPPER TINDING ...	453	391	
CROFT.			
HITHER NEW ...	454	395	
TINDINGS.			
TOWNFELDE ...	—	—	M.R. 1577. Not located. This may be Downfield or the Lower Grounds of later times.
TOW TREE ...	1016	774	Dowtree in 1797. Est. Map. Now Tow Tree. One of the Common Fields of Burghill.
TULYNTONE ...	—	—	Ep. Reg. 1395. For Tillington.
TUMPY MOORS ...	658	666	

Name.	T.M.	O.S.	
TURNPIKE MEADOW ...	309	446	
TYNINGS ...	168	194	
VIDLANDS ...	830	556	A piece of Church land. "Vaidlands" in Church Fence List of 1821. ? Widlers Close of 17th cent.
VIXHILL ...	864	567	Miswritten for Bixhill.
WAIN ACRE ...	803	682	Part of one of the Common Fields of Burghill known as Windmill Hill.
WANKLYNS BARN ...	987	736	
ORCHARD.			
WARDS MEADOW ...	828	—	In Burghill Village. This may be the same as "Ward's Thing" of M.R. 1600.
WARRYBROOK ...	234a	101	Warybrook, M.R. 1561. Stream running from Tillington Common along the southern edge of "Burghill Common Field" and to the Lugg, forming the boundary between Moreton and Burghill parishes. Waybroke in Ep. Reg. 1395.
WEBBELEYE ...	—	—	Ep. Reg. 1395. Modern Weobley.
WESTWOOD IN ...	170	193	"Westheld", M.R. 1600. "Westhead", M.R. 1607. "Westail" in 1811. This is a piece of Badnage Wood which was known as the Lords Wood. For waste committed in this various tenants have been in mercy in the Manor Rolls in times past.
BADNAGE.			
WHITEHALL ...	824,	?	
	825		
WHITMORE ...	316,	334,	Pool, Orchard, Common Cottage, etc.
	556	428	Whitemarshe in 1600. Whitewell (common waste) in 1717. Wheltmere and Wheltmercstrewe in Ep. Reg. 1395.
WINDMILL COMMON ...	793	658	One of the Common Fields of Burghill on Burghill Knapp, all round the Portway at Bewdeley Pitch.
FIELD.			
WOODFIELD ...	158,	201	An alternative name for Badnage Field, one of the three Common Fields of the Township of Tillington. Wodefeld in Ep. Reg. 1395.
	etc.		
WORMESLEYE ...	—	—	Ep. Reg. 1395. Modern Wormsley.
WYMULLESHULLE ...	? 323	335	Ep. Reg. 1395. In Glaney. Modern Clanley. "Windmill Orchard" of T.M. 323—O.S. 335 is probably the same piece.
WYNNDEMULLESTYE ...	? Nr.	422	Ep. Reg. 1395. ? Path from Clanley to Windmill Orchard.
	506		

NOTES ON THE PEARLE FAMILY OF DEWSALL.

By SIR JOSEPH BRADNEY, C.B., M.A., D.Litt.

(Contributed 23rd June, 1931.)

WILL OF RICHARD PEARLE, DATED 1577.

P.C.C. Daughtrey 40.

Richard Pearle of the city of Hereford, citizen dated 30 May, 1577, prob. 26 Oct., 1577 by John Borough on behalf of Richard Pearle the son under 21.

To the poor men and women 12 frieze mourning gowns—fifteen hundred pennyworth of white wheaten bread for the poor—to Sybill my wife for her life in full satisfaction for her dower an annuity of 20 marks to be levied on my lands &c. in the county of Hereford, she to release in writing my son Richard Pearle on demand. If she does not agree she will shew herself a great dissembler and disobedient woman; and as long as she remains my widow and in charity she shall have the chamber above the kitchen parlour in my dwelling house and meat and drink and fire and candle light with Elizabeth Pearle my mother, and at my said mother's cost; and after my said mother's decease with my said son at his cost; and this I will, and desire you all friendly to agree and do as ever ye loved me and as one of you love another—to Maud Jones my mother's maid 10*l.*, and to Elizabeth Gayle my mother's maid 10*l.*, and to Lucie Baylie my mother's maid 10*s.*—to my cousin Thomas Thorne for the two next years he shall apply if in Oxford yearly towards his exhibition—to my friend Richard Cowper of Calowe 20*s.* yearly until my son is 21—to my aunt Anne Pearle late wife of mine uncle Harrye Pearle decd. for her life on condition that she will before Michaelmas next coming get out of the parishes of Calowe and Dewswell and out of the Haywood and do not come to dwell in any of them again, yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*—the residue to my sd. son Richard Pearle to whom I bequeath all my manors, lands &c., in the county and city of Hereford, viz., yearly during his minority the third part of the rent and revenue to maintain him with meat, drink, apparel, learning books at school in Oxford or elsewhere and after Oxford at an Inn of Court to learn and study the laws of the realm until he be 21, & after that to enjoy the sd. messuages to him and his heirs—my sd. mother Elizabeth Pearle and Richard Cowper of the said Calowe shall jointly take the rents, they to be ex'ors—my friend John Ballarde of Liston¹ and my sd. wife overseers, and should my son die without lawful issue, which God forbid, then my said manors &c shall remain to such son or sons of my said uncle Harry Pearle as my said son shall think good, and I will that neither William Lorimer or Johan Lorimer his sister, alias Grene, shall enjoy the sd. manors, but rather I will that in the glory of God and for the commonwealth of my country the sum of 30*l.* shall go yearly to the use of a good schoolmaster and usher to keep a free school in the city of Hereford for ever, and another 30*l.* to maintain for ever six poor scholars of the city from time to time, and for lack of such scholars as shall be found mete and ready for it, in six fellowships to be made and placed in Brasenose College in Oxford by the advice of the principal and fellows of the sd. college from time to time.

¹ Lyson in Llanwarne.

INDENTURE BETWEEN JAMES AND JAMES.

Ind'res 15 Nov., 21 Jac. I [1623] between John James Watkins of Lanvhangell Ystern Llewern, gent., of the one part, and Charles James of the Inner Temple, London, gent., of the other part Whereas by ind'res 10 Dec. 10 Jac. I [1612] between the said John James and Elizabeth James, alias Prichard (mother of the said John James) and the said Charles James of the 1st part, Richard Pearle of Dewshall, co. Hereford, gent., of the 2nd pt., and Valentine Prichard of Lanthewy Skirid, esq., and John Pearle of Aconbury, co. Hereford, gent., of the 3d. part, &c., &c.

John James to farm lets to the said Charles James one water corn greist mill and 8 acres for 40 years paying one couple of hens and one couple of capons at each feast day of the Circumcision. &c.

(Signed) John James.

INDENTURE BETWEEN STRATFORD AND JAMES.

Ind'res 4 Aug. 22 Car. I [1646] between John Stratford of Monmouth, esquier, and fortune now his wife, heretofore the wife of one Charles James of Dewsall, co. Hereford, esquier, deceased, of the one part, and James James, citizen and apothecary of London, of the other part.

(refers to land in Llanfihangel Ystern Llewern and Llangattock Vibon Avel, co. Monmouth)

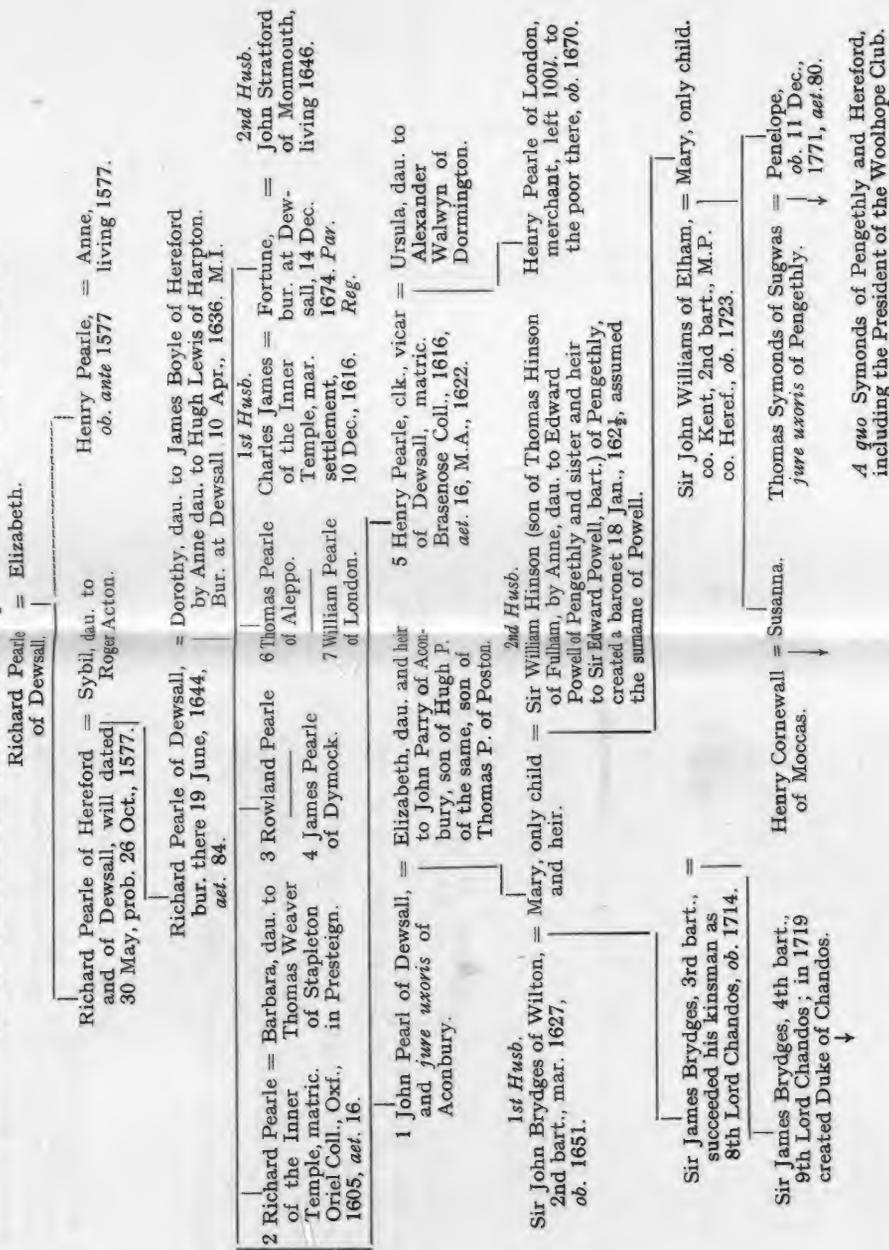
Now this ind're witnesseth that the said John Stratford and the said fortune in cons'on of 270l. grant the messuages, &c.

(Signed) Jo. Stratford.

the mark of
fortune X Stratford.

PEDIGREE OF PEARLE OF DEWSALL.

Arms:—*Gules* on a chevron between 3 leopards faces *or* as many mullets *sable*.





Photos by

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

POTTERY SITE ON MOATED MOUND, STRANGWORTH, TITLEY.
 PIPE-MAKING SITE, JUNIPER COTTAGE, PIPE ASTON.
 (See page 132.)

A POTTERY SITE AT PEMBRIDGE.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 23rd July, 1931.)

My attention was drawn to this pottery site by reading a small guide to Pembridge, recently published by Miss Langston, of Kington, a sister of our member Mr. Henry Langston. I therefore asked Miss Langston for further particulars, and she reported on it in the following words:—"With regard to the making of pottery at Strangwood, as it used to be called, Mr. Crouch told my father (Dr. William Langston, of Marston, Pembridge) one morning, when I was about 16 (this would be about 1874: it was before the railway line, which was opened in 1875), that Mr. Banks had got some antiquarians from the British Museum to come down and see a barrow opened, and he had better go too; so my father took me and my sister to Strangwood, to a small round mound. The men were busy digging and had found some bits of rough pottery, which were being handed round and examined. I did not see any of them closely. While the party were lunching (my father having declined joining them), he talked to some of the men who were digging, and one of them, whom he knew, was laughing at the idea of the scraps of pottery being taken to the British Museum, and he said, either that his father had made pottery there, or remembered it being done. . . . I believe the pottery is in the British Museum now as coming from a barrow in Pembridge Parish. As far as I can remember, the man said they made rough pots and drain pipes, and the mound was made of the rubbish." She further said that her brother and sister felt sure they could identify the spot.

Accordingly, on the 26th of last month, I accompanied Mr. and Miss Alice Langston his younger sister, and they were able to identify the spot.

A short examination showed the site to consist of a small fortified mound about 8 feet high, square in plan and about 30 to 40 feet across, surrounded by a moat, with a small bailey on the south side, and apparently a larger one on the north side. The west side is occupied by low marshy ground, which has the appearance of clay having been dug from it; and on the east side is a small stream separated from the moat by a narrow piece of ground. The moat was originally filled from the marshy ground on the

west. The original approach to the mound apparently was by a causeway over the moat at the north-west corner. A later and narrower, but easier, access having been made subsequently by throwing earth from the north side of the moat into the moat at that point.

This mound is evidently not a pottery dump. The deep cutting in the mound from the south side to the centre was made by the search party of 1874 and has never been filled in, but is now grassed over.

Through the narrow strip of land from the south-east angle of the moat to the stream a deep cutting has been made, possibly not earlier than the railway, to drain the moat and the wet land beyond, more effectively than could be done by the stream. A drain pipe now takes the water from the marshy land across the bailey on the south of the moat. In this deep cutting is a layer where scraps of pottery were obtained, including a few rims and bases of black, grey and red very rough vessels, some with a greenish glaze and some with a black manganese glaze, and also pieces of some stone bats with greenish glaze upon them where it had run off the vessels in the kiln. These bats and some fragments of apparent wasters seem definitely to prove the site of a pottery. Here were also found fragments of early bricks much burnt and partially glazed, which might have been part of a kiln. Fragments of similar pottery were found on the mound.

At a subsequent visit, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Watkins, on the 13th of July, pieces of stone bats with green glaze, one being part of a roof tile, were found on the mound. A road, made of loose stones, was located along the narrow piece of land between the moat and the stream. The probable correct deduction is that the kiln stood on the site of the deep cutting, which cutting was driven right through it.

Nothing in the shape of a dump could be located, so the fragments of wasters may have been carted away, perhaps for road purposes. It would seem that the whole affair was on a very small scale, and possibly not in use for any length of time.

The marshy ground may have yielded the clay for the pottery, and also possibly for making bricks, but no actual evidence of this is forthcoming.

An interview with a native named Rollins, aged 76, who lived near, just above The Forge, and had known the locality all his life, elicited that he had never heard of any pottery or brick kiln at this place, but he said that the field was called "The Tumpy Roff", no doubt "Tumpy Rough", which describes the place well.

On enquiring from him whether he knew anything about "The Forge", he said that ore for it was brought from Wales, and he could show the track crossing the river, and going through

a pool called "The Shaws", which pool he helped to make for Mr. Greenly of Titley, and at the time they cut through the trackway. He pointed out the site of the track from the river heading nearly for the Railway Crossing, and said that on about the site of the crossing there stood the muleries, that is the stables (open sheddings) for the mules, on whose backs the ore was brought. He said there was a large quantity of heavy scoriæ about, some of which we saw, and that his well was originally steened with this material.

CROFT CHURCH, HEREFORDSHIRE.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 23rd July, 1931.)

The church consists of a wide nave and chancel, divided by a lofty arch of two plain chamfered orders carried to the ground without any responds. All the walls are built of rough rubble limestone from local quarries.

In the north wall of nave are two two-light cusped-headed windows with a pear drop openings between the lights, and in the south wall are two two-lights with quatrefoils in the top, and to the west of them a square-headed window of three lights. In the chancel the east window is of three lights with the mullions running straight through, and in the south wall are two two-light windows similar to those in the south wall of the nave.

The doorway into the church is in the north wall at the extreme west end. This corner has been rebuilt in dressed stone when the doorway was inserted at this point, and the square bell turret built with open gallery of turned wooden posts under the eaves, surmounted by a cupola and vane, and clock with two faces, the north one with a single hand, the west one now plain. There is an oval window over the door to light the gallery of the same period. Judging by the moulding of the door the date of this alteration may have been early in the 18th century, or possibly when the property changed hands in the middle of that century. The bell turret no doubt took the place of an earlier one of the same type.

There is a blocked doorway, filled up with dressed stone, between the windows in the north wall, which must have been the entrance before the present doorway was made, and done away with at that time. There never seems to have been a doorway in the south wall, which faces away from the natural approach, with the ground at a much lower level. In the south chancel wall, between the windows and under them, is some repair with dressed stone, and it almost looks as if a doorway had been blocked at this point, but this is doubtful.

On the interior of the north wall of the chancel, just west of the line of the chancel step, is a recess about 6 feet long with a crude round arch. The bottom of this recess terminates in a sill of rough stones about 3 feet from the ground. On the outside of

this wall about the centre is a large shallow round arch recessed about a foot deep, 8 feet wide, and reaching nearly to the eaves. To the west of it is a narrow round-headed doorway. The ground on this side is about 2 ft. 6 in. higher than the floor inside. In the large exterior recess may be detected up the sides chamfered stones.

The chancel roof is of the collar beam type with arch braces and struts from the collar to the purlin. There seems to have been a tie beam now cut out and angel heads of the early 18th century stuck on the cut-off ends. The eastern bay is covered with plain boards and painted sky blue with clouds and stars much faded. This was probably added in the 18th century, as had the boarding been of the date of the roof it would almost certainly at that period have been framed in squares.

The tie beams of the nave roof have been cut off and angels' heads fixed, as in the chancel.

The church has box pews, and monumental slabs of the 17th and 18th centuries to the Crofts, the Rev. Blayney Baldwin, etc.

The magnificent monument to Sir Richard Croft, who died in 1509, and Elinor his wife, is against the north wall of the chancel in front of the recess mentioned as existing here.

The floor of the nave is paved with inlaid mediæval tiles, and there are others placed in the chancel on the rise of the step.

The font is octagonal, and possibly reworked from an older one in the 16th century.

There is a large bell inscribed  SOLI DEO GLORIA PAX HOMINIBVS 1682, and on the body  for John Martin, a bell founder, of Worcester.

There are two little bells, one modern, the other looks as if it were old. The clock strikes on them. There is a place where apparently has been another small bell.

The clock, a simple affair with stone weights, may date from the early 18th century, probably put in when the turret was built. It is kept going.

To return to the fabric. A glance at the nave windows might lead one to suppose that parts of it dated from the early 14th century, but a close inspection will show it to be all of one date. This date is fixed by an entry in Bishop Mayew's Register, which translated is as follows¹ :—

1515. On the 12th of July in the year of our Lord above written, assisted by our chaplains, there being then present many rectors, vicars and curates of our diocese, and lay people, there was dedicated, blessed, and consecrated with holy oil, with the accompanying

¹ Register of Richard Mayew, p. 212. Cantilupe Society, Hereford, 1919.

solemn rites, the parish church of Croft with the principal altar in the same, a ruinous building being replaced by one larger and more beautiful and newly built in honour of St. Michael, the archangel, and another altar in a chapel on the left side (*sinistre partie*) of the said church in honour of St. George, the martyr, and a mass solemnly celebrated at the high altar, and one year's indulgence was granted to all assisting to this adornment. Afterwards on the following day the cemetery adjoining to the said church was blessed, sanctified, and dedicated with due solemnity, and 40 days' indulgence to all then present is given.

An examination of the walls shows that they are all of one date, except possibly the lower parts by the doorway now blocked in the north wall of the nave. If this is so, it would account for this doorway being in the middle of the wall and of an insignificant width, and would indicate that the nave of the earlier fabric was shorter, but that the present north wall was erected on the line of the earlier one. It will be noted that the chancel arch is not central with the nave or chancel, but about a foot to the north, which possibly may be accounted for by the north jamb being on the site of the earlier chancel arch jamb, and it is possible that part of the wall here may be that of the earlier church. The nave and chancel are undoubtedly wider than the original ones, being like many 16th century churches wider in proportion than earlier buildings.

If the windows are examined outside it will be seen that they all have a hollow chamfer, a 15th and early 16th century feature, round the outer edge on the quoin stones, but that the window tracery in most of them is of an earlier type, namely 14th century. The east window has the mullions running straight through of 14th century type, but it has perpendicular features. The square-headed window in the south wall is probably entirely of the date of the church and may have been moved from the west wall in the 18th century, as there is a square-headed opening here of a window now blocked. The probable explanation of these hybrid windows is that the tracery of some of the windows in the old church was good, or partially so, and that they were used again and given a uniform appearance at the rebuilding in the 16th century.

It may be gathered from the description of the consecration of the new church that there was a chapel of St. George on the north side of the church, and it no doubt stood against the north wall of the chancel, where the large arch and door recess are to be seen on the outside. There are, however, no indications in these walls where the chapel walls must have bonded in with them, as the chapel was no doubt built at or about the same time as the church. There are, however, two buttresses here, one against the north wall of the chancel at the east end, and one against the east end of the north wall of the nave. These buttresses have mediæval features, but have evidently been re-used in their present positions, as they are clumsily put together and do not bond properly



Photo by

MONUMENT TO SIR RICHARD AND LADY ELEANOR CROFT (1509) IN CROFT CHURCH.

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

with the walls. It seems therefore that the chapel's east and west walls must have commenced at these points, the west wall acting as an abutment to the thrust of the chancel arch, and the buttresses are most likely those which did duty at the N.E. and N.W. angles of the chapel, placed diagonally as one would expect them to be at this date. A slight excavation might well settle this point, and it is probably here that the lost Croft vault exists. The destruction of this chapel most likely took place sometime in the late 18th or early 19th century. At the time, no doubt, the monument to Sir Richard Croft and his wife was moved and mutilated.

The monument has been pieced together again in a very bungling manner. It appears as if it has lost a narrow section just under the slab stone and the little canopies. Where it originally stood it is not easy to say, but possibly just on the inside of the chancel with the opening represented by the arched recess outside behind it. The tomb could then have been seen from the chapel, and Sir Richard Croft's wish that he should be buried in the chancel complied with. Apparently the north side of the tomb is blank. If the floor of the chantry chapel were at a level three feet higher than the chancel floor little of it could have been visible, but the north side of the canopy would nearly certainly have been worked like the south side, and this may be the case, but it is now built tightly against the wall. The foot of the tomb is plain except for an embattled moulding along the top edge, which shows that it was never finished to correspond with the south side, so possibly there may have been something at this end of the tomb such as an Easter Sepulchre. These points may some day be cleared up if the upper part of the tomb were moved.

The church and the tomb must have been erected about the same time. Sir Richard died in 1509 at the age of 78 years, but his wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edmund Cornwall, Baron of Burford, and widow of Hugh Mortimer, of Martley, survived him, dying in 1520 at the age of 90 years. She and her son Sir Edward were probably responsible for carrying out these works.

Along the front of the tomb, which is of a fine oolitic stone, so probably Bristol work, are eight angels holding shields under trefoil-headed canopies, and at the head end on the same level between three similar angels are two saints to be dealt with presently. At the head are two beautiful gablettes terminated with angels holding shields, eight in all, but one now missing, and the vaulting of these gablettes having each a similar angel with shields for the key stones. The back has perpendicular tracery. On the west face at the back of the gablettes are two more saints between three empty niches, and another empty niche on the south side.

There is a shield supported by angels fixed on the top of the south-west angle of the gablettes with the arms of Croft impaling Cornwall, but no trace of armorial bearings now remains on any

of the shields. The following arms¹ are said to have been once in the church: Croft with Glendower, Cornwall, Skull, Herbert, Sir James Croft with Warnecombe (he was great grandson of Sir Richard and married Alice, daughter and coheirress of Richard Warnecombe of Ivington; he was born in 1518, died in 1590 and buried in Westminster Abbey, and she was buried at Croft, 3rd August, 1573), and Blunt. Some of these arms may have been on the tomb.

The saints at the head of the tomb, commencing with the top two and taking them left to right, are:—1. St. Sitha with her keys, five in this case in her right hand and a book in her left hand; 2. St. Margaret, crowned, emerging from the back of the dragon, with a book in her left and a short rod in her right hand, no doubt a cross with the top broken off; 3. St. Anthony with his pig by his side and holding a book, and 4. St. Roche, drawing aside his robe with his right hand, and a small standing angel pointing to the plague spot on his thigh.

I would suggest that these saints were chosen in reference to incidents in the lives of those commemorated by the monument.

St. Sitha was a maid servant (1272) and generally recognised as the patron saint of housewives. Now Lady Eleanor Croft was "lady governess" to the children of Edward the Fourth, namely, Edward the Fifth and Richard Duke of York, the little princes who are believed to have been murdered in the Tower, and Elizabeth who afterwards married Henry the Seventh, to which monarch the Crofts transferred their allegiance on his ascending the throne. "Lady Governess" would be a term now more equivalent to "Lady Housekeeper". Sir Richard was later Steward of the Household to Prince Arthur, Henry the Seventh's elder son, at Ludlow Castle, to which the saint might also have reference, but we do not hear that Lady Eleanor had any similar post at this time.

St. Margaret was the recognised saint to whom appeal was made by women in childbirth. Lady Eleanor had had a numerous family, and it is said at her death in 1419 at the age of nearly ninety years, that one hundred and forty people were descended from her.

St. Anthony and his pig. I can offer no explanation for the presence of this saint.

St. Roche (1348) points to a plague spot on his thigh. Now the death of Prince Arthur in early youth created a great sensation when it occurred. He died at Ludlow Castle in 1502, either of smallpox or plague. Sir Richard was at this time Steward of the Prince's household, and it is narrated by Leland that at the funeral ". . . Sir William Ovedale, Comptroller of Household, sore weeping and crying, took the staff of his office by both hands and over his own head break it and cast it into the grave. In like

¹ *Harl. MS.*, 6868, by Silas Taylor.

To face page 84.



A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
STATUETTES.
END OF CROFT TOMB.



CROFT CASTLE.
OLDER PART OF CASTLE, AT THE BACK.

Photos by

wise did Sir Richard Croft, Steward of his Household, and cast his staff broken into the grave. In likewise did the Gentlemen Ushers their rods. This was a piteous sight to those who beheld it." It would seem probable that this saint was chosen in reference to the death of Prince Arthur.

The male effigy is in armour of the period, the hair long, as was the fashion at this time, a tilting helm with the lion crest of Croft under the head. What is particularly remarkable about these effigies is that they are represented as very old people; so it is not unlikely that this is a case of an attempt at portraiture, which is unusual at this date.

The floor of the nave is paved with 15th century tiles, and there are others on the riser of the step in the chancel.

There are numerous patterns, and the tiles in many cases are the same as to be found at Malvern, so probably they came from the pottery kilns there and were laid down when the church was re-erected in 1515, though from stamps made much earlier. One pattern with lettering is dated 1456, as at Malvern, and the heraldic tiles do not seem to have any reference to families in the neighbourhood of Croft, but are to be found at Malvern, some belonging to the Lords of the Chase there.

The armorial tiles are :—

1. France and England.
2. England, with writing above, part of pattern of four.
3. On a shield, *a fess between 6 cross crosslets* (Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick).
4. *Checky* all over; so query a coat of arms, probably not.
5. Part of a pattern. On a shield *a cross paty between 4 birds* (probably St. Edward, but there should be 5 birds).
6. On a shield part of pattern of four, 3 *chevrons* (Clare).
7. Two shields sideways, evidently part of a pattern of four.
 1. *Checky a chevron* (Newburgh); 2. *Fretty* (Audley).
8. A shield. $\frac{1}{4}$ ly 1 and 2 a star, 3 and 4 plain (? De Vere=gu and or in 1st quarter a mullet. At Abbeydore).
9. A shield. *A star between 5 roses* (? cinquefoils).

Others have :—

1. Emblems of the Passion.
 2. **IHC** and crown in circle.
 3. **M** surmounted by a crown sideways, part of a pattern of four, probably for the Virgin Mary, and not in reference to the dedication of the Church to St. Michael because of the presence of the crown.
 4. Another similar, but not sideways.
 5. Tiles with the names of the Evangelists and the date MCCCCLVI.
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JOHN GETHIN,

BRIDGE BUILDER, OF KINGSLAND, HEREFORDSHIRE.
1757—1831.

By G. H. JACK, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.

(Read 25th August, 1931.)

The year 1931 marks the centenary of the death of John Gethin, a native of Herefordshire, who has left a memorial which no doubt we all envy, that is, a record of good works.

I confess to have taken pains in an endeavour to find out some details of the life and work of this capable man, so that his name may be recorded, not only as a matter of interest to us and those who come after, but in recognition of the principle that in every department of life, good work, honestly done, is worthy of emulation and commendation.

I came upon the name of Gethin quite by chance in the course of the execution of my duties in connection with the County Bridges. I have had to deal with many bridges bearing the names by which they were known in the 16th and 17th centuries, but which were clearly structures of a much later date. This puzzled and interested me.

In September, 1925, the Vicar of Aymestrey, having heard of my interest in bridges, sent me a note which he extracted from the Church Registers, of which the following is a copy:—

"Memorandum.—At the going off of the frost and snow which lasted with great severity for two months in the beginning of the year 1795, to wit, on the 10th day of February, a very sudden and tremendous flood took place in the Lugg such as had not been known in the memory of man. It carried away the arch and part of the pier next to Mr. Woodhouse's house (*i.e.* Yatton Court), it also burst open the hall door of the same and ruined the floor and furniture, carried away the dairy next the bridge and did other damages in and about the house. The water was above two feet deep in the lower rooms of the Vicarage and carried about and tumbled the cyder hogsheads to our great loss. The bridges upon the Wye, the Severn and most other rivers in the West and North of England were mostly ruined. Great numbers of sheep and cattle were drowned and many lives lost. In short, the inundation was general and attended with dismal consequences.—D. Owen."

"On Thursday, the 27th of August, 1795, the first stone was laid for the foundation of Aymestrey's new bridge by the two brothers, John and Benjamin Gethin of Kingsland, who undertook the job for about £450.—D. Owen."¹

¹ The Rev. David Owen, who died in 1796, was curate and vicar of Aymestrey for nearly forty years.



Photos by

G. N. Roberts.

GETHIN'S BRIDGE, AYMESTREY (1795).
(Before widening in 1931.)
DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION.

Having learnt for a certainty that Gethin built Aymestrey Bridge, and having in mind several other bridges exhibiting identical workmanship, I surmised that Gethin might possibly be the person responsible for the execution of the building of these comparatively modern bridges on the site of the ancient ones.

In passing, just a word about the flood of 1795. John Duncumb, M.A., writing in the year 1813, says :—

“ The greatest flood experienced of late was occasioned by a fall of rain and the melting of snow on the 5th February, 1795, when the river rose fifteen feet in twenty-four hours, and did enormous damage through the county, destroying bridges, drowning cattle and sheep, and sweeping off valuable plank and timber from the wharfs.”

There is a reference to the same flood in the Woolhope Club's *Transactions* of 1891, and the date is given as February 11th, 1795, and the height to which the water rose above summer level being given as 19 feet at Wye Bridge. There can be little doubt, therefore, that this exceptional flood of 1795 did extraordinary damage to the ancient bridges of Herefordshire, sweeping many of them away.

It will be noted that as a direct result of the flood a new bridge at Aymestrey had to be provided, and John Gethin and his brother Benjamin were given the contract for the bridge. This seems to indicate that at that time Gethin was a contractor in business at Kingsland.

On the strength of the Vicar of Aymestrey's note, I came to the conclusion that the bridges at Eardisland, Leintwardine, Hampton Court, and Mortimer's Cross were built about the same time by Gethin, although as yet I had no proof, and in the hope of finding some, I had recourse to the Quarter Sessions Records, which unfortunately are not indexed before the year 1825. I had the good fortune, however, to turn up a report signed by John Gethin, and headed as follows :—

“ A report of the state of all the different bridges chargeable on the county of Hereford to the Magistrates at the General Quarter Sessions held in the Shirehall in the City of Hereford on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1800.”

This was proof at once that at that time, five years after the great flood, Gethin was engaged by the Quarter Sessions Magistrates as something more than a contractor, namely as an Adviser. I give the full text of this report in Appendix 1 to this Paper.

May I mention that in the report he refers to Aymestrey Bridge in these words :—

“ This Bridge almost new built and is in perfect repair.”

In the same report he refers to the bridge near which we are now standing in these words :—

“ Eardisland Bridge. The materials is now preparing to rebuild it and would have been half done had the roads been passable by this time.”

And referring to the Quarter Sessions Records again I found that at the Sessions held on May 4th, 1799, that is just a year prior to Mr. Gethin's report, it was decided that Eardisland Bridge over the Arrow should be rebuilt, and was to consist of two stone arches 30 ft. span each, for the sum of £379 10s., being £349 10s. for the bridge and £30 for the road, the work to be finished by the 24th June, 1800, the builder, Mr. John Gethin, Mason, of the neighbouring village of Kingsland, to be required to keep the bridge in repair for seven years.

I cannot ascertain at what date John Gethin received his appointment under the Magistrates, but I find that there was a Surveyor of bridges appointed as far back as the year 1685, and as I have said before, it is clear that he held such an appointment in the year 1800, and in the properly kept records dating from 1825 until the time of his death he is frequently referred to as "The Surveyor" and sometimes as "County Surveyor", and many times in connection with the work of the Bridge Inspecting Magistrates. It was the custom in those days for certain Magistrates to be appointed annually to report on necessary work to bridges.

During this time Gethin evidently acted independently as a contractor, in addition to his duties to the County Magistrates. At every Session payments are recorded as having been made to him for his journeys and repairs to bridges, and I have seen an actual contract dated May 15th, 1828, between him and the Bailiff and Capital Burgesses of the Boro' of Leominster for the building of a new bridge over the River Kenwater in Leominster, and containing these words:—

"Now therefore this Agreement is such and the said John Gethin doth hereby for himself his heirs executors and administrators covenant contract promise and agree to and with such Bailiff and Capital Burgesses of the said Boro' of Leominster for the time being and their successors that he the said John Gethin his executors administrators or assigns for and in consideration of the sum of £450 of good and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland current in Great Britain to be to him the said John Gethin his executors administrators or assigns well and truly paid."

Information given to me by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Frowde, who is now living in Wiltshire, shows that he was born in Kingsland in the year 1757. The Register in Kingsland Church reads:—

"Volume 3. John the son of John and Jane Gethin. Baptised Nov. 30th."

He lived at the Brick House, Kingsland, where he brought up his family of one son (John) and four daughters.

He died on the 24th May, 1831. The Register reads:—
Volume 9.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the ceremony was performed.
John Gethin	Kingsland	May 30th, 1831	73	R. D. Evans.

His wife, Esther Gethin, died seven years previously (January 15th, 1824), aged 64, and is buried in the same grave.

Near by many of his relatives are buried, including Benjamin, his brother, who helped with the contract for Aymestrey Bridge. He died in 1833, two years after his brother John, at the age of 63.

John must have died "in harness", his work being referred to during the Easter Sessions, 1831, in these words:—

"Ivington Bridge. That the repairs stated in Mr. Gethin's report to be wanting to this bridge be done under the direction of the Bridge Surveying Magistrates."

His death, as I have said, was recorded at the next Sessions, Midsummer, in these words:—

"County Surveyor.—It was ordered that Charles Heather of the City of Hereford, Surveyor, be appointed Surveyor of all the County Bridges in this County in the room and stead of the late Mr. John Gethin deceased."

At the same meeting the Treasurer was ordered to pay Mr. John Gethin the sum of £121 17s. 6d. for journeys and monies paid by him for repair of bridges, and further directing that repairs to eight bridges mentioned in Mr. Gethin's report should be done under the Bridge Surveying Magistrates. One of these eight bridges was Eardisland, and another one Bullocks Mill, near Kington, where, strange to say, repairs are going on now.

That Gethin was not a whole time officer seems clear. At the Trinity Sessions in 1827 his "salary and payments" are set down at £101 0s. 3d. Possibly his salary was £100 a year. Ten years later there is a resolution to the effect that his successor, Mr. Heather, should be prohibited from executing any of the County work himself, which goes to show that before that time the Surveyor was allowed to do work for the County as well as advise them as to what work was required.

During the years 1825 to 1831 Gethin must have had a very strenuous time in advising upon the bridge work of the County. The bridges with which he was associated during those years, numbering fifty-five, are given in Appendix 2.

After that date the work was carried on by his successor, Mr. Charles Heather.

There is a memorial in Kingsland Church to one of his great-grandsons (John Gethin) and his family, who went down in the "Drummond Castle Disaster" off Ushant in 1896, and Mr. A. G. Bradley, in his book *In the March and Borderland of Wales*, p. 163, refers to this tablet, and also to the name of Gethin in the following words:—

"Within the Church (Kingsland) . . . One's attention is quickly arrested by a pathetic memorial tablet . . . telling the tale of an entire family drowned at sea in the wreck of the *Drummond Castle*. . . The name Gethin herein commemorated is interesting as one of the few rare

and distinctive Welsh surnames. It was merely an adjective, Rhys Gethin or Rhys the Powerful or The Terrible suggests itself very naturally in the Mortimer Territory as a leading instance of its use. For it was the warlike levies drawn from this very district by Sir Edmund Mortimer that mainly choked the valley of the Lugg at Pilleth with their corpses in the first serious battle between Glyndwr and the Royal forces, and Rhys Gethin led the Welsh. It was up its tributary too, the Arrow, but six miles from Pembridge, that the fair Ellen Vaughan or Ellen 'Gethin' ('The Terrible') of Hergest and of tragic memory, lived with her sire, one of the lusty Bredwardine and Tretower stock so frequently alluded to. . . . Ellen not unnaturally became a heroine, earned with good cause the sobriquet of 'Gethin' and married a son of the Agincourt Vaughan of Tretower who, falling in the Wars of the Roses, left her a widow."

Apart from the evidence afforded by Gethin's work, which so far as I have observed is in every case creditably designed and substantially carried out, there is now little known of this industrious man. I daresay if more time could be given to investigation, some further interesting particulars of his life and work might be gleaned.

I have ascertained from a friend of his family that some words of his are still remembered, and have a bearing on the strenuous life which he led in the prosecution of his profession of bridge building. One day when mounting his horse for a tour of inspection, he was heard to say "I have ridden that horse as many miles as round the world". No one can appreciate better than I can what it would mean in the early 19th century to keep the County bridge work under supervision with no better means of transit than a horse.

When the tarring of roads was first undertaken in Herefordshire it was suggested by a disgruntled Councillor that I should ride a horse. As this suggestion was made at the same time as the slippery roads were condemned, I presume the intention was that I might speedily break my neck.

I have had an opportunity of critically examining the work of Mr. Gethin, and I have never found any bad work, and had it not been for the necessity of widening the bridges which he built to suit modern traffic I can safely say that they are as serviceable to-day as when they were certified by him as being newly completed. This is a high testimonial, not only to the designer, but to the honest craftsmen in his employ. The work done to-day is certainly no better, if as good, as that done more than 100 years ago by Gethin.

I am now engaged in demolishing what was perhaps one of his largest undertakings in Herefordshire, viz., Aymestrey Bridge, which has three arches, one of 30 ft. span and two of 25 ft. span. The sole necessity for rebuilding has arisen through the old bridge being too narrow, and it is interesting to note that I shall be able to re-use 80 per cent. of the material employed by Gethin in his

original bridge, and further, I have decided that it is not possible to better his design. I am, therefore, replacing the elevations which he designed, stone for stone. The bridge has stood for 136 years, and there is not a sign of a crack or displacement in either the piers or the arches. I very much doubt if some of our modern concrete bridges will stand up so well for such a long period of time and stress. It is certain that their appearance will not be so good.

Unfortunately there is no record of what the previous bridge was like, but there are references to it in the Quarter Sessions Records of 1688, when Sir Herbert Croft is mentioned as one of the Surveying Magistrates in company with two more, namely, John Eales and Thomas Matthews, who were to enquire where the best and most convenient stone and other materials may be had for the repair of the bridge, and still earlier in 1683 there is a note:—

"A payne of forty shillings if Mr. Weaver doe not repayre the bridge at Aymestrey before next Sessions."

I conclude these notes with thanks to the great-granddaughter of John Gethin, Mrs. Dora Frowde, of Wiltshire, and his great-grandson, Mr. Weyman Gethin, of Worcester, and their friend, Esther Vaughan, of Worcester, for kindly giving me some information, and to the Vicar of Aymestrey, the Rev. W. E. Johnson, for an extract from the Church Registers, and to the Vicar of Kingsland, the Rev. G. H. Jobling, for perusing the Registers and confirming the date of Gethin's birth and death.

I hope what I have recorded about this interesting personage may have interested you, and that you will think it of sufficient value to be included in your *Transactions*, together with the appendices.

Pliny, the historian, writing in the 1st century, refers to a saying of the great Roman Engineer, Sextus Julius Frontinus, "Remembrance will endure if the life shall have merited it". This applies with equal force to our 19th century engineer, John Gethin. The results of his life's work certainly do merit remembrance.

APPENDIX 1.

A REPORT of the state of all the different Bridges chargeable on the county of Hereford, to the Magistrates at the General Quarter Sessions held in the shire hall in the City of Hereford on Tuesday the 22nd day of April 1800, by

JOHN GETHIN.

Arrow Bridge.

This bridge is in tolerable good repair but the bed of the river is wore much deeper than when the bridge was built, so that the lower course of the foundation is quite visable, therefore I should think it advisable to have double row of piles driven acrofs the river and about 20 loads of refuge stone

thrown in in order to Collect soyl as well as to prevent the foundations from being undermined..... £14. 5s. 0d.

Aymestrey Bridge.

This Bridge almost new Built and is in perfect repair.....

Broadwards Bridge.

This bridge is very much decayed and in so ruinous a state I think it would not be advisable to attempt to repair it.....

Buctons Bridge.

This bridge is only 6 feet wide intended for a Horse Bridge, and by reason of the ford being impassable the Inhabitants have drove teams over it repeatedly particularly in flood time, and broke one of the sleepers as well as forced out the side rails and also broke one of the Levers, the wall at the four corners are also part thrown down, the ground round the foundation of the Middle carriage is washd. away and must be piled well and then filled in with stone there also wants two large piers laid along the top the whole length of the bridge and sewed to in different places to prevent it sinking worse, and the four corners built up and posts put up to prevent teams passing in future if this bridge is not attended to it must of course be soon down

Burrington Bridge.

This Bridge is built with stone piers and four arches of abt. 13 feet span cast turned with brick, it wants a few loads of stone laid in the water against the north abutment in order to break off the water as it seems very much inclined to ware under that foundation it likewise aught to be graveled and stoned on the top and both ends, the bridge and the whole is in tolerable good repair..... £4. 2s. 6d.

Bodenham Bridge.

This Bridge wants a Little pointing and the top point of one pier have had a hard crush and must be repaired the Bridge is otherwise in good repair..... £2. 3s. 6d.

Bach Bridge.

This is one I have not yet found nor heard of

Comb Bridge.

Consists of six small arches there is a division in one place between the arches of 24 feet in length which should have a wall built 8 feet high exclusive of the coping to keep up the ground and widen the road which is at present so narrow that its unsafe for teams and carriages to pass there is also 117 feet of coping wanting on the old work in length and the wall rose in several different places, the road on the top as well as both ends wants a deal of raising..... £36. 6s. 6d.

Cooks Bridge.

This Bridge have been lately new railed on both sides is now in perfect repair

Dores Bridge.

is over the river Doyer is built with two arches 12 feet span each it seems to be an old bridge is in tolerable good repair.....

Dulafs Bridge.

This Bridge I have not seen but am informed its only a single plank acrofs a small pull near Snowdle castle.

Eaton Bridge.

This wants a little repairs in the top point of one pier.

Eardisland Bridge.

The Materials is now preparing to rebuilt it and would have been half done had the roads been passable by this time.....

Fords Bridge.

This bridge wants a good deal of pointing and mending and the south wing abt. 6 feet long and 5 high is entirely down and the Materials are gone the timber that was in the old locks is entirely decayed and makes the work look ragged..... £5. 3s. 0d.

Five Bridges.

is over the Fromy is built with two stone arches 12 ft. span each and in good repair

Grismond Bridge.

Divides the County's of Hereford and Monmouth and is chargeable to both, the north end which belongs to the county of Hereford wants a little pointing, and mending, and abt. 10 feet of coping, the road from the turnpike Gate to the middle of the Bridge is about 100 yards and so lowe that the water in flood time rises over it seven or 8 feet perpendicular the road at the ends as well as on the bridge badly wants repairing, there have been a wall built within a few years at the north corner that is very servisable to that part which belongeth to the County of Hereford, this is a very old bridge though with a little repairs it might stand a long time yet.

Hardwick Bridge.

This is a foot Bridge of two spans 6 feet wide each and 4 feet in Breadth the walls wants a little repairs and the Bottom of the brook under the bridge should be new pitched, there are two large stones laid on the piers horizontally that forms the road of the bridge..... £4. 3s. 0d.

Hampton Bridge.

This Bridge is built with three stone arches and one length or span abt. 12 feet in length is laid over with sleepers which is very much decayed and must have been down if it had not been propped (whether it belongs to the County or the Earl of Essex I am not certain) the parapet walls wants a little repairs and abt. 18 feet of coping the piers also wants a little pointing and mending and the top wants graveling..... £2. 14s. 0d.

Hunton Bridge.

This Bridge is abt. half down, the other part is almost useless, it was built of stone in two arches abt. 12 feet span each the water in high floods rises 8 feet.

Kington Bridge.

This bridge is in tolerable good repair.

Little Hereford Bridge.

This bridge is built with brick it wants a little repairs to the top point of one pier, and the road graveled is in the whole in good repair in all other parts..... £3. 10s. 0d.

¹ This evidently refers to the bridge existing prior to the present structure.

Lasons Bridge.

Wants pointing and mending in several places particularly one pier is badly hurt there is about 4 feet 2 inches in length of coping wanting and the top of the Bridge is very bad and should not be neglected to be well graveled when the water is low. There is one pier the water is to high for me to see that is not included..... £1. 10s. 0d.

Lugg Bridge Near Hereford.

This Bridge is near Hereford, is Built with 3 stone arches and very low, but the Mill ware pounds the water back so that the Bridge stand as it ware in a pool of water, it wants abt. 10 ft. of coping and a little pointing and mending, there are 12 additional arches to assists in high floods built across the road..... £1. 13s. 0d.

Lugwardine Bridge.

There is very little repairs wanting here except a little pointing etc if the road should be raised as once intended it will certainly be necessary to build an additional arch, and am much inclin'd. to think there should be two as the present bridge is but small and the main body of water goes over the road when raisd. will certainly be confined..... £1. 15s. 0d.

Lugg Bridge, Presteigne.

Consists of three small stone arches this divides the Counties of Hereford and Radnor, the north ends belong to the former is a very old Bridge although it might stand for many years with a trifling expence there should be a little pointing done and the pitching repaired..... £1. 6s. 0d.

Lugg Bridge in Stepleton.

This Bridge is abt. 20 yards north of the former it consists of two small arches the one is lately built, it is in pretty good repair but have no parapet walls, which I think is very dangerous at the end of a town particularly in high waters I think it ought to be built 40 feet long on each side exclusive of the coping..... £13. 3s. 10d.

Letton Bridge.

Consists of three stone arches about 10 feet span each, it wants abt. 10 feet of coping in is all other respects in perfect repair..... £1. 6s. 0d.

Lugg Bridge at Kingsland.

This Bridge is also built with 3 arches of stone it wants the lower point of the south pier under built, and the south end of the road raised considerably, I think the method proposed to secure the first bridge is also applicable here, as the river is sunk till the foundations are quite bear the bridge in other respects is in tolerable good repair, but the ground above at the south corner is wore away abt. 6 yards wide and near 60 long since the year 95, if it continues waring to that side it will soon pass by and leave the bridge totally useless..... £14. 10s. 0d.

Waring the bank above the bridge

35. 15s. 0d.

£50. 5s. 0d.

Leintwardine Bridge.

This Bridge had a deal of stone laid round the pier and under the north abutment in the beginning of March last and the road graveled and if the routs ware filled and a little more laid on wd. be servisable.

Letford Bridge.

This Bridge divides the county's of Hereford and Salop, it is in tolerable good repair, except the wall at the east corner which wants to be new built

120 feet long by 6 feet high No. 43 perches .1/2 at 7d. per Do. and 120 feet of coping in length by 1.4 inches wide at 1/6 for stone, working, carriage, setting and cramping..... £24. 4s. 6d.

Lucton Bridge.

This Bridge is built with 3 stone arches, is of itself pretty good but wants graveling, it wants a wall built at the west corner to keep up the ground, and the road widened, the wall at the north corner also wants a little repairs, but should recommend it to have a Dry wall built straight up the river for abt. 35 feet long and abt. 6 feet high to turn the water off in floods which would be a great means of saving the butment from being undermined and also a few loads of large stone laid abt. the piers and butments as the foundations are very light, expence of the wole..... £14. 10s. 0d.

Langua Bridge.

This Bridge is built with two stone arches over the river Monno and divides the aforesd. County's of Hereford and Monmouth the north part which is chargeable to the former wants a little pointing and the Rout filled in and the top point of the centre pier have a few stones forced off and should be put in by one of the Counties the bottom have been repaired and pitched under the Arch within a few years and is now in good repair..... £2. 14s. 0d.

Mordisford Bridge.

This Bridge is built two arches 21 feet span, each, and six additional or ground arches to afsist in high floods, it wants a deal of pointing and mending, and the wall taken down and rebuilt on the upper side 80 feet long by 12 high, and the pitching on the top Do. 170 yards long by 4 wide ought to be taken up and relaid..... £40. 0s. 0d.

Mortons Bridge.

This Bridge is built with 3 stone arches it wants a little pointing and mending and abt. 15 feet of coping, the bridge likewise wants to be graveled, upon the whole is not very much out of repair considering it is a very old bridge..... £2. 19s. 0d.

Nokes Bridge.

This Bridge have about 16 feet of the coping decayd. and gone, it likewise wants a little pointing and graveling on the top, is in other respects in tolerable good repair £2. 10s. 0d.

Pease Bridge.

This Bridge I have not yet found nor even heard of, there is one called panks bridge but not chargeable on the County.

Pembridge Bridge.

This wants a little repairs done to the coping, and the routs stocked in is in the whole in tolerable good repair..... £0. 10s. 0d.

Rodd Bridge.

This Bridge is built with three small stone arches, it wants a little pointing and repairing to the parapet wall, and 12 feet long by 2. 6 high of the east wing rebuilt, with coping for the same..... £2. 14s. 0d.

Stony Bridge, Kington.

in Kington is the same that was called before Kington Bridge.

Stone Bridge, Presteigne.

and Stony Bridge at Presteigne is the same that was called Lugg Bridge.

Stretford Bridge.

The east wing wants a little repairs and the north abutment to be under-built on the upper corner, the top likewise wants to be graveled...£6. 7s. 6d.

Sunset Bridge.

This almost new and in good repair.....

Titley Bridge.

This is a Horse Bridge built with timber of three spans 12 feet each and abt. 6 feet wide is badly out of repair and the road wants a deal of raising at both ends which if done there must be near double the present room left for the water the expence exclusive of the road will be.....
£177. 0s. 0d.

Willersley Bridge.

is only 2 small arches by the Church it wants abt. 2 feet of coping is in other respects in good repair..... £0. 7s. 6d.

Wilton Bridge.

Consists of six arches five 31 feet span each and one of 18 feet do. This bridge is built of very porous stone and is very much decayed, it wants a deal of pointing and mending and abt. 5 feet of coping, the pitching likewise wants to be repaired, and the water wares so hard to the south side that I think in a few years it will go by the bridge..... £7. 17s. 6d.

APPENDIX 2.

LIST OF BRIDGES WITH WHICH JOHN GETHIN WAS ASSOCIATED DURING THE YEARS 1825—1831.

1825. 1. Widening of Dead Bridge, Huntington.
2. A new Bridge at Willersley.
3. Widening and repairs to Pontvain Bridge, Clifford.
4. Langua Bridge, repairs.
5. Old Forge Bridge, purchase of land.
1826. 6. Clatter Bridge, Township of Comb, repairs to road.
7. Rhydspence Bridge, presumably a new Bridge to be built jointly with Radnorshire.
8. Hampton Court, the erection of this new Bridge.
9. Grosmont Bridge, new fencing, flood damage.
10. Bridges in Bromyard Trust. Road surveys.
11. Monkland Bridge, repairs.
12. Ivington Bridge, road surveys.
13. Bullocks Mill, road repairs.
14. Leintwardine Bridge, abutment repairs.
15. Pontrilas Bridge, road repairs.
16. Wormbridge, road repairs.
17. Bucton Bridge, repaired and planked.
18. Peas Bridge, Ledbury, repairs.
19. Foot Bridge at Little Hereford. To be painted with Coal Tar and the cracks filled with putty according to Mr. Gethin's proposal when the weather is favourable.
20. Bucton and Parsons Pool Bridge, also to be painted with Coal Tar.

1826. 21. Bridge leading from Foothog to Crickhowell, repairs to the half belonging to Hereford.
22. Comb Bridge. Road and general repairs £71 14. 6d.
1827. 23. A new Bridge at Michaelchurch Escley, £106.
24. Stiffords Bridge, road repairs.
25. Pencomb Bridge. Mr. Gethin to report as to "Whether the same is situate on an Ancient Kings Highway is a County Bridge or whether any other Body politic or corporate or person is liable to repair the same."
26. Southall Bridge, repairs.
Trinity Sessions. Mr. Gethin to report on the state and probable expense of repairing.
27. Chanstons Bridge (presented 1813).
28. Slough Bridge, Turnastone (presented 1822).
29. Morehampton (presented 1825)
30. Sunset Bridge (very narrow and dangerous owing to the great number of waggons passing to and from the Coal Wharf). (Presented 1825.)
31. A Bridge at Michaelchurch, out of repair and in great want of reparation. (Presented 1826.) The inhabitants offered £20 towards building a carriage bridge.
32. Eardisland, repairs.
33. Mordiford Bridge, repairs.
1828. 34. Eardisley Bridge, repairs.
35. Honey Lake Bridge, Ivington, land for widening.
Epiph. Sess. Mr. Gethin to be paid £79. 9. 6. for repairs to sundry roads and bridges. This bears out the inference that Gethin took contracts in his own name with the County authority.
36. Five Bridges, Bartestree, raising the road £214 according to Mr. Gethin's plans.
37. Deerfold Bridge, road repairs.
38. Parsons Pole. To be rebuilt of timber.
1829. 39. Tippetts Brook, Dilwyn. Gethin ordered to make plans for a new bridge.
40. Moreton Bridge, repairs.
1829. 41. Eign Bridge, Tupsley. Bridge to be lengthened.
41a. Lyepole Bridge. That the woodwork be painted with Coal Tar.
42. Stoke Lacy Bridge, widening.
43. Presteign Bridge, repairs.
1830. 44. Eyton Bridge, report as to liability to repair.
45. Honey Lake Bridge. Gethin's plans for a bridge of Two Brick arches accepted. Later a bridge of one arch at this place is referred to according to the plan and estimate of Mr. Gethin £70.
46. Bodenham Bridge, additional land.
47. Rodd Bridge to be repaired under Mr. Gethin's direction.
Oct. Sess.
48. Kinsham Bridge, work to watercourses.
49. Coxall. Make enquiries as to liability to repair.
50. Popland Bridge, repairs.
51. Bradley Mill, repairs and additional arch.
52. Froome Bridge, repairs.
1831. *January*, 1831. Mr. Gethin was alive at this date and ordered to do some repairs to Rodd Bridge.
53. Stretton Grandison, repairs to be done to Gethin's plans.
1831. 54. *Easter*. An arch to be rebuilt at Langua Bridge according to plan and specification of Mr. John Gethin.

HEREFORDSHIRE IN DRAYTON'S "POLYOLBION."

By JOHN LODGE, M.A.

(Read 26th November, 1931.)

In turning over the pages of the *Transactions* of the Woolhope Club one encounters frequent short extracts from the more extensive works of antiquaries who have written about our county, from Camden's *Britannia* and Leland's *Itinerary*, from Stukeley's *Iter Curiosum* and the manuscripts of Thomas Blount, and (it goes without saying) from that immense "chorographical description" in verse, the *Polyolbion* of Michael Drayton. These short extracts possibly create in the reader a desire to see the whole book or collection, or at any rate to know more fully what was written therein about this county. To satisfy some such desire as this, I thought that it might prove interesting to investigate in some detail what is said about Herefordshire in Drayton's *Polyolbion*; particularly as we are on the eve of the tercentenary of Drayton's death, which occurred on December 23rd, 1631; and this seemed a fitting occasion to pay a small tribute to the memory of a fine old author, whose work is as fascinating to the archaeologist as it is to the lover of literature. His reference to the wool of old Leominster as "Lemster ore" occurs in every book on Herefordshire, and is piously repeated in all the histories of Leominster¹ (and they number no less than four) and in all the guide-books, which are past counting; and almost as often repeated are his description of the Wonder Landslide of 1575 in the Marcle Hills, and his statement that the Lugg is more lovely than the Wye. Perhaps this statement is less frequently repeated by historians of the City of Hereford; and doubtless they are right. Now all these passages are to be found in the Seventh Song (or Canto) of Drayton's *Polyolbion*. The whole poem, which ultimately ran to 30 such Songs, was described by its author as "a chorographical description of tracts, rivers, mountains, forests and other parts of this renowned isle of Great Britain, with intermixture of the most remarkable stories, antiquities, wonders, rarities, pleasures and commodities of the same".² The first eighteen Songs appeared

¹ Price (1795), p. 198; Williams (1808), p. 249; Townsend (1862) p. 86; Blacklock (1902), p. 242.

² See Title Page to Edition of 1613.

in 1613 (when Drayton was 50 years old) in a folio volume, annotated by the learned antiquary John Selden (then less than 30 years of age), and embellished with picturesque, semi-fanciful maps, representing cities and mountains, forests and rivers, by the figures of men and women, or rather gods and goddesses. This last fact is significant, for it gives some indication of the way in which Drayton sought to give his subject a poetical dress. Nine years later, when Drayton was a man of 60, the number of Songs was increased to 30, and now included the whole of England and Wales, as well as the Channel Islands. It had been Drayton's intention, as announced on the original title page, to include the whole of Great Britain in his "chorographical description", but the reception of the 30 books so far published did not encourage him to complete his vast scheme, which accordingly stopped short at the river Tweed.

What was Drayton's motive in undertaking this stupendous and—one would think—almost unmanageable task, at which he laboured during more than twenty of the best years of his life, when his poetical powers had reached their maturity, and he was obviously seeking to produce the work by which he hoped to be remembered by posterity? To answer this question we must consider, quite briefly, Drayton's career as a poet in relation to the age in which he lived. He was born in Warwickshire (Shakespeare's county) in the year 1563 (the year before Shakespeare was born), and throughout his life he lived as the dependent of various aristocratic families. To a certain lady (variously identified as Anne Goodere, the daughter of his first patron, Sir Henry Goodere, or Lucy Countess of Bedford, or both at different times) he addressed various sonnets and other poems, in which the lady is called "Idea". To these and to other patrons he dedicated a number of long poems, inspired by his enthusiasm for the stirring annals of English history. His *Barons' Wars* and *England's Heroical Epistles* are a counterpart to the great series of historical plays which Shakespeare and his fellows were at that time writing for the English stage; for both the poems and the plays are the expression of the patriotic emotions of Elizabethan England. But the spacious days were passing, and with the accession of James I. in 1603 the older generation felt that the glory of Britain was suffering an eclipse, and there was a tendency among them to look back with mingled pride and regret at the age which had just passed, the age of Drake and the Armada, of Frobisher and Gilbert, and of a Raleigh not yet confined to the Tower. Such was the atmosphere in which Drayton penned his *Polyolbion*, his picture of this isle much-favoured (*Polyolbion*),

"this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England".

And so he makes his pious progress throughout the length and breadth of his beloved England and his scarcely less beloved Wales,

"county by county, river by river, giving speech to the nymphs of the woods and streams, evoking the spirits of the illustrious dead, Bevis of Hampton, Guy of Warwick, the famous captains of the Hundred Years' War, praising the great English pirates and explorers from Saxon times down to Raleigh, Frobisher and Drake,

'The globe-engirdling Drake, the naval palm that won,
Who strove in his long course to emulate the sun.'"¹

Borne along by these rhyming couplets of twelve syllables, his pageant of Britain preserves "a sober, jogging motion, as easy to maintain and as comfortable as the canter of a quiet hack. No known form of stanza could have carried the reader on as does this amiable ambling pace. . . . To quote a delightful phrase, 'it has a kind of heavy dignity like a Lord Mayor's coach.'"² It was a grandiose plan, almost foredoomed to failure, but it was conceived in the right spirit; and while there will always be but few readers prepared to go the whole journey with Drayton, yet such as are ready to bear him company only part of the way, whether in search of poetic beauties or from an interest in his topographical details, must be attracted by "the pathetic bravery of the whole scheme—the voice of the dogged old Elizabethan raised amid an alien world, to sing the old song in the old way, to proclaim and preserve the glories of his beloved country in the face of a frivolous forgetful age."³

Before we come to consider in detail the Seventh Song, which is concerned with Herefordshire, it will be interesting and profitable to suggest the authorities which Drayton employed in compiling his poem, the topographical details of which are remarkably exact. He must have traversed some of the ground himself; he had also stored his mind with a mass of general information, collected during a lifetime devoted to literature; but the perusal of any one of the books of his poem establishes the fact that he made free use of the writings of the older antiquaries, particularly the *Britannia*⁴ of William Camden, first published in 1586, and still freer use of contemporary maps, particularly those of Christopher Saxton,⁵ whose map of Herefordshire was published in 1577. Furthermore, the river-system of Britain had a curious fascination for Drayton, one of his sonnets consisting of little more than an enumeration of our chief rivers with their attributes, real and fanciful; and on the maps of those days, as the most cursory glance will show, the diminutive streams which fed the larger rivers were marked by

¹ Jusserand, *Literary History of the English People*, Vol. II., p. 342.

² Harold H. Child in *Camb. Hist. of Eng. Lit.*, Vol. IV., p. 191.

³ *Op. cit.*, p. 192.

⁴ *Britannia, sive florentissimorum regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ ex intima antiquitate chorographica descriptio.*

⁵ *Atlas of England, 1575-79.*

bold black lines, out of all proportion to their size and to their significance as features of the landscape. And yet it must be remembered that in those days, when roads, particularly in winter, were almost non-existent, these river-systems played an important part as a means of communication. As to the device of personifying the rivers and mountains and other features of his maps, Drayton was doubtless influenced by the practice of his favourite Latin poet, Ovid, particularly in his *Metamorphoses*; and recent sanction had been given to the device by Spenser in his *Faerie Queene*,¹ where there is to be found a most elaborate wedding of the Thames and the Medway.

Bearing these things in mind, we may proceed to an examination of the Seventh Song,² in which Drayton's Muse, having crossed the Welsh border, traverses Herefordshire and certain adjacent regions. The Argument, which the poet prefixes to the book, will form a useful summary of its contents. The so-called "higre" of the third line is the tidal bore of the river Severn, and the reference at the end is of course to Worcestershire.

"The Muse from *Cambria* comes again
To view the Forest of fair *Dean*;
Sees *Severn*; when the *Higre* takes her
How fever-like the sickness shakes her;
Makes mighty *Malvern* speak his mind
In honour of the mountain kind;
Thence wafted with a merry gale
Sees *Lemster* and the *Golden Vale*;
Sports with the nymphs, themselves that ply
At th' wedding of the *Lugg* and *Wye*;
Viewing the *Herefordian* pride
Along on *Severn's* setting side,
That small *Wigornian* part surveys:
Where for a while herself she stays."

And so the Muse invites us to descend from the mountains of Wales,

"for now to shores more soft
She shapes her prosperous sail; and in this lofty song
The *Herefordian* floods invites with her along."

But her sail is not so prosperous at first, for she encounters the "higre" or tidal bore,

"Afar as from the main it comes with hideous cry."

Its rage and impetuosity are described with much vigour, and we pass on to the Forest of Dean,

"So fruitful in her woods and prosperous in her mines",

¹ Book IV, Canto II.

² Quotations of *Polyolbion* are taken from Anderson's *English Poets* (1795), Vol. III, full of typographical errors, but the only edition available.

but sufficiently menacing to be avoided by the nymph of Leadon, who makes a circuit round the Forest on her way to join the Severn. These things are seen from afar by "Malvern, king of hills", as he stands a tip-toe and "from his many heads" beholds the plains and the hills all about him, "and how the fertile fields of Hereford do lie". He is even moved to speak his mind in a long and vigorous speech in defence of hills against plains. He considers himself more favourably placed even than Olympus, and inveighs sharply against those that regard hills merely as "warts and wens" on the face of the fair earth. He admits

"That many hills there be, if they this cause would heed,
Having their rising tops familiar with the sky
(From whence all wit proceeds), that fitter were than I
The task to undertake."

Yet, since it falls to his lot, he is ready to maintain

"The mountain is the king: and he it is alone
Above the other soils that nature doth enthrone."

Without mountains there would be no valleys, and no streams to make the valleys fertile. "Besides," he adds (and this comes very aptly from the particular spokesman in Drayton's roadless days)—

"Besides, we are the marks, which looking from on high
The traveller beholds and with a cheerful eye
Doth thereby shape his course and freshly doth pursue
The way, which long before lay tedious to his view."

And then, to clinch his argument, he proceeds:

"What forest, flood or field that standeth not in awe
of Sinai, or shall see the sight that mountain saw?"

He has barely finished his harangue with an enumeration of other famous and classic hills—Latmus, Atlas, Parnassus—when his attention is drawn to the rivers of Herefordshire.

"The Herefordian floods far distant though they be:
For great men, as we find, a great way off can see."

In what particular way Drayton had found this I am not prepared to suggest, but the remark is a just one, and true enough when applied to the god of the Malverns, though even he might have found it a little difficult to see all that Drayton makes him see on his Herefordshire side. However, with the help of Christopher Saxton's map, the *Frome* is seen gliding through *Bromyard* and uniting with the *Loden* "to meet their sovereign *Lugg*", who is likewise seen coming in "from the Radnorian plain" at *Presteign*, where he entertains the *Wadel*. This stream, whose meeting with *Lugg* is very clearly to be seen from Wapley Hill (if not from the Malverns!), is on all old maps called *Wadels* (with an s) and is chronicled by Canon Bannister in his *Herefordshire Place Names*

without comment as *Wadel*; but on modern Ordnance Survey Maps it is called *Hindwell Brook*. Whether the old name has completely disappeared in favour of the new I have so far been unable to discover: a rustic, whom I encountered near its banks, informed me that it *had* a name, but he did not know what it was; and my enquiries in more learned quarters have been no more fruitful. There is the same disagreement about the name of the next tributary of *Lugg* chronicled by Drayton, the "little *Oney*", which is now certainly called *Pinsley*, and was so called by Leland¹ in the reign of Henry VIII, although maps of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries invariably call it *Oney*. Even though we follow the good advice of Canon Bannister and, as philologists, leave river names severely alone, we may perhaps be permitted to enquire how far the old map-makers (and modern ones for that matter) are at variance with current practice in the naming of smaller streams. After chronicling the confluence of *Oney* and *Arrow* with *Lugg* at Lemster, the poet proceeds at considerable length to extol the excellence of Lemster's wool—

"At *Lemster* for her wool whose staple doth excell
And seems to over-match the golden Phrygian fell."

Had Lemster been known to Jason, he would not have gone to Colchos in search of the Golden Fleece:

"He then that did command the infantry of Greece
Had only to our isle adventured for this fleece."

Then follows the oft-quoted passage, beginning

"Where lives the man so dull on Britain's farthest shore
To whom did never sound the name of *Lemster* ore."

The whole context, including a comparison with the wool of *Apulia* and *Tarentum*, is taken straight from Camden.

Lugg meanwhile proceeds as a bridegroom to his marriage with the Wye. Before passing Lemster he has had to reject the advances of the nymph of *Derefold Forest*, which figures large on the old maps:

"Her full and lusty side to whom the forest shows,
As to allure fair *Lugg* abode with her to make."

He resists the fair charmer, and goes blithely on his way to join his chosen bride, the Wye; now viewing the goodly flocks on each side of him; now telling stories to shorten his journey, stories about Wales and about a certain wonder or rarity, which he lifted straight out of Camden—the well at Richard's Castle, the "prodigious spring (him neighbouring as he passed),

"That little fishes' bones continually doth cast."

By this time "Hereford doth show Her rising spires aloft" and

¹ Quoted by Price, *History of Leominster*, p. 3.

sends forth such a mighty shout of joy, on beholding the happy union of the bride and bridegroom, that the sound thereof penetrated the depths of *Haywood Forest* (figuring largely on the old maps), and the nymphs came running out with uncombed locks (straight from their sleep) to see Wye married to "that more lovely Lugg,"

"a river of much fame

That in *her* wandering banks should lose *his* glorious name."

"For Hereford" (adds Drayton as a peroration to this passage)—

"although her *Wye* she holds so dear

Yet *Lugg* (whose longer course doth grace the goodly shire,
And with his plenteous stream so many brooks doth bring)
Of all hers that be north is absolutely king."

It is interesting, if not very profitable, to speculate on the cause of Drayton's partiality for the Lugg, which is gravely and uncritically chronicled by the compilers of histories and guide-books.

At this point another wonder or rarity is appropriated out of Camden, with additional details from other authorities. Marcle, or (as we now call him) Marcle, one "of the mountain kind", was so annoyed at not being invited as a guest at the wedding of Lugg and Wye that he

"Enraged and mad with grief, himself in two did rive;
The trees and hedges near before him up doth drive,
And dropping headlong down three days together fall:
Which, bellowing as he went, the rocks did so appal,
That they him passage made who cotes and chapels crush'd:
So violently he into his valley rush'd."

A very pretty, if not very scientific, explanation of the Wonder Landslide of 1575.¹ In the meantime Wye, quite undisturbed,

"To Ross her course directs; and right her name to show
Oft windeth in her way, as back she meant to go.
Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns and cranking nooks as she."

Drayton, like most of his fellow antiquaries, had not learned the wisdom of leaving river-names severely alone. The remaining Herefordshire tributaries of the Wye are now taken straight from the contemporary maps, every single one with its tributaries as they appear on these maps—"neat Gamar² that gets in swift Garran", Dore received by Monnow, who also takes in Eskle and Olchon,

"With her to go along till Wye she overtake."

¹ Or, according to some authorities, 1571.

² In Speed's Map, 1610, it is spelt *Garner*, and so throughout the 17th century. The modern maps have *Gamber*.

Dore is actually banished by the nymph of the Golden Vale, who thinks that none should dare to sit down by her, and so sends Dore forth to wait upon Wye; but, as we know, Monnow receives him first. The only stream which Drayton has omitted to mention here is the *Worm*. The name has not daunted him; for the fact is that the mapmakers, though they make the Worm sufficiently thick and sinuous, entirely omit his name—which is the more strange since they are careful to give him a bridge and to name it, quite unmistakably, *Wormbridge*, complete with its parish church!

As the Argument had promised us, the Golden Valley is extolled at considerable length and with considerable rhetorical power, but the whole passage is lifted from Camden, whose prose (I quote the English translation edited by Bishop Gibson in 1695) is to be preferred to Drayton's verse:

"For the hills that encompass it on both sides are clothed with woods, under the woods lie cornfields on each hand, and under those fields lovely and gallant meadows. In the middle between them glides a clear and crystal river, on which Robert Earl of Ewias erected a fine monastery, wherein most of the nobility and gentry of these parts were buried."

We must now return to Malvern, for all these things (it will be remembered) were seen by him as he stood on tip-toe,

"For great men, as we find, a great way off can see."

He now turns northward, and his gaze passes beyond the bounds of Herefordshire. We may nevertheless accompany him, taking to ourselves the power of sight which he possesses, and look down upon the valley of the Teme and the country beyond as far as Wyre Forest; for we shall find that this willingness to accompany Drayton to the end of the Seventh Song, even though we have to leave Herefordshire, will have been a concession worth making. He first remarks on Teme's lack of tributaries after leaving Shropshire; there are none, he says,

"Except one nameless stream that *Malvern* sends her in,
And *Laughern* though but small."

Reference to the old maps shows that they leave nameless the *Leigh Brook* and its tributary, the *Cradley Brook*, which drains the Ledbury Hills and the western slopes of the Malverns. He then sees Teme safely but somewhat reluctantly united to Severn,

"As though she would contend with *Sabrina*, and doth crave
Of place (by her desert) precedency to have."

And now, extending his gaze beyond the Teme,

"*Malvern* doth perceive

Two hills, which though their heads so high they do not heave,
Yet duly do observe great *Malvern*, and afford
Him reverence; who again, as fits a gracious lord,

Upon his subjects looks, and equal praise doth give
That *Woodberry* so nigh and neighbourly doth live
With *Abberley* his friend, deserving well such fame
That *Saxton* in his maps forgot them not to name."

Here then we have a most interesting direct reference to the mapmaker to whom Drayton was so much indebted for the material out of which *Polyolbion* was wrought—that excellent chorographer (as Camden calls him), Christopher Saxton. For this reference alone, I think, it was worth while to cross the Teme with Drayton, or rather to look beyond it with old Malvern. It may also be found worth while to go a little further north and penetrate the goodly forest of Wyre, who is

"Ashamed to behold
Her straight and goodly woods unto the furnace sold,
And looking on herself by her decay doth see
The misery wherein her sister forests be."

She, in whom her town, fair *Bewdly*, once took delight, is now

"So naked left of woods, of pleasure, and forlorn,
That she, that loved her most, her now the most doth scorn."

In her grief she calls upon the Dryads to visit the despoilers of her trees with the same plague that befell Erysichthon, who, as Ovid tells us in the *Metamorphoses*, for cutting down the sacred oak of Ceres was plagued with insatiable hunger,

"Who, when nor sea nor land for him sufficient were,
With his devouring teeth his wretched flesh did tear."

Then follows a fine piece of declamation, straight from Drayton's heart, against those who were denuding England of her trees and were literally turning the poet's Golden Age into an age of Iron, for the smelting of which whole forests were being sent to the furnace. The old poet is here genuinely stirred, his emotions are strongly aroused (as everywhere in his poem when he touches on indiscriminate tree-felling),¹ and declamation passes unto poetry as he contemplates the scene of destruction:

"We, sometime that the state of famous Britain were,
For whom she was renowned in kingdoms far and near,
Are ransackt; and our trees so hacked about the ground
That where their lofty tops the neighbouring countries
crowned

Their trunks, like aged folks, now bare and naked stand,
As for revenge to heaven each held a withered hand."

Coleridge said that this passage, and particularly the last line, was admirable; and well he might.² Here Drayton has left

¹ See Book II. and Book XVII. for examples.

² See *Table Talk*, Sept. 11th, 1831. Drayton's friend, Drummond of Hawthornden, also singled out Song Seven for particular praise: "The 7th Song pleaseth me much."

his Lord Mayor's coach and has fairly bestrid his Pegasus! And on this note of true poetry the Seventh Song comes to an end.

And now to sum up. If Drayton, in this Song, says nothing that has not already been said by Camden, he at any rate says it in a new and fascinating way; and that his method is appreciated by those who love our county is proved by the satisfaction with which his lines are quoted in books written about the county. If he says nothing about apples and hops, neither does Camden. The fact is that hops had only recently been introduced into the country, and the cultivation of the cider-apple was developed during the seventeenth century and found its poet in John Phillips at the beginning of the eighteenth. The staple products of the county were wool and wheat, both of which are praised by Camden. Drayton suggests the cultivation of wheat by his references to the "batful March" and the "fertile fields"; in his references to the wool he is as explicit and enthusiastic as Camden. There is real significance in the central position which Leominster occupies in this Song. It was the centre of what were then the staple industries of the county; and it is the only town to which Drayton makes more than a passing reference. Camden probably exaggerates when he states that Leominster wool "is by all Europe accounted the best", but the Charter which James I. granted to the town in 1605 notes how "the borough and town has in a wonderful manner been growing and flourishing, as well in wealth as in population", and the king grants an additional fair (on St. Bartholomew's Day) "for the better sale and dispersion of the fine wool produced in that neighbourhood into different parts of our kingdom".

Again, if Michael Drayton contributes to the illumination of Herefordshire, Herefordshire (as the theme of the Seventh Song of *Polyolbion*) contributes to the illumination of Michael Drayton. For this Song is an excellent example of his manner of using his authorities; we can almost see him, in his study, with his Camden on one side and his portfolio of Saxton's maps on the other, "doing" his country more thoroughly than ever any American "did" it, strangely fascinated by those rivers and streams that wriggle so distinctly and alluringly all over Saxton's maps, noting down all their names (as far as Saxton provided them) and giving many of the nameless ones a place in his Song; and then he comes to those desecrated oaks; Camden and Saxton are forgotten, and he bursts into poetry on his own account, and wins the praise of Coleridge. But we of the Woolhope Club also praise him for loving our little rivers, and giving them a place in his song.

WELLINGTONIA TREES (SEQUOIA GIGANTEA)
IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

By FRANCIS R. JAMES.

(Read 10th December, 1931.)

In the *Woolhope Club Transactions* for 1870, page 311, there is reference to a Wellingtonia in Holme Lacy Park, which was stated to have been planted in 1855 when 8 inches high and at its age then of 16 years it was 27 feet high, and at 5 feet from the ground its girth was 3 feet 6 inches.

This must have been one of the earliest trees imported from California, where it attains a height up to 400 feet, which is the height of the spire of Salisbury Cathedral!

There is a good account of these Californian giants in Chambers' *Encyclopædia*.

Other trees which rival it in height are the Blue Gum tree and the Peppermint tree, both growing in Australia, and it is interesting to conjecture whether the many Wellingtonias now in England will attain to a height anything approaching that in its native country. I cannot find that frost has had any deterrent effect on them here, and there is no doubt that they are still growing at a considerable pace.

In order that the measurements of some of the trees in Herefordshire may be recorded in our *Transactions* and so form data from which the rate of growth in future years may be calculated, I have this summer (1931) measured some of the tallest trees I could hear of. And first I went to Holme Lacy Park, where there are at least 4 very fine trees, but which is the tree referred to above as having been planted in 1855, I was not able to ascertain.

The following are the trees I measured:—

Situation.	Height.	Girth at 5 feet.
1. Holme Lacy Park. Enter opposite The Bowers Farm, go through the Park Gate. Tree about 250 yards along the drive on the right side	89 feet.	18 feet.
2. Holme Lacy Park. About 60 yards from drive higher up on the right	91 feet.	16 ft. 3 in.
3. Holme Lacy Park. Skirt the apple orchard and Brick Kiln Wood till you come to a single tree...	97 feet.	20 ft. 9 in.

To face page 108.



Photo by

WELLINGTONIA IN MOCCAS PARK.

Walter Pritchard.

	<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Height.</i>	<i>Girth at 5 feet.</i>
4.	Holme Lacy Park. Near the top of the Park towards the Keeper's Cottage	93 ft. 6 in.	20 ft. 6 in.
5.	In Elmhurst Garden, Aylestone Hill, Hereford	93 ft.	10 ft. 5 in.
6.	In a copse belonging to Mr. G. Knott, of Field House, Bowley Lane, Bodenham, a short distance from the North Hereford Kennels	102 feet.	16 feet.
7.	In Mrs. Moore's Garden, Fairlawn, Leominster	105 feet.	13 ft. 10 in.
8.	At Mr. Hyde's, Hill House, Cradley, at the back of the house ...	85 feet.	14 ft. 6 in.
9.	In Storridge Churchyard	95 feet.	11 ft. 8 in.
10.	In Moccas Park	108 feet.	20 ft. 2 in.

It will be noticed that the tree at Fairlawn, Leominster, is one of the tallest I measured, and this is rather curious as it is on high ground and exposed to wind. It can be seen from the road from Hereford at a distance of 2 miles.

The most beautiful tree is the one in Storridge Churchyard, a comparatively slender one, and I sincerely trust it will continue to run its course without check.

There are, of course, taller trees in existence, for instance on Gwernduffnant Farm in the parish of Gladestry in Radnorshire, is a wood of conifers planted by a former owner named Bayliss, and amongst them 52 Wellingtonias, one for each week in the year. I measured one near the house, which was 107 feet high and had a girth of 16 feet 10 inches, but the tenant informed me that some of the other trees, which I could not see as it was late in the day and too dark, were taller.

A very extraordinary tree grows in "The Dingle" on the Leaton Knolls Estate near Shrewsbury, belonging to General Lloyd, which has been carefully measured at intervals with the following result:—

	<i>Height.</i>	<i>Girth.</i>
1909 ...	113 ft.	8 ft. 5 in.
1914 ...	116 ft.	9 ft. 6 in.
1920 ...	132 ft.	9 ft. 10 in.
1931 ...	143 ft. 6 in.	11 ft. 6 in.

The abnormal height as compared with the girth is due to the fact that the tree is growing under forest conditions in a very deep dingle. It is probably the tallest Wellingtonia in England.

A ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

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

(Read 10th December, 1931.)

Mr. Walter Betteridge, owner and occupier of Marley Hall, 3 miles N.W. of Ledbury, was draining in an orchard adjoining and N.E. of the house, and dug up quantities of pottery fragments. These he brought to me, and, with Mr. George Marshall, we inspected the site and trenching on November 19th.

There is no doubt, from the quantities of fragments, that it is a pottery site, and Mr. Betteridge had noted evidence of clay having been washed, while I brought away a heavy sediment full of mica flakes indicating the same fact. A stone-lined water culvert had also been traced from the water supply (a spring), towards the probable pottery-site, which however is not yet precisely located.

A heavily-paved road to or between the pottery buildings was uncovered.

From the classic outline of the necks and lips of the ware, I never had doubt but that this pottery dated from the Roman occupation of Britain. This was confirmed by finding several fragments of Roman-period mortaria of light clay foreign to the district, and also pieces of black gritted-ware, probably brought into the district—but this point awaits judgment. There were fragments of rude and heavy mortaria made on the spot, of the local red clay.

The craftsmanship shown in the curves of the rims and necks is supremely good, at once suggesting Roman or even Grecian ancient outlines. Mr. Milligan, of the Arts and Crafts School remarked on seeing these fragments that they were like the typical reproductions of classic jars sent round to-day by the Science and Art Department for drawing copies.

There seem to be no drinking vessels, but jars and jugs, or perhaps vases. The handles found suggest jugs. There is a heavy foot with thumb decoration round it, and stem about two inches in diameter, but whether it supported a vase or a shallow rounded bowl, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which was also found, is uncertain.

The ornament is exceedingly sparing, chiefly two incised lines near together. Several bottoms of plain vessels, from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, had no projecting rims, but were like to-day's pitcher, with walls sloping out quickly.

Three varieties of clay seem to have been used for the bodies. A pale red, a deeper red, and a rather light buff. The clay texture in most cases is fine, unlike the coarser grain of our five "cottage" potteries; whether this is due to washing or grinding I do not know: there was slight evidence for both. The thickness is chiefly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but almost down to $\frac{1}{8}$ th in a few cases, and $\frac{3}{8}$ ths and over in others. No glazed fragments were found, save one bit apparently an accidental intrusion. I formed an impression on the spot that some pieces had received a wash of a special fine yellowish clay, but this may be wrong.

As in all our later local potteries, none of the ware showed a potter's mark. None of the dark clay of glacial action (used in all the five other potteries) was used here. The fragments of Roman mortaria, of the usual cream or light colour, very hard, were certainly not local, and showed signs of use, as if grinding had been done in them. One fragment in the local red clay looked as if a copy of the Roman pattern mortarium had been attempted. A one-inch thick building tile, flat, and with a heavy flange, was found.

In the adjoining field are depressions, with good red clay, and the farm is noted for the tenacious and sticky clay.

With the pottery was dug up half of the upper (runner) stone of a quern, with obtuse, conical grinding surface, not roughed or dressed, as is usual for corn grinding. From the smoothed surface I surmise this to have been for grinding or mixing clay, the central hole differing from examples of corn mills of the type.

ANCIENT TRACKS THROUGH THE SITE.

I found evidence of two. I mentioned the one to Mr. Marshall, before seeing the site, as being a theoretical one from map evidence, Marley Hall being sighted between the moated mound at Munsley and the Herefordshire Beacon, and that it apparently went to Magna. Careful work on 6 in., 1 in. and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. maps confirm this. The alinement goes through the following (east to west):—Beacon, Petty France Farm, Ochre Hill, Marley Hall, Munsley Moat, Wilcroft (back of house), Cotts Farm, Burcott Farm, parallel with but a little north of the "Roman" road between Holmer Crossways and Travellers Rest, the East Gate of Magna, exactly where Mr. Jack uncovered the double-stoned entrance road. It is, however, at a slight angle to the main street through Magna, and goes on to Radnorshire Hills through Monnington Church, Moccas Court, Newton Tump, and tump at Court Evan Gwynne. Three points on this line invite more investigation: At Wilcroft, where I lived for some years, we had an out-door plunge-bath of Roman shape, but (in my recollection) with a more recent brick lining, with steps into it. Here I once took a morning bath, but it was filled in, because alterations caused sewage contamination. Our late member, Mr. Johnston, of Lugwardine, has stated that the old

people called it "The Roman Bath". It is adjacent to a present east and west right-of-way, was fed by a spring, and evidently gave the name, "Well-croft", to the place.

The second point is that the alinement comes on the only "ochre" named place in the county, and such bright clay seems to have been used at the pottery. The third, that it will be valuable to compare the wares of Marley Hall with scraps found at Magna and in the Camp (occupied in several periods) on the summit of the Herefordshire Beacon, such being in the Museum.

PLACE-NAMES.

The name "Marley" indicates clay-land. I asked Mr. Betteridge about ancient field-names on the farm, without result—there was none; and then I gave as surmise for a track my recollection of a "Jug's Green" somewhere near. He exclaimed that I had hit the mark, for the land had only been enclosed about a century, and the pottery site *was* actually on Jug's Green, the name surviving in the next farmhouse. We walked out to the pottery on a slightly raised and well-stoned causeway, which pointed to this next farm, and I mentioned that it looked like an alined track. Map evidence, since, confirms this, the line going from Mainstone Moat, on the present road (with a cross-road), from Jug's Green to Priors Court Mill, and on the top-slope of the Malverns falls on that bit of ancient foot-road leading toward The Wyche, so steep that the later vehicle-road has to make a detour to avoid it.

This passes through Cowl Barn Farm, is not sighted through The Wyche cutting, but to a point on the ridge 200 yards south of it, and is the second track, crossing the other one at Marley Hall.

I must acknowledge the great interest Mr. Betteridge has taken in this discovery of his, his generosity in giving the examples to the Club and Hereford Museum, and the amount of willing work he has devoted to it. It will of course be desirable for the ware to be seen by those who have a wide experience of pottery in museum collections. The short time has not yet made this possible. I also call attention of members to the desirability of getting a small band of willing students at the School of Arts and Crafts in closer touch with our native-made pottery, by providing them with a potter's wheel, and am handing round a modest appeal for a little help to pay for this.

HEREFORD PLACE-NAMES AND SITES.

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

(Read 10th December, 1931.)

Authorities are quoted in brackets for:—Speed's 1610 map; Taylor's 1757 map; Capes' "Papers on Old Hereford"; Bannister's "Place-names of Herefordshire"; Duncumb's "History of Herefordshire"; and personal information back for 60 years (pers.). . . A date signifies an early example of use, chiefly from Hereford Corporation Records in the Hist. MSS. volume or in Collins's "Modern Hereford", Part II.

NEW AND OLD NAMES OF STREETS.

AUBREY STREET (1855): Formerly called Wroughthall (Speed); Wroughthall Lane (Taylor).

BARTON ROAD (1855): Barton Lane (Taylor); The Barton (pers.).

BELMONT ROAD: Chain Causey, part way, then Winston Street (Taylor).

BERRINGTON STREET (1824): Plow Lane (Taylor).

BEWELL STREET: Bewalstrete (1382); Bewell Street (Taylor); Bewall Street (Duncumb).

BLACKMARSTON DISTRICT: Blakemarston (Duncumb), Blake-monstone (1294), Blakemanston (1400).

BLUE SCHOOL STREET (1855): Marked as Town Ditch by Taylor, but no road then.

BATH STREET (1855): Sally Walk early in nineteenth century before road was made.

BROAD STREET: Brode Street (Speed); Broad Street (Taylor).

CATHERINE STREET (1855): Cat's Lane (Taylor).

CHURCH STREET (1833), LOWER and UPPER: Caboge Lane (1290); Cabache-lone (1397) (Bannister); Capuchin Lane (Taylor); Cabbage Lane (Taylor and pers.). A straight sight-line still runs its whole length.

COMMERCIAL STREET (1855): Bye Street (Taylor and pers.).

COMMERCIAL ROAD (1855): Bye Street without the gate (Taylor).

EAST STREET: Packer's Lane (Taylor).

EIGN STREET: Eigne (Taylor). Innumerable spellings from Yghene 1219, Zeyne 1293, to Ine 1550 (Bannister).

FRIARS STREET: Fryers Lane, 1539; Quaker's Lane (Taylor).

GAOL STREET (1841): Grope Lane, 1436, 1539 (*Woolhope Transactions*, 1920, p. 39); Grope Lane (Taylor).

GREEN STREET (1855): Greene Lane, 1632; Green Lane (Taylor).

GUNNER'S LANE: Site behind city wall from Eign Street to West Street; Gilford Street (Speed).

GWYNNE STREET (1855): Pipewell Street (Speed); Pipe Lane, 1839.

HARLEY COURT: Oldescholestrete, 1436 and 1539 (*Woolhope Transactions*, 1920, p. 39).

HIGH STREET: High Causey (Speed); High Street (Taylor).

HIGH TOWN (1830): High Causey, 1514. Probably all part of the "Alto Vico" (1436), or highway through the city. Western end was Market Place in 1566. Divided into Cooken Row (N. side), and Butcher's Row or Butchery (S. side), with Golden Alley alongside the Old House connecting the two "Rows".

KING STREET: King Diche (Speed); King Street (Taylor).

LITTLE BERRINGTON STREET: Pinner's Lane (Taylor).

MAYLORD STREET: Malyerystrete, 1464; Malierestret, 1478; W. part St. Thomas Street, 1436, and Speed; St. Thomas Lane (Taylor); E. part Jewry Street (Speed); Jewry Lane (Taylor).

MILL STREET: Briton Street (Taylor).

PORTLAND STREET (1855): Elizabeth Place (Collins), and so named on houses.

QUAY STREET: St. Ethelbert's Lane (Capes).

ST. ETHELBERT STREET (1843): Little Castle Street (Taylor).

ST. JOHN'S STREET: Mylkstrete, 1539. "Mill" Lane, a slip for Milk (Taylor). Later, Harley Place.

ST. MARTIN'S STREET: St. Martin's Street (Taylor), as far as Drybridge.

ST. OWEN'S STREET: Hongery Street (Speed); St. Owen's Street (Taylor).

ST. PETER'S STREET: St. Peter's Street (Taylor).

UNION STREET: Goal Lane—a mis-spelling of Gaol (Taylor).

VICTORIA STREET: Town Ditch (Taylor), marked as a road alongside Town Ditch.

WALL STREET: Bowsye Street (Speed); Bowsey Lane (Taylor and pers.). Bowsey means bent, which it is.

WEST STREET: Little Packer's Lane (Taylor).

WEST AND EAST STREET: Endeleslone, or Endless Lane (Capes). A straight sight-line still runs between the houses from Victoria Street to near Boothall Passage, possibly a clue to old name.

WHITE CROSS STREET: Above Eign (Taylor), pronounced B'vine (pers.).

WIDEMARSH STREET: The same all down the ages, with spelling variations, as Wydemerch, 1278 (Bannister).

ANCIENT SITES.

ST. GUTHLAC'S PRIORY: Partly on County Gaol site, partly on Workhouse site, totally demolished; marked on six-inch Ordnance map. These were pre-Conquest monks.

PRECEPTORY OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM (Knights Hospitaller): Forms the north wing of Coningsby Hospital in Widemarsh Street.

BLACK FRIARS (Dominicans): The ruins at the back of Coningsby Hospital.

GREY FRIARS (Franciscans): Totally demolished, the site south of St. Nicholas Church, in a meadow to right of road leading to riverside. Plan of site in paper by A. W., *Woolhope Transactions*, 1918.

ST. GILES' ROUND CHURCH OF THE TEMPLARS: Defined by a section of the original wall left against the pavement and recorded by a brass plate.

ST. OWEN'S CHURCH (demolished): East of St. Owen's Gate. Shown on Speed's and Taylor's maps. The axial line along Green Street goes through it.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH (demolished): At top of King Street, obstructing two roads. Taylor's map accurately shows site.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH (demolished): On left just over Wye Bridge. Speed's and Taylor's maps show site.

THE CASTLE.

THE CASTLE: Nothing of the Norman Castle of Hereford remains, except part of the Governor's house, now called Castle Cliff, adjoining the School of Arts and Crafts.

CASTLE KEEP: Duncumb's picture of the Keep on a very lofty mound, of which no trace now exists, is a puzzle without

the record (see *Woolhope Transactions*, 1883, p. 161), that in 1653 Quarter Sessions recorded that "The gravell of the Castle Mount has been disposed of by order of Sessions". The Castle Green still belongs to the County, although leased to the City. Taylor's map shows the Mound as still partly left, but the hollow triangular garden which is now the site, shows that it all was carted away later, probably to level up the wharf sites. The site lies between St. Ethelbert's Well and Bridewell.

BRIDEWELL : The Governor's house mentioned above. Alongside is a public way for boat landings, kept closed by its custodians—the Corporation.

CASTLE MOAT : The Castle Pool is the only part left not filled up. Taylor's map shows that in 1757 it extended in the one direction along the gardens of Mill Street almost to the Wye, and in the other direction through the site of The Fosse House almost as far as St. Ethelbert's Well. It can be seen as a depression in adjacent gardens.

ST. ETHELBERT'S WELL : The site marked by a white stone in garden of St. Ethelbert's (the corner house on left from Quay Street to Castle Hill). The modern waterless fountain near bears an ancient head of St. Ethelbert, found at the Cathedral. Disturbed by alterations, it was piped down to Bridewell many years ago, where in spite of organic contamination (for it rose in the old foul King's Ditch), it had a medicinal reputation. Then this again was destroyed by a main sewer cutting.

HOGGS MOUNT : The high corner of the earthworks half surrounding the Castle Green has this traditional name. Mound and name were there before the Norman earthworks, for it is the Scandinavian "haugr"—mound.

TOLSEY : This, the earliest Corporation Office, stood in the extreme west of the High Town, N. of Old House (Taylor).

ROWDITCH : This earthwork runs from the Bartonsham Farm to the Crosens and is incorrectly said to have been thrown up by the Parliamentary Army, but was named in documents long before that date.

SCOTS HOLE : In orchard of The Steppes at Eign. This earthwork is also called Mouse Castle. It might have been used in the Civil War, but both its names are far earlier.

BOOTH HALL (1392) : Up the Booth Hall Passage, opposite the Old House.

OLD THEATRE : The Corn Exchange in Broad Street (also called the Kemble Theatre), stands on the site of the preceding Hereford Theatre, probably the one where the Kembles acted. But as a "new Theatre" was mentioned in the 18th century there might be another theatre site.

ALHAMBRA MUSIC HALL : An innkeeper named Biddle built this in the 1860's in Bridge Street. It is now occupied as a corn warehouse by Messrs. Franklin, Barnes. It never was a theatre for acting plays, and did not establish itself with any success as a music hall (pers.).

OLD PIG MARKET : The site of this was a plot of ground now built on at the S.W. corner of Aubrey Street (pers.).

OFFICIAL BUILDINGS.

TOLSEY (1554) : Site, centre of Bye Street, due N. of the Old House (Taylor). Used as a Council Meeting House, and for storing city documents. This "Guildhall" was reported as "dangerous" in 1768, the Council then meeting at the nearest inn (note, it was not at the Market House). Apparently demolished about 1775 (Duncumb). An earlier "Tolsey" has been surmised as on site of Nash House adjoining the Booth Hall passage, but has no support of evidence, and when demolished the stone foundations gave none. A small "room at the Market House" was enlarged by the Council in 1794, and they ordered in 1809 "That the old Council room under the Market House be let by auction for one year". Whether this was a temporary accommodation or not is uncertain.

NEW TOLSEY (about 1776) : Site, Widemarsh Street, opposite the Mansion House. This "Guildhall" on ground floor seemed unsuited for Quarter Sessions, for which accommodation at the Shire Hall had to be hired.

GUILDHALL AND MARKET HOUSE.

THIRD GUILDHALL : A comprehensive market scheme, carried out by subscription about 1860, reconstructed the Widemarsh premises, providing a Guildhall upstairs and a separate Council room adjoining. These were used until opening of new Town Hall in 1902 and of the new Police Court in 1929. They were demolished in providing new offices in 1931.

OLD MARKET HOUSE (built 1576) : Site, centre of High Town, at west end. Called the "Town Hall" by Taylor, but the "Shire Hall" by Duncumb. Ground floor used for market, first floor for the County Assizes, second floor for City Guilds. Apparently not available to the city authorities for their Sessions or for Council meetings, and named by them on their minutes as the "Market House", and in a dispute with the county in 1814 about its ownership, as "The present Market House or Shire Hall".

MUSEUM : The earliest (Hereford Literary and Philosophic Society), built against remains of Governor's House in the Castle Green early in 19th century, now School of Arts and Crafts (pers.). The present one in Broad Street (originating with the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club) opened in 1874.

LIBRARY: The earliest stable one probably the Hereford Permanent Library, founded about 1815, superseded by the present Public Library. Site, north end of St. John Street, east side adjoining garden of Harley House. The present Public Library was opened in 1874.

BATHS: The first Public Baths were in the basement of the old Castle Green Museum, the water being heated in large coppers. Advertised as open in 1829 (Collins). The second, the more extensive baths, provided by the Industrial Aid Society in 1851 in Bath Street, a swimming bath being added in 1871. The third (superseding the last, on which a Masonic Hall was built), is the Corporation Baths in Edgar Street, opened 1929.

JOHN ABEL.

Born in 1577, died in 1674, he was dubbed King's carpenter for his work at the Castle Mills to feed the besieged city about 1645. There are no grounds for attributing to him any other city building. The old Market House was too early both as to style and date. The Old House is of possible date, but there is no scrap of evidence, and its style is utterly different (more delicate) than Abel's style, as for instance in Abbeydore Church, or Leominster Town Hall.

COMMON FIELDS.

WIDEMARSH COMMON: Formerly of greater area than the present one.

THE PORTFIELD: Site outside the walls, against the present Newmarket Street (Taylor). The name of Portland Street records it.

THE PRIORY, PORTFIELD: Site, outside the walls, against the present Bath Street (Taylor). The name of Portfield Street records it. A Portfield was a field used by the community. The word indicates trading: Hereford was "Hereford Port" in "Doomsday".

CITY WALLS.

Taylor's map of 1757 is amazingly accurate in showing the precise position of the old City Walls (now mainly demolished) in relation to the streets. Many fragments remain, their position being difficult to give exactly in words, as much is in obscure positions up gardens and behind houses. Papers by A. W. in *Woolhope Transactions* for 1919 and 1920 give much detail, with map.

Commencing at Wye Terrace, the outer face of wall to St. Nicholas Street is seen, with one complete bastion, in the garden of Greyfriars House. From this to the end of West Street the outer face can be seen behind houses, etc., in Victoria Street. The wall comes almost to the pavement as it crosses St. Nicholas Street at Friars Gate. All this, from the Wye to West Street is a double rampart wall, with a ten-foot driving-way on the top. Inside,

the gardens slope up almost to this top, and in places one can look down some 16 or 18 feet into what once was the Town Ditch. The best point to see this inside feature is at No. 38, Berrington Street, once the Gloucester Inn, at the top of its garden. A similar stretch of rampart wall is at the other end of the city, from Hogg's Mount almost to St. Owen's Gate: the inside to be seen at the top of the gardens of houses in Cantilupe Street.

The remaining part, from West Street, round by Eign, Widemarsh and Bysters Gates, was of quite different construction—a simple wall, with (inside) a communication lane running round its base. Bits of this are to be seen in Gunner's Lane and Wall Street (both fairly near to Eign Street), in Blue School Street, west end of Maylord Street, and of Gaol Street. Besides these open bits, are many fragment in gardens, yards and backs of buildings. It comes on the pavement on the south side of St. Owen Street.

BASTIONS OF CITY WALL: Only two remain: at Grey Friars House and at the back of the old Victoria Mills (Holloway and Webb's Stores); they were anciently called "Half Moons".

TOWN DITCH: This is entirely filled up. It was a defensive moat touching the walls from Friars Gate to the Castle Moat.

CITY GATES.

FRIARS GATE: Friars (Speed). Opposite Greyfriars House in St. Nicholas Street, in the entrance of which a bit of wall is seen, as also on pavement across the road about 21 feet out of line.

EIGN GATE: Eygne (Speed). Between Gunner's Lane and Wall Street, in Eign Street.

WIDEMARSH GATE: Wydmarsh (Speed). Opposite the Gate House, now Farmers' Club, in Widemarsh Street.

BYE STREET GATE: Bishops Gate in 1264, Bisters, Bystres, or Bysters, 1500 to 1600, and in Speed. Site, in present Square, opposite the Kerry Arms Hotel.

ST. OWEN'S GATE: St. Owyn's (Speed). End of St. Owen Street, between Gaol and Bath Street ends. Wall still comes on pavement on south side.

WYE GATE: Waye Gate in 1264. Weybridge Gate in 1675. Site, opposite outbuildings of the present Saracens Head Inn on Wye Bridge.

These six gates were the sole entrances to the mediæval city. The Saxon Northgate was entirely within the later enclosed city.

A curious feature of the gates is that the walls coming to them do not align, but if continued would overlap, a survival of the protected entrances of ancient earthwork camps.

Fuller details of City Walls and Gates are in a paper by A. W. in *Woolhope Club Transactions* of 1919.

THE KING'S DITCH.

The Saxon defence of the City, entirely within the later City Walls, and enclosing a very much smaller area, was a deep ditch, with earth rampart within, probably at first surmounted by wood palisading.

The King's Ditch started at the Old Ford, opposite the Palace Stables, crossed Gwynne Street and King Street, going through a present veterinary surgeon's yard, northward through the back of the houses east of Aubrey Street, turned at right angles in the Nelson Inn yard, crossed Broad Street through the City Arms Hotel, kept approximately midway between High Town and East Street to well beyond the Booth Hall passage, then turned a corner across Offa Street and East Street, through the curious hollow pool or dip of the north end of Harley Court, to the east side of the Deanery garden, then crossing Castle Street through the Deanery stable-entrance, it went down into the Castle Hill Moat, through the spot which was the site of St. Ethelbert's Well.

The main entrances to this old Saxon city were, (1st) the Old Ford over the Wye, opposite the courtyard of the Bishop's Palace, in line with Broad Street and, (2nd), the Northgate, at the end of Broad Street, opposite All Saints Church, not then built. This was shown as a contracted neck, in Speed and Taylor. Both these are on the line of Broad Street, which ancient straight-track alignment, by the way, goes through the churches of five almost adjacent parishes, namely, Wellington, Pipe-cum-Lyde, Holmer, All Saints, and Aconbury.

There were probably other entrances, as at Church Street, Offa Street, Castle Street and King Street, but there is no evidence.

For a map of this, compiled from records of black mud found by builders when digging foundations, see paper by A. W. in *Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1920. This shows the curious temporary extensions to the later walls.

ANCIENT CROSS-SITES.

HIGH CROSS: In the High Town, in line with Widemarsh Street. Close against this until the end of the 18th century were the stocks and pillory, and then the bull ring, an iron ring let into the ground.

ST. PETER'S CROSS: On the site of the present War Memorial in St. Peter's Square.

LADY ARBOUR CROSS: A preaching cross, like that at Blackfriars, in the central grass-plot of the Cathedral Cloisters, illustrated in Taylor's map.

ANCIENT WATER MILLS.

The river Eign or Ine running round the city drove four mills in the suburbs, probably all flour or grist mills.

WIDEMARSH MILL: Site, between end of Millbrook Street and Edgar Street.

MONKMOOR MILL: Site, near Canal Road (Taylor).

SCUTT MILL: In the Ledbury Road, against railway bridge (pers.).

EIGN MILL: Close to Eign Mill Cottages (pers.).

Both corn and fulling mills existed on the Wye; traces of weirs at Bartonsham, Lower Bullingham, and Eign suggest sites, and foundations at the last one could long be seen in the river opposite the Whalebone Inn (pers.).

CASTLE MILLS: Site, under the Castle Green, approximately at the Hospital Lodge. These (reputed to have been equipped by John Abel for the city siege) were driven by water flowing through the moat, from the artificial branch of the Eign. Speed's map shows another water mill on this, just opposite Hogg's Mount.

TURNPIKE TOLL GATES.

ST. MARTIN'S: At Drybridge, a little south of present War Memorial.

WIDEMARSH: North end of street, between Essex Arms and Racehorse Inns.

ST. OWEN'S: Near St. Giles's Hospital.

WHITE CROSS: At corner of White Horse Street, old toll house remains.

AYLESTONE HILL: On the summit, west of cross-roads.

BARTON ROAD: Close to Barton Manor House.

EDGAR STREET: At its north end.

PUBLIC ACCESS OR BOAT LANDING TO WYE.

(The first-named in danger of confiscation.)

BRIDEWELL: Adjoining Castle Cliff House; gate kept locked by Corporation.

EIGN: Opposite the Whalebone Inn, a narrow lane to the river; the gate not locked.

ASSOCIATION HOUSES.

DAVID COX: The Gate House (now Farmers' Club), where he taught drawing at a girls' school. Ivy Lodge, a thatched cottage in Venn's Lane, where he lived, and another thatched cottage in Baynton Wood (destroyed by fire), where he also lived.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP: Old Inland Revenue Offices, Commercial Street (now Tudor Chambers), where he acted as local Surveyor of Taxes.

MRS. SIDDONS: Her father's home in Leicester Place, Church Street (marked with plate).

BIRTH PLACES.

DAVID GARRICK: Corner (N.) of Widemarsh and Maylord Streets. Marked with plate.

NELL GWYNN: Gwynne Street, marked with plate.

LORD JAMES OF HEREFORD: At a house called Gladestrey House, site now occupied by Wilson's Buildings, Commercial Street.

ERRORS IN NAMES.

BEWELL STREET: Both Duncumb and Canon Capes state that this was the "Behind-the-wall Street" mentioned in old documents. It always was "Bewell", a place-name found in several counties, and signifying the "bu-well" or cattle-spring. It is pronounced Bu-ell, not Be-well. The late Walter Pillely always said there was a traditional Bewell spring, but it was not discovered until the present owners of the Hereford Brewery found at the edge of the former garden of Bewell House the inscription cut on a stone: "77ft. well, 1724". Canon Capes adds, again in error, "Over-the-wall close by continued to exist as Wall Street." Now Wall Street is all within the city walls, and Bewell Street has always had the curved or "bowsey" lane between it and the walls. I have formed a surmise, without evidence, that the narrow cul-de-sac out of Bewell Street, called Weaver's Court, was once a track leading out into the Portfield. Then when the walls were built it was cut off, the part within being then known as "Behind-the-wall," and that outside as "Over-the-wall".

WHITE FRIARS STREET: Speed wrongly marked the Friary outside the Friars Gate as "White Friars", and the Corporation (in naming an adjacent short street) continued the error. No White Friars ever came to Hereford at all. This establishment was the Grey Friars. Taylor makes a double error in labelling it "Black Friars" and the true Blackfriars in Widemarsh Street as "White Friars".

CABBAGE LANE (1290): Some early antiquary guessed this to be a corruption of "Capuchin" from the friars bearing that nickname, and Taylor gives both names. Bannister exposes the error as "wrong by more than two centuries" and the origin of Capuchin is "A Friar of the Order of St. Francis of the new rule of 1528. So called from the sharp pointed capuche, adopted in 1525" (*Oxford Dictionary*). It always was Cabbage Lane until altered to Church Street about 1833, and the old name persisted 50 years later (pers.).

CATS LANE: Taylor (correctly) marks this name on the present Catherine Street, but incorrectly also marks it on an adjacent but not touching street now called Coningsby Street.

ROWE DITCH: This earthwork, running from the Wye Bank at Bartonsham to the Crosen at Eign, is stated on the Ordnance map, and by Webb in his *Civil Wars*, to have been thrown up in the Parliamentary Civil Wars. But as J. G. Wood shows, (*Transactions of Woolhope Club*, 1901), this Rowe Ditch was mentioned in documents of the times of Edward I. and Henry VIII. Another irregular earthwork running from St. Martin's Street to the Victoria Bridge is similarly marked on the Ordnance map as thrown up by the Parliamentary Army, but there is much doubt as to whether it has not an older origin. Mr. Wood thought so.

MAYLORD STREET: It is natural to have assumed that one of the four Maylords who were mayors of the city seven times from 1560 to 1687 would have given this name. But long before their time it was Malierestrete or Malyerystrete ("one who pays rent"), changed to another name during their time, and did not become Maylord until well after 1610, probably from a confusion between the earliest name and the surname. A May-lord was a young man who supervised May-day revels.

THE PLACES CALLED EIGN.

In the western suburb of the city is a street, a brook, a bridge and a district, all called Eign. In the exactly opposite eastern suburb is also a road, a brook, a bridge, and another district called Eign.

The explanation of the fact (so puzzling to strangers) is that the little River Eign, coming through Huntington Pool, encircles (or formerly did encircle) the city, flowing into the Wye near the Whalebone Inn. Also that, not far from the White Cross, an artificial branch of this was made, centuries ago, to feed the Town Ditch round the walls; this branch, falling into the moat at Eign Gate, being called the Eignbrook or Canon-moor Brook nearer the junction.

The true Eign was important in its day, running through the marsh-lands of Faster's Moor, Prior's Moor, Widemarsh and Monk Moor, driving four corn mills (in its full course it seems to have driven nine), and skirting the grounds of both Blackfriars and St. Guthlac's monasteries. Its present fate is perhaps locked up in the archives of the City Surveyor, but outlined in a paper by A. W. in the *Woolhope Club Transactions* of 1919.

WHARVES FOR WATER TRAFFIC.

CASTLE WHARF ON NORTH BANK OF WYE: Opposite Castle Hill, once let for £300 a year. On north bank.

COAL WHARF: Next to Saracen's Head, on south bank.

Adjoining and east of Coal Wharf, a large warehouse still remains which still bears the sign of "Bridport Old Brewery Co.", casks of beer being brought by water all the way from Bridport on the Dorset coast.

NORTH WHARF: Opposite Gwynne Street, in which was the Old Bell Inn, the headquarters of the barge-men. From here started the ill-fated Paul Pry, which was to ply between Hereford and Chepstow by steam power. (Taylor's map, Corporation documents and pers.).

CANAL WHARF: Terminus of Hereford and Gloucester Canal, opposite Barr's Court Railway Station and at end of Canal Road (pers.).

BARGE-BUILDING YARD: On Wye bank, opposite Palace grounds. At least one ocean-going vessel was built here and sent down the Wye in sections.

PRISONS.

OLD COUNTY GAOL: Site of present Shire Hall (Taylor).

LATER COUNTY GAOL: South side of Commercial Road. Demolished 1929.

OLD CITY GAOL (1520): Over Byster's Gate. (*Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 1804, Duncumb.)

LATER CITY GAOL (1838): Site of present Police Court in Gaol Street (pers.).

FREEMANS PRISON (1555): At Booth Hall, in adjacent yard, now in occupation of Messrs. A. C. Edwards and Sons.

BISHOP'S PRISON (1557): In the Palace grounds.

UN-NAMED PRISON: The annexe to Harley House, St. John Street (that facing the street), has prison windows and bars. A Norman buttress is part of the wall.

GALLOWS TUMP: The old site of the city and county gallows was on high ground, now the garden of a house called Rosemount, close against the Belmont Road and the railway crossing it in their N.E. angle (pers.).

CITY BURIAL GROUNDS.

CATHEDRAL CLOSE: Until 1791 this was the only graveyard for the whole of the city. Two at least of its entrances—at Castle Street and Cabbage Lane—bore the ancient name for churchyard entrances (as at Bromyard, Ledbury and Woolhope) of "Scallenge", with many corruptions of spelling. The condition of this yard became appalling, and in 1791 each city parish provided itself with a new graveyard, their sites being as given. All these were closed

in 1860, when the present Cemetery was provided. The old yards are now cleared of most of the stones and open as children's playgrounds. Sites as follows:—

ALL SAINTS: At end of Eign Street over the railway bridge, on the right.

ST. NICHOLAS'S: In Victoria Street, a little north of present church.

ST. JOHN'S: In Belmont Road, opposite the Pool Farm House.

ST. OWEN'S: In St. Owen's Street, north side, city side of Daw's Road.

ST. PETER'S: In Commercial Road, north side, half-way down.

LOST ALMSHOUSES.

SYMONDS HOSPITAL: Widemarsh Street, west side, near Essex Arms. Four hovels condemned as dwellings, endowment insufficient to rebuild, and site sold about 1930 by permission of Charity Commissioners. The site was also called The Witches (pers.).

TRAHERNE'S HOSPITAL: Five tenements, once the property of Thos. Traherne, poet and divine, given to the city by his brother, 1683. Not endowed, drifted to Churchwardens of All Saints', neglected and now lost. "Adjoining Symonds Hospital" (Duncumb). The site still entered as "Charity land" in rate book of about 1860 (pers.).

TOWN HOUSES.

Several of the county families had town houses in Hereford two and more centuries ago. This list is chiefly from observation and report, not documentary.

CONINGSBY: When Sir Thos. Coningsby built the hospital of his name in 1614 he also fitted part of the Blackfriars ruins as a town house for himself. The Gatehouse at the street and several fire-places in the ruins remain.

GEERS: The Conservative Club in East Street.

CHANDOS: The mansion at the corner of St. Owen and Ethelbert Streets. At one time a boys' school (Chandos House) and then High School for Girls.

HARLEY: Tradition has it that Harley Court, then a cul-de-sac, was used for penning-in and controlling electors in county elections at the time when the Harleys were county members. It is probable that their town house adjoined, either 4 and 5, Harley Court, or the near house in St. John Street.

WESTFALING : This family is reputed to have had their house in Berrington Street. A fine 17th century court-cupboard lent to the Old House has the initial J. W. cut through side of food chamber, and it came from Berrington Street.

BRYDGES : The Mansion House in Widemarsh Street comes in this list, being bequeathed by one of the Brydges family for a prisoners' discharge charity. Twice Corporation property, it is now cut up into shops.

THOMAS : The last instance of a country squire residing in the city was "Squire" J. H. Thomas, a Monmouthshire fox-hunting man; at Bewell House until the 1870's.

CHURCH : The Gate House, Widemarsh Street, now the Farmers' Club. Dated T.C. 1626 (*Woolhope Transactions*, 1920, p. xcvi). Successive Thomas Churches served the city for four or five generations. One was M.P. in 1558, Mayors in 1563, 1636, 1692, 1719, and 1762 (Duncumb).

The names Aubrey, Barrol, Berrington, and Gomond are also in the list of M.P.'s or Mayors. As streets had taken these names by 1855, it seems probable that these families had houses in such streets.

MANOR AND COURT HOUSES.

BARRS COURT : Site N.W. of Barrs Court Station on the Widemarsh-Munsley Road. Seat of the ancient De-la-Barre family. A Barr Bridge, site unknown, is recorded. It was a school in the seventies, then a dilapidated farm-house or dwelling.

BARTON MANOR : On the north side of Barton Street, and the city side of the railway bridge.

FASTERS MOOR : Between Huntington and Widemarsh. It owned a dovecot, surviving until 1899.

HINTON COURT : South of the Wye, on road to Putson.

HUNTINGTON COURT : On the Eign River in the extreme western suburb of the city. The ancient Huntington Chapel adjoins.

PRIORS MOOR : S.W. and adjoining Widemarsh Common. At one time (in the sixties) the town house of the Hereford family. Also called the Moor House.

PUTSON MANOR : On Wye bank at Putson. It owned a dovecot, surviving until 1890.

MEETING HALLS OF CITY GUILDS.

There were many Merchant Trading Guilds in Hereford.

BOOTH HALL (1392) : Probably a Guild Hall until purchased by Corporation in 1393. Again used by the Mercers' Guild from 1576 to 1750.

SUN TAVERN (1608) : Site, S. side of High Town, used by Mercers' Guild from 1806.

OLD MARKET HOUSE : Site in centre of High Town, opposite present Butter Market. Built in 1576, top floor devoted to meeting rooms for most or all the City Guilds until 1793, when this floor was removed.

OLD HOUSE : Built in 1621 expressly as a Guild House for the Butchers Company. This is proved by cross pole-axes shown in constructional parts: (1) Coat of Arms over porch; (2) on shields of overmantel; (3) on a barge-board, N. side.

OTHER NAME ORIGINS.

AYLESTONE HILL : Hastings Hill was its local name sixty years ago (pers.). Athelstans Wood, in Little Birch, is also still called Hastings Wood by the country people, and on the Bromyard main road beyond Thinghill is Little Hastings Hill, so there is some reason for this obscure word corruption. Bannister gives the early forms (varied) of the first two places.

CROSENS : A house on a raised site at the end of Eign Road, its meaning, a crossing of tracks. Here crosses the alignment of Rowe Ditch with that of three churches (All Saints, Old St. Owen's and St. Giles's), down Eign Road. There is a "Crozens" place at a track-crossing at Ullingswick.

WELLS AND SPRINGS.

St. Ethelbert's Well and the Bewell Well already specified.

HOLY WELL AT TUPSLEY : Somewhere at head of Holywell Gutter Lane, between Tupsley Church and Franchistone, on the city boundary.

PIPE WELL : This gave name to the lane. Probably in the bank of the King's Ditch (as was St. Ethelbert's), and seems to be marked by a round building in Taylor's map, west of Pipe Lane. Signs of water springs have been found under the veterinary surgeon's yard in King Street.

GARRAH WELL or GORRELL'S WELL : At foot of Broomy Hill, between the Railway Inn and the "Devil's Lane" leading to Wyese sports grounds.

Spring running into the Wye at Hunderton Iron Bridge. This was caused by the cutting of the Newport Railway near the Moorfields breaking into a copious land-spring, which had to be piped to the Wye. It lowered all the city wells a foot at that time (pers.). Hereford is full of disused wells, going down sixteen or eighteen feet into the waterbearing gravel-bed.

EARLIEST PRE-HISTORIC CAMPS.

I find indications of three.

AYLESTONE HILL: A very large hill-top camp; eastern bank alongside the road from Quarry House to Pengrove House (where the corner of the bank is visible now as one comes up the hill). Overbury House (an ancient name and site) is on this bank. Southern bank or vallum, from Pengrove House to near Lawns-croft House. Parts of the western and northern banks are very plain in the fields, with an embanked N.W. corner towards the Tile Works.

CATHEDRAL CAMP: Its bounds are apparently the same as the King's Ditch enclosure. The present East Street stands (as far as St. John Street) on its southern boundary.

CASTLE GREEN CAMP: I see strong evidence that the earth-works here are far earlier than Norman times, and that both Castle Hill Mound and Hogg's Mount were pre-historic. It is possible that this was originally part of the adjoining Cathedral Camp.

ROMAN HEREFORD.

Apparently there was none. Authentic evidence of any Roman-period structure is lacking, and finds of the period are portable and few. The Roman roads and river-crossings entirely ignore the city, the nearest (running eastward from Kenchester) being the northern city boundary of to-day.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1931.

BOTANY.

By the Rev. W. OSWALD WAIT, M.A., B.C.L.

The Summer of 1931 has been distinctly abnormal. The average rainfall for August is somewhere about 3 inches: this year the rainfall was nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This was followed by a very dry September with less than 1 inch, and an equally dry October, with only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of rain. Then came a particularly wet November with a rainfall of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. During October and early November there was a succession of very sharp ground frosts, which made a clean sweep of most of the lingering summer flowers. But this was followed in late November and early December by extremely mild weather which, coming after so much rain, seemed to revive the garden temporarily, with the consequence that in mid-December a most unusual list of flowers could be compiled even in the colder climate of N.W. Herefordshire at the altitude of 600 feet above sea level. A correspondent from the Isle of Wight wrote to the *Times* newspaper commenting on the state of gardens in that much milder position, so that a list compiled from gardens in N. Herefordshire is much more remarkable and seems worthy of record.

The list is as follows:—

Arabis albida	Laurustinus
Arenaria montana	Marigold
Aubrietia	Michaelmas daisy
Camomile	Myosotidium
Candytuft	Oxalis floribunda
Cerastium tomentosum	Pansy
Chrysanthemum	Petasites fragrans
Annual chrysanthemum	Pentstemon
Christmas rose	Polyanthus
Colchicum	Primrose
Convolvulus mauritanicus	Primula juliana
Corydalis cheilanthifolia	Primula malacoides
Cyclamen coum	Pyrus japonica
Double daisy	Rocket
Erigeron speciosus	Rose
Erysimum, the gem	Saxifraga cymbalaria
Erysimum, orange	Sternbergia
Fabiana imbricata	Verbena
Forget-me-not	Viburnum fragrans
Iris stylosa	Vinca major
Jasminum nudiflorum	Violet
Lithospermum	Wallflower

ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

HEREFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.

The year has been most prolific in the discovery of previously unrecorded pottery sites. The earlier finds, commencing in 1917, have been :—

- (1) Kiln Ground Wood, Whitney-on-Wye.
- (2) Grove Head, Lingen (in Deerfold Forest).
- (3) Queen's Wood, the Linton side, in Upton Bishop parish.

This year three more are added, the last one of great importance, being undoubtedly of Romano-British type and date. This I give in a separate paper.

Perhaps more surprising is the discovery of two tobacco pipe factories in North Herefordshire, making goods of excellent type for the date, and using local clay, as indeed do all the six potteries.

STRANGWORTH POTTERY, TITLEY.

This occupies a most unusual position, on a square-moated mound (the moat still fed by a stream), south of Strangworth Farm, close against the Presteign branch railway, in a field looking as if excavated for brick-earth, and called Tumpy Rough. The mound had been opened about 60 years ago by Mr. Temple, of Kington, and Miss Langston, sister of our member Mr. H. Langston, who was present as a girl, and saw shards of pottery then, has lately remembered the fact and reported to Mr. George Marshall, who has twice visited it, the second time with me.

The shards or scraps are chiefly found on a bank between the moat and the brook, on the east side. They are not in one scrap heap, but a foot under the surface. Plenty of fragments were also found on the top of the mound with pieces of bricks lining the kiln, for pot glaze has run over them in parts, as it has over stone "bats" dug up on the site.

The type of ware is apparently of cruder patterns than in other places. No handles have been found, and no drinking vessels or cups. All or almost all seemed to be rude steens with thick walls especially at bottom, there half and even five-eighths inch thick. The bottom inside corners of these are rounded. A good deal of greyish clay, dark and of lighter shade, is used, some red, but not much brick-red. Evidently a glacial clay was found. Rims are simple, with little projection, but some with neat flats



Photos by

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

BIRTLEY DYKE AND PIPE-FACTORY SITE. (See page 133.)

BIRTLEY. POTTERY-SITE (at X). (See page 131.)



Photo by

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

POTTERY SCRAPS, BIRTLEY, LINGEN.

as part of the outline. The usual glazes, as in other local potteries, are found, namely, a black one, chiefly spread thin, and the bright lead glaze. There is no ornamentation.

A number of pieces of red brick, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, were found, some (as mentioned before) with glaze in parts, and two bits had rounded corners. A stone-tile with peg hole indicated a roofed building on the site.

From Strangworth farm-yard a cobbled causeway through a gate pointed at the mound, and opposite this was the one original causeway over the moat on to the mound. We dug into this neck, and found that the moat here (only) had never been dug, for the native rock remained. This line seemed to be sighted on Lady Lift, in one direction, passing through the Leather Mill near Sarnesfield, and in the other through Mowley Farm, Wegnalls Farm and Presteign Church.

RIDGES WOOD POTTERY, BIRTLEY, LINGEN.

Discovered by Mr. John Griffiths, engineer, of Birtley, and reported to Mr. G. H. Jack. I visited it with Mr. George Marshall. It is situated in a tiny glen coming down the hill opposite the large quarry on the Boresford road (*see illustration*, p. 130). On the south side of the stream the scrap-heap is large and indicates a long period of potmaking.

The usual two clays, red-brick and muddy-brown boulder clay, were used; also several kinds of glazes, there being indications of experiments in this, producing in one case a pretty mottled pattern, and in another yellow clay mixed with the glaze.

One-handled small tygs or drinking cups were made, both in red and the other clay, the usual steens or wide-mouth vessels and shallow dishes. The "thumb-print" decoration round the top of a vessel, which seems to persist in the English potteries, from Romano-British times on, provides one good example. One can surmise some of the bits to be parts of large milk-pans, and there are bits of a heavy shallow tray, with upright sides like the 18th century tea-trays, rounded corners but square shape, with handle-holes in the side-walls. This tray was probably for butter-pats.

As usual in all the five Herefordshire potteries of which scrap heaps have been found to date, there are numerous stone "bats" for supporting the pots in the kiln, with glaze run on them. There are also pots contorted from collapse in the kiln, one giving the shape and size of a straight-sided mug, with the unusual attribute of two *horizontal* handles. There are numbers of handles, large and small, all with the wide single flute, the same as in Romano-British vessels.

HEREFORDSHIRE PIPE FACTORIES.

PIPE ASTON.

The strange fact that tobacco pipes of good quality were made in lonely sites at this tiny North Herefordshire village was nearly lost sight of, although recorded in the local name of the parish and known to old inhabitants, and mentioned in Caldicot's guide book, *The Way About Herefordshire*, about 1895.

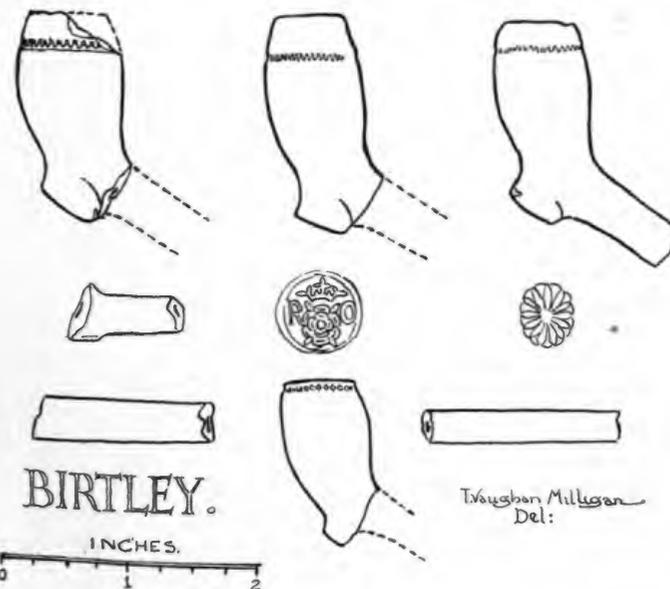
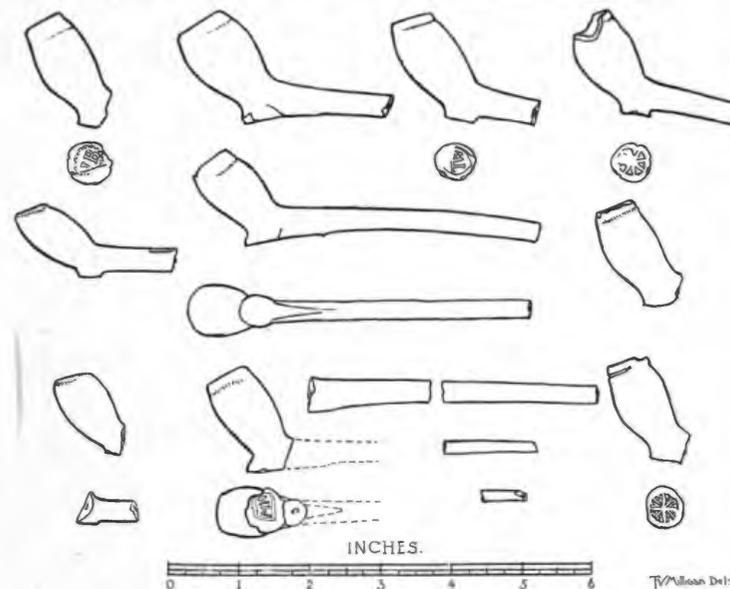
Mr. G. H. Jack received a report a year or so ago from Mr. Davies, a timber contractor of Bucknell, Salop, that when hauling timber near Aston, the wheel of the wagon sunk in, and, having to be dug out, a whole nest of fragments of white clay pipes was disclosed. I met Mr. Davies there by appointment and located the evident site of the pipe works, where a cart road widens out in Juniper Dingle, south-east of Aston, almost opposite Juniper Cottage (see illustration, p. 77). We dug up pipe fragments, where the wheel had sunk, and on the bank (the evident site of buildings) where the lad said he could find them. This boy at the cottage provided the best examples, which he found in the adjacent brook above the cottage, they being evidently washed down from some scrap-heap on the water-bank. One of these is fully 5 inches long, although the mouth-piece is broken off, thus refuting the general impression that all are short pipes. Naturally, as all are wasters from a scrap-heap, no whole ones are found. There are several slightly varying patterns of bowls, diameters from the tiny ones (these very white, with small unstamped foot) of $\frac{5}{8}$ ths inch diameter, 1 inch long, the foot $\frac{7}{32}$ diameter, to the larger ones with bowls $\frac{7}{8}$ ths inch diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Some of these of yellowish clay mottled with brown, have large feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, and joined to the stem by a rib.

The stamps, all on foot, are: Large star pattern; initial B on a round stamp; initials H W in a square stamp; initials T W in an irregular circular stamp. Fragments of "straw" stems, $\frac{7}{32}$ nds diameter, were found with large stems up to $\frac{3}{8}$ ths.

The Rev. A. Bannister, the Vicar of the parish, tells me that the tradition survives of the last pipes being made by a woman at a cottage on Aston Pitch, which is half-a-mile or more from the site visited. Also that pipes are dug up in the fields frequently. Some of the Aston pipes are among specimens dug up in Hereford.

I do not attempt to date the pipes made, either here or in the next described factory. Michael Drayton, writing in *Polyolbion* (completed in 1622), alludes to the pernicious Indian drug being so much used by the lower classes: so almost any date in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is possible, and it is evident from the variety that the manufacture at Aston was spread over a good many years. The samples are yet to be dated by a specialist.

PIPE ASTON.



HEREFORDSHIRE PIPES.

FROM PIPE ASTON.

FROM BIRTLEY.

(Note Different Scales.)



Photos by

HOLLOW ROAD FROM HUNTINGTON POOL.

Looking Eastward

CIST BURIAL, VALLETTS, BRINSOP.

A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
(See page 135.)

I am hopeful that younger eyes than mine might be able to search the parish registers at Aston (commencing 1685), and at Lingen (commencing 1751), for a chance record of pipe makers, looking for W. and B. initials in the first and O. and B. in the second; or for an O., innkeeper at Lingen.

BIRTLEY (LINGEN).

This pipe factory site was discovered by Mr. J. Griffiths, of Birtley, who found a nest or waste-heap of pipe-fragments in the garden of Birtley Farm. The actual kiln we surmised to be at the fold and barn seen in my photograph (page 130) at the upper end of the Dyke, close against it and under the Knoll. Pipe-fragments were found in this fold and in an adjacent field, all in far greater quantities than could be explained otherwise than by a kiln scrap-heap.

Some have the usual factory mark of a radiating star, one with the initials I. B. on a round stamp. But the mark most used (and examples of this were found at Breinton and Hereford, the latter was already in the Museum) was a Rose and Crown pattern, with maker's initials R. O. in a skilfully made stamp, used both on side and on foot of the bowl. Another stamp had initials R. O. only. A most interesting fact is the existence still of an inn in the village of Lingen with the sign of "The Rose and Crown".

One of the small-sized pipes (as at Pipe Aston factory) was found, this bowl being about one inch long and five-eighths diameter. This had no stamp.

One pipe had a slight rib to the foot.

ROAD THROUGH HUNTINGTON POOL.

Mr. Tracy Read, in carrying out the work of the Drainage Board and cleaning out Huntington Pool, through which runs the so-called Yazor Brook (it does not come from Yazor, but from Yarsop), found a stoned road (as he reported) in the bed of the pool.

Mr. Murch, of Huntington Court, confirmed this, and showed me the parts where you could see and feel the hard stone bottom, remarking that it certainly goes lengthways through the pond. The line of the stony part leaves exactly at the eastern sluice gate. From here the visible hollow track of an ancient road continues straight until almost at the Three Elms—White Cross Road, where it joins another old hollow road making across a field for Hereford. I lined up the westward continuation beyond the pond towards Kenchester, and seemed to find traces past yew trees in the shrubbery, and two large unworked stones at a ditch-crossing close to the ancient site of a mill, two fields from the pool.

CAUSEWAY IN WORMSLEY CHURCHYARD.

The Rev. C. H. Stoker reported finding this. When I went

there, Mr. Watkins, of the Court adjoining, confirmed it; and that stones were found only in this part of the churchyard, and about two feet below the surface in an even layer, as seen in digging three recent graves. The causeway across the end of the churchyard, seven yards west of the entrance gate, not going through church or cross, but towards Mansel Lacy Church.

SADDLE-STONE FOR CORN GRINDING.

Mr. Hillier, of The Knoll, Kilpeck, reported this as found in his parish, and it is now in the Museum. It is a flat stone with oval hollow used with a "rolling-pin" pebble (*see illustration*, p. 137).

STONES ON OFFA'S DYKE AT BEACHLEY.

The Club had not time to inspect the Dyke as a whole on their visit. But some members halted to see a "Long Stone" which is marked on Buttington Tump in the Ordnance maps. It is a striking looking built-up structure something like Wergins Stone. But I did not find it convincing as being of real antiquity. I made a special visit the next week to see more of the Dyke, when doubt about the stone was confirmed. The upright part might be new from a quarry, and those composing the base are of different types. An "old inhabitant" told me that an older man who had worked for Mr. Ormerod, the antiquary, who lived at Sedbury Park, had always told him that the stone (as also that at the cliff end of the Dyke) was put there by Mr. Ormerod. Also that the disturbed appearance was due to Dr. Owen (the American follower of Bacon-Shakespeare theories), who came to dig in the bed of the Wye at Chepstow some years ago to find hidden documents, and had also dug under this stone for a similar purpose. I picked up a convincing "sling stone," now in the Museum, on Buttington Tump, which is on the Dyke.

The other stone marked on the map as being on the Dyke appeared to be as weather-worn and ancient, and much more convincing for being a mark-stone in its original position, although neither stone is mentioned by Mr. Ormerod in his account of antiquities in this district.

It is a conglomerate undressed cushion stone about 10 yards from the edge of Sedbury Cliff, and measures 3 ft. 9 in. x 2 ft. 0 in.; 2 ft. 10 in. above ground, and buried about 9 inches. It is on the mound of the Dyke.

CIST BURIAL AT BRINSOP.

Mr. Thompson, estate agent at Brinsop, reported this, and I visited it in his company. A workman uncovering new ground at a sand and gravel pit north of Brinsop Court and north of the old road to Weobley, had dug into the interment, but unfortunately



Photos by

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

1. ON BUTTINGTON TUMP.
2. STONE ON SEDBURY CLIFF, END OF OFFA'S DYKE.
VALLUM, LOOKING WESTWARD, IS MARKED X X.

had completely obliterated it before Mr. Thompson heard of the find. However, some of the bones and pieces of stone-walling remained as evidence, and the man described exactly to me what he found.

The site is at the end of an old lane to the pit, in a place called The Valletts. The grave was at the present northern edge of the pit, originally in the open hill-side, at a depth of 2 ft. 10 in. below the surface, and on the top of the gravel deposit (*see illustration*, p. 133). The body lay north and south, not bent or crouched, in a chamber, lined bottom, sides, ends, and top, with thin flat stones of which we collected samples, and noted that there were no similar stones to be seen in the pit excavations. The position was quite obliterated, but the workman was clear and definite in his description of the spot.

The bones, which remain in the possession of Mr. Thompson, but are unfortunately only a small part of the whole, have not been examined by an expert, and I hazard no opinion as to the date of them, as a cist burial might be very early, or, after a long gap, very late in the prehistoric period.

Two points remain: There are seven places called The Valletts in Herefordshire, all I think in slight hollows like this one. I feel certain that it is simply Norman-French for "Little Vale".

The second is the relation of the site to sighted tracks, surmised from evidence.

The grave was a dozen yards or so to the east of an alinement (*see p. 66 Old Straight Track*) lying on the west vallum of Magna Camp (where cobbles were uncovered), which passes through a mound on the vallum of Brinsop churchyard camp (not the church), and on through Knoakes Court (where a good mark-stone is reported), Cold Harbour, Birley Church, several cross-roads, and Yarpole Church.

I enquired of Mr. Thompson whether he knew of any hollow roads or tracks near, and he mentioned one which comes diagonally under Badnage, leaving the Tillington road at a cottage. This I found (on the 6-in. map) to point to the site, and to go through Beacon Hill above Wormsley Grange and the new Golf Course, Weobley Church, the Hurst Farm, The Mound at Strangworth which I have just described as the pottery site, Titley Church, and Harley's Hill near Presteign, 1,029 feet.

In the other direction the alinement goes to Hereford, the site of the vanished Grey Friars Church, over the Wye close to the Bridge, and through the site of old St. Martin's Church.

I formed the impression when at The Valletts that it was a place of an ancient settlement, and it now seems to be at the crossing of tracks.

OLD POTTERY JUG OR VASE.

Mr. Walter Pritchard found this embedded in the south bank of the Monnow, one-third of a mile above Llancillo Forge. It was 12 inches below the meadow surface, in a sandy loam, above thin gravel layer. The vessel is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, with signs of a handle, the top broken, and appears to be a jug. I surmised it to have a more classic outline than anything found to that date in our native Herefordshire potteries, and have since compared the fine reddish ware with that dug up at Marley Hall. I have no doubt that this was made at that Romano-British pottery. If so, it was of later date than fragments found there, for its inside is coated with a thin glaze, quite absent from the discovered scraps (*see illustration*, p. 137).

FOURTEENTH CENTURY ROOF AT OLD COURT, BREDWARDINE.

Mr. Grace called my attention to this being brought to light in roof repairs, the old stone tiles being replaced. I was able to secure, in the few days during which light was admitted through holes in the roof, good photographs of the two different types of principals or trusses. One of these has a central drop-post and had a pendant, the intervening spaces being decorated with tracery. The other is a pleasing contrast, the ornament of cusped patterns formed by cutting curves in the timbers, as was done at Westbrook, Peterchurch.

The Royal Commission's Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Herefordshire, vol. i, p. 27, gives a description of this piece of fine work. I reported to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings this careful repair to an old and difficult building by Sir Geoffrey Cornewall, who does his best to preserve the character of the many beautiful old buildings on his estate, and the Secretary of that Society wrote him a special letter of thanks for this.

ST. GUTHLAC'S PRIORY STONES IN HIGH TOWN.

In the basement of Messrs. Greenlands' premises, a few yards from the western end of High Town, were found several heavy moulded stones, not in their original positions. They were of late Norman or Transitional type, and I recognised them as identical to those found in the Nash House.

It is therefore an indication that the whole south frontage of High Town was built or reconstructed soon after the demolition of St. Guthlac's, for these two finds are at two ends of the square or open space.

FINDS IN REBUILDING THE GREEN DRAGON HOTEL, BROAD STREET, HEREFORD.

These were discovered when demolishing the two houses to the north of the Green Dragon, for the purpose of extending that hotel. The dating, with which I concur, is the judgment

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

OLD COURT, BREDWARDINE.

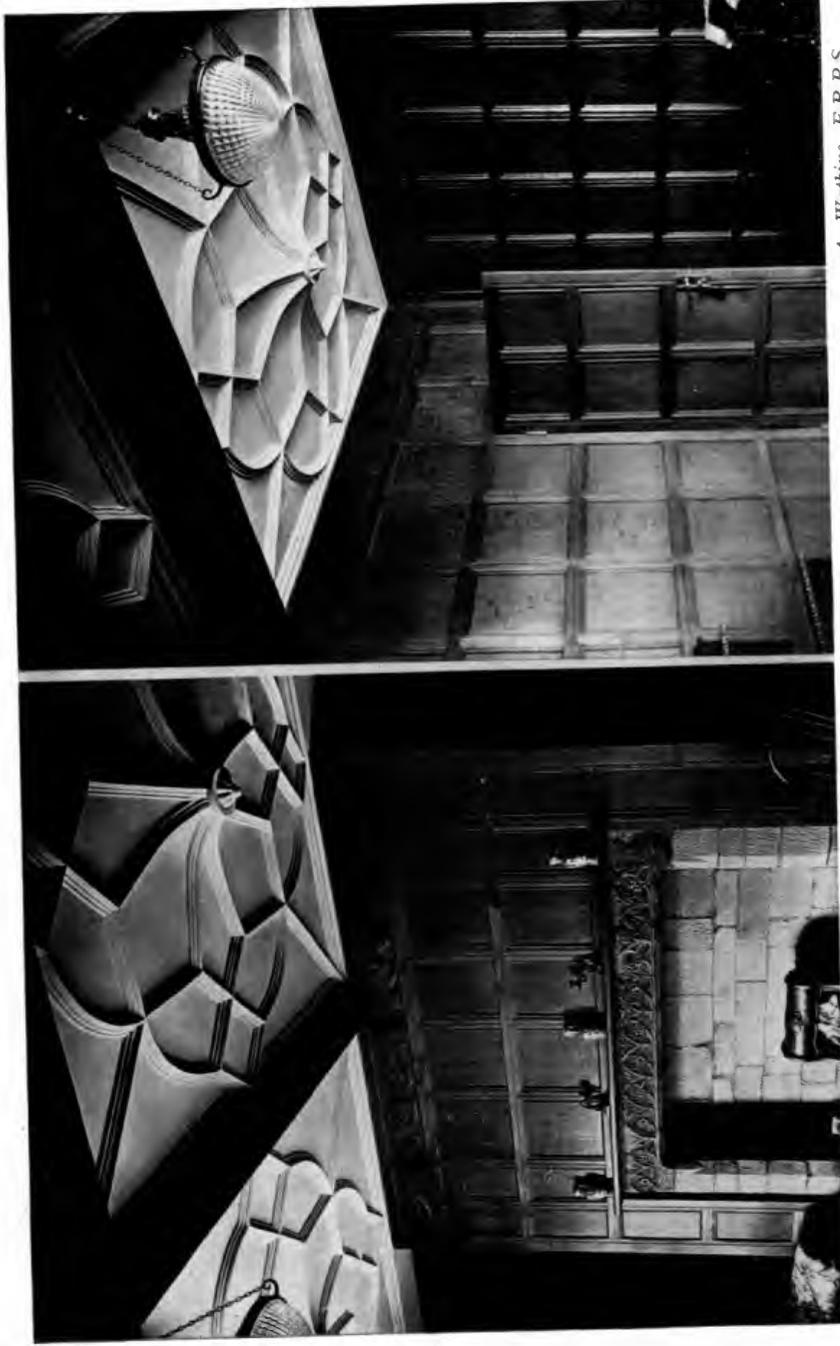
XIVth CENTURY TIE-BEAM PRINCIPALS.

(1) PANELS OF INSERTED TRACERY.

(2) PATTERN FORMED BY CURVES IN TIMBERS.

Photos by

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Photos by

CEILING, FRIEZE, AND PANELLING. *cir.* 1600 ; FIRE-PLACE LINTEL, XIVTH CENTURY.

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



Photos by

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

BARGE-BOARD FROM GREEN DRAGON SITE.

SMALL JAR FROM MONNOW BANK, NEAR LLANCILLO. (See page 136.)

SADDLE-STONE MORTAR FROM KILPECK. (See page 134.)

of Mr. W. E. H. Clarke, the architect in charge. All items except the barge-board, which will probably go to the Museum, are to be removed and incorporated in the reconstructed hotel.

WOODEN HEAD OF FIRE-PLACE.

Fourteenth century, an uncommon example.

BARGE BOARD.

Fifteenth century, interesting type, as although based on the flowing vine pattern so much used, it is not constructed with one undulating stem, as usual, but with two, opposing and crossing each other, to give a pattern of geometric spaces, somewhat recalling the previous Gothic (see illustration).

CEILING AND PANELLING.

Circa 1600. This plaster ceiling is of special interest, of geometric pattern with central pendants, the final dying-out of something handed down from fan-vaulting (see illustration).

BASE AND CAPITAL OF COLUMN, SURMISED TO HAVE COME FROM OLD ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

These, put together to look like a sun-dial base, were in the yard of the "Jones the Saddler" house, and are of Perpendicular period, perhaps sixteenth century. Shape, octagonal.

BURNING THE BUSH.

Mr. H. Langston, when giving what is probably the only surviving example of "The Bush"—a cage-like globe of hawthorn twigs—to the Museum, sends me the following note, valuable as a personal recollection of this bit of survival of some pre-Christian ritual (see illustration, p. 138).

He describes it as "The last bush burned, or rather singed". "It was burnt at my farm at Marston, Pembridge, on January 1st, 1897, in the Big Pales Piece joining the railway line one field below Marston Siding. The bush was burnt on the best field of young wheat early on New Year's Day. A pole was stuck in the corner, bushes and straw round it, and lighted. The wagoner lighted a wisp of straw, and ran over a certain number of ridges, and if he got back with it still alight it was good luck. The men stood round and drank cider, shouting 'Good old cider', bending down, and gave cheers for the master. The new bush was singed in the fire and hung up in the kitchen, and the old one burnt in the kitchen fire."

This is a valuable record from one of our oldest members. Mrs. Leather, in her *Folk Lore of Herefordshire*, writing in 1912, says that: "the custom survives, here and there, in the Leominster and Kington districts".

GOTHIC REMAINS, BROAD STREET, HEREFORD.

The partition wall (chiefly of stone) between the present New Age Café and the Cathedral Garage, both south of the Kemble Theatre, appears to be that of some ancient building which faced the King's Ditch westward and Broad Street eastward. It contains faint remains in a yard at the back of the Café of an oriel window facing northward, and in a shed of the Garage a doorway with ogee top, this having its outdoor aspect south. Both appear to be of late fourteenth century date. The wall seems to turn southward to border the ancient King's Ditch.

It is a surmise that this might possibly be the building referred to by Duncumb in his *History* as a nunnery formerly standing in Broad Street, of which I can find no trace in other reference books, such as the *Bishop's Registers*. I give photographs of these remains.

* Taken down and re-created in Church St. 1952

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Photo by
A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.
ORIEL WINDOW REMAINS, HEREFORD.
Adjoining and S. of Kemble Theatre.

Photo by

"THE BUSH." (See page 138.)
(Photo by H. Langston.)

XIVTH CENTURY DOOR
(the same wall and building as on right).
(Photo by A. Watkins, F.R.P.S.)

Obituary Memoir.

EDWARD CAMBRIDGE PHILLIPS, F.L.S.**BORN 1840 — DIED 1931.**

The Club has sustained a serious loss by the death of Mr. E. Cambridge Phillips, one of their most learned naturalists. A resident in Breconshire, he was elected an Honorary Member in 1892, and in 1911 filled the office of President. He contributed many valuable Papers to the *Transactions* of the Club, commencing as long ago as 1883. Some of the more outstanding of these contributions were papers "On the Origin of the Domestic Cock," "The Great Black Woodpecker in England", "On the Welsh Names of Birds of Prey", "Llangorse Lake and its Bird Life", and "The Red Polecat of Cardiganshire". For *The Victoria County History of Herefordshire* he wrote the article on Birds, and in 1899 published a book, *Birds of Breconshire*. Though birds were his chief study, his interest in natural history covered a wide field, and he was a great authority on poultry and dogs.

He passed away on the 24th of September, 1931, aged 91 years, and lies buried in Llanvillo churchyard in Breconshire.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1932.

THE EARLY SUCCESSION OF THE SEE OF
HEREFORD.

By the RT. REV. MARTIN LINTON SMITH, D.D., D.S.O.,
Lord Bishop of Rochester.

(Read 25th February, 1932.)

One of the most prized possessions of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester is the *Textus Roffensis*. Popularly it is best known as the source of the portentous curse repeated in *Tristram Shandy*, which provoked Uncle Toby to the remark, "For my own part I could not have a heart to curse my dog so". Its very adventures would make it famous; for in the seventeenth century a London physician, named Leonard, secured and secreted it; and Dean Balcanqual and the Chapter had to procure a decree in Chancery to recover it. In 1716, Dr. Harris, the historian of Kent, and one of the Canons of the Cathedral, borrowed it and, as it was being returned by water, it dropped into the Thames and lay for four hours at the bottom; its stout binding and strong clasps saved it from serious damage, and only the edges of the leaves are any the worse for the immersion.

But it is of great historical value; and a short examination of it suggested that it might throw light on the early bishops of Hereford. These brief notes are the result of a more careful study of the evidence which it affords on that matter.

The MS. was carefully examined in 1886, and again in 1893, by Dr. Liebermann, of Berlin, a specialist in Anglo-Saxon literature, who was editing a series of documents bearing on pre-Conquest law and history; and much of the information that follows is from his notes, which were published, after revision by the author, in *Archæologia Cantiana* for 1898, by the then Chapter-Clerk, A. A. Arnold, Esq., F.S.A.

The MS. is commonly attributed to Ernulf, Bishop of Rochester, 1114—1124. There is an inscription on the first page, "per Ernulphum Episcopum," but this is not earlier than 1300. It is quite probable, however, that the collection of documents, for

such the MS. is, was made under Ernulf's supervision. There are the following definite indications of date :—

- (1) The oldest scribe, for the MS. is in several hands, speaks of Gundulf as "beatae memoriae", *i.e.*, he writes after Gundulf's death in 1108.
- (2) It is clear that he writes after Ernulf's consecration, *i.e.*, after 1114.
- (3) The latest entry in this hand is for 1146.
- (4) The entries from 1130 onwards are for the most part in a later hand.
- (5) The list of the Archbishops of Canterbury is in the first hand, down to William of Corbeuil (1123-39), who is added, without *obit*, by a later hand.

The character of the handwriting corresponds with these indications, as it belongs to the first half of the twelfth century.

The MS. consists of two main works, *Leges*, folios 1-118, and *Privilegia S. Andreae Hrofensis*, folios 119-234.

The part that concerns us is a section towards the end of the *Laws*, folios 101-111, containing lists of the Anglo-Saxon kings, of the Emperors and Popes, and of the Anglo-Saxon bishops; to this last section we must now turn.

We have here then lists of bishops, including those of Hereford, roughly contemporary with Florence of Worcester (1115) and slightly earlier than William of Malmesbury, on whose information Canon Bannister, in his invaluable *Cathedral Church of Hereford*, makes our knowledge of the succession to depend; and the names, apart from variations in spelling, are the same in all the lists. But William of Malmesbury is nearly five hundred years later than the arrival of Putta at Hereford, an event commonly dated 676. Can this gap be lessened in any way or bridged? Here I think that the *Textus Roffensis* comes to our aid. Of the sixteen Sees there recorded, nine lists come down to about 990 in the original hand; some of these have been brought down to the twelfth century in a later hand. The only two which are continued to a later date in the first hand are Canterbury, as mentioned above, and Rochester, to Godwin II, whose last known signature occurs in 1046. The inference is clear that the document which the scribe of the *Textus* copied was compiled just before the end of the tenth century.

But Dr. Liebermann presses the origin of the lists further back still; he points out that the MS. most akin to the *Textus* is one in the Cotton Collection in the British Museum (*Tiberius B.V.*), also dated from about 1000. Just before this comparison he speaks of the lists in the *Textus* as "all of them, a mere copy of a well-known and wide-spread work, begun about 815 A.D.

at Canterbury". This statement he repeats in a later note, speaking definitely of the lists of bishops only: "This collection exists also in *Vespasian B.*, VI, f. 108; Sweet, *Oldest Texts*, p. 167, published its Anglo-Saxon names. The whole work is printed, only in a continued and altered form (*viz.*, in *Florence of Worcester*, of about 1115 A.D.), but its author lived, and all the lists ended originally, in 800-810. From six other MSS., partly of the ninth century, and from *Roffensis* the work could be reconstructed."

This statement of Dr. Liebermann is borne out by an examination of the *Textus*; five of its lists, those for Worcester, York, Lindisfarne, Hexham, and Whithern, end with bishops, the dates of whose consecration (as given in Bishop Stubbs' *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*) range from 781 to 803. Lichfield is brought down to 836. It is a little difficult in the case of Hereford (owing to the effects of the immersion of the MS.) to decide where the first hand list ended; but it was either with Esne (785) or Eadulf (836). From that date on the succession is continued in another hand down to William de Vere (1186). Clearly then, the original work, from which the tenth century scribe copied the document used by the writer of the *Textus Roffensis*, was composed very early in the ninth century.

The importance of this is obvious; the gap of nearly five hundred years has been reduced to one of less than one hundred and fifty. But this is not all; the gap of one hundred and fifty years has itself a distinct break. Canon Bannister accepts as historical the translation of Cuthbert, fifth bishop of Hereford, to Canterbury, in 741; and Cuthbert died in 758. Sixty years at most separated the writer of the ninth century lists from Cuthbert, and sixty years also separated Cuthbert's consecration to Hereford (736) from the accepted date of Putta's arrival to found the See (676).

A gap of sixty years is bridged by the life of many. When the writer came to Hereford in 1920 he met at least one person who claimed to have been confirmed by Bishop Musgrave, translated to York in 1848; and those who remembered Bishop Hampden (1848-1868) were numerous. And it is common knowledge that the folk memory of the ages, before writing became common, was more tenacious than our own.

There is one further point to which attention may be called, in support of the historicity of the accepted succession; Canon Bannister, but for whose careful work these notes would never have been written, commenting on the first bishop's signature (that of Wulfhard, 800), in which "Herefordensis" is appended to "episcopus" (*op. cit.*, 16), states that in that day English bishops usually signed "with no territorial distinction". The absence, therefore, of the territorial name does not necessarily imply that the See was not settled at Hereford. And it is at least

significant that, of the twelve names preceding that of Wulfhard in the traditional lists, nine occur as the signatures of bishops to contemporary charters, in the order in which they are given in the lists, and at dates compatible with their supposed tenures of the See. The three names lacking are those of the first, third, and fourth—Putta, Torthere, and Wahlstod; and to one of these, Wahlstod, Bede refers as "*eis populis qui ultra amnem Sabrinam ad occidentem habitant Valchstod episcopus*". The considerations contained in these brief notes do not demonstrate the historicity of the traditional list of early bishops; perhaps they may be allowed to raise that historicity to a higher degree of probability.

REMARKS ON OLD RED-SANDSTONE FOSSILS IN
WAYNE HERBERT QUARRY, NEWTON,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

By G. H. JACK, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., F.G.S.

(Read 30th June, 1932.)

It was my intention to write a Paper on the fossil fishes of Herefordshire, but as soon as I had settled down to the task I realised how indefinite the present state of our knowledge is in reference to the great sub-division of geological strata known as Old Red Sandstone. I came to the conclusion that it was hopeless for me to endeavour in a short paper to criticise the views of those who had written on the subject previously either in regard to the sequence of the strata or as to the correct inference which should be drawn from the fossil remains.

Speaking broadly, the character of the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone vary considerably in different areas, for instance, whereas it is thought likely that the great thickness of red rocks in Shropshire, Brecon, Hereford, and South Wales as laid down in an inland fresh water lake, rocks of the same age in Devonshire were clearly of marine origin, and further, the Scottish Old Red Series show other distinctive characteristics.

The rocks which surround this spot belong to the lower series of the Old Red Sandstone formation, and while some eminent geologists consider there is no break or unconformity between the upper beds of the Silurian and the lower beds of the Carboniferous, others have strong reason to believe that somewhere in the middle of the series there is a distinct break, and go so far to suggest that even the Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire may be in some parts marine in character.

Certain it is that the conditions prevailing during the Silurian period were completely altered in the next age, as illustrated by the vast thickness of red rock superimposed on the sandstones and limestones of the Upper Silurian System. Under what conditions this great mass was laid down is still a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that in Herefordshire there must have been large stretches of shallow water disturbed by shifting currents, as indicated by the false bedded sandstone which is clearly seen in the quarry faces where we stand.

A distinctive feature of the Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire is the scarcity of any fossil remains of aquatic plants or animals. It is thought that the peroxide of iron in the strata has destroyed any remains which might have existed in times past, but whatever the cause, the finding of fossils is exceedingly rare in this particular formation. That being so, you are here to-day to inspect an exposure in the Old Red Sandstone formation on the 700 feet contour line which contains a large number of detached bony plates of early fishes, possibly the ventral shields of the Genus *Pteraspis*.

The finding of so many of this particular part of the fishes presents a problem. How is it none of the other parts occurs? The only theory I can advance, which I do with some trepidation, is that currents which obviously existed at this place separated the parts in accordance with their weight, depositing the heavier ones in one place and the lighter ones in another, but I hope you gentlemen will think the matter out for yourselves and endeavour to find a better solution.

The quarrymen have put aside a considerable number of these fossils, which are open to your inspection, and you will notice that some of the shields still retain the bluish enamel with which they were once coated.

I am sorry not to be able to give you an address in greater detail, and I hope that what I have said will be fairly well understood, and at any rate I trust that this interesting discovery of an horizon in the Old Red Sandstone, which is to some extent fossiliferous, will encourage some of our Members to devote some time to its study, which is not only interesting geologically but plays a great part in building up the beautiful country for which Herefordshire is so famous.



Photos by

CIST, No. 1, AT OLCHEON COURT, LLANVEYNOE

As opened—looking North.

The owner of Olchon Court and occupier, Mr. James Smith, who has been there 51 years, aged 79.

Land always under the plough.



F. C. Morgan.

CIST, No. 1, AFTER CLEARANCE.

REPORT ON THE DISCOVERY OF TWO BRONZE AGE CISTS IN THE OLCHEON VALLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Contributed 30th June, 1932.)

On the 24th of May this year, while ploughing a field on the farm of Mr. James Smith at Olchon Court on the slopes of the Black Mountains, in Herefordshire, there was brought to light an Early Bronze Age burial.

The plough struck a large stone a few inches below the surface, which stone proved to be the covering of a small cist. On the floor of this cist there reposed the skeleton of a man in the usual crouched posture with a beaker fallen on its side, but intact, in the space behind the thigh bones.

The cist was situated on the eastern slope of the Black Mountains at about 1,040 feet O.D., Lat. 51° 59' 5", Lon. 3° 2' 56", on the west side of the road up the valley and opposite to Beili-bäch. It was distant from the north hedge of the field 128 feet, and from the east hedge against the road 132 feet. The field is not known under any name. The contents were entirely undisturbed and as clean as if the burial had taken place yesterday.¹ The cist was oriented exactly magnetic north and south, the head of the skeleton being to the north and facing east, that is the body had been placed on its left side. In the bottom of the cist was found a beautifully made tanged and winged flint arrowhead, the tang and wings being nearly of the same length, 1 inch long by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch across.

On probing the ground round this cist another was disclosed of similar dimensions, 3 feet 3 inches to the east of it and nearly parallel with it, but oriented slightly to the west. In this case the capstone was gone, probably having been struck and removed in the course of previous ploughing, although Mr. James Smith, who had cultivated the field for fifty years, could not remember any such stone being removed in his time. This cist was partly full of earth like the surface soil and partly filled with fine silt, which must have worked through some crevices in the course of ages. On examination, the contents proved never to have been

¹ When the capstone was struck by the plough, a crowbar was used to remove it. This bar slipped in, disclosing the cist and damaging the skull.

disturbed, but had nearly perished. A little charcoal was found in places and the lines of some of the larger bones could be traced.¹ About the centre of the floor was a beaker close to the west side, with its mouth pointing south-west. This beaker was in such a friable condition that it was with difficulty sufficient could be recovered to render a partial reconstruction possible, which has been carried out by the authorities at the British Museum.

Inside this beaker was found a flint, with slight secondary working, possibly for use as a knife. Nothing further was found in this cist.

These burials are of considerable interest in the study of the Bronze Age in this part of England, or rather geographically speaking of Wales. The two beakers, food vessels as opposed to later Bronze Age cinerary urns used when incineration in place of inhumation of the dead had been adopted, belong to the type known as Abercromby B, which class of beaker has been shown by Mr. J. C. D. Clark in his article on "The Dual Character of the Beaker Invasion"² to have been brought to this country by the Beaker Folk who penetrated Great Britain by way of the south-east coast from Suffolk to Dorset.

Only three beakers of this type are recorded for Wales, one on the south and two on the north coast. The people responsible for the Olchon Valley specimens probably found their way to the Black Mountains by way of Somerset and across the Severn estuary and up the Usk, the route taken by the Late Iron Age people, who settled in the Golden Valley in Herefordshire, and on the other side of the mountains in Breconshire.

These beakers have the exceptional peculiarity of a curved collar at the rim, a feature of the late Neolithic pottery quite foreign to the Beaker tradition. A large beaker with a similar rim was found in association with late Neolithic pottery near Peterborough.³ It may be inferred from the appearance of this type of rim that the vessels were made by a Neolithic potter under the direction of a Beaker man.

These burials therefore date from the very Early Bronze Age, and allowing for the time taken for the Beaker men to have spread from the source of penetration to this remote spot, they may be ascribed to a date between 1700 B.C. to 1600 B.C. A handled beaker found at Cwm-du on the Breconshire side of the Black Mountains in a cist in a cairn known as Pen Gloch-y-pibwr, at an elevation of 2,155 ft., has zonal decoration of notched technique very similar to that on the beakers under consideration, but with

¹ Dr. G. B. McMichael, who was present when the bones were exposed, identified them as humerus, femur, and tibia.

² *Antiquity*, Vol. V. (Dec., 1931), pp. 415-426.

³ *The Antiquaries Journal*, Vol. II (June, 1922), p. 225, illus.

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A. Wathins, F.R.P.S.

CIST, No. 2.

When cleared, with remains of the Beaker.



Photos by

CIST, No. 1.

As found, but without the Beaker.

OLCHON VALLEY CISTS.

To face page 149.



Photo by

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

BEAKER FROM CIST, NO. 1,
OLCHON VALLEY.

a more advanced hexagonal pattern between the zones. Dr. Cyril Fox ascribes the date of this vessel to about 1600 B.C., and it is no doubt of a rather, but not very much later period than the Olchon Valley specimens.¹ In his article on this handled specimen he suggests that the Beaker men may have arrived in this district from East Anglia across the Northampton upland and down the Avon Valley, but in the light of Mr. J. C. D. Clark's "Analysis of the Dual Character of the Beaker Invasion", accompanied by a distribution map of the two types of beaker, the route previously suggested appears to be by far the most likely.

The illustration will give a better idea of the decoration of the beakers than any verbal description. The zonal lines and those on the rim are made with a notched tool probably of wood or bone, and this technique preceded the use of a twisted thong which no doubt was adopted, as by its use quicker results could be obtained, the thong being wound round the vessel and the impression made at one operation, whereas with the notched tool of a limited number of teeth, possibly only five or six, it would have been a much lengthier process.² The diagonal lines were apparently produced by the impress of the thumb or finger nail.

The decoration on the second beaker is not executed with the same care as that from Cist No. 1, and on the latter the lower lines, the last to be made, are more carelessly carried out, the bottom line being especially erratic. Thus we can read the mood of ancient man. Humanity has in no wise changed.

Both beakers are of a fine red clay with an admixture of very small grit, not ground quartz, and somewhat fumed in the baking. That from Cist No. 1 measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. to $7\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the base, and $5\frac{7}{8}$ in. at the greatest width of the body. The other from Cist 2 is slightly larger, being about 8 in. high and 3 in. across the base.

The first cist measured internally 2 ft. 8 in. long by 1 ft. 4 in. wide and 1 ft. 3 in. deep, and the second one about 3 ft. 0 in. long by 1 ft. 3 in. wide and 1 ft. 8 in. deep. The sandstone slabs that compose the sides are about 3 in. thick. These stones are obtainable on the surface close by. The south stone of the second cist is not rectangular, a small open triangular space being left at the

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. LXXX (June, 1925), p. 24. This handled beaker is now in the National Museum of Wales.

² All the earliest beaker pottery has this notched decoration. A food vessel of somewhat later type, illustrated in J. R. Mortimer's *Forty Years' Researches in British and Saxon Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, 1905, pl. xv, fig. 138, has the upper half decorated by means of a twisted thong, and the lower half with a notched tool. In the same grave was another cruder but similar vessel decorated with the notched pattern only, pl. xvi, fig. 139. Pitt Rivers drew attention to this notched technique as being used only on Early Bronze Age pottery (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, 1898, Vol. IV, p. 239).

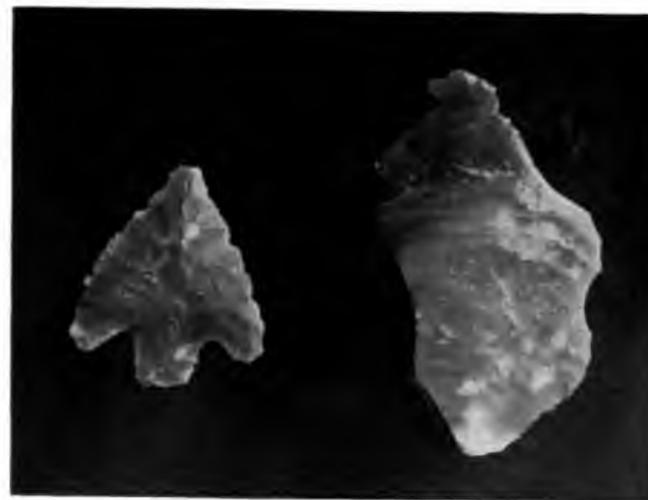
lower east corner through which a certain amount of soil had fallen until brought to an angle of rest. The chamber then had nearly silted up in the course of centuries and finally, when the capstone was removed, filled as to the remaining space with the top soil. It was evident that less care had been taken in making this chamber watertight than had been exercised with the one that still retained its cover. In the case of Cist No. 1 flat stones had been carefully fitted round the outside and level with the rim of cist to help receive the weight of the lid and keep the interior watertight, and apparently the same precaution had been taken with the other cist, but these stones had become scattered by the plough. A further precaution was that the long sides of the cists had their stones overlapping the short ones, which prevented the ingress of water percolating down the hillside.

It is evident that here as elsewhere these Bronze Age folk had taken care to select a dry spot for their burials. Mr. Smith, the owner, said that this was a particularly dry field, the adjacent ones being very wet. This is an extraordinary case of the preservation of a burial, taking into consideration the heavy rainfall on the Black Mountains and that the cists were situated on a long and fairly steep slope down which the rain of centuries must have coursed, and even now, though ploughed up and down, the farmer takes the precaution of striking diagonal reens to prevent his crops being washed out of the ground. There was no floor of any kind in either of the cists, the absence of such would assist the drainage.

Nothing in the nature of a mound could be detected, the ground being quite level, though no doubt there was one originally. This may have been intentionally removed or dispersed in the process of ploughing.

Professor Sir Arthur Keith has kindly made an exhaustive and valuable report (appended hereto) on the skeletal remains from the first cist. From this report it is evident that the man here interred was highly brachycephalic, rather short of stature, but his mentality was considerably above the average of his race, and in consequence he would have been held in great respect among his fellow men, and although comparatively young, 25 to 30 years of age, such a one as might have established himself as a chief of the district in which he lived.

When the Beaker men arrived in this locality they must have found a considerable population of Neolithic men, evidence of which is proved by the megalithic remains on the Black Mountain massif. With this earlier race the new invaders probably amalgamated, and the latter being of superior intelligence imposed the culture they brought with them on the original inhabitants—a case of peaceful penetration rather than a military subjection.



Photos by

F. C. Morgan.

OLCHON VALLEY.

1. (a) Arrowhead from Cist No. 1. (b) Knife from Cist No. 2.
2. Beaker from Cist No. 2.



Photos by

OLCHON VALLEY, 1932.

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

1. Before finding the second Cist, looking west.
2. Cists when opened.

It would be of interest to locate where this man and his followers resided, especially as so few Early Bronze Age living sites have been identified. The most likely place for his home would be on the opposite side of the valley on the slopes of the Cat's Back, a favourable position for catching the sun, and in support of this his companions would have been able to look across the valley on the grave mound of their departed chief.

The bones in the second cist were in such a perished condition that it was impossible to say whether they were those of a man or a woman. If a woman, may she not have been the wife, who died perhaps from some disease at the same time as her husband? The arrow head, new, as are so often the implements buried with Bronze Age people, one would naturally expect to be interred with a man, and the flint from the other cist might well be a domestic knife used by and buried with a woman. There is some evidence pointing to flint knives and other flints being buried with females and young people of both sexes in a greater proportion than with males.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the Club's indebtedness to Mr. James Smith for so promptly reporting his discovery and carefully keeping the remains untouched pending expert examination, and for lending assistance in every way he could, and for presenting the finds to the Hereford Museum; to Mr. Donald Burnett, to Mr. F. C. Morgan, curator of the Hereford Museum, and to Mr. Alfred Watkins, for their help whilst examining the cists and their contents and in removing the one to Hereford, and to the two latter for their photographic records; and to Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson and his son for conveying the cist stones to Hereford in his lorry, and to Professor Sir Arthur Keith for his valuable report on the bones.

REPORT ON THE HUMAN SKELETON FROM CIST No. 1.

By Prof. SIR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.C.S., LL.D., D.Sc.

As so few of the earlier English skeletons are precisely dated, this one from a short cist with a dated drinking vessel and now preserved in Hereford Museum is worthy of a detailed description. The remains are those of a man, very round-headed, the width of the skull being almost 86% of the length, of medium stature (1.69 m., 5 ft. 6½ ins.), inferred from the maximum length of femur, 0.465 m.; between 25-30 years of age, the cranial sutures being still open and the wisdom (3rd molar) teeth scarcely worn by use. The Hereford man represents the "beaker" or Bronze Age type usually found in the primary graves of round barrows. We shall see that he presents certain features in his limb bones, the outstanding being the strength of the bones of his shoulders and arms, especially of the right humerus: on the other hand his jaws and teeth indicate reduction and refinement.

Although the complete skeleton is represented, many of the bones have wasted away in part; this is particularly the case as regards the skull. We

have only fragments of the base of the skull and of the occiput; only the palatal part of the upper jaw and the right half of the lower remain to give us an indication of the facial features. The orbit and nasal regions have crumbled to dust, but enough remains to guide us to the true form of the skull as seen in profile (*Fig. 1*). The maximum length of the skull can be estimated to have been about 180 mm.: as may be seen from *Fig. 2*; part of the right parietal bone is missing, but the left half is complete; the maximum width was at least 154 mm., the cephalic index, relation of width to length, was thus about 86, a high degree of brachycephaly.

Further, the vault of the skull was particularly high, rising 122 mm. above the ear-passages. From these three chief dimension, length, width and height, we can infer the approximate brain-size or cranial capacity. It was about 1,550 cc., being thus about 70 cc. above the mean for the modern Englishmen. It may be mentioned here that the head form of the Hereford man is not uncommon amongst modern Englishmen of the middle and upper classes. Both Galton and Darwin preserved the type. One infers that this head form, the beaker head-form, is reproduced according to Mendel's laws of heredity.

The Hereford man had a wide and full forehead. The minimal frontal width is 103.5 mm., the maximal width 126 mm., the supra-orbital width 112 mm., the latter processes having been prominently and strongly developed. The region of the glabella has been broken away exposing capacious air sinuses, which in their antero-posterior diameters measured 15 mm. (*fig. 2*).

The skull bones are not thick (4-6 mm.), are of light weight, coloured a reddish brown on the surface but, when broken, their substance is seen to have the colour and consistency of hard chalk. The coronal, sagittal and lambdoid sutures were freely open at the time of death.

As reconstructed the face has a total length of 113 mm., a medium length. The bony-palate is complete although most of the dental sockets are empty, the teeth having fallen out after death. There is no suggestion of dental disease in the jaws. The first pair of molar teeth are fully developed; only the tips of the cusps are worn off. The second pair of molars are small and have only three cusps, the hinder inner cusp being undeveloped. The third molar tooth of the left side is greatly reduced, having only three cusps, while on the right side this tooth has failed to develop altogether. There is thus evidence of the dental reduction. The palate is symmetrically developed, being relatively wide in comparison with its length. The width between the lateral margins of the second pair of molars is 62 mm., between the outer margins of the sockets for the canine teeth, 40 mm.; the length of the dental palate is only 46 mm., 4 or 5 mm. less than is usual. The reduction in palatal length provides further evidence of dental reduction. The depth of the palate, measured to level of crowns of second molars, is 22 mm.

On the upper surface of the palate can be seen the sill or floor of the nasal opening. The nasal spine was not prominent or jib-like, but nodular; on each side of the nasal spine, and on the floor or sill of the nasal opening, are two bounding ridges of bone, an outer, continuous with the lateral margin of the pyriform aperture; and an inner, prolonged from the nasal spine. Between these two ridges is a narrow paranasal fossa.

The right half of the lower jaw, bearing the complete chin region, provides a clue to the features of the lower face. When the mandible is placed on a flat surface, such as a table, and rests on its lower border, the point of the chin projects 13 mm. in front of that part of the alveolar border which bears the lower incisors, an indication of good chin development. The teeth are relatively small, the three lower molar crowns having a combined length of 32 mm., the crown of the second being 10 mm. wide. At the symphysis the

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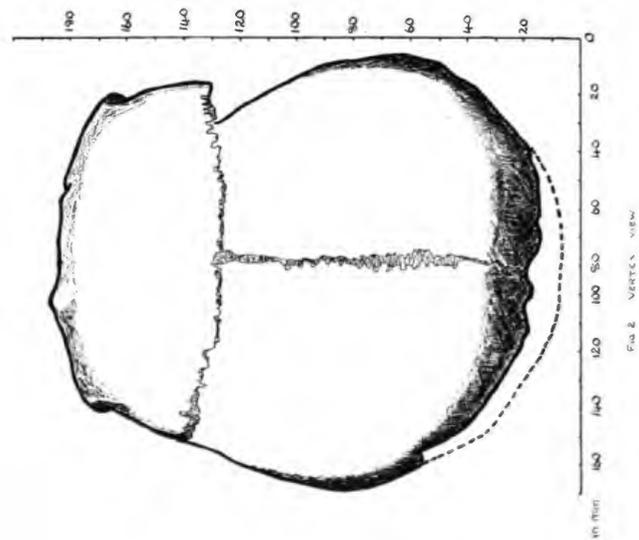
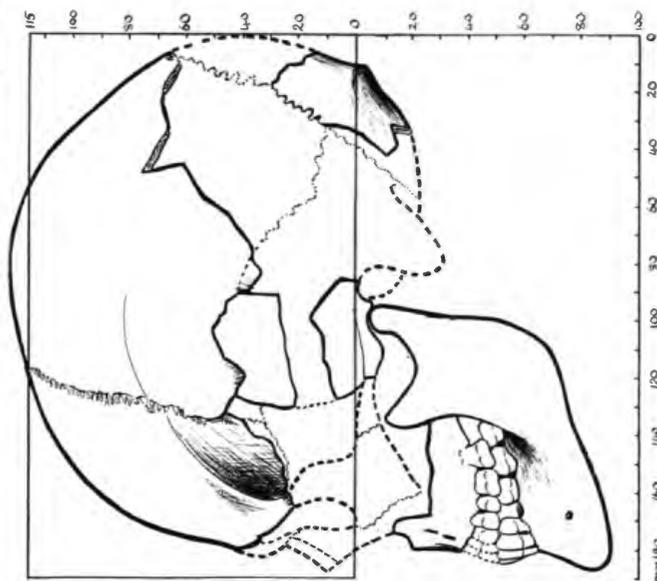


Fig. 1. PROFILE VIEW

Fig. 2. VERTEX VIEW

OLCHON VALLEY.
Skull from Cist No. 1.

mandible is 33 mm. in depth and 14 mm. in thickness. At the second molar the corresponding dimensions are: 29 mm., 16 mm. The following are the dimensions of the ascending ramus:—(1) Minimal width, 34 mm.; (2) sigmoid height—from mid-point of lower border of ascending ramus to sigmoid notch—53 mm.; (3) coronoid height from same point to tip of coronoid process, 66 mm.; condyloid height, from same point to highest point of condyle, 75 mm. These measurements present no unusual feature, save the relatively small minimal width.

Bones of the Limbs.—The bones of the shoulder and hip are much broken and no attempt has been made to reconstruct them. The hip-bone shows definite male characters. The length of the right clavicle was approximately 150 mm.; a long bone and strong as may be seen from the diameters taken near the mid-point; longest diameter 16 mm., vertical or shortest, 12 mm.

Femur.—As already said, its maximum length was 465 mm.; as the great trochanter and internal condyle have been broken away it is impossible to give other lengths or the degree of torsion. It was plain, however, that when the femur was placed on a table, with the hinder ends of both condyles in contact with it, that the neck and head of the bone were not on the same plane as the condyles but rose up steeply from the table. The diameters of the shaft taken below the small trochanter are:—Width, 34 mm.; front-to-back, 27 mm.; there is no platymeria. At mid-point of the shaft the width is 26 mm.; front-to-back, 31 mm., thus showing a strong development of the *linea aspera*. The diameter of the head is 45 mm.

Tibia.—The left tibia is complete; its total length is 399 mm., being 86% of the length of the femur. The tibia is thus relatively long. It is straight and its shaft shows compression from side to side. At the nutrient foramen its width is 24 mm., its front-to-back diameter 40 mm., the width being only 60% of the other diameter. At the mid-point of the shaft the corresponding diameters are: 21 mm., 33 mm. The length of the tibia, measured between femoral astragaloid articular surfaces, was 386 mm. The fibula had wide fluted surfaces, that from which the peronei arose being 19 mm. wide; that from which the flexor longus hallucis took its origin, 13 mm. wide.

Humerus.—The articular surfaces of the distal extremity of the humerus have been broken away, but making allowance for this loss we may estimate the original length to have been 345 mm. Its articular head is massive, its diameter, from upper to lower margin, being 49 mm.; at the deltoid impression the dorso-ventral diameter is 27 mm., its side to side diameter 22 mm. These diameters bespeak a massive and strong bone.

Only the mid-parts of the forearm bones have been preserved. The shaft of the radius near the middle of its length is 17 mm. wide and 13 mm. in thickness.

Thus we have evidence that at an early century of the second millenium B.C. a brachycephalic race—known usually as the Beaker folk—were living in that part of England which is now the county of Hereford and burying their dead after the manner described in this communication. The young man, whose bones have been described had a wider and higher head than is usually found amongst the Beaker people; he had a brain above the average of his race, while his stature fell rather below the standard—which centres round 5 ft. 8 ins. Also his jaws and teeth suggest that his food was well prepared and cooked.

THE COLLEGE OF CHRIST OF BRECKNOCK.

By the REV. A. E. DONALDSON, M.A.

(Read 28th July, 1932.)

HISTORY.

I. THE FRIARY OF ST. NICHOLAS.

- (a) The site is interesting and instructive. It is roughly triangular in shape, consisting of riparian meadow land on the gravel of the old river bed. The buildings are in the N.E. corner. The site has clearly been chosen, not only as convenient for a monastic establishment, but also for strategic purposes; its E. side guards two fords over the R. Usk, and its N. side overlooks the great W. Road.
- (b) The Friary was built by the Dominican or Black Friars *circa* 1250—*i.e.* between 1221, the date when the Dominicans first reached England and 1269, the year in which the Friary is first mentioned on the occasion of an official visitation by John de Merlay.
- (c) The Founder is unknown. It has been conjectured
- (i) that he was one of the Plantagenet family, who are so closely connected with other Dominican houses in England and Wales; or (ii) that he was Walter Aubrey of Abercynrig, whose tomb, now in the Havard Chapel in Brecon Cathedral, used to be in Christ College Chapel, and probably lay in the arched recess in the N. wall, the customary position for the founder's tomb.

In 1291, Eleanor of Castile, Edward I's famous Queen, left a legacy to the Friary of St. Nicholas, as well as to the other Friaries in Wales. She has erroneously been spoken of as the Founder; but she is at any rate the earliest known benefactor.

- (d) There is no continuous history of the Friary in the Middle Ages. There are only a few scattered references to it, as enumerated below; but there is believed to be unexplored material relating to it in the Vatican Library.

1303 The Friary of St. Nicholas at Brecon is mentioned in a list of Dominican houses.

1335 The Prior of it was deposed for reason unknown.

- 1361 Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Lord of Brecon, son-in-law of Queen Eleanor, bequeathed a small legacy to it.
- 1475 John Riccardi (or Rickards) was confirmed by the Vicar General of the Order in possession of his property in it.
- 1535 The great Usk flood which swept away the Usk bridge, invaded the Friary: "the water rose almost to the middle wall of the cloistre." N.B.—The site now, as then, is very liable to flooding; witness the damage done as recently as November, 1929, and November, 1931.
- (e) The final scene in the history of the Friary is that of the Dissolution. On August 29th, 1538, voluntary surrender was made by Prior Richard David and 9 Friars into the hands of the Suffragan Bishop of Dover acting for the King, Henry VIII. The Friary is described as "well builded, hath no lead, hath certain meadows and orchards worth xjs the year; no chalice or jewel." Lands amounting to 6½ acres or more were let to Llewelyn ap Morgan. No injury seems to have been done to the buildings at this time.

N.B.—An account given in Edward VI's reign of these jewels, plate and ornaments belonging to the Friary does not tally with this earlier record. Possibly the Friars had hidden some of their treasures.

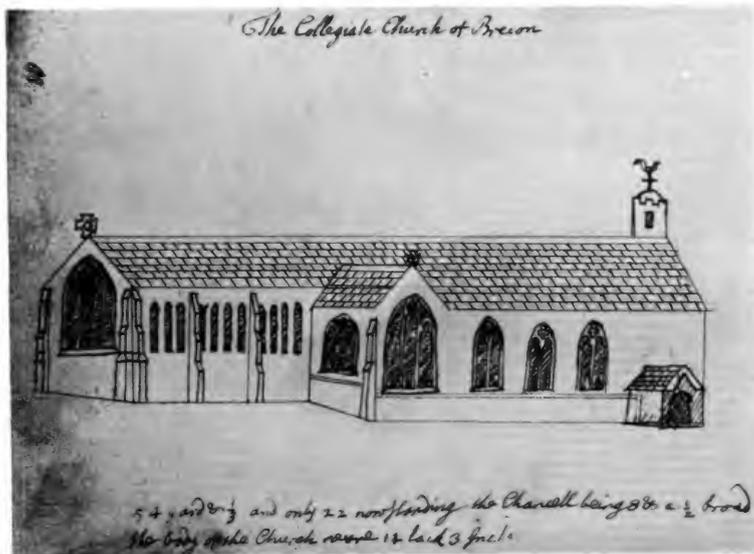
II. THE COLLEGE OF CHRIST OF BRECKNOCK.

(1.) *From 1541 to 1660.*

- (a) After 3 years interregnum on January 17th, 1541, by a scheme put forward by Bishop Barlow, of St. David's, the College of Abergwili, Carmarthenshire, was removed to Brecon and established on the lands and in the buildings of the Friary of St. Nicholas. The reasons given by the Bishop were the ignorance of the clergy and people in his Diocese, the need of educating and civilising "the barefoot rascals", the inaccessible position of Abergwili and its consequent unsuitability. The whole College was therefore removed, and the scheme was approved by Henry VIII and the School endowed with an annual income of £53. With Henry VIII as second Founder, Christ College came into existence as a "ludus literarius", or Grammar School, with "Eruditus Ludimagister" (Grammar Master), "Lector Theologiae" and "Paedagogus" (Usher) as its teaching staff. Free education was offered to all who wished to be taught, and an annual sum of £24 specially set apart for the maintenance of 20 poor scholars. In 1547 the Charity Commissioners

inspected the School and reported favourably. There was then also an elementary department, teaching the A.B.C. to young children.

- (b) The Prebendal System had also been brought from Abergwili and in 1597 it was reported that 19 Prebends were attached to the College—viz., Garthbreny, Llandisilio, Boughrood, Llandegley, Llandilo Graban, Llandwgwy, Llandarog, Moogytre, Llanarthney, Trallong, Clirow, St. Harmon, Lledrod, Llangunllo, Llansaintfread, Llandryndod, Llanellwedd, Nantgunlloe, Llanwrthul, to which the Stalls of Decanus, Cancellarius, Precentor and Thesaurus must be added. Three prebendaries were resident; others resided in Oxford or elsewhere; and some were merely "absentees". Among the most famous prebendaries of that period were Samuel Ferrar, son of the martyred Bishop of St. David's, Walter Travers and Philip Sidney. As the latter is no doubt the most glorious name among the prebendaries, so Dr. Dodd, of the 18th century, who was executed for forgery despite the persistent efforts of Dr. Johnson, is easily the most notorious figure.
- (c) Up to the Civil War there is not much of interest to record. In Elizabeth's reign the College successfully established its rights to the property of the former Friary against other claimants. Churchyard's *Worthiness of Wales*, published in 1587, makes an interesting reference to the work of restoration then proceeding. In 1614 decay and neglect were alleged and reform and repair ordered by Archbishop Abbott. Apparently this was speedily accomplished, for, when Laud made a visitation in 1622, he found nothing to complain of except sacrilegious digging for saltpetre in the sacred precincts, and in 1624 expressed his satisfaction that the death of this person had put an end to the abuse. Why anyone should wish to dig there for saltpetre does not appear. Damage by storms is reported by Bishop Field in 1627, and Bishop Mainwaring, his successor, was apparently the first Bishop to reside permanently at the College. At any rate he died there and was buried by the altar in 1653.
- (d) The Commonwealth period is certainly the most disastrous in all the history of Christ College. Together with all the lands of the Bishopric of St. David's, the College was granted to David Morgans, an old soldier of Oliver Cromwell. He mortgaged it to Brychan Thomas, who later bought it outright. Brychan Thomas and his father Roger were members of an ancient and wealthy local family, who originally were Royalists; but after the execution of Charles I, like other Breconians satirised by Henry Vaughan, they deliberately and ostentatiously changed over to the Parliamentary side



Sketch by Hugh Thomas—showing Bishop Lucy's Restoration in 1660-1669; drawn about that time. In British Museum.



From "The Beauties of England and Wales", circa 1813, showing ruinous condition in early 19th century.

to serve their own interests. A curse seems to have rested on this recreant family. Brychan met with a sudden death in Ireland; and his brother Richard, after becoming involved in litigation with David Morgans over the College property, was murdered in Flanders. Roger, the father, then seized possession for his daughter Blanche and, fearing judgment would be given against him, "committed upon the land all manner of waste, cut down a noble grove of trees planted for the Friars' solitary meditation, hardly left a stick growing upon the ground, pulled down the Cloisters and sold the stones, ripped up the lead from the roof of the Church, took down the bell, and made money even of the very gravestones of the dead." This last statement no doubt refers to the removal of the Aubrey tomb from Christ College to the Havard Chapel at the Cathedral. The Aubrey family must have bought it from Roger Thomas so as to save it, and others possibly did the same. The beautiful Friary Church, substantially perfect in its original condition early in 1660, was reduced almost to ruin by Roger Thomas in a few months. Action was brought against Roger; he apparently took up his residence in the College, and when forcible ejection was attempted, he tried to escape by climbing a wall, fell down upon a great stone, and broke his back, dying two or three days later in prison. Thus the curse came home full circle.

The Restoration of Charles II was actually taking place at this very moment, and almost before Roger was in his grave, the old Friary lands and buildings (now in ruin) were given back to the Church.

This account comes from the Harleian MSS. 4181 in the British Museum, being written by Hugh Thomas, grandson of Roger. It was first brought to light by Miss Philip Morgan, of Buckingham Place, Brecon. There is in the British Museum a drawing of Christ College as it was after this date: this also is the work of Hugh Thomas. (See Illustration.)

(2.) From the Restoration to the early 19th century—1660 to 1850.

(a) The Restoration period may be called the "Lucy" era in the history of Christ College. Bishop William Lucy, a son of Shakespeare's Lucy, was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1660, and may be termed the third Founder of Christ College. He at once began restoration and completed his rebuilding in 1666. He resided at the College, died there, and was buried in the restored chancel. Monuments to himself and his family have a prominent place in the Chapel, and the largest of them at one time almost completely filled up the S. side of the Sanctuary, until removed in the 19th

century to the position it now occupies. The present condition of the chancel with its W. wall and Ante-Chapel is very much as Bishop Lucy left it. His ghost is said to haunt the School buildings.

- (b) An interesting event in 1678 was the visit of Henry Vaughan, the "Silurist", poet and physician, to Christ College. He spent a night there in his professional capacity attending Madame Lucy, the Bishop's wife, in a "tertian fever". The lady unhappily did not recover from her illness.
- (c) The most noticeable figure of the 18th century was the saintly and scholarly Bishop George Bull, who resided in Brecon, died there, and was buried in the Chapel. He was the last resident Bishop and the third to be buried in the Chapel.
- (d) The School continued its somewhat struggling existence. Its history is obscure, and at one time it seems to have been closed for a short while. In days notorious for absenteeism and misuse of ancient endowments Christ College was not exempt from the faults common to the age.

(3.) *The Modern Public School—1853 to the present time.*

- (a) Between 1840 and 1850 there was agitation for the preservation and restoration of what were left of the ancient Friary buildings, which were obviously falling again into hopeless ruin. The Chapel had lost most of its roof, and neighbouring farmers used it as stables on market days. The School was also neglected, and for some of its daily work had migrated to rooms in Lion Street and Bell Lane. In 1850 an architect writing in *Arch. Camb.* called attention to the neglected state of the Chapel, and offered to restore or rebuild it for the sum of £300. Local efforts were made immediately after this, with Joseph Richard Cobb, of Nythfa, Brecon, as leader of this movement. He deserves to be known as the fourth Founder of Christ College.
- (b) A scheme was prepared in the Court of Chancery, and the Christ College Act of Parliament, embodying its ideas, was passed in 1853. By it the old Collegiate body was abolished and a modern Public School under a Body of Governors erected in its place. The old buildings were restored and new School buildings added. Much of this work of re-organisation and reconstruction was done during the long headmastership of John Daniel Williams (1854—1878); it was continued with great vigour and scholastic success by Daniel Lewis Lloyd, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, who was headmaster from 1879 to 1890: and the School has continued to flourish under their successors, M. A. Bayfield, the great

Greek scholar, 1890—1895; Canon R. H. Chambers, 1895—1921; and Dr. J. L. Phillips, now Dean of Monmouth, 1921—1931. The present Headmaster, the Rev. A. D. James, has only recently been appointed. The latest, and perhaps rarest, benefactor is Col. J. J. Jones, a Governor, whose princely gift of £11,500 has just been announced.

ARCHITECTURE.

I. THE CHURCH.

- (a) The Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It was originally a typical Friars' Church, consisting of a long choir, 66 ft. by 27 ft., with a nave 88 ft. (probably also) by 27 ft. No aisles, transepts or towers seem to have been part of the first plan. Freeman has described it as "a College Chapel with a preaching place attached". The Chapel on the N.E. (known as the Aubrey Chapel and now used as a Vestry) may or may not be of the same date as the choir. It has an early English piscina, apparently *in situ*, and the N. window is not much later than the E. window of the choir. The N. aisle is a later addition to the nave.
- (b) The choir is generally admitted to be a singularly pure and pleasing specimen of Early English work. Its great feature is the long range of 11 lancet windows on the N. side. These were divided at one time on the outside by buttresses into 4 couplets with an E. bay of 3. The buttresses were still standing when Freeman visited the College in 1854, but have since been removed. Freeman said that this range of lancets was "one of the finest compositions with which I am acquainted".

On the S. side there are four similar lancets at the E. end, with the rest of the wall blank. Corbels outside show that the Sacristy and possibly the Conventual Buildings abutted on this wall.

The E. window is 63 ft. high and consists of five lancets of diminishing height and breadth, enclosed under a single arch. It is perhaps a rather later addition to the rest of the choir. The glass in it is modern, designed by Mr. Seddon from a copy of the old College seal, and made by Clayton & Bell *circa* 1864. The remarkably striking design is said by tradition to reproduce an ancient Calvary, "the Llanfaes Rood", once standing outside the church; but it also very closely resembles a window in a church in Poitiers in France.

Two doors, now filled in, are visible on the outside of the S. wall; one is probably the prior's door, and the other, higher up in the wall at its W. end, no doubt marks the night stair and the entrance from the Dormitory. There are also internal signs of a door, not far from this.

There is a squint by the sedilia and also a low-side window near the Piscina perhaps for the use of the ringer of the sanctus bell. The piscina is a double trefoiled one, slightly repaired, and the fourfold sedilia has been largely restored in accordance with the original design. This part of the Sanctuary was almost entirely blocked from the end of the 17th century to *circa* 1861 by the Lucy monument now in the ante-Chapel.

On the N. side of the choir there is the arched recess already mentioned. It has been explained (i) as the Founder's (? Walter Aubrey's) tomb or (ii) an Easter Sepulchre. Possibly, as is not infrequently the case, it has served for both.

- (c) The nave is in a ruinous condition. It has some remains of the later N. aisle, the arcade of which was clearly of the Decorated period. The respond against the W. wall is not *in situ*, having been built up there *circa* 1861 from fragments found in the middle of the nave. The stones still bear the numbers then scratched on them to prevent misplacement. There is part of a window left in the N. wall near the Aubrey Chapel, and Freeman mentions traces of others in that wall no longer visible. The N. wall has apparently been largely rebuilt.

The N.W. door was the only entrance from the outside of the buildings. It has a round-headed arch with wave moulding not unlike the Norman porch at Malmesbury. Norman work came late to this part of Wales, which may account for its presence in this building. The porch shown in the Hugh Thomas drawing has disappeared.

On the S. wall there is a door, which used to lead to the cloister, and further down an arched recess, the purpose of which is unknown. Fragments of the great W. window remain and part also of a belfry tower at the S.W. corner.

- (d) The Aubrey Chapel, now a vestry, is of disputed date. It contains a double piscina and an aumbry. Some of the tracery in its two windows is original.
- (e) The transept, or ante-Chapel, has been formed by the pulpitum wall, apparently rebuilt and raised to the roof by Bishop Lucy. To this was attached much later a west wall and lean-to roof to form an ante-Chapel. In it are a double piscina with canopy, probably brought in here from the nave, and the Lucy monuments.
- (f) Other features of interest are as follows:—The old stalls in the choir, some at N.E. corner and others at S.W. end, were thrown away at one of the 19th century restorations. They were preserved at Abercamlais and given back in 1926 by the Rev. Arthur Garnons Williams. The carving on them is very crude Restoration work, but the woodwork may be older.

Some fragments of an old screen built into a frame are in the ante-Chapel. Their history is unknown, but the design is very beautiful and they may be bits of the original screen. They were recovered in 1926.

The spider candelabra in the ante-Chapel was removed in the last decade of the 19th century, but was happily recovered a few years ago, the gift of Miss Philip Morgan. It bears the inscription "the gift of Elizabeth Walker of Newton", and is dated 1723. A fellow to it hangs in the Havard Chapel at the Cathedral. Both were probably made at a well known Bristol foundry which flourished early in the 18th century.

The monuments include the large Lucy tomb, with its standing and recumbent figures, first placed in the choir but removed *circa* 1861 to its present position in the ante-Chapel. It is the work of the well-known 17th century sculptor Stanton and is a very good specimen of his skill. Mural tablets of interest are those in memory of Bishop Bull, Bishop Lucy and Theophilus Jones, the historian. The latter, an old pupil of the College, was also its Chapter Clerk. Old grave-stones pave the choir floor and the entrance to the ante-Chapel, or are preserved in the Aubrey Chapel. One of the latter looks very much like a *mensa*, or altar slab. Many of the Games family, of which Sir David Gam, of Agincourt fame, is the most renowned, are buried in the Chapel, and some of their grave-stones survive.

The Figure of St. Nicholas on the N. side of the altar is modern, the gift of an Old Boy, and carved by Mr. Hitch. It stands on the original bracket, where no doubt the figure of the patron saint formerly stood.

The Communion Plate consists of a chalice, with paten cover, and a tankard flagon, all of silver gilt and unusual in size and design. The flagon has a hall-mark of 1652 and is therefore Cromwellian in date; the chalice is dated 1667. The foot of the paten cover is decorated with cross and sacred monogram. Bishop Lucy possibly presented all this Plate, as he certainly did at Abergwili.

There is a bell over the ante-Chapel door. It is inscribed "Venite Exultate. Laur. Womack: Rev. Apisc. 85"; signifying that it was the gift of Bishop Laurence Womack in 1685.

II. OTHER ANCIENT BUILDINGS: A GROUP OF THREE AT THE S.W. CORNER.

- (a) A long room, 50 ft. by 24 ft., with a threefold apse at E. end, has long been known as the Refectory and is now the School

dining hall. At one time it was used for residential purposes, but undoubtedly was originally a Chapel. It has been considerably restored. Its noteworthy features are a good timbered roof, a pseudo-Tudor fire-place and a bracket near the latter; this is either an image bracket or more probably a lamp bracket for the use of the lector.

- (b) At right angles to this is a room, now known as the Library. Early in the 19th century it was divided into three small rooms. It is very lofty and at one time may have had an upper floor. Its original purpose is unknown. It contains a good 14th century timber roof, a pseudo-Tudor fire-place, and an unusual double-trefoil window high up at its N. end.
- (c) A group of offices, with a small upstairs room, adjoins these two rooms. It has some small loop windows and an ancient projecting chimney. Its external walls seem to be the oldest part of this group of buildings. The small room is now known as Noah's Ark.

III. THE MODERN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These were erected mainly between 1861 and 1882, Pritchard and Seddon of Llandaff being the architects. On the whole they are very successful in incorporating old and new in a harmonious and effective group. The octagonal kitchen is a particularly good reproduction of an old French original. The Chapel was restored and re-opened in 1864. It suffered a somewhat ruthless internal restoration again between 1890 and 1895, when much interesting furniture and woodwork was thrown away and the old College seating completely changed; the removal of an ugly modern pulpit was a happier change. Finally in 1926 a far more sympathetic restoration was carried out by Dr. Phillips under the watchful care of Mr. W. D. Carøe. The oak-panelling at the W. end and at the E. end was then erected to Mr. Carøe's design and that at the E. end mercifully conceals some crude tile-work, the gift of Bishop Thirlwall.

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ST. DAVID'S, AND SWANSEA AND BRECON DIOCESES.

By the REV. CANON W. E. T. MORGAN, B.A.

(Read 28th July, 1932.)

I have been asked to say a few words to you this afternoon on the undivided Diocese of St. David's, and the creation of the new See of Swansea and Brecon in 1923. Before the Diocese of Monmouth was created in 1921, Wales was divided into four Dioceses—two in North Wales and two in South Wales. These four Dioceses were founded practically about the same time: St. Asaph by Kentigern in 560; Bangor by Daniel in 516; Llandaff by Teilo soon after 500, and St. David's by David somewhere about 550. It is well to remember here that St. Augustine arrived in this country in 597.

St. David's was by far the largest of these Dioceses, larger than any two of the others put together. Here it is interesting to the members of the Woolhope Club to know that at one time the following twelve parishes were included in St. David's:—Michaelchurch Eskley, St. Margaret's, Clodock, Craswall, Llanveyvnoe, Longtown, Newton, Rowlstone, Llancillo, Ewyas Harold, Dulas, and Walterstone. These were transferred to the Diocese of Hereford in 1852, while Oldcastle, Cwmyoy and Llanthony were ceded to the Diocese of Llandaff at the same time.

The Diocese comprised the whole of Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon and Radnor, with a part of Glamorgan, Swansea and the Swansea Valley, and the peninsula of Gower. It was so extensive and important that the Bishop had seven palaces—at St. David's, Lamphey, Lawhaden, Abergwili, Llangyfelach, and Llanddewi (Gower).

There was originally, founded probably contemporaneously with St. David's, a Diocese of Llanbadarn, with its cathedral near Aberystwyth. Later it was absorbed into the Diocese of St. David's about the year 720. Among the early bishops may be mentioned Cynog, Teilo and Asser, who was selected by King Alfred in 884 to be his confidential adviser and historian.

From the Norman Conquest onwards the occupants of the See are more clearly enumerated and their history more accurately defined. "Within four years of the battle of Hastings, 1070",

so Bishop Stubbs says, "the Bishops in this country and most of the Abbots were Norman." These Norman bishops in Wales knew nothing of Welsh, as their brothers in England knew nothing of English.

The first Norman Bishop of St. David's was Bernard, a great courtier, statesman and ecclesiastic. He was a stalwart champion of the rights of the Church, over which he had been made bishop. The *Welsh Chronicle* speaks of his memory thus: "He was a man of extraordinary praise and piety, who died after extreme exertions on sea and land towards procuring for the Church of Menevia (St. David's) its ancient liberty."

The next Bishop to be noted is Peter de Leia, who was elected to the See in 1176. He it was who built the noble cathedral of the Diocese of St. David's. During his tenure of the See in 1187, Archbishop Baldwin of Canterbury made his celebrated visitation throughout Wales, accompanied by the notable Giraldus Cambrensis. A word or two must here be said about this interesting person. He was born in Manorbier Castle, the son of William de Barri. He had been appointed Archdeacon of Brecon when he was only 28 years old in 1175, and for many years lived in one of the episcopal palaces at Llanddew, only two or three miles distant from here. Among other works he was the author of the well-known book, *The Itinerary Through Wales*, which gives such a vivid and interesting account of these travels.

Next comes Henry de Gower, who was Bishop in 1328. He was a great architect, and examples of his work are still to be seen in the beautiful ruined palaces at St. David's and Lamphey, and the Castle at Swansea. He also made several additions to the Cathedral.

Then there is Bishop William Barlow, bishop in 1536. He is celebrated for removing the lead from the roof of the palace and for committing other spoliations in order to provide dowries for his five daughters, who are said each to have married a bishop.

Robert Farrar, 1548, was generally very unpopular in the Diocese, and ended his days as a martyr, being burned at the stake at Carmarthen on the 30th of March, 1555, during the reign of Queen Mary. It is said that he endured his sufferings with much fortitude and dignity.

Mention too must be made of William Laud, who was Bishop of St. David's for six years from 1621 to 1627. He was the builder of the chapel in Abergwili Palace, which was consecrated on August 21st, 1625. He was translated to Bath and Wells in 1626, and then to London in 1628, and finally to Canterbury in 1633. During his occupancy of the See he is said to have visited the Diocese only twice, and then for less than a month on each occasion.

We all remember the tragedy which ended with his execution for high treason on Tower Hill in January, 1645.

Two Bishops may be mentioned here, not on account of their eminence, but because they and their families spent some time in Brecon, and were buried here. Roger Mainwaring was at the time of his consecration in 1636 a Chaplain-in-Ordinary to King Charles I. He died in 1653 and is buried in the chapel of Christ College. He was succeeded by William Lucy, who was consecrated in 1660. He was a grandson of Shakespeare's "Justice Shallow". He also died in Brecon and is buried in the chapel of Christ College, where there is a bust to his memory. He is represented with a book in one hand, while the other rests upon a skull.

There is a fine marble monument to Richard Lucy, son of the Bishop in the chapel.

Here in Brecon resided also during the concluding years of a long life the saintly Bishop George Bull, whose charity was proverbial, and who was beloved by all for his nobleness of character, learning, and blameless life. He too is buried in Christ College Chapel. Mention must also be made of Bishop Thomas Burgess, the founder of St. David's College, Lampeter, which was opened for students in 1822, and which has proved to be such a valuable helpmate to the Church in Wales.

There are two more names which I must not omit, and then I will conclude the first part of my paper, and they are Bishop Connop Thirlwall and Bishop John Owen.

Of Bishop Thirlwall, I think I am not wrong in saying that he was one of the profoundest scholars that ever occupied the See. I was both confirmed and ordained by him. His works were eagerly read by all the scholars of Europe. His *Magnum Opus* was his history of Greece. Later, this important work seems to have been superseded, at least partially, by one written by an old schoolfellow and life-long friend, George Grote, who, strange to say, died only four years before him, and was buried in Westminster Abbey in 1871, and there too, in the same grave, lies Connop Thirlwall. On the tombstone is carved these words, "Gwyn ei fydd", which I notice is translated in *Letters to a Friend*, by the Bishop, "White is his world," whereas I think it should rather be "Blessed", as that is the translation of "Blessed" in the Welsh version of the Beatitudes.

The last name which I shall mention is that of Bishop John Owen, who was the last occupant of the undivided See—for in 1923 the new Diocese of Swansea and Brecon was created. He was the Bishop with whom I was chiefly connected, and it was he who appointed me Rural Dean of Hay. He will be remembered in history chiefly for the strenuous and memorable work that he did in the stormy days of the Disestablishment and Disendowment

campaign. Although handicapped somewhat by a slight impediment of speech and a distinct native brogue, yet his energy and enthusiasm overcame all difficulties, and he was able to hold large audiences spellbound by his intense earnestness and eloquence. He it was, too, who with the present Archbishop of Wales and others, were the chief agents in the final settlement of the terms upon which the commutation was fixed, and a large sum was paid over in lieu of the tithes and other endowments which were then lost to the Church. The terms agreed upon were, I think, as advantageous to the Church as could be expected under the circumstances and that bitter war, which had lasted for so long a time, was closed, let us hope, for ever. He died in 1926, and was followed by the present occupant of the See, Bishop David Lewis Prosser.

We now come to the division of the old Diocese of St. David's, and the formation of the new See of Swansea and Brecon. It was created by the Governing Body of the Church in Wales, and came into being on St. John's Day, 1923. The new Diocese comprises the counties of Brecon and Radnor and part of Glamorgan, Gower and the Swansea Valley.

For some years previously there had been a Suffragan Bishop of Swansea and Brecon. The first to hold this office was Bishop John Lloyd, Rector of Cantref, who was consecrated bishop in 1890, and died in 1915. He was succeeded as Suffragan in the same year by the then Vicar and Archdeacon of Brecon, Edward Latham Bevan, who was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on the 30th of September, 1915, and who in 1923 became the first bishop of the newly-created See of Swansea and Brecon. Its area is 842,328 acres, and it has a population of 296,449. There are two Archdeaconries, that of Gower and that of Brecon; 12 Rural Deaneries and 134 Incumbencies. The Bishop is also Dean; and the Vicar of Brecon the Sub-Dean. There are 12 Canons, each of whom, in turn, resides for one month in the Canonry, and assists in the services of the Cathedral.

The Bishop resides at Ely Tower, which was the gift to the new Diocese by the late Lord Tredegar. Two names stand out conspicuously as restorers of this church, *viz.*, the two brothers Prebendaries Garnons and Herbert Williams, successively Vicars of Brecon, who, under the capable direction of the eminent architect Sir Gilbert Scott, restored the choir, and transepts, and tower in 1862, and the nave and its two aisles in 1874-5. In 1922 the Havard Chapel was renovated and furnished under the direction of Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., as a memorial to the officers and men of the 24th Regiment the South Wales Borderers, which for many years has been closely associated with Brecon.

Later the Corvisors Chapel in the east of the north nave aisle

was restored and furnished in memory of the late Miss Helen Bevan by the Bishop and members of the Bevan family.

The lighting of the Cathedral by electricity is the gift of the Bishop. The ancient Chapel of St. Lawrence has been beautifully restored under the direction of Mr. W. Douglas Carøe, and dedicated to the memory of the late Wilfred S. de Winton, one of the chief benefactors of the Cathedral.

Lastly, mention must be made of the acquisition of the Priory House with the monastic buildings and surrounding grounds, which had been alienated from the Church for 400 years, and which are now restored once more to their original owners. This munificent gift was made by a prominent layman in the county, and an inscription recording his generosity is placed in a room in the Clergy House in these words: "A layman born in this room desires to record his thankfulness that the Almighty has allowed him in his old age to see the daily sacrifice once more offered in the Priory Church, in which he was baptized, and the Priory precincts, where he spent his early childhood, restored to the service of God, A.D. 1856—1926." The donor was Wilfred Seymour de Winton, so well known and honoured by all who claimed his acquaintance.

In the vestibule of the Chapter House may be seen the portraits of some of the men who contributed to the restoration of the Cathedral: the Marquess of Camden, J. R. Cobb, Esq., the first Lord Glanusk, Sir John Dillwyn Llewelyn, Bart., J. A. Doyle, Esq., the Ven. Archdeacon Bevan, and Wilfred Seymour de Winton, Esq., and the present Bishop.

The dilapidated monastic buildings have been converted into the Canonry and Vestries for the Bishop, clergy and choir, and the Priory House into a residence for the Sub-Dean, who is also Vicar of Brecon, and quarters for the Cathedral clerical staff; while the Prior's Guest House is now the Chapter House.

Who it was who first originated the thought of a restored church and the formation of a new diocese, no one can now tell. Was it the Col. Wood, who resided at the Priory in 1821, when King George IV paid a visit to Brecon, and who, according to the Episode V. of the recent Cathedral Pageant presented to the assembled guests a vision of a restored church and the formation of a new diocese! There was, however, one man above all others who, 40 years ago or more, became possessed of an all-engrossing desire to devote his energy, his time, and his means to shaping the destinies of the Church for its best and highest interests during the many years of the deliberations of the Governing Body of the Church in Wales. I refer, of course, to Wilfred Seymour de Winton, with whom I had the privilege to be closely associated on that body from its commencement. He thought that the chief objects to be undertaken were the division of the great and unwieldy

Diocese of St. David's, and the formation of a new See. This alone would provide the adequate supervision and care which was so much needed.

The important question of the site for the new Cathedral lay between the rival claims of Swansea and Brecon. Swansea was the centre of the greatest population and wealth, but Brecon was most central and more accessible, and further it had its glorious church which was so eminently fitted to become the Cathedral of a new Diocese.

Although the advocates of Swansea were naturally loath to give way, the Committee, of which I was a member, ultimately decided in favour of Brecon. The final decree creating the new Diocese was passed by the Governing Body on April 4th, 1923. A resolution had been previously passed by the St. David's Diocesan Conference recommending that the Priory Church be the Cathedral of the new Diocese; that Ely Tower should be the residence of the Bishop, and that the title of the new See should be that of Swansea and Brecon.

What a joy all this must have been to him who had worked so unceasingly for this end, a consummation for which he had so long prayed and laboured. Deep-seated and steadfast were his convictions, and he never feared or hesitated to plead in impassioned fervour for their acceptance. Sometimes he suffered a temporary disappointment, but his courage never failed. And in the end he triumphed, and now he is resting in the cloister garth under the shadows of the Church which he loved so well, and within sight of the house where he was born.

His was the first burial which had taken place there for 400 years, and it is doubtful whether there had ever been a grave there before. His great life work had been completed, and a stone now marks the spot with these simple words inscribed:—

Wilfred Seymour de Winton
Born Priory House, March, 1856
Died Brighton, April 24, 1929.
Mors janua vitæ.
The lay founder of this Diocese.
Devoted wholehearted Churchman.
Requiescat in pace.

TRETOWER CASTLE AND COURT,
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 28th July, 1932.)

THE CASTLE.

The hamlet of Tretower is situated in the parish of Llanvihangel Cwm Du, and derives its name from the Welsh, *Tre* and *tŵr*, i.e., the town of the tower. The Castle, formerly known as Stradewy Castle, from the district in which it stands, is situated on the left bank of the little river Rhiangoll, which rises in the Black Mountains and joins the Usk three miles above Crickhowell. The ground on which the Castle was built is low and marshy and the river was evidently utilized to supply a moat which surrounded the defences. Close by is the chapel of St. John of Stradewy, which was founded as early as 1234, for in that year there was a dispute with regard to the tithes, namely, two-thirds of the tithes of Stradewy, which John Picard of Stradewy had given about 1220 to the Priory of Brecon.¹ Built as a chapel for the retainers of the Lords of the Castle, later it was used as a private oratory by the Vaughans of Tretower, and was rebuilt in 1776 by a rate on the inhabitants of the parish. This edifice gave place to the present one, erected in 1877 by Sir Joseph Bailey.

When this district was occupied by the Normans soon after the Conquest, a chain of castles was built to guard the valley of the Usk, which formed the approach at the south end of the Black Mountains from Wales into England. Blaen-Llynfi was built to defend the Bwlch higher up the Usk valley, and the approach from Talgarth was guarded at the summit of the pass by the exceptionally large and powerful castle of Dinas, the plan of which can still be traced in the foundations. Lower down the Usk was Crickhowell Castle and Abergavenny Castle stood at the mouth of the valley.

These lands were parcelled out to the retainers of Bernard de Newmarch, brother of the Conqueror, and the castles were no doubt founded at that time.

¹ *Carle's MSS.* in the Bodleian.

To the Picards or Pichards were allotted the lands of Stradewy, and here the family held sway for eight generations in the male line. Branches of this family became settled in early times at Scethrog, in Brecknockshire, and at Bredwardine, Almeley, Staunton-on-Wye, Much Cowarne and Upper Sapey in Herefordshire. On the death of Roger Pichard without issue in 1305, the castle passed to his sister Amicia, who had been married shortly before 1302 to Ralph Bluet of Raglan, which place had been granted to his ancestor, Walter Bluet, by King Henry II. Ralph Bluet died sometime before 1346, but his widow was alive in 1351. He was succeeded by a son of the same name, who died between 1355 and 1362, and his son Sir John Bluet having died in the lifetime of his father, the property passed to Sir John's daughter and heiress Elizabeth. This Elizabeth married about 1390 Sir James de Berkeley, second son of Maurice de Berkeley, Lord de Berkeley, and had a son, James de Berkeley, who was born at Raglan about 1394. This James succeeded his uncle Thomas, Lord de Berkeley, in 1417, and thus became possessed of Berkeley Castle. He sold Raglan and, it would seem, also Tretower, to Sir William ap Thomas, who died in 1446, and was ancestor of the Herberts of Raglan. Sir William ap Thomas was Lord James's stepfather, having married his mother (who died about 1417) as her second husband.

The castle of Stradewy remained in the family of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, and passed with their other property to the Dukes of Beaufort, who held it to within recent years.

The old fortified house, known now as Tretower Court, had a different descent, but of this more will be said later.

Much might be narrated of the individual members of the families of Pichard, Bluet and Berkeley, but time will not now permit.

Turning to the castle itself, we find little is recorded of it in historical annals, and what can be gleaned as to the time of its erection and subsequent alterations is only to be obtained from the ruins that are before us.

It is recorded that Henry IV, in 1403, ordered Sir James de Berkeley to repair and fortify his castle of Stradewy against Owen Glendwr, and at the same time the neighbouring castles were put in "repair". In spite of this preparation it appears that Owen took and destroyed the castle of Stradewy, and it does not figure in history after this date.

The remains that still survive are of especial interest, as we have here the only instance of a keep with a later keep being built inside it.

The outer keep is roughly square, but only portions of the west and south walls remain. It probably dates from the last

quarter of the twelfth century, and does not follow the usual lines of a Norman keep with flat buttress, but has two projections on the south side forming three sides of octagons on plan, the smaller one at the south-west end containing a newel staircase, and the larger one at the south-east end a fireplace. The west wall is straight and has two flat buttresses on the part that has survived. Inside this keep has been built a later one, circular on plan, originally some eighty feet high, of a similar character to that at the neighbouring castle of Bronllys. It may date from about 1225. Why such a peculiar construction should have been adopted it is not easy to surmise. It is just possible the earlier keep was never finished; had it been it would be most unlikely that the whole interior would have been gutted to build a circular one within, for the first building appears to be quite equal to stand any attack that it might have had to undergo. As far as comfortable living was concerned it was much superior to the later erection, in fact there can have been no comparison. It may be suggested that there were two reasons for such a building, especially if the early keep were never completed, the first that a wider outlook was desired, which could not be obtained from the Norman keep, which must have been thirty or forty feet less in height than the round tower, and secondly it is possible that John Picard, who held the castle from about 1199 to 1225, kept his chief residence at Scethrog, in which case the accommodation would have been ample for a custodian of the castle and at the same time the place was rendered practically unassailable. On the death of this John Picard, Stradewy passed to his son Sir Roger, a justice itinerant, and Scethrog to another son, Sir Milo.

There is a picture dated 1709 showing the inner wall of the Norman keep with the doorway high in the wall at the first floor level and approached by a ladder.¹ The entrance to the round keep is at a similar level and over the entrance is the drip course of a pent roof, which makes it probable that a covered way connected the two entrances.

A detailed account of the building is given in Clark's *Military Architecture*, but a still closer study of the building would well repay the architectural student.²

THE COURT.

The problems that this building presents are many and diverse. Firstly, how did it come about that a fortified dwelling-house was

¹ See Frontispiece to *The Picards or Pichards of Stradewy Castle*.

² For further particulars see: *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, by George T. Clark, 1884, vol. ii, pp. 499-503, illustrated; *The Picards or Pichards of Stradewy (now Tretower) Castle and Scethrog, Brecknockshire*, etc., London, 1878, illustrated; *The Transactions of the Brecknock Society*, No. 1, 1928-1929, *Tretower Castle*, by Ilyd Gardner, pp. 25-27, illustrated; and *Jones's History of Brecknockshire*.

built under the very shadow of a strong castle? Secondly, at what period was it first erected? Thirdly, at what subsequent periods were alterations and additions made to the original structure? Fourthly, in whose possession was the building from the time of its foundation, and who can have been responsible for the alterations it has undergone?

Dealing with these questions in the order placed:—

Firstly, it may be suggested that a desire for greater comfort than the castle could afford was the operating motive for its construction.

Secondly, the earliest remains are the lower and outer part of the gateway, and the south and east walls, both with an allure or rampart walk crenellated and with arrow slits now, or originally, in the merlons. This part of the Court may date from the first half of the fourteenth century, though the mouldings of the outer doorways might well be later, but the arrow slits in this position are more likely to date from the first half of the century. The north wall at this time may have been similar to the east and south walls and may have stood on the line of the present inner wall of the north range. The west wall facing the Castle may never have had a rampart walk, and would have had against it a hall on the site of the present one with buttery, kitchen and offices at the south end, and the lord's apartments at the north end.

Thirdly, great structural alterations were made in the fifteenth century. The north allure wall seems at this time to have been pulled down or lowered, and the existing buildings erected in place of it, on its site and outside it. Shortly afterwards the original hall range of buildings was removed and the present one took its place. Towards the end of the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century the gateway was reconstructed, a new inner arch being built and a tower of three stories raised upon it. At the same time the allure on both walls to the south of it was roofed in, the crenellations and arrow slits walled up, and windows inserted. This formed a covered way between the servants' quarters and the occupants of the gateway. The next alterations took place in the seventeenth century, when the hall was divided into two floors and new windows inserted throughout this range of buildings, both in the exterior wall and the one facing the courtyard.

Fourthly, it remains to consider who was responsible for the foundation of the Court, and which owners are likely to have made the subsequent alterations. If the original building dates from the early fourteenth century it must nearly certainly have been erected by Amicia, the daughter of John Pichard who died in 1305, and heiress to her brother who died young soon after this

date. She married Ralph Bluet of Raglan shortly before 1302, and he died shortly before 1346, but his widow was living in 1351. It would therefore appear that the Court must have been erected by these people at some time between the years 1305 and 1346, for the next heir, their son, another Ralph, held the property for a few years only, *circa* 1351 to 1362, an unlikely period so soon after the Black Death for a building of this size to have been erected. The heir of the second Ralph was his granddaughter, Elizabeth, who was a child in 1362 and married Sir James de Berkeley about 1390. Further corroboration that this was the period of the building of the Court may be adduced from the great improbability that it would have been erected during the minority of Elizabeth Bluet or before her marriage in 1390 to Sir James de Berkeley, seeing that she already had the important residence of Raglan, where her son James de Berkeley was born about 1394. She and her husband resided also at Tretower, for in the *Lives of the Berkeleys* Sir James is said to have "lived in Wales with his wife at her said houses there", these were Raglan and Tretower. Furthermore it cannot well have been built after her marriage, as the details are undoubtedly too early for such a period.

Now Sir James de Berkeley died in 1405, leaving a son James, afterwards Baron de Berkeley, and Elizabeth, his widow, then married Sir William ap Thomas, and she died about 1417. Sir William ap Thomas then married, as his second wife, Gladys, daughter of Sir David Gam, who was killed at Agincourt in 1415. He was Gladys's second husband, her first being Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, also killed at the battle of Agincourt. By Roger Vaughan she left a son, Sir Roger, and his descendants were the Vaughans of Tretower.

As these relationships are very involved, a skeleton pedigree is appended to enable the descent of Tretower Castle and Court to be easily followed.

The Court did not follow the same descent as the Castle, the latter being held from the King could not be easily alienated. The evidence is that James de Berkeley, who succeeded his uncle Thomas, Lord de Berkeley of Berkeley Castle, in 1417, and inherited from his mother Raglan and Tretower about the same time, sold Raglan and apparently Tretower Castle and Court to his step-father, Sir William ap Thomas. On the death of the latter in 1446 his properties descended to his son William Herbert, afterwards 1st Earl of Pembroke, by his second wife Gladys, widow of Roger Vaughan and daughter of Sir David Gam, and they were confirmed to him by King Edward IV. William Herbert, on inheriting Tretower in 1446, sold or gave Tretower Court to his favourite and older half-brother, Sir Roger Vaughan. Whether Sir Roger was in occupation of the Court before 1446 there is no

evidence to show, but from that date the Court became the seat of this branch of the Vaughan family. The Castle remained with the Herberts, and passed through them to the Dukes of Beaufort, who possessed it until quite recently.

It has been suggested already that it is most improbable that Elizabeth Bluet, who married Sir James de Berkeley, was the original builder of the Court, and it is equally unlikely that the subsequent rebuilding of the hall and the north range can be ascribed to her.

Attention must be drawn to there being two suites of apartments provided at this rebuilding, those usually attached to the dais end of the hall forming the private rooms of the head of the household and another suite of rooms in the north range.

During the lifetime of Elizabeth there would seem to be no immediate necessity for such additional rooms, but if this rebuilding were attributable to Sir Roger Vaughan on his acquiring possession in 1446, the additional suite might well have been erected to house his widowed mother Gladys, a great lady, the daughter of Sir David Gam and the widow of two celebrated men.

She probably had the rights of dower in one of her husband's, Sir William ap Thomas's mansions, Raglan or Tretower, and what more likely than that she should have elected to live in the household of her son Sir Roger Vaughan, and that her other son William Herbert should have contrived to this end, and made over Tretower Court to his half-brother with this purpose in view. The northern range is admittedly slightly earlier than the hall and adjacent rooms, and this is just what might be expected if on acquiring the property Sir Roger wished without delay to provide his widowed mother with accommodation suitable to her rank. The rebuilding of the hall and his own apartments would have followed immediately, and the residence would then have assumed a character befitting his position and wealth, for we know he was a very rich man.

There is nothing in the architectural details that remain to militate against such a period for the building, and the superior accommodation provided is far more likely to belong to the middle of the fifteenth century than to the last quarter of the fourteenth century. The absence of glass, which was evidently very sparingly employed, is not unusual. In a poem by Lewis Glyn Cothi on Thomas ap Rosser of Hergest, brother of Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretower, written shortly after he was slain at Banbury in 1469, we read "His mournful Lady on a Sunday brought him to his glazed houses" (*translation*), which indicates at that time a state of the windows calling for comment. It is also to be noted that little alteration in respect of providing glass was made at the Court till the seventeenth century, although it was occupied by many successive generations of the Vaughans in the meantime.

The only windows *in situ* with any certain detail are three small single light ones in the outside west wall, which are of the perpendicular period and might well date from about 1450, and are not unlike the ones in the gateway, which was reconstructed about 1500. There is also a wide single light window in the gable wall facing the same way, which may be an earlier window re-used. At the other end of the same wall is a two-light transomed window with the same detail as the three already mentioned, moved probably from the dais end of the hall facing the courtyard.

The timber work of the roofs is all of the same character, the collar beams, rafters, and struts being cut to form quatrefoils and trefoils, and in the case of the hall a double row of cusped windbraces. This form of roof originated in the fourteenth century, but was used throughout the fifteenth century, and might certainly be expected to be found at a late date in such a remote region. If all such roofs are to be ascribed to the fourteenth century, as is too often done, where are the fifteenth century roofs? Are we to suppose that they were all hammer-beam roofs, and if so how can their comparative scarcity be accounted for at a time when, with the rising prosperity of the country, building became more general with a decided improvement in the accommodation?

The wooden-framed doorways with ogee head also, no doubt, originated in the fourteenth century, but were in general use on the Welsh border long after that date. Prince Arthur's Chapel in Worcester Cathedral has such a doorhead in stone. This feature survived in Breconshire on panels of furniture right through the eighteenth century.

The next alteration to the building was the reconstruction of the gateway and the roofing in of the rampart walk to the south of it. Judging by the details of the inner arch of the gateway these alterations must have been made about 1500, more probably after that date than before it, and may have been carried out by Henry Vaughan, to whom Leland referred when he was in this district about the years 1536 to 1539. Writing of Tretower he says: "Ther is a prety castel longging now to the King, and therby also in the village is a fair place of Henry Vehan Esquier."¹ When Henry Vaughan succeeded to the property is uncertain, but probably about 1500 to 1510.

The last alteration to the building of any interest took place in the seventeenth century. This consisted of dividing the hall into two floors, and the insertion of new windows of the period facing the courtyard, and in the kitchen wing facing the north. It is difficult to assign an exact date to these windows, but they

¹ *The Itinerary in Wales of John Leland in or about the years 1536-1539*, Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. London, 1906, 4to., p. 108.

are unlikely to be previous to the Restoration, and possibly they may be attributed to Vaughan Morgan, who died in 1685, or if not to him to his mother, Margaret, who married Thomas Morgan of Llanelly. Edward Vaughan, Margaret's brother, who died in 1655, is not likely to have made the alteration during the Commonwealth. At his death the property went to his sister Margaret, but the date of her death does not appear. The Court then passed to her son Vaughan Morgan.

The conclusions drawn as to the date of the building of the Court, and the alterations it subsequently underwent may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Court was built *de novo* in the first half of the fourteenth century by Amicia Pichard, who married Ralph Bluet of Raglan, possibly about 1320.
2. The rebuilding of the hall and the rooms adjoining, and the addition of another suite of apartments was undertaken by Sir Roger Vaughan on his acquiring the property in 1446.
3. The gateway was enlarged about 1510 by Henry Vaughan.
4. The hall was divided into two floors and new fenestration inserted in this portion of the building probably by Vaughan Morgan or his mother, Margaret Morgan (née Vaughan), about the year 1660.

PEDIGREE

SHOWING OWNERS OF TRETOWER COURT.

(The successive owners of Tretower Court are shown in italics.)



What is this chamber? Mr. Watkins says: "The vault is probably the undercroft of the Hospital of St. Anthony, a foundation closely connected with All Saints' Church". The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments refers to it as "a cellar probably of the 13th century", but gives no further information.

The front cellar floor is 7 ft. 3 in. below the street pavement, and I am of the opinion that the original street was at about this level. There are evidences of about 8 ft. 0 in. depth of filling in of soil between All Saints' Church and the Fish Shop on the south side of Eign Street.

I raise this question of old road levels because at Messrs. Marks and Spencer's premises in High Street I found the floor level of the mediæval building about 8 ft. 0 in. below the present road level. I am also informed by Mr. Dymond that when the electric cable was laid at this end of Eign Street some years ago it was partially eaten away by what appeared to be blacksmith's ashes, and he considered that a smithy must have stood at this spot.

I found signs of an old and deep excavation in the S.E. corner of the front cellar.

This is not the only interesting cellar in the City, and in a future paper I hope to give plans and descriptions of some of them.

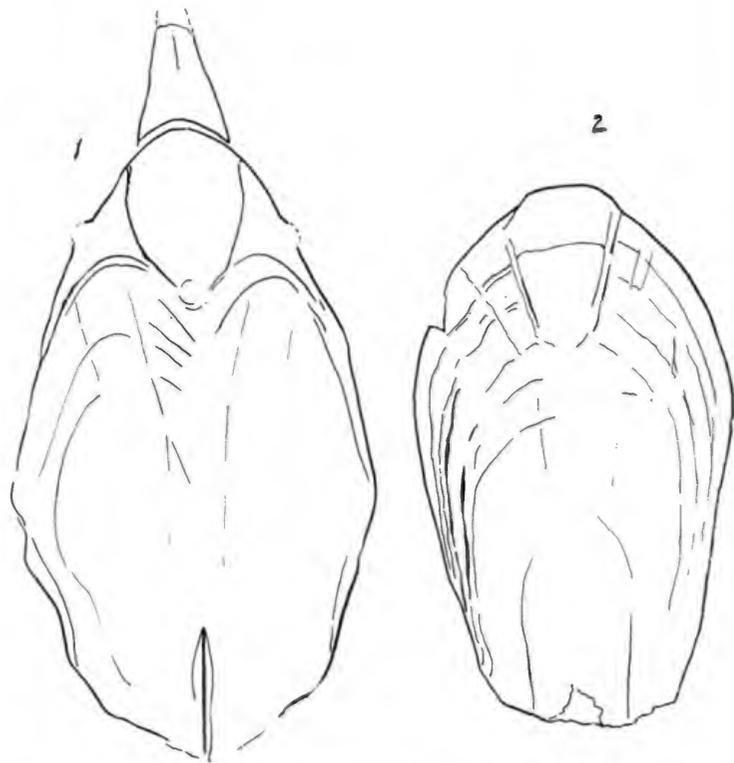


Fig. 1. *PTERASPIS CROUCHI* (Lankester). The dorsal shield is preserved as an internal cast, the rostrum as an external cast of its lower surface. Lower Old Red Sandstone: Wayne Herbert Quarry, Newton, S.W. Herefordshire. (Brit. Mus. No. P.16313—Nat. size.)

Fig. 2. *PTERASPIS CROUCHI* (Lankester). Internal cast of ventral shield. Lower Old Red Sandstone: Pool Quarry, Walterstone, S.W. Herefordshire. (Brit. Mus. No. P.16323—Nat. size.)

NOTE ON NEW DISCOVERIES OF LOWER OLD RED SANDSTONE VERTEBRATES IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

By ERROL I. WHITE, Ph.D., F.G.S., Assistant Keeper, British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

(Contributed 15th December, 1932.)

Finds of considerable interest to palaeontologists have been made recently by Mr. G. H. Jack, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., the County Surveyor of Herefordshire,¹ in the south-west of the county. In two quarries worked for road-metal, near Newton and Walterstone, Mr. Jack has collected a series of vertebrate fossils of Lower Old Red Sandstone age. These finds are important as new specimens of such fossils from English localities have been becoming increasingly rare in recent years, if one may judge from acquisitions by the British Museum—generally a fair indication. But perhaps this increase in rarity is more apparent than real, for some of the greatest finds of these fossils were made under exceptional circumstances, as in the making of railway-cuttings, such as those at Ludlow and Ledbury: even so, the progressive disuse of local rock for road-material has been a real cause of the disappearance of these interesting remains from collectors' bags, and it is very gratifying to know that this source is again being tapped.

Three species have been identified in the present material, and these include one which I venture to describe as new to science; moreover, there are of each species specimens so preserved that they shew either features not previously seen before or several features in an individual seldom seen together in a single example.

All three are species of Ostracoderms, primitive armoured fish-like animals, whose nearest living relatives are the Lampreys and Hag-fishes.

* * * * *

Poraspis [*Palaeaspis*] *sericea* (Lankester) is an extremely rare fossil, previously known only by a single specimen, an imperfect dorsal shield from Abergavenny. Mr. Jack has discovered two fine specimens, a dorsal and a ventral shield, the latter being hitherto unknown. The dorsal shield (Brit. Mus. No. P.16311) is preserved partly as an internal cast, but much of the substance

¹ Mr. Jack has since retired.

is also present. It is 7 cm. long and shews for the first time in this species casts of the pineal organ, one of the >-shaped semi-circular canals of the ear and seven branchial chambers. The lower shield (Brit. Mus. No. P.16312) is similarly preserved, but shows no casts of organs. It is rather smaller than the dorsal shield and also differs from it in that the anterior end is truncated and not pointed.

Pteraspis crouchi Lankester is the commonest of the three species present and is represented by numerous dorsal and ventral shields. Unlike the dorsal shield of the allied genus *Poraspis*, that in *Pteraspis* is formed of several plates, including a rostral plate, which in *P. crouchi* forms a very long and attenuated snout. This rostral plate is rather rarely preserved, especially attached to the body of the shield, but we may note that two such specimens, slightly imperfect at the tips, have been collected by Mr. Jack. These two specimens (Brit. Mus. Nos. P.16313, P.16325) both measure about 9 cm. in total length. The lower shields are broad and oval.

Cephalaspis jacki, sp. nov., is represented by one very perfect specimen of the cephalic shield in counterpart and by two or three more fragmentary examples. At first I considered them to be rather small specimens of *C. Salweyi* Egerton, for they closely resemble fossils of that species in the general form of the cephalic shield, size and position of the orbits, shape of the dorsal electric field and in the development of the exoskeleton. On developing the best specimen, however, it was seen to differ from *C. Salweyi* in several important features, as follows:—The cornua are longer and more slender, equalling two-fifths of the distance of their tips from the rostral margin of the shield; the pectoral sinuses are wider and shallower; the dorsal spine is hardly developed, being little more than a ridge; and the lateral electric fields, instead of being broad and truncated posteriorly, narrow to a point some little distance on the cornua. It is with pleasure that I name this species after Mr. G. H. Jack, who has generously presented the majority of his finds to the National collection, while assuring representative series for Hereford Museum and the Museum of the Geological Survey. I take as the holotype of this species the fine, almost complete specimen in counterpart (Brit. Mus. Nos. P.16309-10); it has the following measurements:—length from rostral margin to tips of cornua, 9.5 cm.; length of cornu, 3.8 cm.; length of shield in median line, 6.3 cm.; maximum breadth, at middle of length of cornua, 7.9 cm. The locality is near Newton.

Since Mr. Jack's retirement soon after this note was first written, I have visited these quarries regularly and, thanks to the kindness of Mr. R. G. Virgo, the District Surveyor, have made an

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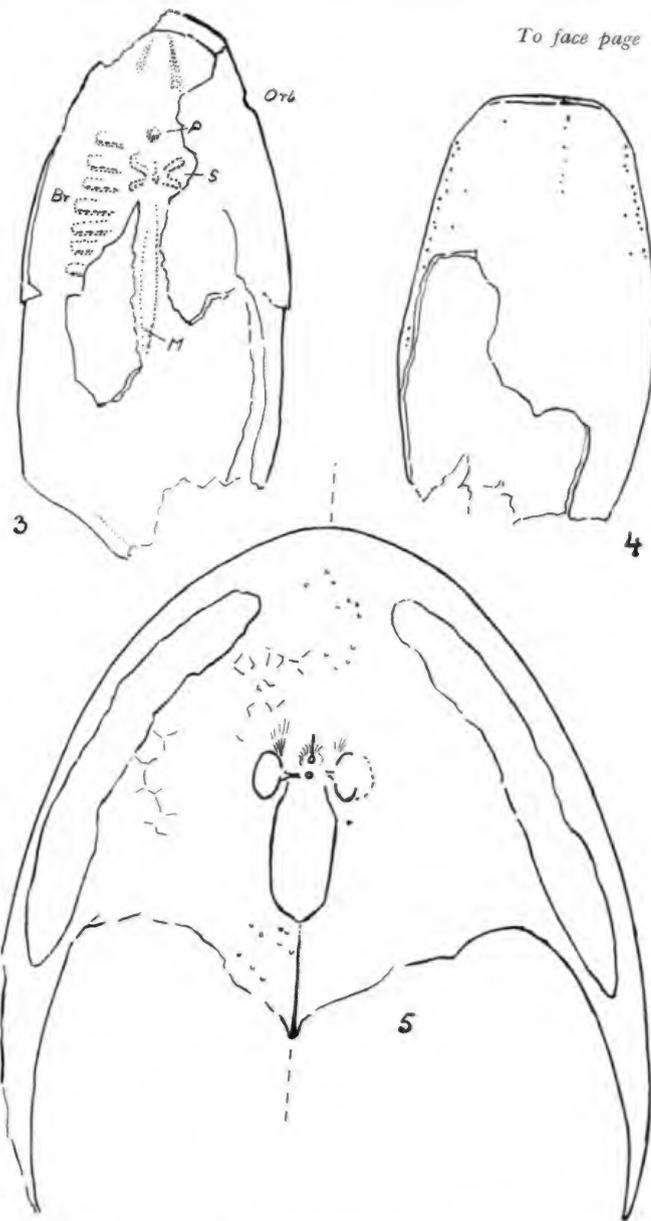


Fig. 3. *PORASPIS (PALAEASPIS) SERICEA* (Lankester). Dorsal shield preserved largely as an internal cast, shewing impressions of the pineal pit (P), the semi-circular canals of the ear (S), the branchial chambers (Br) and the cavity of the medulla oblongata (M). Orb.—orbital notch. (Brit. Mus. No. P.16311—Nat. size.)

Fig. 4. *PORASPIS (PALAEASPIS) SERICEA* (Lankester). Ventral shield shewing a few of the pores of the sensory canal system. (Brit. Mus. No. P.16312—Nat. size.)

Fig. 5. *CEPHALASPIS JACKI*, sp. nov. Cephalic shield preserved as a mould of the external surface. The right side of the specimen (left side of the figure) is crushed towards the midline, and the cornua have been restored from the counterpart. Holotype. (Brit. Mus. Nos. P.16309-10—Nat. size.)

(All specimens (3) are from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Wayne Herbert Quarry, Newton, S.W. Herefordshire.)

exceedingly interesting collection of Lower Old Red Sandstone fossils. This work I hope to continue as long as possible, for when the collections are worked out most valuable scientific information will result from it. Help will always be welcome, but casual collecting in these quarries can only result in the loss of important specimens and data.

Lastly, I wish to thank Mr. R. G. Gurney, the present County Surveyor, for his kind permission to continue my work in this area.

TREES IN MOCCAS PARK AND ELSEWHERE.

By FRANCIS R. JAMES.

(Contributed 15th December, 1932.)

The following notes on some of the remarkable trees in Moccas Park and other places in Herefordshire are submitted as a record of their condition at the present time. A comparison of the measurements of those previously recorded in the *Transactions* are of interest.

1. "The Woolhope Club Oak" in Moccas Park. (See *Illustration*.) This oak was described and photographed in the *Transactions* for 1870, when it was stated to be 19 feet 5 inches in girth at 5 feet from the ground. The photograph was taken in April, 1932, when the girth was 23 feet at 5 feet from the ground, and the height about 105 feet.

A comparison of the photographs will show that otherwise there has been very little change in the tree during the 62 years, which is evidence of the great age these giants of the forest attain. It still appears to be in the prime of life.

The Director of Kew Gardens states that this is a hybrid between *Quercus Robur* and *Quercus Sessiliflora*, the two British species.

2. "The Knoll Oak." (See *Illustration*.) Another magnificent oak in Moccas Park, stands about 60 yards from the Club Oak. The girth is 17 feet 7 inches at the white spot, 5 feet from the ground. The measurements were taken in April, 1932. This also is a hybrid between *Quercus Robur* and *Quercus Sessiliflora*, with a closer affinity to the latter. In the *Transactions* for 1870 it is recorded as being 14 feet 7 inches in girth.

3. "The Monarch Oak" at the top of Holme Lacy Park is 25 feet in girth at 5 feet. The measurements were taken in June, 1932. This fine tree shows no signs of decay.¹

4. A Lime Tree (*Tilia Vulgaris*) in Moccas Park with numerous healthy branches rising to a considerable height from a contorted trunk. The Director of Kew Gardens considers that

¹ It has not been possible to reproduce this photograph, or a close up one of the trunk of "The Knoll Oak" in Moccas Park, or one of the "Monarch Oak," in full foliage, in Holme Lacy Park, but they will be found in the library of the Woolhope Club.

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No. 2. THE KNOLL OAK.
Moccas Park. April, 1932.



No. 1. THE WOOLHOPE OAK.
Moccas Park, April, 1932.

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NO. 3. THE MONARCH OAK.
Holme Lacy Park. June, 1932.

To face page 182



No. 4. LIME TREE.
Moccas Park. 1932.

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No. 5. HORNBEAM.
Sugwas Court.



No. 6. WILD SERVICE TREE.



No. 5. HORNBAM.
Sugwas Court.

the tree was pollarded in its youth, hence the many erect branches. Abnormal growths in the branches are probably due to the branches having been infested with mistletoe at some time. Such growths often follow the death or suppression of mistletoe.

5. A Hornbeam (*Carpinus Betulus*) at Sugwas Court at the back of the house—a very old but healthy tree (*see Illustration*), 14 feet 8 inches in girth at 5 feet from the ground. The measurements were taken in March, 1927.

The Director of Kew Gardens states that he is not able to suggest a reason for the trunk being thus fissured.

6. A Wild Service Tree (*Pyrus Torminalis*) in bloom (*see Illustration*) on the left of the road from Hereford to Hay on Oakers Hill overlooking the Wye Valley to the Black Mountains and thus greatly exposed to wind, is about 32 feet in height and 4 feet 9 inches in girth at 5 feet from the ground. The measurements were taken in June, 1932.

The Director of Kew Gardens states that so fine a specimen is rarely recorded. There are two in Cowdray Park, Midhurst.

7. A photograph of a Larch Tree in Herefordshire with a raven's nest where young have been reared for three successive years, was taken in March, 1932.¹

¹ It has not been possible to reproduce this photograph, but it will be found in the Library of the Woolhope Club.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1932.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

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

ROMAN SITE AT NUNNINGTON.

Mr. Ridley Thomas, of The Lawns, Nunnington, Withington, reported finding some pottery in an orchard north of and adjoining his house. I inspected it, a small dump three feet below the surface, with some stone structure, apparently a culvert, adjoining. The ware included a small bit of plain Samian, a bit of a mortarium of the usual cream buff colour, and fragments of varied local Roman period wares, all identical with similar scraps found at the Marley Hall pottery, including the wares with ochre slip surface, the black cooking pots, and the heavy coarse gritted vessels of grey ware with black surface, apparently grain vessels.

The back premises of The Lawns have many signs of an ancient site, and would repay careful investigation and digging for further Roman remains.

BRONZE AGE BURIAL IN OLCHON VALLEY.

This important and singularly complete discovery will be fully reported by Mr. Geo. Marshall. It created great interest and was a good example of the value of team work by members and others. The entire grave (the most complete of the two) was transported to Hereford, and re-erected in a case—cist, lid, bones, skull, drinking beaker and actual earth—in the lobby of the Museum. I brought the earth from Llanveynoe for examination and use, and when sifted and searched a most beautifully worked small flint arrow-head of the date was found and is shown with it.

ST. PETER'S WELL AT PETERCHURCH.

When, about ten years ago, I photographed this site, it was apparently only a watercress pool fed by a copious spring. The stone-head spout illustrated by Mrs. Leather in *The Folk Lore of Herefordshire*, was not to be seen, only the end of a tree stump, which had a grotesque similarity to a man's face. But a flat flag-stone in the water, with a square hole as for overflow, made me think at the time that a dipping-bath had been here, and in fact Mrs. Leather reports such a traditional use.

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WELL SITE, ALL SAINTS, HEREFORD.

A public Well, with a well-head chamber and door above, at ground level.

This year the well was excavated by local enterprise for the village water supply. This revealed a very complete and roomy plunge-bath with steps, and apparently an adjacent shed.

The bath is 13 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 4 ft. 6 inches deep, built of stone, with large stone flags at the bottom. Eight steps 3 feet wide, on the west side, go down into it. On the east side were walls and foundations of a building, probably roofed, and a low wall close to the edge might have been to support seats for spectators of "dipping". Twelve feet back from the bath end at a higher level is a low wall against a bank, with recesses containing two basins for the spring water, the westerly one piped down to the bath and discharging an exceedingly copious flow of spring-water into it, through the grotesque head shown in my photograph.

Local enquiry told me that Mr. Hancorn, of White Hall, who lately died at 86, said that his mother was baptized here. Mrs. Lewis (81), still living at The College, says that her mother was baptized here. These belonged to the Baptist congregation in the parish, who now "dip" in the River Dore. But an elderly man in the village remembers the last occasion (in his boyhood) of the bath being cleaned out, and used for a woman's baptism.

CAMP NEAR POSTON LODGE.

When Mr. Marshall and I inspected St. Peter's Well, Mr. Robinson, of Poston Lodge, took us to see an exceedingly well-marked camp a field south of his house. It is called the Round Field, from its shape.

On its north side it is enclosed by a steep vallum with outer ditch, this continuing partly round the west side, the rest of the enclosure being well escarped. Mr. Robinson has found flint flakes within it and has, since our visit, made trial trenches where he expected occupation, discovering pottery scraps not yet reported on.

WELL ADJOINING ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, HEREFORD. (See *Illustration.*)

When setting back the street frontage east of the church, one of the very numerous city wells was found, only remarkable on account of indications (by traditions, by records of its site, and by construction) that it was a public well. Its diameter was 4 ft. 3 inches, depth about 16 feet (the usual depth to the water-bearing gravel bed), built of solid stones 9 inches thick and 12 to 20 inches long, all worked to the curve. It had been arched with brick when built over, but the floor of a door which evidently gave access into its top was 7 ft. 3 inches below the present pavement. I surmise that it originally stood about 6 feet above the then ground level, domed with stone and with the side door of which traces were seen. Its site just within the present pavement

line, 9 ft. 6 inches east of the church wall. The corner of the new shop came exactly upon it, and it had to be solidly filled to support the new iron corner column.

STONE IMPLEMENT FROM PRESTEIGN. (*See Illustration.*)

A labourer (Bell) who had been working on an excavation for foundations of a road bridge over the Lugg, a mile beyond Presteign, brought to me a puzzling stone, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at widest.

It was found at a depth of 13 or 14 feet below the water level under the river bed, an indication, if it proves to be man-worked, of very early origin. There are smoothed or ground surfaces on two sides, which I judge to be grinding surfaces, one side flat, the other uneven. The shape suggests a hand implement. There is however a second and quite distinct problem as to the first origin of the stone. It is ringed with regularly spaced lines, which have the appearance of fossil origin, and has since been identified by Mr. Jack as a fossil Cephalipod of the Orthoceras from the Ludlow series.

As to its use, I make a conjecture that it was a grinding tool for finishing the polished or ground celts of the later Stone Age.

WATTLES UNDER WATLING STREET.

When examining a trench cut by the Shropshire Electric Supply at Hereford, a foreman (Mr. Cheese) reported that the week before, in laying a cable along Watling Street, near Little Stretton (this side of Church Stretton), they had what he thought was a strange find, a layer of sticks or faggots in a trench across the road, for (as he judged) the purpose of draining the road, it being a wet place. The sticks, which were black with age, but not burnt, lay across the street, in a trench about a yard wide, and about 18 inches deep or thick. This was about 5 feet under present road level.

I have long regarded the appellation of "Watling" to a street to be a generic one, no more indicating in every case one street of the name in Britain than does the constructional term "Stone" applied to an ancient street. This find might throw more light on this aspect.

RARE COIN.

Mr. P. Biddulph Symonds reports the finding in his garden at Daff-y-Nant, Whitchurch, of a minute and very rare silver farthing of Edward III. He has presented it to the Museum. It is broken, but may be repaired.

CANNON-BALL FROM LONGTOWN CASTLE.

Mr. Arthur Ireland, of Ewias Harold, found this about 1865, close to the keep of the Castle at Longtown. It weighs 11 lbs. 2 ozs., and has been given (through me) to the Museum.

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Photo by

PREHISTORIC TOOL

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

In bed of river, 14 feet down, at Burlthorpe Bridge, Presteign.

In the Hereford Museum.

Perhaps used for polishing early celts. This is the flat side.

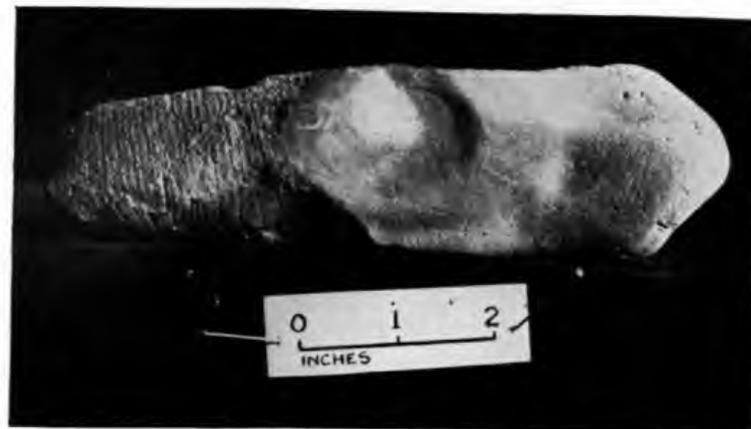
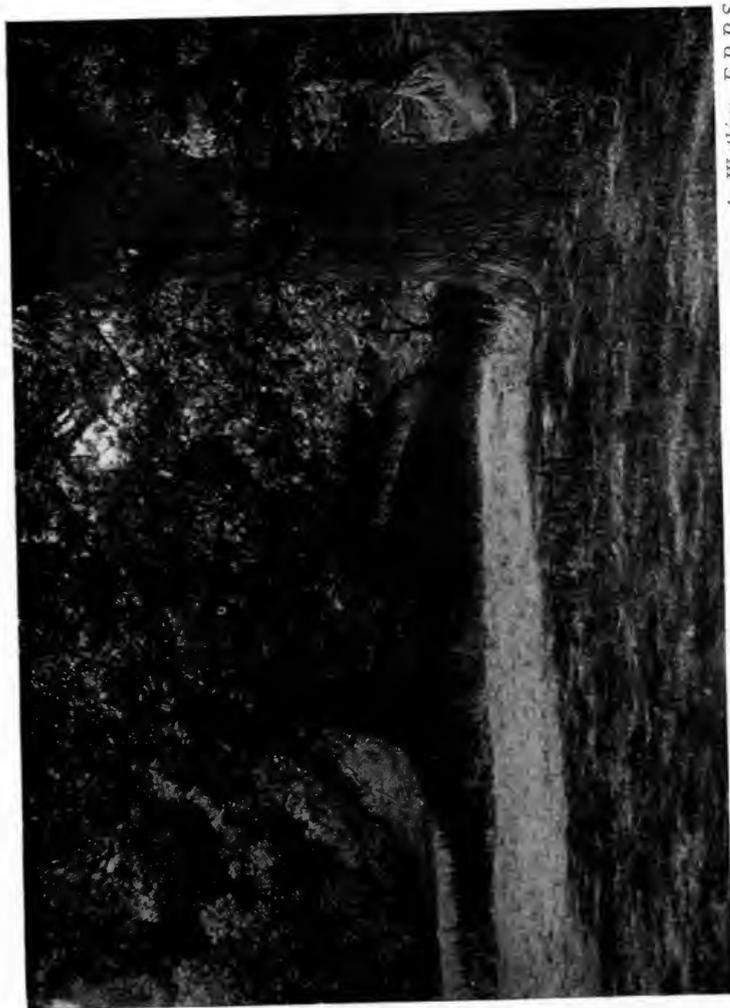


Photo by

PREHISTORIC TOOL (the other side).

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

Probably used for the rounded surfaces and point.



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

MOUND IN HOLME LACY PARK, NEAR N. PARK ENTRANCE.

Photo by

From enquiries I have made in Longtown, I hear of three or four similar cannon-balls having been found near the Castle. Then for twenty years I have heard the folk-tale of the spot (on the mountain above Oldcastle) where, "so folk say," the cannon were planted to destroy the castle.

Mr. Ireland's version of this is, that the guns were placed on "Money Farthing Hill".

It looks as if some light on the date of the final destruction of the castle might result, if an expert could fix the period of these balls.

The standard local history books (as *Duncumb* and *Webb*) make no reference to Longtown in the Civil Wars, and give no information about its final phase.

UNRECORDED MOUNDS.

Dr. McMichael told me of one in an arable field adjoining and west of Turnaston Church. This tumulus, much worn down by the plough, is about the middle of the field, and is indicated not only by the swelling of the ground, but by the number of stones on its site, for the rest of the field is stoneless. It is not marked on the maps.

Mr. Walter Pritchard reported the second one to me. It is also not recorded on the 6 in. maps, and is in Holme Lacy Deer Park, approximately S.W. of the mansion, perhaps three or four hundred yards away. It is crowned by full grown elm trees, and Mr. Pritchard's photograph leaves no doubt about its being a tumulus or early mound of the pudding-basin type. (*See Illustration.*)

UNRECORDED MARK STONES.

Many unworked and significant stones come under the following headings in the Welsh Triads or ancient laws, to which "the penalty of death attaches to such as shall remove them" without official permission. These four headings are :—A Mounting Stone, A White Stone of Session, A Meer Stone, and A Guide Stone.

As regards the first, modern ones with worked steps are well known. But I recently noticed an ancient *unworked* mounting stone at the front door of Garnons, probably surviving from the old mansion. Then I remembered unworked stones in a suitable position for mounting, near old homesteads, at (1) Knoakes Court, (2) Bodcott Farm (Moccas), (3) Burfa, and other spots.

Dr. J. S. Clarke told me of a fine stone at The White Hill (cross-road or junction), near Weobley. I found it to be a very convincing prehistoric stone, half hidden in a bank corner. There is a "White Stone" mentioned as marking land-bounds on the Black Mountain above Olchon; the well-known one at Withington; and not only might the two White Crosses of the county have

originally been "White Stones of Session", but the "Queen" or "Quin" Stone also means "white". I have long pointed out that the Guide Stones (mentioned in the Welsh Triads as being important) have a very special interest, and the same applies to the other types.

BRONZE DAGGER FROM LYONSHALL.

Mr. Sturrock, of Strathmore, Lyonshall (the finder), brought this to me to record about the time of the last Winter Meeting, but it missed getting recorded in the Notes for 1931. It is an exceedingly fine and uncommon bronze-age implement. The site of the find was about 35 yards N.E. of The Lower Fish Pool, Lyonshall. It is socketted, ribbed on both faces, 10½ inches long.

It is now in the Museum as a very valuable addition to the small number of bronze-age implements found in the county.

IRON ROADS NEAR ARICONIUM.

The Rev. Edgar Holland has traced another line of "Roman cinders" running S.E. in Weston parish. It is about 18 inches underground; it touches and indeed partly comes under an elbow of the main road between Weston and Ryford, where there is a small pool in the field. It was traced for more than 100 yards in a line which can be defined as running from Rose Mount House in Weston to Ryford Farm, where it coincides with a footpath to the farm. On the bank at this spot are about five well-marked lynchets across the line of the cinder track.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY AT MARLEY HALL.

Mr. Betteridge has extended his digging during the summer, and almost trebled previous finds. I have kept a close watch, and he has passed on the best of the finds for Club report.

It seems desirable to state the evidence proving this to be a pottery-site and not merely a waste dump near Roman occupation.

The natural clay of the site fires into excellent ware of a rich "terra-cotta" colour; Mr. Milligan, Headmaster of the School of Arts and Crafts, has "thrown", and had fired, an example on the School wheel.

Three other clays of different types foreign to the site were found with the scraps. These are:—

(2) A micaceous clay which, as a layer of the heavy mica-flakes indicated, has been washed to separate the useable clay.

(3) A pale buff clay evidently brought to make the heavy amphora found, being the same colour. The lump found of this clay was as much as a hand could grasp, and although a hard lump when dug up, it bore the unmistakable imprint of the potter's hand and thumb.

(4) A hard lump of material (more like hardened cement than clay), the exact colour and hardness of the cream-colour mortaria found on the site.

In addition, a lump of fused colouring matter; also yellow ochre both in solid form and in powder on the top of native clay.

Last week I visited Ochre Hill, Wellington Heath (over which I surmised a trackway past the pottery and sighted on the Herefordshire Beacon passed), and there found and brought away pure yellow-ochre. This when washed is identical with our paint-box colour, and was used to colour by a wash the many pottery scraps of the site. For the colour (it is not a clay) still washes off and is identical with the crude ochre when fired.

Both the large paved space and a large layer of the micaceous clay were on the top of an abundance of pottery scraps.

Another find was of stick charcoal (not burnt timbers from buildings), which was picked up in blackened soil in company with black and red ware. Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum (who visited the site on his own initiative, and said that there was much evidence of a pottery site), said then that he thought charcoal for the kilns might have been made at this spot. But no foundations of kilns, or of other buildings, have yet been traced.

As regards potter's tools: a broken iron spatula about 4 inches long might be such, while still more convincing is the base of a red deer's antler, cut to fit the hand as a pounder.

The many horses' teeth, which Mr. Betteridge thinks (and I am inclined to agree) were used for shaping the rim-mouldings of the pots, do not yet convince the experts, nor do other bones which might have been selected as tools.

It was not until after Mr. Jack had seen the scraps at Hereford, and made his report, that I learnt that Mr. Reginald Smith, Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities at the British Museum, had paid a visit to the site. I then sent up a selection of the best of all types of the wares dug up. He kindly had reports made on them by the Assistant Keeper, Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes. I give a digest of their joint reports.

Mr. Reginald Smith reported to Mr. Hawkes: "The site has in fact produced 'wasters', or vessels spoilt in the firing, which are of course a reliable indication of the presence of a pottery-kiln."

Mr. Hawkes reports, from the evidence of the scraps: "Which together with those pieces of which you send photographs, seem to cover the whole period of the Roman occupation of the West of England, from the later 1st to the 4th century. The 'black' ware was to some extent a local make, such coarse pottery was,

I should say, manufactured all over the province. But most of the pottery seems to be of standard Romano-British character such as must have issued from regular industrial kilns. The handled cup in your photograph is a less common variant of the 2nd century cylindrical mug. I hope that if your Club thinks of proceeding further in the matter, a careful excavation will be the result. I suppose the matter is only in an exploratory stage at present, and if no actual strata or structure has yet been observed, maybe that an excavator has still a clear field. It should be an interesting piece of work, and I am sure you will appreciate the need for scientific handling of it."

Mr. Hawkes also made the following short notes on the different classes of ware, that on the black ware having sketches appended.

BLACK WARE.

- (a) Part of hollow "pedestal" foot of jar. If Roman at all and not mediæval, is one of the small class of Romanized derivatives of Belgic pedestal-urn, later 1st century A.D.
- (b) Jar with a form of "bead rim" as found on later 1st century sites.
- (c) Rim of coarse jar, later 1st or earlier 2nd century most probably.
- (d) and (e) Rims of later cooking pots, probably not before 4th century.
- (f) Side of sloping-sided "pie-dish" with ovated rim, late 2nd to 3rd century.
- (g) Side of "pie-dish" with flanged rim, late 3rd to 4th century.

LIGHT GREY WARE, 2nd Century.

- (a) Handled pitcher.
- (b) Bowl.

COARSE GREY HARD HEAVY GRITTED WARE.

Rim and base fragments of large coarse store jars, of native character. They persist at least as far as the late 1st century, to which date these specimens evidently belong.

PINKISH BUFF SANDY WARE.

Fragments of Amphoræ.

- (a) Rim, 1st century form.
- (b) Handle. Late 1st century or earlier 2nd century form.

HARD CREAM WARE.

Mortarium of late 1st century or early 2nd century type. I fear I cannot read the stamp. By this date mortaria were certainly being made in Britain; but query on your site.

Mr. Hawkes made no notes on the Reddish or Brown wares found in such quantity and variety. His general dating evidently apply to these.

Nor does he refer at all to the Samian wares. Two fragments of these bear potter's marks, which, as Mr. Jack points out, proves them to be of Continental make. But the question how much imitation Samian is present and whether made on the site probably awaits more accurate further evidence when stratification methods come in. Not only is the body of some of this plain Samian type ware much softer than the Continental type, but it seems to be made with the local clay. The fine red glaze is much worn, and one piece has not been glazed. This evidence seems to point to "false Samian" ware being made here. No decorated Samian was found.

Mr. J. Vaughan Milligan has kindly made about a hundred full-size outline drawings of the finds.

No oyster-shells were found, but many iron fragments, chiefly nails and building ties, but not domestic implements; one broken spatula of iron! and one coin of Constantine I, the same as one from Magna. There is a layer of at least 19 inches of clean clay or loam, containing no traces of pottery or of occupation, over all the site.

The intensely black surface of the black ware was created by "smother-kiln" methods, but the clay of the body was also blackened by a mixture of grain or chaff in it.

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ERRATA.

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- Page 35, line 8, *for* Ashbridge *read* Ashridge.
,, 36, line 4, *after* stone *add* possibly the local cornstone.
,, 40, line 27, *for* in *read* on.
,, 62, line 24, *for* Duncomb *read* Duncumb.
,, 75, Footnote, *for* Lyson *read* Lyston.

