

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB
HEREFORDSHIRE

"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

ESTABLISHED 1851

VOLUME XLI 1975

PART III

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB
HEREFORDSHIRE

"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

ESTABLISHED 1851

VOLUME XLI 1975

PART III

TABLE OF CONTENTS: 1973, 1974, 1975

	<i>Page</i>
Proceedings 1973	1
1974	141
1975	273
Herefordshire Vineyards, by C. H. I. Homes	9
Hill-forts and Herefordshire, by A. H. A. Hogg	14
Domesday Society in Herefordshire, by T. A. Gwynne	22
The Yeld, Pembridge, by R. Shoesmith	34
A Border Knight, by Jean O'Donnell	39
The Local Influence of Hereford Cathedral in the Decorated Period, by R. K. Morris	48
Penrhos Court, Lyonshall, by J. W. Tonkin	68
The Hearth Tax in Herefordshire, by M. A. Faraday	77
Ludford Paper Mill, by T. C. Hancox	91
The Birds of Burley Gate in the parish of Ocle Pychard, by P. McDougall, A. J. Smith and J. Vickerman	95
A polished flint axe from Fownhope, by W. R. Pye	113
More Flint and Stone implements from Herefordshire, by A. E. Brown	115
The scientific examination of soil samples from archaeological sites, by N. P. Bridgewater	118
The Nunnery of Limebrook and its property, by J. W. Tonkin	148
The authorship of the Hereford <i>Mappa Mundi</i> and the career of Richard de Bello, by W. N. Yates	164
John Trillek, Bishop of Hereford 1344-1360, by G. W. Hannah	172
The Mason of Madley, Allensmore, and Eaton Bishop, by R. K. Morris	179
The Herefordshire Escheators in the 15th century, by W. E. Griffiths	197
James Bromwich and Hereford Cathedral Audley chapel, by Penelope E. Morgan	212
Shipmoney in Herefordshire, by M. A. Faraday	218
Printing in Herefordshire, Part II, by F. C. Morgan	229
Poor Law in Hereford 1836-1851, by Sylvia A. Morrill	238
Some Notes on R. Vaughan's 'Waterworks' in the Golden Valley, by R. E. Kay	252
Wigmore Enclosure Act and Award 1772-1774, by Muriel Tonkin	282
Leintwardine—The South-West Defences, by S. C. Stanford	297
Offa's Dyke. Its Origin, Nature and Purpose, by the late L. P. Moore	301
A Base-cruck hall at Preston-on-Wye, by Maija R. Bismanis	306
Dore Abbey, Herefordshire 1536-1912, by Michael Neville	312
Renaissance Churches of Herefordshire, by H. J. Powell	318
Hereford Bowling Green, by David Whitehead	326
Herefordshire Nonconformists and the 1902 Education Act, by E. Phillips	329
REPORTS OF SECTIONAL RECORDERS	
Archaeology, 1973, by R. Shoesmith	120
1974, by R. Shoesmith	255
1975, by R. Shoesmith	337

	Page
Archaeological Research Section, 1973, by J. B. Lewis	123
1974, by S. B. Webb	258
1975, by Mary Thomas	342
Botany, 1972, 1973, by F. M. Kendrick	125
1974, by F. M. Kendrick	259
Buildings, 1973, by J. W. Tonkin	126
1974, by J. W. Tonkin	260
1975, by J. W. Tonkin	344
Entomology, 1973, by Mrs. M. W. Pryce	129
1974, by Mrs. M. W. Pryce	264
Geology, 1974, by F. M. Kendrick	269
Industrial Archaeology, 1973, by C. H. I. Homes	135
1974, by C. H. I. Homes	270
Mammals, 1973, by W. H. D. Wince	137
Rules of the Club	347
List of Presidents	350
List of Members	352
Index to Vol. XL, 1970-1972	365

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Hill-forts and Herefordshire	
Fig. 1 Buildings in Hill-forts	16
2 Guard-chambers in Hill-fort entrances	18
The Yeld, Pembridge	
Fig. 1 The Yeld, Pembridge	34
2 The Yeld, Pembridge showing areas examined	36
3 The Yeld, Pembridge: Medieval pottery	38
A Border Knight	
Pl. I The Pauncefot arms	-
II Sir Grimbald Pauncefot, Much Cowarne Church	-
III Sir Grimbald Pauncefot, Crickhowell Church	-
The Local Influence of Hereford Cathedral in the Decorated Period	
Pl. IV Leominster, south aisle window	-
V Ludlow, north aisle, from the north-east	-
VI Marden, chancel from the north-east	-
VII Ledbury, St. Katherine's Chapel, from the north-east	-
Fig. 1 Weobley	50
2 Weobley	51
3 Weobley capitals and bases	53
4 Leominster	56
5 Ludlow and Marden	58
6 Leominster and Ludlow	60
7 Ledbury	62
8 Ledbury	64
Penrhos Court, Lyonshall	
Fig. 1 Plan	70
2 Cruck-truss and wind-braces	72

	Page
The Birds of Burley Gate in the Parish of Ocle Pychard	
Map of the Study Area	100
A polished flint axe from Fownhope	
Fig. 1	114
More Flint and Stone implements from Herefordshire	
Fig. 1	117
John Trillek, Bishop of Hereford 1344-1360	
Pl. I John Trillek, Bishop of Hereford 1344-1360	-
The Mason of Madley, Allensmore and Eaton Bishop	
Pl. II Madley from the east	-
III Madley chancel	-
IV Eaton Bishop from the south-east	-
V Allensmore south transept	-
Fig. 1 Use of sunken chamfer	181
2 Carving of sunken chamfers	182
3 Sources for mouldings	185
4 Polygonal Plans I	187
5 Polygonal Plans II	188
6 The carving of wave mouldings	192
Vaughan's Waterworks in the Golden Valley	253
Wigmore Enclosure Act and Award 1772-1774	
Map 1 Woodland	290
2 Wigmore's Moor	291
Leintwardine—The South-West Defences	
Fig. 1	298
A base-cruck Hall at Preston-on-Wye	
Fig. 1 Hall Truss sections	307
2 First Floor Plan	309
Dore Abbey, Herefordshire 1536-1912	
Pl. I Advertisement of 1909 concerning re-opening	-
II Title-Page of Reconsecration Service 1634	-
III Extract from Reconsecration Schedule of 1634	-
Renaissance Churches of Herefordshire	
Pl. IV Acton Beauchamp	-
V Stoke Edith	-
VI Stoke Edith	-
VII Whitney-on-Wye	-
Hereford Bowling Green	
Pl. VIII Hereford Bowling Green and Clubhouse 1974	-

LIST OF OFFICERS

Presidents

- 1973 Mr. J. W. TONKIN
 1974 Mrs. MURIEL TONKIN
 1975 Mr. R. C. PERRY

Vice-Presidents

- 1973 Mr. C. H. I. HOMES, Mr. H. J. POWELL, Mrs. JEAN O'DONNELL,
 Mr. J. G. HILLABY
 1974 Mr. J. W. TONKIN, Mr. C. H. I. HOMES, Mr. H. J. POWELL, Mrs.
 JEAN O'DONNELL
 1975 Mrs. MURIEL TONKIN, Mr. J. W. TONKIN, Mr. C. H. I. HOMES,
 Mr. H. J. POWELL

Central Committee

- 1973 Mr. R. E. KAY, Mr. F. M. KENDRICK, Mr. C. T. O. PROSSER, Miss
 M. J. THOMAS, vice Mr. C. H. I. HOMES, Rev. W. PRICE JOHNS,
 Air-Cdre. L. P. MOORE, Mr. F. NOBLE, Mr. R. C. PERRY, Mr.
 A. T. G. GARNETT, Cmdr. M. B. HALE, Miss R. E. HICKLING,
 Dr. W. H. D. WINCE.
 1974 Air-Cdre. L. P. MOORE, Mr. F. NOBLE, Mr. R. C. PERRY, Rev.
 W. PRICE JOHNS, Mr. A. T. G. GARNETT, Cmdr. M. B. HALE,
 Miss R. E. HICKLING, Dr. W. H. D. WINCE, Mr. V. H. COLEMAN,
 Mr. R. E. KAY, Mr. F. M. KENDRICK, Mrs. F. G. PETERS.
 1975 Mr. A. T. G. GARNETT, Cmdr. M. B. HALE, Miss R. E. HICKLING,
 Dr. W. H. D. WINCE (to retire 1975), Mrs. J. E. O'DONNELL, vice
 Mr. V. H. COLEMAN, Mr. J. G. HILLABY, vice Mr. F. M.
 KENDRICK, Mr. R. E. KAY, Mrs. F. G. PETERS (to retire 1976),
 Mr. C. E. ATTFIELD, vice Mr. R. C. PERRY, Miss M. EDWARDS,
 Rev. W. B. HAYNES, Gp.-Capt. J. B. LEWIS

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|
| <i>Hon. Secretary</i> | - - | 1973—Mrs. M. TONKIN
1974, 1975—Mr. F. M. KENDRICK |
| <i>Hon. Assistant Secretary</i> | - | Mrs. M. TONKIN |
| <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> | - - - | 1973, 1974—Mr. G. G. HILL
1975—Mr. J. C. HOLLAND |
| <i>Auditor</i> | - - - - | Mr. H. S. WIDGERY |
| <i>Hon. Librarian</i> | - - - | 1973—Mr. J. F. W. SHERWOOD
1974, 1975—Mr. B. J. WHITEHOUSE |
| <i>Hon. Assistant Librarian</i> | - | Mr. J. G. HILLABY |
| <i>Hon. Field Secretary</i> | - | Mr. C. T. O. PROSSER |
| <i>Hon. Editor</i> | - - - | Mr. J. W. TONKIN |
| <i>Hon. Assistant Editors</i> | - | Mr. F. M. KENDRICK (Natural History)
Mr. R. E. KAY (Archaeology) |

SECTIONAL RECORDERS

<i>Archaeology</i>	- - -	Mr. R. SHOESMITH
<i>Botany and Geology</i>	- -	Mr. F. M. KENDRICK
<i>Buildings</i>	- - -	Mr. J. W. TONKIN
<i>Deserted Medieval Villages</i>	-	Miss R. E. HICKLING
<i>Entomology</i>	- - -	Dr. H. G. LANGDALE-SMITH (1973) Mrs. W. M. PRYCE (1974-75)
<i>Industrial Archaeology</i>	-	Mr. C. H. I. HOMES
<i>Mammals and Ornithology</i>	-	Dr. W. H. D. WINCE

<i>Address of</i>	<i>Address of</i>	<i>Address of</i>
<i>Hon. Secretary:</i>	<i>Hon. Asst. Secretary:</i>	<i>Hon. Editor:</i>
Mr. F. M. KENDRICK	Mrs. M. TONKIN	Mr. J. W. TONKIN
40 Stanhope Street	Chy an Whyloryon	Chy an Whyloryon
Hereford	Wigmore	Wigmore
	Leominster	Leominster
	HR6 9UD	HR6 9UD

Articles intended for inclusion in future issues of the *Woolhope Club Transactions* should be submitted to the editor whose address is given under LIST OF OFFICERS. *Notes for Contributors* to the *Transactions* will be sent on request.

Proceedings, 1975

SPRING MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 18 January: The President, Mrs. M. Tonkin, in the chair.

This was an open meeting held in the Town Hall as the tenth annual F. C. Morgan lecture. Dr. N. E. Hicken gave an illustrated talk on "The Wild Life of a Forest" using the Wyre Forest as an example. He explained that the whole area had been a royal chase until 1870. Trees to be seen were the English and sessile oaks, beech, silver birch, yew, and unique to the Wyre Forest, the witty pear. Heather and bilberry provide a floor covering with lily of the valley growing through the heather. Fallow deer, otters, the yellow-necked mouse and dormouse are found but because of the shallow soil there are few badgers. All the usual woodland and stream birds are to be seen. The insect life is extraordinarily rich. The Kentish Glory Moth is only now found in this country in the Wyre Forest. The rare cream-banded Clearwing Moth is also found and because of the alder a number of insects only associated with that tree is found including the Alder Wood Wasp.

Dr. Wince on behalf of the club thanked him for his interesting talk.

SECOND MEETING: 15 February: The President, Mrs. M. Tonkin in the chair.

Miss R. E. Hickling gave an illustrated lecture on "The Nature of Medieval Settlement in Herefordshire". She explained how she had combined fieldwork with documentary evidence. She took four parishes, Stretton Sugwas, Pencombe, Ocle Pychard and Sutton St. Nicholas and described her findings in each parish. Her conclusion was that contrary to what has sometimes been thought in the past there is evidence of open-field farming in all these parishes based sometimes on quite small townships.

THIRD MEETING: 15 March: The President, Mrs. M. Tonkin, in the chair.

Mr. J. G. Hillaby gave an illustrated talk on the "Romantic Architecture of Ross". He based his talk on engravings in *The Landscape* by R. P. Knight of Downton Castle and others of Goodrich Court which has been demolished showing the style of architecture of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He felt that the architecture of Ross had been influenced by these.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING: 5 April: The President, Mrs. M. Tonkin, in the chair.

The assistant-secretary reported that the club now had 814 members, an increase of 23 during the year.

The President reporting briefly on the year's activities said that apart from the F. C. Morgan lecture all the winter lectures had been given by members and during the summer the vice-presidents had been a great help in leading and arranging field meetings. The week's visit to Saffron Walden had been a success. Throughout the year the committee had been concerned with listed buildings and the Pagebar inquiry. She thanked the officers and committee, the recorders and members for their support during the year.

Mrs. M. Tonkin gave her address "The Wigmore Enclosure Act and Award 1772-74" which is printed on pp. 282-96.

Mr. R. C. Perry was installed as President for 1975-76.

FIELD MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 3 May: LLANGARRON AND GARWAY AREA

This meeting was arranged by Mr. Homes to industrial archaeological sites. At Llangarron he gave an account of the public water supplies to the districts of Llangarron, Llangrove and Llancloudy in the period 1888 to the 1940s. Treerece Mill which is being converted into a house was visited and also the mill-race and weir, the water wheel, pump and pump-house of the Llangarron water supply installed in 1906. On Garway Common a standpipe, part of the Garway supply was pointed out.

The Rev. Hoskyns welcomed members at Garway Church where the church plate and registers were displayed. Mr. Tonkin spoke about the church which still showed some of the features of the original round church of the Templars built in the 12th century. The finely-worked Norman arch still shows on the south side the curve of the earlier building and the foundations of the circular church in the churchyard. The chancel roof is 15th century.

On the way to Pontrilas Mr. Homes pointed out the site of the Pontrilas or Kentchurch Forge dating from the 17th century and owned by the Foley family. At Pontrilas members viewed Pontrilas Court Farm and its outbuildings. Here Mr. Homes spoke about the various attempts from 1801 onwards to provide transport for coal to Hereford. A tramway from Monmouth Cap to the Wye Bridge was opened in April 1829, and this became part of the railway company which opened in January 1854. Sections of the tramway were pointed out near Howton Grange.

SECOND MEETING: 29 May: FOREST OF DEAN AND NEWENT AREA

This meeting was arranged by Dr. Wince and limited to one coach. After coffee at the Speech House Hotel members were taken around the 378 acre nature reserve, the Nags Head, by the R.S.P.B. warden.

The next visit was to the falconry near Newent where the owner, Mr. Glazier, spoke about the history of falconry and took members around explaining about the various birds of prey; owls, eagles and falcons. Members watched a display of falcon flying.

After tea a visit was made to Haugh Wood. It was a chilly and not very sunny day so the birds were not singing very well at either the Nags Head or Haugh Wood.

THIRD MEETING: 21 June: LLANDRINDOD AREA

Travelling via Kington, New Radnor and Llanfihangel Nantmelan a brief stop was made at Llanbadarn Fawr Church near Crossgates to see the Roman stone to Valerius Flavianus in the porch and the 12th-century tympanum, the westernmost outlier of the Herefordshire school of carving.

Mr. R. C. B. Oliver of the Radnorshire Society joined the party and conducted members around the area. At Llanfihangel Helygen Church rebuilt in the 19th century the 15th-century, arch-braced collar roof with cusped windbraces, the box pews and a 17th-century three-decker pulpit centrally placed in the church were pointed out. At Disserth Church there were box pews with the farm-house and personal names on them, a 17th-century three-decker pulpit, some medieval wall-painting and a roof similar to that at Llanfihangel Helygen except that one truss is scissor-braced as at Porthaml.

Members were taken on a tour of Llandrindod studying its growth and decline as a spa. At the Pump Hotel the sites of the sulphur and saline springs were pointed out and where the Woolhope Club dined in 1867. At Llandrindod Hall, Mr. Oliver spoke about the Hope and Jones families and the Grosvenor Great House which stood on the site of the present hall. The Boulder Stone where the club stopped in 1867 was pointed out and the chalybeate spring in The Dingle was visited. It was because of these mineral springs that Llandrindod became a fashionable place to visit, so hotels were built; land which had been common in the 1800s was enclosed in 1862 and the railway came from Shrewsbury in 1865 and Swansea in 1868. The golden age was the first decade of this century. The Independent Congregational Caebach Chapel built in 1715 and still very much in use was also visited.

After tea the party travelled via Erwood and Boughrood and the Independent Chapel of Maesyronen of 1696, the earliest surviving non-conformist place of worship in Wales, was visited. Mr. Tonkin pointed out the unusual, almost Scandinavian type of construction, and the fact that it was built on to an earlier cruck house.

FOURTH MEETING: 17 July: THE WONDER AND KEMPLEY AREA

Travelling via Mordiford a stop was made on Broadmoor Common where Mr. Kendrick explained that members were standing on the oldest rocks of the area, the Llandovery or Mayhill Sandstone, and that in any direction one would successively cross younger rocks until the Old Red Sandstone which surrounded the pericline was reached. The Wenlock and Aymestry limestone ridges were wooded and the valleys that separated them had been cultivated. The revised classification of Squirrel and Tucker of the Ludlow formations was explained.

and the type localities pointed out. Attention was also drawn to the work of club members, Mr. Heys and Mr. Thomson, on the hydrology and geomorphology of the area. At Putley Cockshoot the visibility was so good that members could see the related formations in the Ledbury and Mayhill areas. The site of the Wonder, the landslide which occurred some 400 years ago, was pointed out and the local composition of the formation and the reason why the area was subject to landslips explained.

At Kempey old church which was built 1130-40 attention was drawn to the early-Norman frescoes in the chancel, the tempera paintings in the nave, the door with its original ironwork, the early-Norman cross and the tympanum depicting the tree of life over the south door, probably the work of the Dymock school. The earth pigments of yellow, red and white used for the frescoes could all have been obtained from the local geological formations. The 18th-century vicarage lay to the north of the church and Kempey Court to the south with a date-stone of 1689.

Kempey new church was also visited. It was built in 1903 at the request of Lord Beauchamp by the architect Randall-Wells. Local materials have been used and much of the work was done by direct labour. The scissors-braced roof trusses originally supported stone slates which have been replaced by tiles. The rood figures were the work of David Gibb and the furnishings by Grimsons of Sapperton.

The recent thunderstorm made the walk to Common Hill very slippery. The flora was disappointing due to the dry weather but some Wenlock brachiopods and a trilobite were discovered in the small quarry at the foot of the hill path off the Woolhope road.

FIFTH MEETING: 16 August: LONGTOWN, PETERCHURCH AND CLIFFORD AREAS

Travelling via Belmont a stop was made at Withington Farm, Kilpeck, where Mr. Homes showed and described the engine-house of c. 1820 which was worked by five horses.

At Ewyas Harold Mr. Homes pointed out the site of the castle and the probable sites of the castle mill and its mill-pond and the lord's mill which was working up to 1830. He said that there were upper crucks in the 18th-century roof of the Castle Inn and that the village had a piped water supply in 1894 from a spring on the common.

At Clodock, the President, Mr. Perry, described the church dedicated to the 5th-century St. Clydog. The chancel appears to have been rebuilt in the 13th century, the nave and the two windows on the north side date from c. 1170. The three-decker pulpit and pews are late 17th century. At the back of the church is the unusual feature, a gallery of c. 1715 and a musician's table. Traces of wall paintings remain on the walls and from the first-floor of the tower can be seen the scissors-trussed rafters of the nave roof.

At Longtown Mr. Kendrick spoke about the geology and botany of the area. This was an area of Old Red Sandstone where glaciers coming down the Wye

Valley had planed off spurs on the Red and Black Darens. The Cat's Back had been formed by glaciers coming down both sides of it. There was a fossil deficiency in the Old Red Sandstone but lamprey fossils were to be found in Wain Herbert quarry. It was an area with an annual rainfall of 60 ins. Ling was found except in the limestone bands of the 1700 ft. contour. There were a number of unusual ferns, club-mosses, lichens and liverworts as well as the mossy saxifrage, Welsh poppy, globe flower, ivy-leaved toadflax, marsh pennywort, cotton grass and butterwort. Sundew and bog aspidistra are now extinct.

At Craswall Church Mr. Tonkin pointed out its 15th-century roof with a traceried pattern on the eastern bay and said that the church with its cockpit and fives court on the north side, an external preaching-cross on the south side, with a later school in the west end was a kind of early community centre. Preb. Moir suggested that as there was a new tenant at Abbey Farm perhaps now was an opportune time to approach the Department of the Environment with a view to the remains being taken into its guardianship.

Wellbrook Manor was visited by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Morley Smith. Mr. Tonkin explained the significance of this second half of the 14th-century base-cruck house, and he, the President and Mr. Homes conducted parties around it.

The final visit was by kind permission of Mrs. C. G. Parkinson to Clifford Castle. Here, Air-Comd. Iron, who excavated the outer gate in 1950-53 acted as guide. This feature is 60 ft. long and is still standing to a height of 10 ft. Members were taken over the castle remains which has associations with Fair Rosamund and then visited Mrs. Parkinson's house to see the finds which are preserved there.

SIXTH MEETING: 13 September: BROMSGROVE AREA

Travelling via Bromyard and Martley a stop was made at Great Witley Church dedicated to St. Michael. Describing it Mrs. Tonkin said that it was built by Lady Foley on the site of an earlier one which was demolished in 1733. It is the most Italian church in England and was originally built of brick with stone dressings and possibly by the architect Gibbs. The ceiling, the ten windows by Joshua Price and the organ-case were all purchased from the Duke of Chandos and were brought from Canons. In 1861 the church was encased in stone and the woodwork by Dawkes is about the same period. The monument of the first Lord Foley by Rysbach completed in 1743 is one of the largest 18th-century monuments in England.

On Hartlebury Common Mr. Kendrick explained that this was an area of Bunter sandstone which was formed in Triassic times when the area was either a desert and/or a shallow lake. This produces a heathland vegetation of which there is none in Herefordshire. Plants to be found are gorse, ling and heathers and some unusual ones such as buckshorn plantain, hoary pepperwort, bog bean, round-leaved sundew, marsh cinquefoil, cotton grass and spagnum mosses.

The President, Mr. Perry, speaking about the Birmingham-Worcester Canal said that this was the former's main outlet to the Severn. The great obstacle was the hill at Tardebigge. From Birmingham to Tardebigge there were no locks but a ladder of 30 locks was built to take the traffic down the hill. Mr. Bate conducted members down the series of locks to the reservoir which was used to keep sufficient water for the locks and the waiting basins. On route he pointed out the pumping house which had housed a Newcomen beam engine until 1916. Walking back up the incline the party saw the basin and docks at Tardebigge and the entrance to the tunnel.

Mr. Homes, Mr. Perry and Mr. Tonkin conducted parties around the Avoncroft Museum of Buildings where they saw the String of Houses from Shrewsbury, originally two houses built in 1576, later a public house and then a shop; the late 16th-century cruck barn of black poplar from Cholstrey near Leominster; the early 14th-century roof of the Guesten Hall from Worcester Cathedral; the Danzey Green windmill of c. 1800; the nail-maker's shop and wash-house; the chain-maker's shop with 14 hearths from Jones and Lloyd, Cradley Heath; and the 15th-century Bromsgrove house with an open-hall and solar cross-wing.

At Holt Church members saw the Norman north and south doorways, chancel and chancel arch and font. The south arcade is probably early 16th century and the east window of 1892 is by Kempe.

Holt Castle was visited by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Harper. It is a 14th-century tower house, situated farther east than most examples of this type of building. The 15th-century hall and cross-wing were panelled in the 18th whilst at the same time a new wing with a good contemporary staircase and ceiling was added.

STIRLING VISIT: 20-27 August

Forty-four members spent a week at Stirling University. On the way up members were taken around Carlisle Cathedral by the diocesan architect, Mr. Phillips.

Thursday morning in Stirling included a guided tour of the castle and visits to Mar's Wark 1570, Argyll Lodging, the Tolbooth 1701 and the Mercat Cross. After lunch the site of the battle of Bannockburn, 1314; Rough Castle, the best remaining Roman fort on Antonine's Wall and Cambuskenneth Abbey founded in 1147 were visited. After dinner Mr. Kenneth Gray gave an illustrated talk on the local history of the Stirling area.

Friday morning was spent at St. Andrews when the party was taken over St. Salvator's College and chapel founded in 1455, St. Mary's College founded in 1537 and the University Library. The ruins of the cathedral were also seen. In the afternoon the picturesque fishing villages of Crail and Pittenweem and the Scottish Fisheries Museum at Anstruther were visited.

On Saturday morning in Stirling members went to the church of the Holy Rude, the Landmark exhibition and the 17th-century Guildhall, Cowarne's Hospital. Dunblane Cathedral and the museum in the Dean's House and the

ruins of Inchmahone Priory on an island in the Lake of Mentieth were visited. After dinner Miss M. Mitchell gave an illustrated talk on the "Architecture and Artistic Traditions of Central Scotland".

Sunday morning was free but some went walking, some to the Wallace Monument and some to church. After lunch Hopetoun House, one of Scotland's greatest houses, was visited. The central part of it was built by William Bruce, 1699-1703, and was added to by William Adam and his sons Robert and John, 1721-56.

On Monday travelling via Strathallen, Crief, Sma' Glen and Strathbraan the party was met at Dunkeld by Dr. Milne. Members were taken around the cathedral and in the town saw a number of houses which have been restored by the Scottish National Trust. The Palace of Scone, built 1802-12 by William Atkinson, and the fine 15th-16th-century fortified mansion, Huntingtower, were visited.

Tuesday morning was spent in Culross where the party went into the Town House, the Study and the Palace and also saw how well the Scottish National Trust had restored the picturesque fishing port of the burgh. Later the 17th-century Pittencrief House, the abbey church and the birthplace of Andrew Carnegie at Dunfermline were visited. In the evening most of the party went to a film show on Scotland at the University.

On the return journey stops were made at Moffat for coffee; Abbot Hall, Kendal for lunch where members looked around the art gallery and museum depicting Lakeland life; and Appleton near Warrington for tea.

AUTUMN MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 4 October: The President, Mr. R. C. Perry, in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Tonkin gave an illustrated talk on "The Great Rebuild of Rural England". He pointed out that the phrase was first used by Dr. W. G. Hoskins in 1953 who applied it to the period 1570-1640. Mr. Tonkin said he would extend it to c. 1700. He gave the economic and social reasons for the changes in housing and illustrated his talk with slides showing the first exceptional changes as early as c. 1480 and then the full impact after the beginning of Elizabeth's reign. Mr. Tonkin divided the rebuild into three periods, 1570-1600, 1600-1640 and 1660-1700 and showed examples of large, medium and small houses in each period in different materials and from all over the country.

SPECIAL MEETING: 11 October: Deer Watching.

Eight persons met at 8.30 a.m. and were taken on a deer watch in the Mortimer Forest by Dr. and Mrs. Wince. Members saw fallow deer and other animals and some of the party also went on a fungi foray.

SECOND MEETING: 25 October: The President, Mr. R. C. Perry, in the chair.

This was an open meeting held in St. Peter's Hall as the eleventh annual F. C. Morgan lecture. Dr. R. W. Brunskill, F.S.A., senior lecturer at the School

of Architecture of Manchester University, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Farm Buildings of the Welsh Border Country". He said that comparatively little had been published on the subject and his talk was based on the research which he and Trevor Owen had done on 500 farmsteads in Breconshire. He explained how agricultural conditions had changed and today demanded different types of buildings and that the surviving old farm buildings date from c. 1740-1880. He spoke in detail about the various farm buildings: the barn for storage and for threshing; the cowhouse, the stables; the combined granary and cartshed; the shed for shelter and the cider-mill house. These buildings in the 16th and 17th centuries were of timber-framed construction and from the middle of the 18th century were superseded by either brick or stone and more recently in many instances have been completely rebuilt. Dr. Brunskill also referred to their particular layouts and where they stood in relation to the farmhouse.

Mr. Homes on behalf of the club thanked him for his stimulating talk.

THIRD MEETING: 15 November: The President, Mr. R. C. Perry, in the chair.

The Sectional Recorders for Archaeology, Botany, Buildings, Deserted Medieval Villages, Geology, Industrial Archaeology, Mammals and Ornithology gave their reports for 1975 which are printed on pp. 337-46.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING: 6 December: The President, Mr. R. C. Perry, in the chair.

Officers for 1976 were appointed. The accounts for the year ending 31 December 1974 were presented and adopted. These are printed on p. 281.

Mr. C. T. O. Prosser gave a talk on "West Herefordshire Craftsmen—the Preeces of Portway". This family in the first half of the 19th century were agricultural implement makers and ran the Post Office at Portway. They made farm wagons, carts, ploughs, barrows, horse-engines, threshing machines and water-mills and in their heyday employed 30 men including blacksmiths, wheelwrights and carpenters. The account books dating from 1819, 1840 and 1846 show very clearly the cost of the implements, who purchased them and the fact that they were sold not only locally but as far afield as Colwall, Monmouth, Hay, Radnorshire, Brecon and beyond.

On 24 August 1975 an earth tremor was felt in Hereford.

During 1975 the money held in the Hereford City Excavations Fund and the tools were transferred to the City of Hereford Archaeological Committee.

During the 1975-76 winter session the three lectures given by Dr. Brunskill, Mr. Powell and Mr. Tonkin were in recognition of European Architectural Heritage Year.

In September, Mr. F. C. Morgan, aged 97, became the seventh person to hold the office of the Chief Steward of Hereford; a just reward for his work for the city library and museum.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB

Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account for the year ended 31st December 1974

RECEIPTS						PAYMENTS						
1973						1973						
£	£		£	p		£	£		£	p	£	p
		Balances, 1 January 1974 ...					26	Insurance			26.25	
		Cash at Bank:					494	Printing and Binding Transactions ...			636.32	
		Current Accounts—					66	Printing and Stationery			78.91	
	297	General	347.04				80	Postage and Telephones			127.97	
	611	Subscription	589.94				64	Subscriptions and Donations			50.42	
	131	Excavations	1,007.92				10	Expenses of Meetings			21.99	
		Deposit Accounts—					3,631	Excavation Expenses			871.34	
	3,535	Subscription	4,332.70				17	Archaeological Group Expenses			3.97	
	307	G. Marshall Fund ...	332.28				54	Sundry Expenses			6.30	
	9	Excavations (Ministry)	10.22				75	Honoraria to Assistants			75.00	
	133	Herefordshire Flora ...	143.94				33	Accountants' Fees			38.50	
	566	City Excavations	606.50				—	Hereford and Worcester Museums: Balance				
	32	Research Group	19.86				—	Leintwardine A/c. ...			137.68	
	157	Leintwardine Dig	169.22				—	City of Hereford Archaeological Com. ...			1,212.67	
							—					
	5,778		7,559.62				—					
	2	Less Due to Secretary ...	—				—					
5,776					7,559.62		—					
4,715					1,005.00		4,550					3,287.32
		Grants										
	33	¾% War Loan	34.39					Balances, 31 Dec. 1974				
	77	Hereford County Council Loan ...	117.54					Cash at Bank:				
	392	Bank Deposit Interest	707.27					Current Accounts—				
502					859.20			General			665.56	
		Subscriptions						Subscription			163.34	
	953	General	985.57					Excavations			—	
	8	Archaeological Group	28.60					Deposit Accounts—				
								Subscription			5,545.77	
961					1,014.17			G. Marshall Fund ...			364.54	
84		Sales of Offprints etc.			358.81			Excavations (Ministry)			—	
		(Net)						Herefordshire Flora ...			157.86	
45		Field Meetings (Net) ...			180.75			City Excavations			768.41	
27		Royalties			5.72			Research Group			29.44	
								Leintwardine Dig			—	
								Cash in Hand			1.03	
					7,560							7,695.95
£12,110			£10,983.27		£12,110							£10,983.27

NOTE: The Club owns £932.70 3½% War Stock and £1,040 Herefordshire County Council Loan Stock.

Auditor's Certificate

I have audited the above Honorary Treasurer's Account and certify it to be in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club.

(Signed) HERBERT S. WIDGERY,
Chartered Accountant.

Hereford.

15th July 1975.

Presidential Address

Wigmore Enclosure Act and Award 1772-74

By MURIEL TONKIN

INTRODUCTION

WIGMORE parish is situated in the north of the county of Hereford surrounded by the parishes of Adforton, Leintwardine, Lingen, Aymestrey, Leinthall Earles and Leinthall Starkes. It is a parish of 3,480 acres with a population in 1931 of 360.¹ The census returns for 1971 show a population of 300. Wigmore Moor at about 400 ft. above sea-level lies on the eastern side of the parish with the land rising towards the west to 700 to 900 ft. The main area of settlement is along the A4110 through the village with other farms scattered throughout the parish. At the time of the Domesday Book, 1086, Wigmore not only had its church and castle but was also a borough.² It is the connection with the borough which makes the Wigmore enclosure act of 1772 so interesting.

Enclosure of the common arable fields, moors, woods and wastes had been going on for hundreds of years. It varied from one part of England to another and from the earliest times was piecemeal and by private agreement. As this method was usually a long process and too slow for the agricultural pioneers of the 18th century from about 1760 enclosure was carried out by private act of Parliament. This was followed by the general enclosure acts of 1801, 1836 and 1845.

Figures for the number of acts and awards passed and the acreage enclosed differ slightly. The Hammonds³ say about 4,246 acts and awards enclosing approximately 5,900,000 acres in the period 1702-1844 with the peak period 1761-1844. Birnie⁴ writing in 1945 gives 4,763 acts and awards enclosing 6,564,806 acres between 1700-1845 and later with enclosure at its height 1761-1844. Tate⁵ says that before 1760 there were only 255 acts whilst since 1760 there have been more than 5,100 enclosing over 6,500,000 acres. However, one can conclude that from the middle of the 18th to the middle of the 19th century the enclosure system was at its height when some five and a half million acres of land was enclosed requiring approximately 4,000 acts. Considering Herefordshire in relation to the national picture the position is as follows:

1606 and 1664	2 acts
1772-1800	11 acts
1801-1845	45 acts
1848-1865	18 acts

This shows that the total number of acts for Herefordshire, 76 in all, was about 1.5% of the national figure, that the peak period of enclosure was at the same time and that there was enclosure late in the 19th century in the county, but it would appear there had been a lot of early enclosure before the mid-18th century by private agreement. As so many of the acts for Herefordshire listed by Tate⁶ do not specify the acreage enclosed it is not possible to work out for the county what percentage of the national figure of land was enclosed.

Of the total 76 acts for Herefordshire, two are very early, 1606 and 1664; 18 are later than 1845; 56 are in the peak period of enclosure and of these 11 are between 1772 and 1800. The act for 1664 refers to Malvern Chase, so may not include much, if any, Herefordshire lands. The one for Marden, 1606, which is in the Hereford County Record Office, is the earliest known private act in the country concerning the enclosure of open arable fields. Of the 11 in the period 1772-1800 the act for Wigmore is the earliest for the county. Tate in his list of enclosures, quoting Gray⁷ and Slater,⁸ referred to an enclosure act for Wigmore in 1772 but stated that there is no known award or enrollment. As we shall see this is not the case. The enclosure award is dated 12 May 1774 and its date of enrollment is 12 August 1774. This award came to light among the papers of the Harley family of Brampton Bryan, but unfortunately the map has been lost. The document is in the possession of C. C. Harley, Esq., and a copy⁹ of it is in the Hereford County Record Office.

The Wigmore Enclosure Act is No. 137 of the Private Acts of Parliament for 1772 and reads 'An Act for inclosing, dividing, allotting, and improving certain common woods and moor lands within the borough and parish of Wigmore, in the county of Hereford'. The award comprises a hand-written volume of some 80 pages. By studying this, the Wigmore Tithe Map dated 3 September 1845, and walking over the lands which were enclosed an attempt has been made to re-construct the missing map. Working backwards in time it is known from the 1845 Tithe Map that the parish consisted of 3,243 acres and 8 perches of land of which 13 acres was common land. Most of this is still common. The Wigmore Enclosure Act of 1822 put into effect in 1828-31 enclosed 793 acres 3 roods and 29 perches of common land. The Wigmore Enclosure Act of 1772 put into effect in 1774 enclosed 406 acres 1 rood and 33 perches of common land. Therefore one can say that in 1772 there were 1213 acres 1 rood and 22 perches of common land in Wigmore parish. Thus 37.5% of the parish was common land. Two townships make up Wigmore parish: Wigmore with 1906 acres 2 roods and 34 perches and Limebrook with 1336 acres 1 rood and 14 perches. The 1772 enclosure act affected the Wigmore township and the 1822 enclosure act the Limebrook township. From these figures one learns that 21% of the land in the Wigmore township was enclosed by the 1772 act, and 59% of the land in the Limebrook township under the 1822 act. At the same time one must bear in mind that under the 1822 act almost twice as much land was enclosed in the Limebrook township. Therefore a significant change took place in Wigmore parish as a result of these two acts and today, some 165 years later, substantial evidence of this can still be seen.

THE AWARD

Seven commissioners were appointed to see that the private act of Parliament passed in 1772 was carried out. They were Salwey Cockram, Esq., of the Grange in the parish of Adforton, William Galliers of Leintwardine, William Preece of Aymestrey, Thomas Mathews of Shelderton in the parish of Clungunford, Salop, Jacob Smith, gent, of Sidbury, Salop, Samuel Nash of Wormsley and William Bubb of Kingsland; all local persons. Any three or four of them formed a quorum to act.

At this time it was estimated that there was 'within the Hundred Manor and Borough of Wigmore in the County of Hereford certain open and uninclosed common woods or waste lands commonly called or known by the name of Woodwood, Barnet and part of Oakley containing six hundred acres or thereabouts . . . and also a piece or parcel of pasture or moorland called Wigmore's moor containing eighty acres or thereabouts'. A 'true survey' of these lands had to be made by or as soon as possible after 1 August 1772, 'set down in writing and laid before the commissioners'. All 'differences and disputes' were to be heard as soon as possible after the 29 September 1772. When all this had been completed the commissioners were to divide and allot the common woods, moor or pasture land, 'to each and every of the owners of burgage scites of burgages . . . as in their judgment think most equal and convenient in lieu and satisfaction of the respective parts shares interests common rights burgage and other rights in the said woods moor or pasture lands which they respectively had and enjoyed'. It was agreed that the following lands exclusive of 'roads, ways and passages through the common woods moor or pasture lands' should be enclosed, viz.:

Wood Wood	75 acres 6 perches
Barnet Wood	215 acres 3 roods 6 perches
Part of Oakley Wood	11 acres 38 perches
Wigmores Moor	103 acres 1 rood 27 perches

This makes a total of 405 acres 1 rood and 37 perches exclusive of roads and ways.

Before the divisions and allotments were made watercourses, drains or ditches were to be cut on Wigmore's Moor in order to effectively drain and improve the moor. These were to be 'kept cleansed and scoured' by the owners or occupiers of the adjoining land. If they were not kept in order the respective persons could be brought before the Court Leet of the 'Honor and Hundred of Wigmore' and could be fined up to a maximum of 40s. The fines would be used to pay the expenses of cleansing, scouring and keeping open the watercourses and drains.

Public roads not less than 60 ft. wide, and private ways 18 ft. wide in the woods and on the moor were to be laid out with 'hedges, fences, ditches, drains, bridges, arches, causeways, banks, gates, styles and other requisites . . . for the convenience of the owners'. The public roads were to be kept in repair 'as the public highways in the parish and manor of Wigmore aforesaid were then by Law required'. The private roads, hedges, fences, ditches, etc., were forever to be maintained, repaired and cleansed by the proprietors of the allotments.

Once these roads and ways were set out it was no longer lawful for anyone to use any of the other roads or ways either on foot or with horses carriages or cattle.

Each person receiving an allotment of land had to be given a written document stating the size of the allotment with a description of its situation and boundaries, distinguishing for what burgage 'scites' it had been allotted, and showing the various roads, hedges, ditches, bridges, etc., and indicating what had to be erected and maintained.

The award then had to be 'signed sealed and enrolled in the Court of Record of the Honor and Hundred of Wigmore' and immediately 'all right of common of pasture common of estovers¹⁰ and all other common rights and privileges and advantages enjoyed should cease and be forever extinguished'. This meant that freehold tenure had been given to the owner. The persons to whom the lands had been allocated had to accept within three months. A notice that the award had been executed had to be placed on the doors of the parish church and court house at Wigmore. The costs of the passing of the act, its requirements being carried out, and the actual enclosing of the land was born by these newly created freeholders. They had to enclose their respective allotments within the directed time. The only person exempted from paying his expenses was the vicar of Wigmore and these were shared proportionately by all the others.

THE ALLOCATION

Firstly, it was agreed that the Rt. Hon. Edward Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer as lord of the manor should have a one-fifteenth share for his 'consent as lord of the manor to the said Inclosure and to his right of soil in the said common woods moor or pasture lands'.

Secondly, the commissioners having enquired into the burgage tenure in the borough of Wigmore allotted each person according to the size of his burgage holding. As a result both the moor and woods which were to be enclosed were divided up into 37 allotments on the moor and 39 in the woods to 37 different persons, all holding burgage rights in the borough of Wigmore. See table 1 which shows that the Wigmore's Moor was divided into 37 allotments. It details the names of all the persons to whom the allotments were made, the number of burgages each person held in the borough of Wigmore which was his qualification, the number of the allotment and its size. From these figures it is apparent that the commissioners meticulously allocated 2 roods and 30 perches of common moor or pasture land in respect of each burgage.

TABLE 1 showing allotment of the common moor

Name of Person	No. of Burgages	No. of Allotment	Size of Allotment		
			a.	r.	p.
Earl of Oxford	manor 1/15	1	6	3	23
Earl of Oxford	31	1	21	1	10
Somerset Davies, Esq.	47	2	32	0	29
James Hall	3	3	2	1	00
John Davies	5	4	3	1	30
John Bayliss	4	5	2	3	00

Name of Person	No. of Burgages	No. of Allotment	Size of Allotment		
			a.	r.	p.
Ann & Richard Bridgwater	4	6	2	3	00
Daniel & Thomas Prince	3½	7	2	1	25
Aaron Thomas	1	8		2	30
Eliz. Probat als Botwood	1	9			36½
Mary Corbet	1	10			36½
Mathias Preece	1	11		1	15
Debora Bedford	1	12		1	15
Revd James Beynon	1	13		2	30
Stephen Maund	1	14		2	30
Ethelbert Owens	1	15		2	30
Matthew Jones	1	16		2	30
Thomas Lewis	1	17		2	30
Thomas Yapp	1	18		2	30
Caleb Stedman	1	19		2	30
William Monnington	1	20		2	30
John Wynd	1	21		2	30
James Griffiths	1	22		2	30
Richard Prince	1	23		2	30
John Evans	1	24		2	30
Thomas Jenings	1	25		2	30
Benjamin Hill	1	26		2	30
Anne Phillips	1	27		2	30
Benjamin & Edward Probat	1½	28	1	0	5
Bridget Sheward	1½	29	1	0	5
Arnold Corbet	2	30	1	1	20
Thomas Strange	2	31	1	1	20
Sarah Abbots	2	32	1	1	20
John Oakley	2	33	1	1	20
John Palmer	2	34	1	1	20
Richard Hulings	2½	35	1	2	35
Robert Pennie	2½	36	1	2	35
Samuel Millechamp	7	37	3	3	10

For the allocation of the three common woods, Woodwood, Barnet and part of Oakley, see Table II. Here the woods were divided into 39 parcels; Oakley Wood was lettered A; Barnet Wood B to M omitting letter J, and I to 27 in Woodwood. The 39 allotments were assigned to the same 37 persons. It works out at an allocation of 2 acres of common woods per burgrave.

TABLE II showing allotment of the common woods

Name of Person	No. of Burgages	No. of Allotment	Barnet Wood			Woodwood		
			a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
Earl of Oxford	manor 1/15	B	20					
Earl of Oxford	31	B	48	2	11			
		C	2	0	31			
		A*						
Somerset Davies, Esq.	47	D	94	0	00			
James Hall	3	I	6	0	00			
John Davies	5	17				10	0	00
John Bayliss	4	H	8	0	00			
Ann & Richard Bridgwater	4	G	8	0	00			
Daniel & Thomas Prince	3½	15				7	0	00
Aaron Thomas	1	24				2	0	00
Eliz. Probat als Botwood	1	1				1	1	08
Mary Corbet	1	2				1	1	04
Mathias Preece	1	4				1	0	00
Debora Bedford	1	3				1	0	00
Revd. James Beynon	1	5				2	0	00
Stephen Maund	1	12				2	0	00

Name of Person	No. of Burgages	No. of Allotment	Barnet Wood			Woodwood		
			a.	r.	p.	a.	r.	p.
Ethelbert Owens	1	26				2	0	00
Mathew Jones	1	9				2	0	00
Thomas Lewis	1	23				2	0	00
Thomas Yapp	1	27				2	0	00
Caleb Stedman	1	25				2	0	00
William Monnington	1	6				2	0	00
John Wynd	1	22				2	0	00
James Griffiths	1	14				2	0	00
Richard Prince	1	10				2	0	00
John Evans	1	8				2	0	00
Thomas Jenings	1	11				2	0	00
Benjamin Hill	1	7				2	0	00
Anne Phillips	1	21				2	0	00
Benjamin & Edward Probat	1½	L	3	0	00			
Bridget Sheward	1½	M	3	0	00			
Arnold Corbet	2	20				4	0	00
Thomas Strange	2	13				4	0	00
Sarah Abbots	2	F	4	0	00			
John Oakley	2	19				4	0	00
John Palmer	2	18				4	0	00
Richard Hulings	2½	16				5	0	00
Robert Pennie	2½	K	5	0	00			
Samuel Millechamp	7	E	14	0	00			

A* = 11 acres 38 perches in Oakley Wood.

From this allocation a very interesting point is that it was only the burgrave holders in the borough of Wigmore who qualified to receive lands under the enclosure act. A total of 140 1/6 burgages was catered for. Of these the two land-owning families in the area, but not resident in the parish, accounted for 78 burgages, the Earl of Oxford, 31, and Somerset Davies, Esq., 47. This left 62 1/6 burgages among the other 35 persons.

1 had 7 1 had 5 2 had 4 1 had 3½
 1 had 3 2 had 2½ 5 had 2 2 had 1½
 16 had 1 2 had ½ 2 had ½

The commissioners categorically stated that 'no other person is possessed or intitled to any burgrave parts or shares of burgages'.

The field-names on the Tithe Map of 1845 emphasise the fact that the lands had been enclosed and allotted to the burgesses of Wigmore. The lands which were enclosed on the moor and especially those given to the single burgrave holders were named 'Moor Burgrave' or 'Burgrave Meadow'. Here, too, one is named 'Cuckoo Pen' which is still the area from where the cuckoo calls each year and two others are called 'Maggotty Corner' which are situated at the south-eastern corner of the moor which was enclosed and no doubt refers to the presence of magpies.

The enclosures in the woods are plainly referred to as 'Woodward Wood', 'Barnet Wood' and 'Oakley Patch' but even in Barnett Wood two of the enclosures are named 'Best Burgrave'.

The following examples illustrate how careful was the full description as to the exact location of each allotment both in the woods and on the moor. Each

person had a piece of each. There was no excuse for any misunderstanding as to who had which piece of land and its location.

'To the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer as his 1/15 part as lord of the manor 20 acres in Barnet (B on plan) and for his 31 burgages 48 acres 2 roods 11 perches in Barnet Wood (B on plan) abutting towards the north on an allotment marked D on plan belonging to Somerset Davies, Esq., towards the south on the Presteigne Road leading from Dickendale Green to Dickendale, towards the east on the said road and the said allotment marked with the letter D and towards the west on lands of the said Earl of Oxford at Dickendale and the Chapel Ground. Also all that parcel of woodland called Oakley Wood marked A on plan containing 11 acres 38 perches abutting towards the north on the said Presteigne Road, towards the south on part of Oakley Wood in the parish of Aymestrey, towards the east on lands of Lord Bateman and towards the west on lands of the said Earl of Oxford. Also parcel of woodland in Barnet Wood marked C containing 2 acres 31 perches abutting towards the north on lands of the said Earl of Oxford called the Burnt Copy and Wigmore Park and on all other sides thereof on the publick highway leading from the Town of Wigmore towards Trucknil and called Trucknil Lane, as the said parcels of woodland are now measured marked and staked out'. 'To the Earl of Oxford in respect his 1/15 as lord of the manor part or parcel of moor or pasture land marked 1 on the plan—6 acres 3 roods 23 perches and for his 31 burgages, 21 acres 1 rood 10 perches containing in whole 28 acres 33 perches abutting towards the north on lands of Earl of Oxford, towards south on allotment in the said moor marked 37 belonging to Samuel Millechamp and to part of the Great Drain or water course leading from the Green Lane across the said moor towards the west and east on other lands of the said Earl of Oxford and the allotment No. 37 as the same is now measured marked and staked out'.

'To Aaron Thomas for one burgage parcel woodland in Woodwood marked No. 24 containing 2 acres abutting towards north to the private road on the top of Woodwood, towards the south on lands of John Woodhouse, Esq., towards east on No. 25, and towards west on No. 23. Also parcel said moor No. 8 containing 2 roods 30 perches abutting to north on to No. 7, towards south on to No. 9 and the said private road leading to the said allotment of Somerset Davies No. 2, towards the east on to No. 9 and to west on to the said private road'.

'To Sarah Abbots for 2 burgages parcel woodland in Barnet Wood marked F containing 4 acres to north on lands Somerset Davies, to south on lands Somerset Davies and said Sarah Abbots, to east on lands said Sarah Abbots and said Somerset Davies, to west on allotment marked E. Also parcel moor No 32 containing 1 acre 1 rood 20 perches to north on Cross Drain, to south on private road, to east on No. 2 and Parky Meadow, to west on No. 31'.

The allocations having been made each person received directions as to what hedges, ditches, fences, gates and stiles each had to make and keep in repair. The following examples show how carefully the dividing was done and how each person knew exactly what had to be done.

The commissioners direct Somerset Davies, Esq., 'shall make the hedges, ditches, fences and mounds on south side in Barnet Wood marked D to divide his allotment from B, on the north side between his allotment and the highway leading from Wigmore to Trucknel lane, and E on the east side between his allotment and the several allotments E, G, H, I, K and on east side of his allotment in the moor marked No. 2 to divide this allotment from the private road by Parky Meadow that leads to No. 36, on south side between the allotment and the said private road and allotments Nos. 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20 and adjoining to the Cross Drain, and on to the west side between his allotment and those Nos. 32, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 and 37 and adjoining to the Great Drain'.

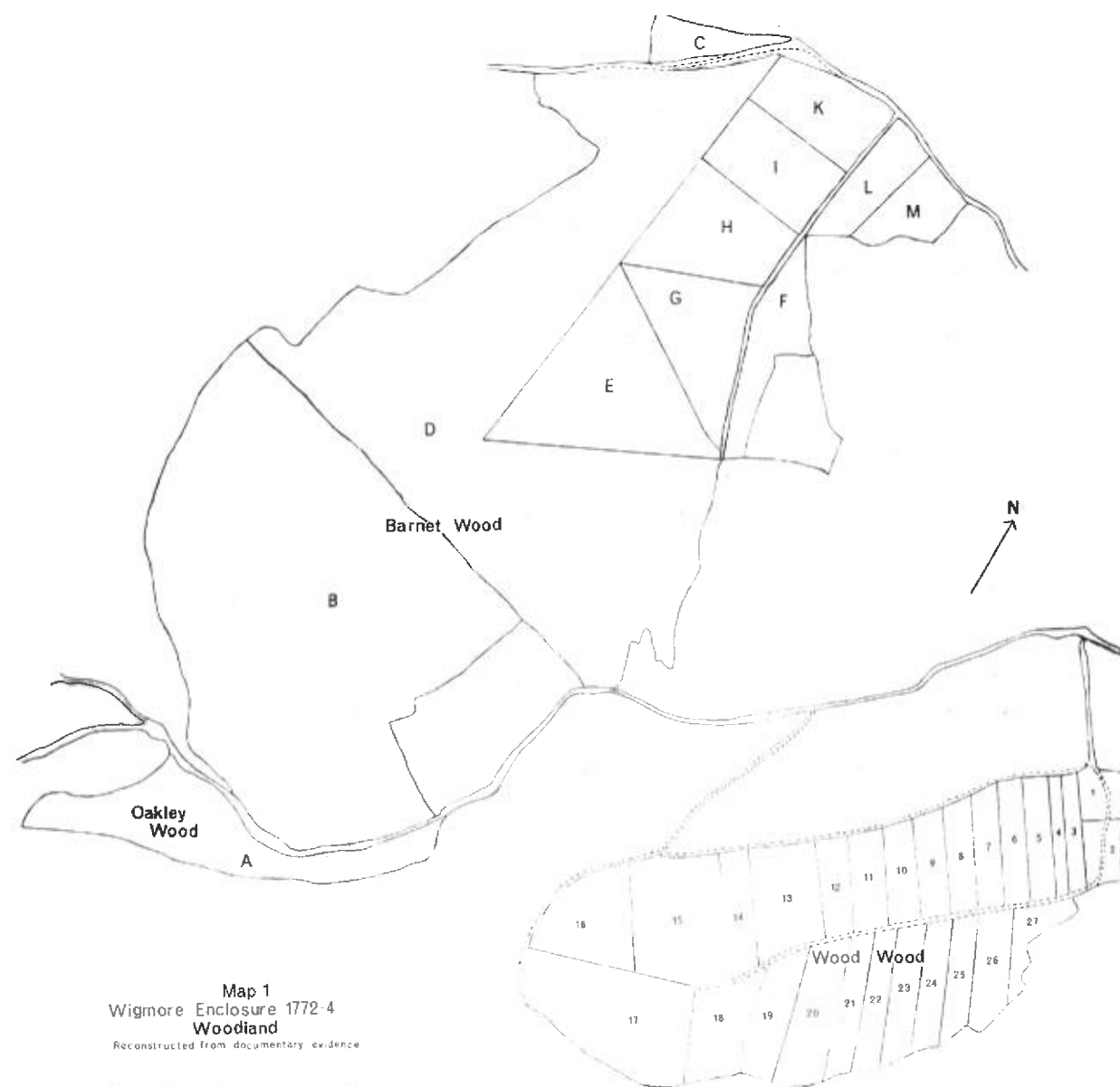
Ann Phillips has to make hedges, ditches, mounds and fences on north and west sides her allotment in Woodward marked No. 21 and on south and west sides her allotment in the moor marked No. 27.

The question of fairness is particularly shown in the example where Elizabeth Probat and Mary Corbet received a slightly larger share in Woodwood Wood because they had to erect and keep in repair two gates, one at the entrance to Woodwood Wood and the other at the top of Mary Corbet's allotment.

The commissioners ordered that the ditches should be three feet at the top, two feet at the bottom and two feet deep and 'shall be planted in a husband like manner, with whitethorn, blackthorn, crabsets and other quicksets according to the custom of the country'. Much of these thorn and crabsets still survive.

The commissioners also ordered that a number of public and private roads were to be constructed in the woods and on the moor 'for carts and other carriages, horses and other cattle, and for all passengers on foot'. There were to be two public roads, 60 ft. wide from Wigmore through the woodland to Presteigne. One was to go through Barnet Wood via Dickendale and the other through the same wood by way of Trucknell Lane. The first of these two roads later became the turnpike road. Also in the woodland there were to be three private roads of 18 ft. width. These are shown on Map 1 and were laid out so that each person could conveniently get to and use his parcel of land. On the moor three private roads also of 18 ft. wide were to be made for use by the allotment holders. These roads are shown on Map 2. It is interesting to note that all these roads both public and private, are still in use and the measurements are as stated in the award.

In addition on the moor or pasture land in order to effectually drain it and carry away the water and for the convenience of the users drains, bridges, arches, ditches, sluices and gates were to be made. All of these were to be kept well cleansed and in good repair. The Great Drain was to be six feet wide at the top and five feet wide at the bottom. The Cross Drains were to be the same, but from where one Cross Drain joined the Great Drain to where another Cross Drain came into the Great Drain, this section was to be seven feet wide at the top and six feet at the bottom. Then the Great Drain continued eastwards through the moor, 'through lands belonging to Leintwardine school, lands in the



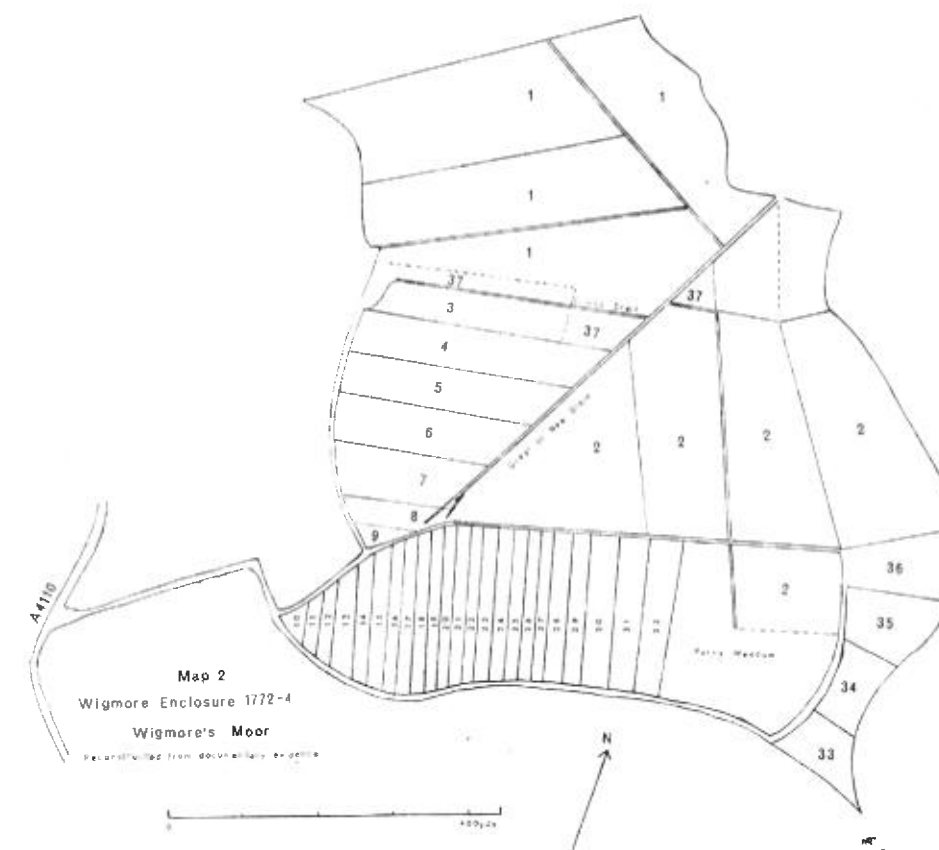
Map 1
Wigmore Enclosure 1772-4
Woodland
Reconstructed from documentary evidence

0 400 yds

occupation of Mr. William Smith and Thomas Haynes, to the meeting of the drain that comes out of Lentals Moor'. This section was to be ten feet at the top and eight feet at the bottom. All these drains and other ditches and water-courses were to be kept 'cleansed and scoured of the sedge grass, soil and mud therein' and always of sufficient depth to take away the water from the moor. This is a careful piece of surveying with the drainage and improvement of the pasture land in mind. See Map 2. All these drains can be seen today.

THE COST

The commissioners took into account the passing of the act of parliament, the surveying of the common woods and moor or pasture land, the division and allotting of it, the preparation and enrollment of the award, their own expenses and those of the surveyors employed, the witnesses examined, and the construction of bridges, gates, stiles, hedges, drains and roads. The total cost was £779 11s. 3d. See Appendix I. From this schedule it is noticeable that almost half the total cost was taken up in the passing of the act of parliament. Of the



Map 2
Wigmore Enclosure 1772-4
Wigmore's Moor
Reconstructed from documentary evidence

0 400 yds

other half, approximately a third went to the commissioners and another third to the surveyors and for the preparation of the award and its enrollment. The other third was the cost of the materials and labour for work which the commissioners ordered to be done for the benefit of all the allotment holders.

The total cost was proportionately divided among the 36 burgage holders to whom allocations were made. The then vicar of Wigmore, Rev. James Beynon, was exempt from paying for his allotment so the others proportionately paid his costs. See Appendix 2. The Earl of Oxford for his one-fifteenth allowed as lord of the manor paid £51 19s. 5d. and £162 2s. 1d. for his 31 burgages and Somerset Davies, Esq., paid £245 15s. 5d. for his 47 burgages. The other 34 persons paid amounts ranging from £1 14s. 10½d. for one-third of a burgage to £36 12s. 1d. for seven burgages. This works out at £5 4s. 7d. per burgage with an overall cost of £1 18s. per acre. Each person had to pay his amount to John Sherburn, gent., of Titley, who was responsible for paying all the accounts.

On 12 May 1774 the first-named five commissioners signed the award signifying that the private act of parliament passed in 1772 had been duly carried out. On 12 August 1774 John Sherburn, gent., the then steward of the Earl of Oxford enrolled it in the Court Leet held for the Honor and Hundred of Wigmore.

CONCLUSIONS

Why were the two large landowners, the Earl of Oxford and Somerset Davies, Esq., prepared to spend £214 1s. 6d. and £245 15s. 5d. respectively as compared with the so much smaller amounts by the other burgage owners? Were they the prime movers in obtaining an act of parliament to enclose the common woods and moor or pasture land? Why then was it desirable to enclose common land at this particular time?

The enclosure of the moor or pasture was a scheme to drain and improve the land. The drainage scheme was no doubt fashioned on the work carried out by such people as Vermuyden in the Fen lands a century earlier. This pasture land when drained and improved would be valuable for the grazing of livestock. By the middle of the 18th century a need had arisen to stop common grazing; cattle and sheep intermingling and overstocking led to disease and a poor quality of animal. During the 18th century there was a move to improve livestock and by the end of the century great efforts were being made to improve the breeds of cattle and sheep. The enclosure of Wigmore Moor would thus give each burgage holder a separate piece of land for his livestock. The Hereford was a breed being improved at this time.

The two large landowning families would be glad to acquire a substantial amount of land for their livestock, as it could well be that they themselves were pioneers in livestock improvement. This enclosure of 103 acres of moor or pasture land meant that another 5¼% of the land in the Wigmore township was being made more productive. This land is still grazing land. Part of it is being drained today.

At this time also attention was being paid to the common woodlands. Timber, it seems, has always been a valuable commodity. The 302 acres of woodland was another 15¾% of the land in the Wigmore township. When this was enclosed it meant that each burgage holder acquired a freehold plot of woodland. Any timber on it would be valuable to the new owner. This woodland area of enclosure lies between 700 and 900 feet and it appears that this area always was and has remained woodland. Thus to a large extent this woodland enclosure was an investment in timber for the big landowner.

The enclosure of both the pasture land and the woods meant that eventually there was increased production and products for sale and eventual profit to the landowner. There was a change from farming self-sufficiency to commercial farming for market. Throughout the 18th century the industrial and town populations were increasing. These were demanding food, so more markets were available to the farmer. This was a time when the roads were being improved and the age of the turnpike trusts. This helped the farmer to get his produce to the markets.

When this took place, almost exactly 200 years ago, there was a visual change in the parish; old roads were improved and new ones made. Particularly, there was a landscape change on Wigmore Moor. What was open, wet, pasture land was drained with straight ditches and converted into fields of varying sizes with straight hedges not curving ones. Trees such as the whitethorn, blackthorn and crab-apple were planted on the field boundaries, whether fence or ditch. These still form part of the country scene.

An interesting example of what happens to a name over the years is that one piece of woodland enclosed in 1772 was then called Woodwood Wood, by the time of the 1845 tithe map it was Woodward and today it is Woodhampton.

At the time of Domesday Wigmore was a borough valued at £7 which according to the laws of Breteuil would represent 140 burgages at 12d. per burgage. In 1304 in an *Inquisition post mortem* it is recorded that in Wigmore borough there were 140½ and 1/6 burgages (140 5/12). At the time of the enclosure act of 1772 140 1/6 burgages were still in existence. Thus there was a difference of only ½ burgage in almost 500 years.

A study of the enclosure award has now indicated that the allotments on Wigmore Moor which recent historians have referred to as medieval burgages are really the enclosure plots of 1774 allotted to the burgage holders of the borough of Wigmore.

A study of the field-names on the tithe map of 1845 for Wigmore parish provides some indication that there was a system of open-field agriculture in the Wigmore township on the land lying between the low-lying moor and the woods on the higher ground, but this had been enclosed much earlier. More documentary evidence will be needed to prove this.

Over the years, largely due to changes in ownership, consolidation has taken place, but even today, 1975, some of the allotments are held by individual freeholders living on burgage plots in the village, the one-time borough, of Wigmore.

REFERENCES

- ¹ *Kelly's Directory of Herefordshire* (1937).
- ² *V.C.H. Herefordshire* (1908), Vol. 1, 327.
- ³ J. L. & B. Hammond, *The Village Labourer* (1911), Vols. 1, 11.
- ⁴ A. Birnie, *An Economic History of the British Isles* (1945), 261.
- ⁵ W. E. Tate, *The Parish Chest* (1969), 268.
- ⁶ W. E. Tate, 'A Hand List of English Enclosure Acts and Awards, Part 15, Herefordshire', *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club* (1941), 190-94.
- ⁷ H. L. Gray, *English Field Systems* (1915).
- ⁸ Slater, *The English Peasantry* (1907).
- ⁹ J32/1 at Hereford County Record Office.
- ¹⁰ The Norman-French term for the right to carry wood from the common lands for the repair of house and implements, and for fuel.

APPENDIX I

The Schedule mentioned in and referred to by the above award Intituled the first Schedule containing a particular account of the several sums of money making up the sum of £779 11s. 3d. incurred and become due for the costs charges and expense attending the allotting and dividing the said common woods, moor or pasture lands and the costs for journeys and for drawing, settling and passing the said Act of Parliament and other matters as far as the same can be ascertained.

1774	Bill of Expenses in passing the Act of Parliament for Dividing the Common Woods and Moor land in Wigmore parish and other Expencc attending the Division.	
1772	To Mr. Woodhouse and Mr. Pardoe their Bill for soliciting and passing the Act	£370 18 6
No. 1	Timber bought for putting a foot bridge over the lower part of the New Drain and carriage to place	19 6
2	For a bridge over lands in the occupation of Thomas Haynes, which was cut through to make the New Drain and which divides his lands. for Timber and Workmanship	2 9 8
3	For Ten tun 35 ft. of timber for three bridges in the moor 4 gates do. 5 pair of Rails and 8 gates in the woods at 1 5 per tun	10 17 6
4	To Lewis the Carpenter bill for making Bridges, Gates, etc.	11 2 8
5	The Black smith's bill for Iron work for the Gates etc.	2 13 6
6	Lamberts bill for Carriage of the Gates to place to fence the Vicars allotment and Carriage of ditto	10 19 0
7	Bill of Expenses for Entertainment of Commissioners at their several meetings and the Surveyors at those meetings	16 0 7
	do. Mr. Slater and Mr.	2 12 6
	do. Mr. Sheriff	1 16 4
	do. Mr. Bach	6 7 8
		26 17 8

8	Mr. Slater the surveyors bills	15 15 0
	Mr. Sheriff—a surveyor to reconcile difference	5 5 0
	Mr. Bach—a surveyor employed to survey, map and divide the common woods and moor	82 15 6
	To Council Opinion in drawing up the Award and on the Title of some of the Burgages	6 6 0
	To Labourers employed by the direction of the surveyor in marking out the several allotments in the wood and moor cutting down the woods growing on the publick and private roads making the fence around the vicar's allotment in the woods and Moor and fencing the roads in The Moor	66 18 4
	To Labourers employed by Mr. Galliers about the Drains	17 14 6
		84 12 10
	To Peter Henley for damage done to him in cutting the drain thro' his lands	1 1 0
	To Mr. Wm. Smith for damage done to him	10 6
	For preparing and Inrolling the Award	26 9 0
	For a journey to Ludlow	5 0
	For attendance of the Commissioners at their serveral meetings	119 11 3
		779 11 3

APPENDIX II

The Schedule mentioned and referred to by the above Award Intituled the second Schedule containing a particular account of the several sums of money making up the sum of £779 13s. 3d. containing the proportion which each proprietor is to pay in order to make up and discharge the amount or total of the sums contained in the said first schedule that is to say

The Earl of Oxford to pay or cause to be paid for his share of the said common woods etc. as Lord of the Manor		£51 19 5
The Earl of Oxford for	31 Burgages	162 2 1
Somerset Davies, Esq. for his	47 Burgages	245 15 5
James Hall for his	3	15 13 9
John Davis for his	5	26 2 11
John Bayliss for his	4	20 18 4
Richard & Anne Bridgwaters	4	20 18 4
Daniel Prince for his	3½	18 0 6½
Aaron Thomas for his	1	5 4 7

Elizabeth Probat for her	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mary Corbet for her	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mathias Preece for his	$\frac{2}{3}$	2 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deborah Bedford for her	$\frac{1}{3}$	2 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stephen Maund for his	1	5 4 7
Ethelbert Owens for his	1	5 4 7
Mathew Jones for his	1	5 4 7
Thomas Lewis for his	1	5 4 7
Thomas Yapp for his	1	5 4 7
Caleb Steadman for his	1	5 4 7
William Monnington for his	1	5 4 7
John Wynd for his	1	5 4 7
James Griffiths for his	1	5 4 7
Richard Prince for his	1	5 4 7
John Evans for his	1	5 4 7
Thomas Jenings for his	1	5 4 7
Benjamin Hill for his	1	5 4 7
Anne Phillips for her	1	5 4 7
Benjamin & Edwd. Probat for their	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridget Sheward for her	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 6 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arnold Corbet for his	2	10 9 2
Thomas Strange for his	2	10 9 2
Sarah Abbots for her	2	10 9 2
John Oakley for his	2	10 9 2
John Palmer for his	2	10 9 2
Richard Hulins for his	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Penny for his	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Samuel Millichamp for his	7	36 12 1
		<hr/>
		£779 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leintwardine – The South-West Defences

By S. C. STANFORD

EXCAVATIONS on the three Roman forts at Jay Lane, Buckton and Leintwardine village were described in these transactions, volume 39 (1968), pages 222-326. A further rescue excavation, by Mr. J. G. P. Erskine, in the middle of Leintwardine at Sawpit Bank in 1971 will be reported in a forthcoming issue. The writer's observations in 1972 on the presumed site of the fort's East Gate in Church Street appeared in volume 40 (1972), pages 318-320. Because of the special importance of Leintwardine for Roman control of the central Marches and because it is not yet quite certain whether it functioned as a large fort for a garrison of 2,000 men, or as a supply base for the surrounding area, or even whether its original civilian functions persisted after the construction of the military-style rampart, it is important that any opportunity of adding to our present information is not lost and that any record, however slight, is duly published. I am therefore most grateful to Mr. Brian Mear A.F.S., for drawing my attention to the cutting of sewerage trenches for a bungalow being built in March 1976 in Mill Lane, just outside the south-west angle of the fort. I should also like to record my thanks to the owners, Mr. & Mrs. M. Beddowes, for their permission to examine the trenches, and to the builder Mr. Morris for his interest and co-operation in allowing the following record to be made.

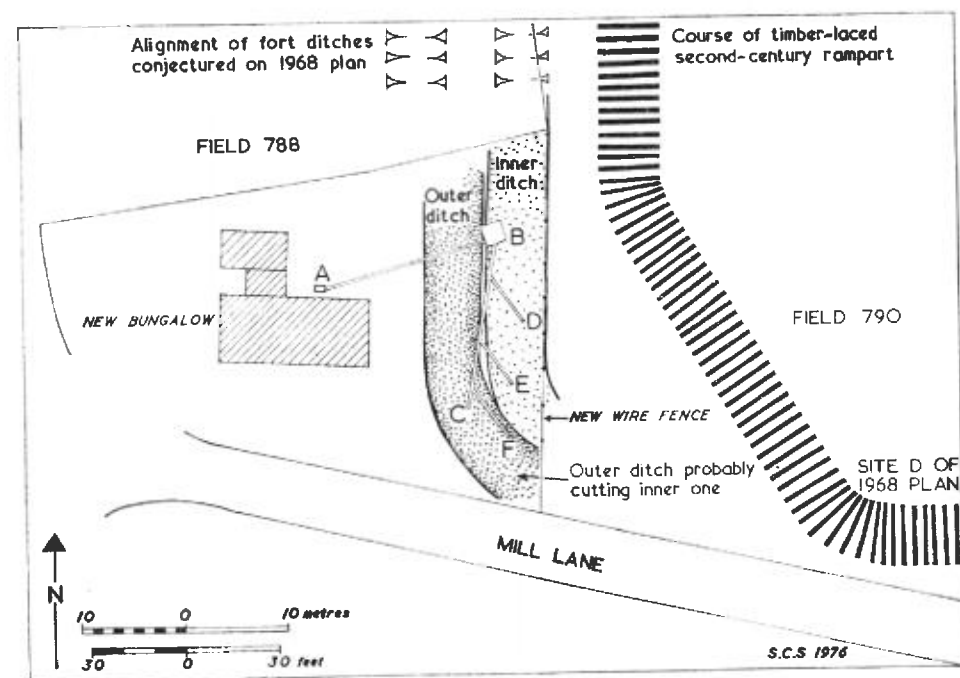
In order that there should be no interference with the progress of drain-laying only a cursory examination of the trenches was undertaken by the writer on the 26 and 27 April 1976. The investigation was limited to the detection and recording in plan of the sides of two ditches where they passed through the sewerage trenches. No sections were drawn, nor were any finds made in situ; the few small scraps of pottery seen on the spoil heaps were either Roman or post-Medieval.

It is confidently assumed that the ditches belong to the Roman fort and relate to those excavated by the writer in the garden of Chantreyland at the north end of the village. There, three ditches were found outside and roughly parallel to the timber-laced rampart which had been constructed in the late 2nd-century (Antonine period), not earlier than c. A.D. 160 (1968 report fig. 21). Closest to the rampart, and without question contemporary with its original construction, was Ditch 3, 4.4 m. out and cut 4.8 m. wide. The second ditch (Ditch 2) was 4.7 m. beyond Ditch 3 and 4.5 m. wide. Three metres beyond this again was a third ditch (Ditch 1), 3.7 m. wide but only a metre deep compared with over a metre and a half in the case of the others. The presence of cleaning slots and the evidence for re-cutting in both cases prompted the association of Ditches 1 and 3 as part of the Antonine defence. Ditch 2 showed all the signs of being left open after the other two had been filled so it was confidently regarded as

the defensive ditch of the final, presumably 4th-century, defences. It was thought likely that it had been re-cut along the line of an earlier, third, Antonine ditch.

The Chantreyland excavations thus led to the conclusion that the original Antonine fort was provided with three parallel ditches extending 25 m. in front of the rampart. These were held to have been re-cut when the defences were refurbished in the 3rd century, but in the 4th century a single ditch was used along the line of the old middle ditch, the other two being deliberately filled. The observations recently made in Mill Lane suggest that this interpretation of the Antonine defence system is wrong.

The building plot in question is shown on fig. 1 where it will be seen that it lies south of field 788, the grounds of Seedley House; it was formerly a western extension of O.S. field 790 from the larger part of which it is now separated by a wire fence. The new bungalow thus lies on the edge of the presumed ditch zone of the fort, the rampart of which is still upstanding in field 790, save at the southern end where site D, examined in 1964, is now occupied by chicken houses. In the new building plot the sewerage trenches shown on the plan were cut by machine 0.5 m. wide and from 0.8 m. to 1.4 m. deep from the modern surface which in general slopes southwards towards Mill Lane and the river Teme. Below the loam topsoil they were cut into a bright red boulder clay containing many limestone pebbles. In the pit excavated for the septic tank at B the underlying solid limestone was found at about 3 m. from the surface.



The most easily and confidently interpreted evidence was found in trench AB. Just before this trench reached pit B, the cut of a ditch with mixed loam and clay filling was distinguishable against the compact red boulder clay. The two lips of this ditch are drawn on the plan where they were observed 0.3 m. below the turf. The ditch sides sloped towards one another but were still 1.7 m. apart at the bottom of the trench, 1.4 m. below the surface. The minimum dimensions of the ditch thus defined were 5.7 m. wide and 1.3 m. deep. If we assume that Roman ground level was the same as the modern surface and that the sides continued downwards at the same angle until the floor of the ditch was only 0.3 m. wide the full depth may be estimated at 1.8 m. If, further, we assume, as seems reasonably certain, that the course of the ditch was at 75° to the line of trench AB, the width of the ditch at the presumed Roman surface would have been 6.5 m.

Just to the east of this outer ditch pit B was cut into the west side of an inner ditch, the centre of which must have been a little to the east of the pit. There seems little doubt that these two ditches are the continuation of Ditches 2 and 3 at Chantreyland, their presumed alignment in this area being shown at the northern margin of fig. 1. The inner ditch is very close to the anticipated position of the Antonine Ditch 3, and the outer ditch will presumably be the equivalent of Ditch 2, the dimensions of which compare reasonably well with those given above for the Mill Lane outer ditch, being 1.8 m. deep in rock and 2.5 m. from the modern surface, with a width of at least 4.6 m. The two ditches are however so close together that it is unlikely that they were ever contemporary, and more likely that the outer ditch succeeded the inner one, probably in the 4th century, although the sequence cannot be proved from the present evidence. This puts my former interpretation of the ditch system at Chantreyland in question and makes it most likely that the Antonine timber-laced rampart was accompanied by only a single defensive ditch, 4.4 m. in front of the rampart.

Ditch 2 at Chantreyland was thought to have had a 2nd-century phase, mainly because of the otherwise unusually wide space there between Ditch 3 and Ditch 1. If the latter had formed a regular feature about the Antonine rampart it would have appeared well within trench AB, between 3 and 6 m. east of A; it was specially sought for when this trench was dug, but not found. It is therefore likely that if Ditch 1 at Chantreyland belonged to the Antonine defences it was provided only for the north side of the fort. This removes the argument for conjecturing a 2nd-century phase for Ditch 2 at Chantreyland, and makes it even more likely that the normal Antonine defence at Leintwardine consisted of a single defensive ditch outside the timber-laced rampart. Furthermore, the way in which the outer ditch has approached the inner one, compared with their relatively wide separation at Chantreyland, supports the conjecture in the 1968 report that it was dug after the inner ditch had been deliberately filled. The 1968 fig. 20 plan therefore needs a slight modification of the outer ditch position in this area, taking it nearly 4 m. to the east.

The soak-away trenches dug to the south of B were for the most part cut in the filling of these two ditches and since they ran along rather than across the ditches their evidence is less precise than that given by trench AB. It will be convenient to look first at the evidence for the inner ditch south of the tank-pit. Its outer lip was discernible at 0.4 m. below the surface on both sides of trench BC and it was also seen crossing trench E. All of trench D and most of trench E was cut in the filling of this ditch and no indication of its east side was revealed. Almost everywhere, the exposed upper filling of the inner ditch was of dark brown loam, although in the floor of trench E there was some light brown turfy material like that associated with the Antonine rampart in earlier excavations. It was just about apparent that the ditch was beginning to trend eastwards in this sector although the angle of the turn itself lay outside the present exposures.

The eastern, inner side of the outer ditch was seen at 0.5 m. below the surface cutting trench BC obliquely near the junction with trench E. In the floor of the trench the distinction between the loam filling of the ditch and the red boulder clay was particularly well shown. No sign of the ditch sides was found in the remainder of trench BC, nor in trench F and it is assumed that, since trench F was as deep as the others (0.9 m. from the surface) that the outer ditch turns between E and F to run roughly parallel with trench F. In this case it will have cut through the course of the inner ditch and have started its turn somewhat further north than suggested on the 1968 plan. It appears likely that it would soon coincide with the inner one and terminate along the line of Mill Lane rather than to the south as previously conjectured.

In summary, these observations indicate that the Leintwardine fort was probably always defended by a single ditch in its 2nd-century (Antonine) and its later 3rd and 4th-century phases. They have raised doubts about the date and function of the outermost ditch (Ditch 1) excavated at Chantreyland in 1958, making it possible that it was a special provision for the north side of the fort, or that it did not belong to the fort at all, but to some earlier Roman, or even post-Roman phase. It lies beside an old hedge-line (now re-used as a property boundary) but the absence of dark organic soil anywhere in its filling makes it most unlikely that it is a modern field ditch (section in 1968 report, fig. 22).

Offa's Dyke Its Origin, Nature and Purpose

(a military appreciation)

By the late L. P. MOORE

NO part of what has been generally accepted as King Offa's Dyke has ever been positively identified as such, despite its vast extent of over eighty miles of earthworks. We have however one brief sentence from the historian Asser, in his *Life of (King) Alfred*,¹ to the effect that Offa did in fact build a dyke across his Mercian frontier with what is now Wales, 'from sea to sea'. Since then we have had little further enlightenment than from the monumental field work by Sir Cyril Fox² until the mounting of the current excavations by the University of Manchester. For what is recognised as a monument standing in Britain as only second to Hadrian's Wall, this situation is truly remarkable.

On the other hand we have no good reason to doubt that, by and large, most of what has been accepted as Offa's Dyke is probably so. Erosion is unlikely to have erased most of it and if what we now see is not what is supposed, where elsewhere is it?

We should beware however of taking too much for granted. Some features remain strangely puzzling and anomalous and this may well be because the relevant segments are not in fact Offan frontier. Others as we see them may equally well be late rebuilds of Offa's Dyke, such as that at Knighton now appears to be, while others may be reconstruction by Offa of previous earthworks, such, for instance as some of those by Wat. As most of the Dyke follows closely the most natural strategical features of this frontier, these possibilities cannot be ignored.

Professor Thomas Jones, in his recent scholarly analysis of the *Brut y Tywysogyon*,³ authenticates its annal to the effect that, 'Offa caused a dike to be made between him and Wales, to enable him the more easily to withstand the attack—': specific enough as to purpose but yet there is a widely accepted theory that the Dyke has no military significance, being but a formal boundary mark negotiated between Mercia and the Welsh kingdoms on a basis of equality and sealed with the friendliest of pacts of non-aggression,⁴ while serving as a barrier against mutual cattle raiding. A covering treaty cannot be ruled out, although it could only have been virtually imposed. It would be quite compatible with the establishment by Offa of a defensive military frontier, wholly or largely favouring him militarily. Indeed, having secured his kingdom on this its most vulnerable frontier, Offa would have been keen to have eased the tension in this

way, for—and one would emphasise this—there is no evidence to suggest that he had the slightest ambition to conquer Wales by invasion.

Offa's grand strategy is clearly seen to be defensive. That this required the tactical offensive from time to time, as borne out by the brief history of his reign, in no way alters this conclusion.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION

Whereas it is obvious to the least initiated that the construction of the dyke, allowing for erosion, must have entailed a very, very great effort, only a proper engineering appreciation can give one a realistic idea of the immensity of this giant task. R. G. Collingwood estimated⁵ the effort expended solely upon the earthworks of Hadrian's Wall to be twenty-four million manhours. The entire system, extending eighty miles, occupied three legions, complete with auxiliaries and assisted by a vast force of native labour, both paid and slave, no less than eight years to completion.

One's own estimate for the trenching and ramparting of the dyke, calculated from professional tables for strictly manual labour with but pick, shovel and barrow, as applied to navvying of the 19th century and assuming the average dimensions found from excavation of the dyke to date, works out at four million manhours. But this takes no account of the vast field-of-view clearance that would have been essential ahead of the dyke throughout its extent, together with provision of the inevitably associated forts and signal stations, together with their interconnecting tracks and roads; turf or timber parapet and a measure of revetment; components such as have contributed to all of the many frontier systems of this kind known to history. Double the extent of Hadrian's Wall but making allowance for its masonry, an overall estimate of about four years intensive labour for Offa's Dyke, would not appear unreasonable.

Bearing in mind that Offa's work force was largely conscripted from plough and anvil, one can scarcely escape the conclusion that this vast effort must inevitably have brought Mercia to a state of near-bankruptcy for some years and hence that, whatever Offa's reason for resort to these works, it must have been irresistably compelling. We are led therefore to look for a commensurate incentive.

INCENTIVE

Vanity and prestige and a desire to emulate Charlemagne have all been advanced as being Offa's incentive to construct the dyke but in face of the true magnitude of the task, one finds it more than difficult to take the view seriously.

Mercia's alliance with Cadwallen had been broken by Northumbria's revenge upon him in A.D. 634⁶ and there was to be no renewal of voluntary alliance between the Welsh and Mercia for centuries thereafter but instead, continuous confrontation. Within half a century, the Welsh had ravaged Cenred's Mercia continually and as deep as the East Midlands.

Then in A.D. 722, King Ethelbald had been twice defeated by Powys so severely that he had been driven to reinforce his vital Berwyn salient with frontier dykes—Wat's Dykes, we believe—and similarly to hedge his key fortress at Chester. By A.D. 743 the situation had even driven him to ally with Mercia's traditional enemy, Wessex, under Cuthred, against the common enemy: Cuthred was being hard pressed likewise by the Welsh; presumably those of Cornwall. Nine years later however, Mercia and Wessex were in mutual conflict once again: at the battle of Beorhford, Ethelbald had been routed, Mercia had thereby lost her vital hold upon the mouth of the Severn and her conqueror, ironically, had thereby been brought face to face with the Celtic Britons on a new front—that of the Southern Welsh Marches.

Thus, within only one year of King Offa's accession, the Saxon Chronicle records 'Great battles' between King Cynewulf of Wessex and the Britons.

Offa therefore inherited the leadership of his kingdom at one of the nadirs of her history, deprived, above all considerations, of the strategical security on his left flank essential to his stemming of the ravages of Powys. Only three years later a Welsh army besieged the fortress of Hereford itself. In A.D. 778 and again six years later, Offa is recorded as campaigning into Wales. On the other hand there is no evidence of intermission in the series of Welsh raids in the meantime. Historians sometimes refer to the period of 'peace' on this frontier thereafter but it seems more likely that this hiatus is a testimony to the deterrent of the maturing Offan kingdom and in particular to that of his dyke, than evidence of an *Entente Cordiale*. It is indeed significant that the English and the Welsh are never again recorded as being at truly negotiated peace with one another until faced by a common enemy, first the Northumbrians and later the Vikings.

The incentive for a giant once-for-all-time military effort by Offa to contain the endless Welsh threat to his kingdom's security is clear for all to see.

May we now consider the alternative solutions open to him, together with his probable appreciation of them.

CONTAINMENT OF THE WELSH

As to reliance solely upon punitive raids, the chances of ever bringing the Welsh to decisive conflict within their mountain fastnesses, were remote. At best even successful punitive raids would be likely to bring only short breathing spaces. This process would inevitably be as endless as the Welsh counter-raids themselves and must in the end bleed Mercia white.

It were much more arguable, however, as to whether total conquest and occupation or a strongly fortified and strategically-defensive frontier, offered him, alternatively, the greater cost-effectiveness. Offa and his warriors were descendants of men without experience of mountain warfare and one doubts whether Offa yet had enough self-confidence to contemplate outright invasion and occupation. His adoption of a strictly defensive strategy towards the Welsh princes can be readily appreciated.

Rightly or wrongly, Offa chose the defended frontier: that is to say, the strategical defensive combined with the deterrent of a powerful potential for counter-attack.

At this stage he was left with the further problem as to which of two classical forms of frontier defence works to adopt: whether to rely solely upon a chain of forts commanding the passes between the Marches and Wales, as had the Romans before Frontinus and, as later the early Normans were to do, or upon a chain of few and possibly lesser forts, supported in the interests of economy, by intermediate dykes or walls, as had Antoninus and Hadrian, elsewhere in Britain.

At best, such a dyke could be but complementary to a constant patrol and an ever-ready striking force, be it wholly or partly conscript, together with the forts upon which to base them. The physical impediment of such a combination to frontier raids in force and to their hasty withdrawal; the far greater difficulty of effecting the all-important surprise; the clear deprivation of an alibi if captured and above all, the excellent base it provided for Mercia to launch punitive counter-raids, all added to the daunting 'keep out' effect this formidable barrier must have had upon the Welsh.

If any further evidence as to Offa's purpose in his dyke is required, we turn to the tactical siting and the structure of the earthworks in more detail. Their alignment, studiously following elevated contours over the western faces of the hills and mountains; their massive construction and their form, with the ramparts on the Mercian side pointedly directed against the Welsh and for the most part enclosing the ancient ridgeways behind the ramparts, can signify but one relation between opposing powers.

One or two segments of the dyke are sited exceptionally but they form so small a proportion of the whole as not to affect the general conclusion and can probably be explained in local context.

PRECEDENT

Offa had ample precedent and tradition upon which to draw when deciding to adopt his dyke: a notable antecedent of his own name and rank had constructed such a dyke across his frontier on the Eider. Later, during the advance of the earliest invading Anglo-Saxons from East Anglia to the Thames for what appears to have been their first major victory over the Britons, in A.D. 571, they built a series of such earthworks athwart their line of advance along the Icknield Way, extending from the road across its clearings on either side to the natural cover of the forest. Two of them, the Fleam and Devil's Dyke remain today of massive proportions. And if the so-called 'Wat's Dykes' are indeed the product of Offa's predecessor, King Ethelbald, then Offa had an immediate prompting to do likewise, for the same purpose, building upon them.

CONCLUSIONS

A military appreciation of recorded events leading to the construction of Offa's Dyke thus points one inevitably to the following conclusions.

Welsh raids into Mercia were so continual and damaging that Offa decided to accept the greatest sustainable cost in the short term in order to contain them. So difficult was it to bring the Welsh to decisive open battle or to invest them within their native fastnesses, short of total and permanent occupation of the Peninsula, that Offa decided to close his frontier to the enemy with a combination of dyke and forts, so difficult to pierce and so threateningly poised for rapid counter-attack, as to deter the enemy from assaulting it.

Even as seen today, incomplete and in its heavily emasculated state, anyone initiated in the science of frontier defence cannot fail to recognise the dyke as the inner-patrol element of a strategically-defensive, tactically-offensive military frontier system defending England against Wales.

Of course a boundary marker: of course a cattle-raiding barrier: all these but only as a very secondary bonus to the dyke's intrinsic purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

With thanks to J. Tulloch, Esq., for loan of his professional surveyor's data on manhour costing of manual labour and earthmoving.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Asser, *Life of (King) Alfred*. Ed. V. H. Galbraith, *Historical Records in Mediaeval England*.
- ² C. F. Fox, *Offa's Dyke* (1955).
- ³ *Brut y Tywysogion*. Ed. T. Jones. (Board of Celtic Studies, History and Law Series No. 16).
- ⁴ *Laws of the Dunsæte* (A.D. 926), believed to be a protocol of a Treaty between King Athelstan and the Welsh Border Princes, has been quoted in evidence of this. The political situation on the Dyke in A.D. 926 was, however, altogether different from that in Offa's reign, the Welsh Princes being subject to Athelstan.
- ⁵ R. G. Collingwood and J. N. L. Myers, *Roman Britain and the English Settlements* (1936), Book II, VIII.
- ⁶ All historical facts other than the above references have been taken from *English Historical Documents*, Gen. Ed. D. C. Douglas—Vol. I (c. A.D. 500-1042), Ed. D. Whitelock; mainly, *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (60 B.C.-A.D. 1042).

A Base-Cruck Hall at Preston-on-Wye, Herefordshire

By M. R. BISMANIS

THE distribution of the base-cruck truss has been well plotted for the greater part of England.¹ The eastern part of Herefordshire has several fine examples of manor houses with this truss type. The recent discovery of Upper House, in the village of Preston-on-Wye (SO 382 423), to be of base-cruck construction further extends the distribution of this truss in the southwest of Herefordshire.

WALLS

The original appearance of Upper House has been much altered by the later addition of a large cross-wing at the lower end of the hall and by the almost total rebuilding of the walls in stone. A small area of timber-framing remains at the rear of the house at the upper end of the hall. The replacement of the timber and wattle-and-daub walls by masonry ones has also destroyed several structural elements such as the wall-plate and much of the base-cruck blade.

When the later modifications are discounted the medieval house can be seen to have been comprised of a two-bay hall and of a solar cross-wing.

The hall proper is one of the smallest base-cruck halls with both a spere-truss and with bay subdivision recorded in Herefordshire. However, in size it is similar to the small base-cruck halls of this county, such as Court farm, Preston-Wynne and Tudor House, Weobley and to those found elsewhere in England, for instance Berkshire. The two bays of the hall are 14 ft. long and roughly 22 ft. wide. Each bay is in turn subdivided into 6 ft. and 8 ft. units. The lower bay is divided by the spere-truss and the upper one by an intermediate truss. The use of alternating bay sizes is unusual in domestic planning in Herefordshire. The inclusion of the cross-passage into the lower bay of the hall conforms to a plan type frequently found in the Midlands.²

The cross-wing is built as a separate unit from the hall range proper, that is to say it does not share any horizontal members with the gable-end truss of the hall. This is the common Herefordshire way of raising a cross-wing to a hall. The cross-wing consists of two 12 ft. bays, each of which is subdivided by an intermediate truss. However, only one of the intermediate trusses remains.

The first-floor of the cross-wing was divided into two chambers for the bay division truss is a closed truss. The chambers may or may not have been of a different status; this is now impossible to tell for the roof above chamber II has been entirely rebuilt. The wall of chamber II, adjacent to truss D of the hall has

evident in it bulges which suggest a doorway. The original access to the first-floor of the cross-wing could therefore well have been very much in the same place as is the present first-floor staircase. It is possible that chamber II was a

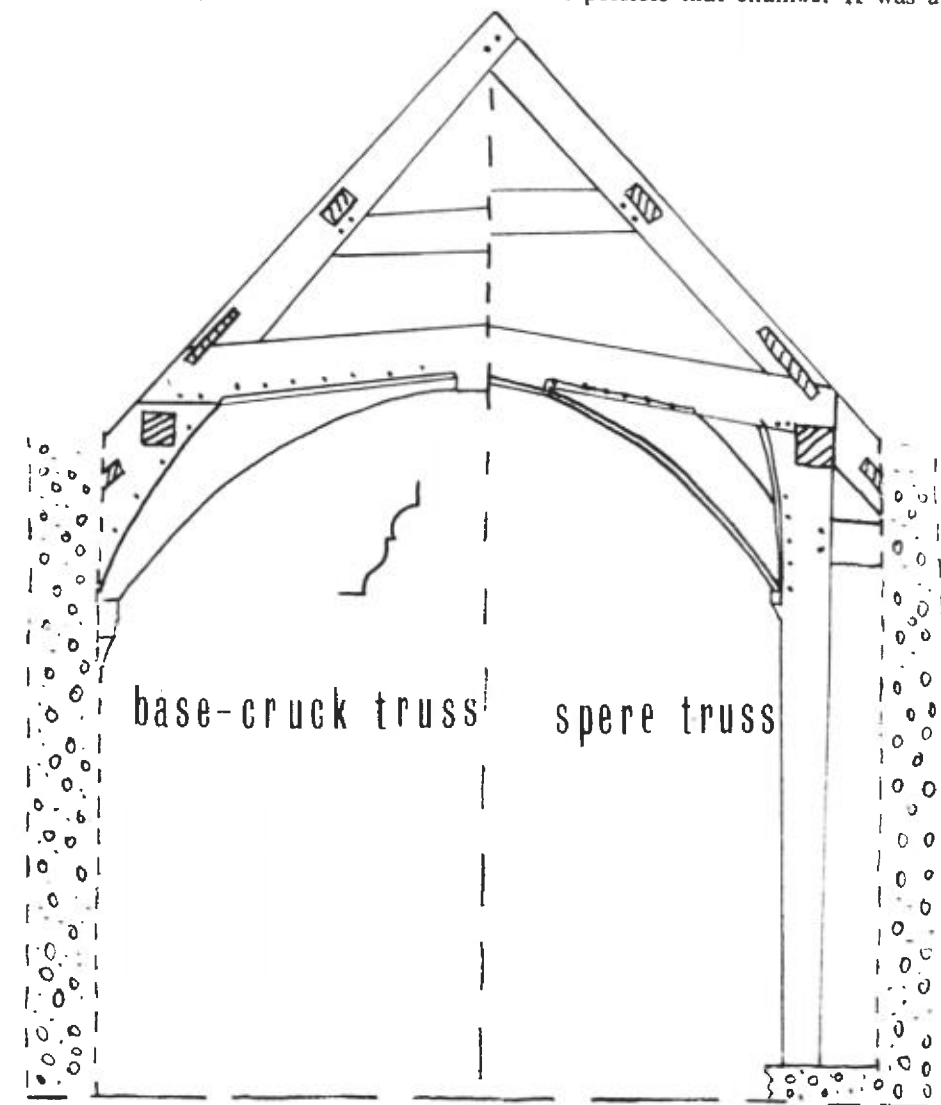


Fig 1

Hall Truss sections

0 1 2 3 4
SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1 Foot

foyer space leading to chamber I, the solar chamber. This is an arrangement found in other base-cruck halls in Herefordshire, for instance at Wellbrook Manor, Peterchurch and is suggested at Amberley Court, Marden.

The original ground-floor arrangements of the cross-wing have been totally altered.

ROOF TRUSSES OF THE HALL RANGE

The upper roof of the hall, like that of the cross-wing, is of ridgeless principal type. The roof timbers themselves are of heavy scantling, particularly when the small size of the hall is borne in mind.

The inclusion, or the omission of the ridge in the principal rafter in Herefordshire seems to be arbitrary; that is, not dependent in plan or truss type. A base-cruck hall can, like Wellbrook Manor have an arcade-plate and a ridge or like Amberley Court have an arcade-plate but no ridge. Upper House has an arcade-plate, but as has been mentioned, is ridgeless therefore it fits into the Amberley Court type. The arcade-plate of Upper House is cut with a wide double chamfer which runs out with a plain stop.

The upper roof has one morticed purlin and two tiers of tri-cusped windbraces. The upper tier springs from the principal rafter to the purlin while the lower tier springs from below the arcade-plate to the arcade-plate. The mortices of the upper tier of windbraces span the junction of the horizontal member and the foot of the principal rafter. A few of these windbraces are still in position. The lower tier of windbraces is evident from mortices only.

One gable-end truss only has survived complete, that is the one at the lower end of the hall adjacent to the screens-passage. The other gable-end truss has, above wall-plate level, been dismantled in a re-roofing process, and below wall-plate level has been incorporated into later partition walls. The surviving truss is of aisled construction, as is usual in base-cruck halls with arcade-plates. What is unique about this truss is that the vestigial aisle posts descend to wall-plate level only. Below the wall-plate the truss is closed by regular panels of wide framing.

The spere-truss has a cambered tie-beam which helps clasp the arcade-plate into the head of the spere post. A curved brace springs from the post to the tie-beam; as it does so it leaves an empty spandrel on its inner edge. The aisle tie which links the spere post to the wall stud have, all but that at wall-plate level, disappeared due to the reconstruction of the wall. The upper part of the truss has a straight collar at purlin level. There are no struts linking the collar to the tie-beam. The spere-truss is totally undecorated, except for a wide chamfer along the tie-beam and down the soffit of the arch-brace and spere post. The lefthand spere post (not shown in section) has been, at arch-brace level, heavily shaped; only a small part of it is visible; this consists of a triangular stop and a very curved chamfer. A plain spere-truss is not unknown, although the tendency is, when a spere-truss is included, to make it a decoratively elaborate truss.

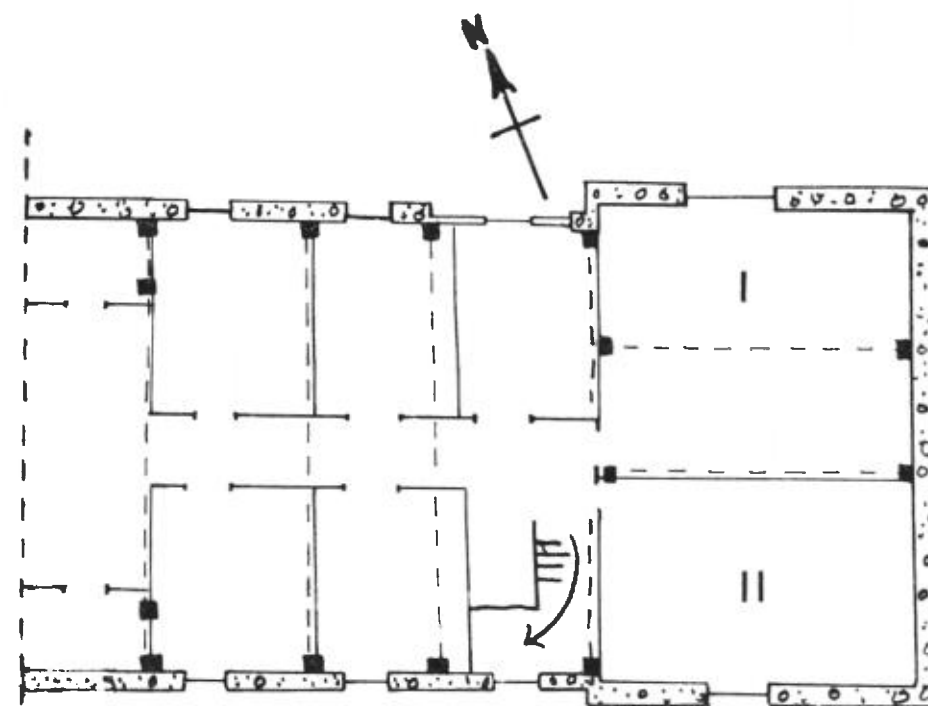


Fig 2
First Floor Plan

0 2 4 6 8
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ — 1 Foot

The truss adjacent to the spere-truss is the central truss of the hall and it is of base-cruck construction. The base-cruck blade has almost entirely been incorporated into the masonry wall; due to this how the wall-plate was carried by the cruck-blade and how the cruck-blade tied to the wall stud is no longer evident. The cruck blade runs out against a tie-beam. The carpentry technique of linking the cruck blade and the arcade-plate is unusual. The arcade-plate is morticed slightly below the beam (with a double tenon) into the face of the cruck blade. The common way of supporting the arcade-plate is to house it into the side of the cruck blade with the tie-beam clasping it into position (except, of course, where there is only a collar-beam). A possible reason for the divergence from usual practice at Upper House is that the morticing of each length of arcade timber into the cruck blade was a convenient way of joining the separate lengths of timber.

The cruck blade and tie-beam are linked by an arch-brace which springs from the cruck blade below wall-plate level. The soffit of the arch-brace is cut with a variant of the quarter-round moulding. The point at which the brace springs from the cruck blade is carried with a bearded male head. The opposite side of the truss has been badly mutilated so it is impossible to determine whether or not the other head of the pair was male or female.

The upper part of the base-cruck truss has a collar which is cambered only on its upper edge. The two horizontal members of this truss, like those of the spere-truss, are not linked by struts. The truss above tie-beam level is entirely undecorated.

The subdivision of the upper hall bay is by an intermediate truss which runs in two lengths from the apex to the wall-plate. The upper part of the principal rafter descends to and lips over the arcade-plate in the same way as does an intermediate truss over a wall-plate in Herefordshire roofs without arcade-plates. The lower part of the principal is morticed into the arcade-plate and descends to the wall-plate. The division of the principal rafter into two sections is usual in the intermediate trusses of cruck halls with arcade-plates. The edge of the intermediate truss is heavily moulded with the same moulding as is the soffit of the arch-brace of the base-cruck blade. The intermediate truss has a collar only and its apex is shaped into a trefoil opening. This truss forms the decorative focus of the hall.

As has been mentioned, the gable truss of the superior end of the hall is not evident.

CONCLUSION

The base-cruck hall at Upper House bears some similarities to but also differs from the other base-cruck halls of Herefordshire. The similarities are as follows: the upper roof is of principal-rafter type as are all Herefordshire base-cruck hall roofs. The use of two horizontal members, that is, a tie-beam and a collar-beam occurs in Herefordshire, Eaton Hall, Leominster Out and also in base-cruck halls in areas near to Herefordshire, for instance, in Montgomeryshire and in Radnorshire. The decoration of the soffit of the base-cruck blade is also common, however an imitation of the rib, capital and shaft is more usual in Herefordshire than is the use of a head.

Upper House differs from previously recorded base-cruck halls in several ways. Here there occurs the only example of two horizontal members in both the spere-truss and the base-cruck truss, usually one truss or the other has only a collar. The complete omission of either vertical or raking struts is unique, as is the placing of all the decorative emphasis of the upper roof in one truss. In the respect of decorating the intermediate truss Upper House more closely resembles the post and lintel hall, the Unicorn Hotel, at Weobley. At the time when the hall was ceiled in a chimney was not inserted as is usual. The hall did not have an original lateral stack, for there is no structural evidence to suggest this, and the roof timbers are all exceptionally heavily smoke-blackened.

However, in spite of the differences that Upper House has from the other base-cruck halls in Herefordshire there is nothing to indicate that it does not belong to the same series of build as they do; therefore the date of roughly the last quarter of the 14th century must also be accepted for Upper House, Preston-on-Wye.

REFERENCES

- ¹ N. W. Alcock and M. W. Barley, 'Medieval Roofs with Base Crucks and Short Principals'. *Antiq. J.*, LII, I, (1972), 132-168.
- ² S. R. Jones, 'Tir-y-coed, a fifteenth century house in Melverly, Shropshire'. *Trans. Shropshire Archeol. Soc.*, LVI, II, (1959), 149-157.

Dore Abbey, Herefordshire, 1536-1912

By MICHAEL NEVILLE

INTRODUCTION

THE Abbey Church of Dore lies in the Golden Valley of Herefordshire, situated near its boundary with the Welsh county of Gwent. The Abbey was founded as a Cistercian house in 1147 by Robert, grandson of Ralph, Earl of Hereford. The story of the religious community of Dore has been fully told in an excellent article by David Williams to be found in the *Monmouthshire Antiquary*, vol. II, part II (1966), entitled 'Abbey Dore'. The present work is concerned with the history of the Abbey from its dissolution in 1536 to the end of the last restoration programme in 1912.

1536-1600

The Abbey of Dore was dissolved in September 1536 under the Act of Suppression of King Henry VIII. John Redborne, the last Abbot, received a pension of £13 per annum.¹ According to the *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale (English translation, 1693), the yearly value of the Abbey was assessed in 1536 at £101 5s. 2d. Speed's *Chronicle* gives a figure of £118 0s. 2d. The valuation of the possessions (first fruits and tithes) was 60s.²

The estate of Dore Abbey was in crown hands from its dissolution until 1540; on 30 March of that year the site and demesne lands were granted by the king to John Scudamore, of Holme Lacy in Herefordshire, and the rectory and tithes to Henry Courtney, Earl of Devon. Courtney was beheaded in 1530 and the rectory and tithes reverted to the crown. They then passed through several hands as a lay-fee until they were granted by Edward VI to Sir Francis Russell. Elizabeth I exchanged them with Sir Francis for crown land and then gave them to Edward de Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and Christopher Gough jointly; these gentlemen sold them to one Richard Capper. Finally Capper disposed of the rectory and tithes by selling them to the John Scudamore who, as stated, had held the site and demesne since 1540. From the acquisition of 1540 Scudamore had also been given a pension by the crown of 50s. per annum which he used to pay a priest-in-charge; according to the book of Pensions and Annuities this sum was paid to a John Phelyps for serving the curacy of Dore.³

The last we hear of Dore in the 16th century is a reference to the living in the survey of the diocese of Hereford of 1587, where the vicar is named as William Payne.

RESTORATION: 17th CENTURY

Next comes the most important part of the history of Dore Abbey since the dissolution. By the early 17th century the estate of Dore had passed to John Scudamore's grandson, likewise John, who was made baronet in 1620 and took the title of 1st Viscount Scudamore.⁴ The Viscount was a man of great piety and integrity who became influenced by the life and writings of his friend William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. He had growing doubts as to whether he was the rightful owner of property which possibly should belong to the church, doubts which resulted in correspondence with Laud in 1625-6. Scudamore had decided that tithes on demesne land should be paid to the church and not to the laity; his decision was influenced by a contemporary work, Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Politie*. Laud's reply of 18 January 1626 suggested that Scudamore restore the tithes to the living of Dore and that he do something about the dreadful state into which the Abbey Church had fallen since the dissolution. There is also in existence a letter from Prince Arthur to William Laud recommending the repair of Dore Abbey.⁵ The Statute of Mortmain prevented the Viscount from restoring the tithes of Dore to the clergy except by royal licence; this he obtained from Charles I in 1632.⁶ As for the Abbey Church, the nave had become ruinous. Services were held in a roofed but leaking choir. The bells of the tower had been transferred to Madley sometime after the dissolution.

After various legal transactions Scudamore began accordingly to undertake restoration of Dore Abbey in 1633. Contracts were drawn up with local craftsmen and contractors. John Abel, of Sarnesfield, undertook to build new roofs and belfry woodwork; Francis Stretton, of Fownhope, to do the plastering; various contractors to provide the labour.⁷ The details are as follows:

Abel contracted to fell in any appointed place in the county the necessary timber 'for the buildinge or repairinge of that place and buildinge wch by the p'ishone's of Doore is now used and resorted unto for the comon and publique exercise of sacred and divine duties'. The Viscount was to provide some of the materials and transport. Abel was to roof that part of the Church 'which is 100 feet in length'.⁸ He was to take down the timber work 'from that part which is 60 feet in length, which is the choir, and put thereon a new roof, using up at his discretion the old timber in any part of the building'. Other requirements were 'to put roofs over the aisles, totalling 260 feet in length, two floors in the tower, the roof to come down within the battlements, with a weather cock and a dormer window, to make a frame for four bells (the Viscount to find the iron for this), to make a ceiling over the choir and transept suitable for boarding, plastering or otherwise, with pendants and braces "handsome, sufficient and stronge", to make a main door and to make his "ladders, windlasses and engines"'. Abel was to receive £30 on 30 April, £20 on 15 June, £20 on 20 July, £20 on St. Bartholomew's Day, 24 August, and £20 on completion. (Most of the work was in fact finished by St. Bartholomew's Day). The last page of this contract is missing. It was witnessed by Gyles Bridges, John Abrahall, Thomas Manfeilde (the Viscount's agent), John Willcocks and Christopher Barrow, jun. This

document was signed on 22 March 1633. Its details are interesting, as we can see'.⁹

Stretton's contract was dated 26 August 1633; it deals with the plastering and whitening of ceilings, roofs and walls.¹⁰ He was to be paid 5d. 'per superficial yard' for a lath and plaster ceiling (the Viscount was to have the scaffolding set up), also 4d. 'per hundred of lath sawn by him', and to be paid for lime, hair and nails used, all payments to be settled by the Viscount's agent, Thomas Manfeilde. The document was drawn up by Richard Meeke on behalf of the Viscount and signed by Thomas Manfeilde and George Skippe.¹¹

At this time the rector was one Matthias Turner and his curate John Giles. Before the restoration Giles 'read prayers under an arch of the old demolished church to preserve his Prayer-Book from wet in rainy weather'.¹² From the same source we read that 'Lord S. rebuilt transepts, costing £500, or £600, or £1000. 204 tons of timber cost him, at 5s. per ton, £51. He inserted a timber roof, built the tower, inserted an oak screen, altar reredos, seats, pulpit'. We do not know whether Abel actually made the furniture; he was not contracted to do so, but he is known to have been a fine craftsman and the furniture is of high workmanship. The tower itself, 80 ft. high, was constructed by a mason from Ross-on-Wye, David Addams, for £90, and also two 'butteresses' for £13 6s. 8d. These figures are given in Addams's contract, still extant, which is dated 15 April 1633.¹³

So much for the contracts. Another document sheds further light upon the rebuilding of the Abbey Church. In Hereford Cathedral Library there is a collection of Viscount Scudamore's steward's accounts for 1633. These accounts have been transcribed, with notes, by F. C. Morgan, M.A., F.S.A., formerly librarian of Hereford Cathedral.¹⁴ On page 32 the following entries appear:

	li	s	d
Roger Simons 9 daies at doore	0	9	0
Steeven Powell 8 daies there	0	8	0
Wm. Simons 6 daies there	0	6	0
a clapp workmanship and baldring of a bell there	0	6	0
the bell wheele	0	6	0
the pines to fitt the wheele	0	1	0
the bellrope and nayles	0	4	0
a mason for placeing the font and stopping a window	0	7	4
a seame of lyme	0	1	2
sawyers for saweing timber for the Comunion table	0	2	0
labourers to helpe the sawyers	0	2	0
the Carpenter	0	2	0
tot	2	14	6

The work of renovation was at last finished in 1634, when the old mediaeval altar stone was restored and reset on three stone columns. One account describes it thus: 'The altar dedicated on that day was the original stone, twelve feet in length, four in width, and three inches in depth, used for the same purpose previous to the Reformation. Some thoughtless persons had removed it from the church after the expulsion of the brethren, and converted it into a table for salting of meat, and making cheese. Others, who knew its sacred destination, rescued the stone, and preserved it until Lord Scudamore restored it to the holy situation whence the impiety of the tyrant Henry had expelled it'.¹⁵ The east window was glazed at a cost of £100, paid by the Viscount.¹⁶

After the restoration came the great day—Palm Sunday, 22 March 1634—on which the important service of reconsecration and rededication of Dore Abbey took place. The bishop of St. David's, Dr. Theophilus Field, had been commissioned by Dr. Matthew Wren, bishop of Hereford, to reconsecrate the Abbey Church. Bishop Wren, a high churchman and friend of William Laud, could not officiate in person, 'being detained in necessary Attendance upon his Majesty in his Royal Closet'.¹⁷ The order of service survives.¹⁸ It begins thus: 'On the day appointed, about eight of the clock in the morning, being the 22nd day of March, a.d. 1634; the Lord Bishop of St. David's being come into the church and having by himself first viewed the church and all the preparation therein; the Founder, the Rector, the Bishop's Chaplain accompanying him, and there the Bishop putting on his rochet and the Rector and Chaplain their surplices and hoods, they come forth'. Later the registrar of the bishop of Hereford read aloud the 'schedule' by which Viscount Scudamore promised to donate the tithes of the rectory, newly created by him, to the rector, and also made public his obtaining the royal licence from the king to do this. Mention was also made of his own undertaking to restore, at his own expense, the Abbey Church and churchyard. The bishop then read prayers including the prayer of dedication. This prayer, according to Russell,¹⁹ was the same as that used in 1620 by Bishop Andrewes at the consecration of Jesus Chapel in Southampton. After the blessing, the bishop's chaplain and Matthias Turner, the rector, jointly read Mattins which was followed by a celebration of the Eucharist. Viscount Scudamore gave a purse of gold; a flagon, a chalice and a paten for the church were later bought with it.²⁰ On the same day, at 2 p.m., Evensong was read. After the psalms, the bishop, the Viscount, the rector and the bishop's chaplain went 'to the East side of the churchyard where a short form or two were set, and some cushions',²¹ and repeated some of the consecration prayers of the morning, followed by the remainder of Evensong.

Having been duly reconsecrated, the Abbey Church has continued in use as a parish church to this day. The beautiful east window survived the civil war and the puritan regime. The Viscount's donation of the tithes to the priest of Dore was later ratified by an indenture drawn up in 1662 between the Viscount, the bishop of Hereford and the rector. Viscount Scudamore also obtained per-

mission from Bishop Croft (who succeeded Matthew Wren as bishop of Hereford) to demolish the old clergy house which had become decrepit and to erect a new one in 1665. This was built on higher and drier ground south of the church 'and is a comfortable mansion, with three fragments of rude sculpture, from the Abbey or Abbot's house, inserted in as many gables of the front'.²² The Viscount moreover assigned the old gardens and orchards of the Abbey, about five acres, for glebe land, and the rectory was subject to payment of first fruits, tenths, procurations, and an annual payment to the king of £2 10s. 0d.

18th CENTURY—PRESENT DAY

In the 18th and 19th centuries the condition of the Abbey deteriorated and the fabric became in serious need of repair. A series of hideous canvas and baize screens shut off the choir from the rest of the church to keep it warm in winter. The plaster was in a dangerous state. Paving inside was broken and foul air came up from the vaults under the building. New bells were hung, though, three in 1710, one in 1712, 1770 and 1782. In all, therefore, we know very little about life in the parish of Dore from the days of the Viscount until the repairs at the turn of this century.

In 1895 the architect Roland Paul made a full excavation of the church and churchyard.²³ Mediaeval pavement was discovered, as well as other antiquities. Mr. Paul presented his report in 1901 at a meeting in the Bishop's Palace in Hereford. Messrs. Collins and Godfrey of Tewkesbury were contracted to restore the fabric at a cost of £4,395. This work took some years. An initial portion of work was completed at a cost of £1,180. The architect's second report of April 1902 showed a sound roof and parapet consisting partly of stones from the old abbey. The old stone tile roof was removed and a new one of low pitch inserted and covered with lead. The pavement was taken up revealing mediaeval stones, bones and skulls. It was relaid at the mediaeval levels. The foundations of the five eastern altars were found and also their dividing screens. Several kinds of encaustic tiles came to light: shielded; embossed; lozenge-shaped with green glaze; conventional foliage patterns; inscribed; plain coloured tiles. Some 13th and 14th-century painted glass was found in the north aisle and north transept. Mediaeval coins and keys added to the collection. On the outside, the north door leading to the presbytery steps was discovered, as well as one of the chapter-house walls. The transept and presbytery floors were concreted and drainage inserted into the walls. The transepts were re-roofed and mural whitewash was removed to reveal interesting texts and inscriptions of the 18th century, including the coat of arms of Queen Anne. The lath and plaster transept ceiling was removed and oak boarding laid on old joists. All the 17th-century furniture was treated for worm and beetle. This programme of repairs was completed in 1912, when, after the installation of heating the previous year, the east window was seen to and the ambulatory roofs and side chapels repaired at a cost of £400.²⁴

On the 11 August 1909 a re-opening service was held and the Abbey Church rededicated by the bishop of Hereford. Evensong was sung. The sermon was preached by the bishop of London. The dean and archdeacon of Hereford also attended. The Great Western Region ran special trains to Abbey Dore station from Hereford, Ledbury, Malvern and Ross-on-Wye.

Since Edwardian days Dore Abbey has settled down to a quiet and serene existence in the beautiful Golden Valley. It is a spot where time has stood still, apart from restorations, since the good Viscount carried out his act of benevolence and piety in the days of Archbishop Laud.

APPENDIX

1. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for May 1792 has an interesting article on Dore Abbey, together with an illustration (pp. 395-6).
2. In the pamphlet section of Hereford City Library, no. 726.7., there is a 17th-century measured drawing of the east window of Dore Abbey.
3. The dates given are according to the modern Gregorian Calendar, established in the middle of the 18th century.

REFERENCES

- ¹ David Williams, 'The last abbots of Dore', *Monmouthshire Antiq.*, vol. II, part IV, 1968-9, 199-202.
- ² Matthew Gibson, *A View of the Ancient and Present State of the Churches of Dore, Home-Lacy and Hempsted* (1727), 23.
- ³ *Id.*, 27.
- ⁴ John Scudamore (1601-1671) became Viscount in 1628 and French Ambassador in 1635. He was an ardent Royalist, friend of Charles I and a devotee of the Church of England.
- ⁵ British Museum, London, *Harley MS 6148*, ff. 151.
- ⁶ Gibson, *op. cit.*, Appendix II, 190.
- ⁷ The originals of almost all these documents are unfortunately not extant.
- ⁸ The transept.
- ⁹ This information is from E. Sledmere, *Abbey Dore, Herefordshire: its building and restoration* (1914), 72-3.
- ¹⁰ T. Blashill, 'The 17th-century restoration of Dore Abbey church', *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club* (1901), 184-188.
- ¹¹ Sledmere, *op. cit.*, 73.
- ¹² Gibson, *op. cit.*, 36. These gentlemen were still at Dore in 1642, according to the puritan Survey of the County of Hereford of that year; the Survey was sent to Sir Robert Harley, Member of Parliament for Herefordshire. The Rectory was worth £50, and there was 'noe preacher'. Source: Corpus Christi College, Oxford, *MS 206*, ff. 1-14, transcribed by F. C. Morgan (1959).
- ¹³ Public Record Office, *Duchess of Norfolk Collection, Chancery Masters Exhibits, D. 19*; see also *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club* (1948), 235-6.
- ¹⁴ *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, XXXIII (1950), 163.
- ¹⁵ Quoted from Malcolm, *Excursions in the Counties of Gloucester and Hereford in the years 1802/3/5*. London, 2nd edition (1814), 124.
- ¹⁶ Gibson, *op. cit.*, 41.
- ¹⁷ *Id.*, 38.
- ¹⁸ BM, *Add. MS. 15645*, Scudamore Papers.
- ¹⁹ A reprint of the Service of Reconsecration was published in 1874, by Basil Montagu Pickering and edited by John Fuller Russell, BCL, FSA, Rector of Greenhithe, Kent.
- ²⁰ Gibson, *op. cit.*, 41.
- ²¹ See Appendix I of the 1874 reprint.
- ²² Malcolm, *op. cit.*, 125.
- ²³ Roland Paul, 'The Church and Monastery of Abbey Dore, Herefordshire', *Trans. Bristol, Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.*, 27, 117-126.
- ²⁴ Sledmere, *op. cit.*, also gives a summary of the 1902-12 restoration work.

Renaissance Churches of Herefordshire

By H. J. POWELL

THIS is a subject which has been neglected in the past, few books have been written relating to it either nationally or locally and for a long time the style was not accepted for churches by the Gothic minded. The Woolhope Club seems to have avoided the issue altogether until recent years and even the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in their volumes on Herefordshire produced in the early thirties finished at 1714. This of course excludes the Georgian period almost entirely and omits such interesting Herefordshire churches as Norton Canon, Tyberton, Stoke Edith, Whitney on Wye and Shobdon. The Renaissance started in England about 1530 and the Reformation from 1533 after the final break with Rome. From this it will be seen that post Reformation work includes the latter part of the Tudor Gothic period but work carried out in the second half of the 16th century in Herefordshire was still Gothic in inspiration and what we are really concerned with is 17th and 18th-century work covering the Stuart and Georgian periods. The Renaissance affected church building in Herefordshire very slightly for a number of reasons but on the other hand we shall find some surprising examples of Renaissance work. The churches that had been constructed during the mediaeval period were found to be ample, most new building being confined to the reconstruction of certain churches that were probably in a dilapidated condition and to the rebuilding of some towers. There were of course some free churches built during this period but it is not my intention to deal with them in this paper. As might be expected in a rural district remote from London and other centres of building the Gothic style died hard and even late 17th-century churches and some 18th-century were still built in the Gothic tradition, only window forms, details and furnishings betraying their real date. On the other hand some new churches erected by the large land owners possibly employing architects were designed and erected in the Classical form then in vogue. Very few new parishes were formed during this period in history, the work necessary for the formation of a new parish was involved requiring a special Act of Parliament. Between 1630 and the end of the 17th century work in connection with at least nine churches can be reported, which includes three new churches and the work at Abbey Dore. In the 18th century at least five church towers were built and six churches some of which are in the Classical style or show 'Georgian' influence. Some Georgian churches have not been improved in appearance because in Victorian times the round-headed windows were replaced by pointed arches, presumably to make them appear more ecclesiastic!

At this point a general note on the interior arrangement and fittings of the churches of the period will be helpful. In Edward VI's reign it had been decreed that every stone altar was to be replaced by a wooden table. This edict was confirmed and extended by Elizabeth I, and during her reign the table was moved into the body of the church. It is interesting to note this, as it was the first of a series of replannings of the chancel of the English parish church, a process which is still in being. Under the high church regime of William Laud in Charles's I's reign, the communion table was returned to the east end and enclosed by rails on the north, west and south sides. The main object of the rails was to ensure that the altar should be a fixture but there was also a need to prevent people from putting their hats and coats on the altar and even from sitting on it. The rails also kept the dogs away from the table.

During the civil war and Commonwealth altar rails were taken down in many churches but were returned at the Restoration. In addition to the altar and rails, the tables of commandments were set upon the east end of every church and chapel as was ordained in one of the Canons of 1604. Also texts on the walls as at Abbey Dore. The form of consecration used at the reopening of this church in 1634 was drawn up by Matthew Wren, Bishop of Hereford and uncle of Sir Christopher Wren.

The royal arms, either painted or carved, was another standard ornament during this period. It was frequently set up over the commandments. This did not become compulsory until 1660 but the practice dated back to the reign of Henry VIII. Sometimes they were set up over the chancel screen taking the place of the rood and this provoked bitter comment from Catholics of the old school. Screens were sometimes made during this period as at Abbey Dore and Vowchurch. In the nave the most important object was the pulpit. The usual Georgian pulpit was the 'Three decker' with the reading desk and the desk for the clerk who said the responses below. Above was the pulpit proper.

The font was on the small side and sometimes movable. Galleries were provided to increase accommodation without enlarging the churches and it is noticed that in Victorian times when these galleries were removed from mediaeval churches, north and south aisles were often added to the churches.

Pews were warmer than open benches but were objected to on aesthetic grounds as they hid the bases of the columns. They were, however, very popular in Stuart and Georgian churches.

Probably the earliest influence of the Renaissance in Herefordshire can be seen in the Victorian church of Llandinabo where the screen dating from 1525 or 1530 shows design and ornament of this type. Each bay has a semi-circular trefoiled arch with cusped spandrills with richly-carved shafts and an elaborately carved moulded cornice. There is a screen at Foy with similar work, possibly by the same hand.

The only other example of the 16th century is the west tower of Bacton Church which was built after 1573. There is little architecturally to date this tower, but the bellchamber has in each wall windows of two lights, chamfered

jamb and elliptical heads. The use of window heads of this type suggests to me the influence of the Renaissance. There is, however, some documentary evidence to support this date.

Coming to the 17th century, all the building work in Herefordshire is still Gothic in form and feeling, it is only in the details and furnishings that the Classical influence is discernible.

One of the earliest works of this period is the roof of Vowchurch Church which was erected in 1613. In that year the roof was reconstructed reusing only two original collar-beam arched trusses over the chancel which date from 1348. The two westernmost tie-beams are also earlier as they supported the bell turret of 1522 but they have received some Jacobean decoration. It has always been somewhat of a mystery why the trusses were formed with large posts at each end and it has been suggested that the walls were unstable. Some years ago one post was found to be loose at the base and also some are twisted and could not have carried any weight. My own feeling is that the posts enabled brackets to be used and console-corbels without regard to the windows. To avoid the windows the trusses would have to be at approx. 13 ft. 6 ins. centres which may have been thought to be too large a span to carry the heavy stone tile roof. We should also remember the Brampton Bryan roof of 1656 which was also erected on posts.

This Vowchurch roof is another work which has been credited by some to John Abel (1577-1674) but the workmanship does not appear to be up to his standard but more of the master builder's traditional way of roofing a barn. This church was also refurnished in the 17th century. A screen of unskilled workmanship is framed into the roof posts and the date 1613 appears on the wall post on the north side.

The next work of importance is the restoration work at Abbey Dore which was carried out in 1633. The abbey was suppressed in 1535 and the site and buildings granted to John Scudamore of Holme Lacy. His great-great-grandson John, first Viscount Scudamore, influenced partly by Archbishop William Laud and partly by his own dislike of possessing former church property, undertook to repair the church in 1632. By this time the condition was very bad.

First the great arch leading to the nave was blocked and the side arches to the aisles. The roof was rebuilt in Herefordshire oak by John Abel who had contracted to carry out the work. The oak ceiling replaced the former stone vault. The tower above the inner south transept chapel was built by David Addams of Ross, mason, for £90 and two buttresses for £13 6s. 8d. The south entrance porch is also 17th century. The tower here has two buttresses and the window openings all have pointed arches except the lights on the north and west walls which are round-headed lights. These again are an indication of the date, although otherwise the tower looks very Gothic with its 15th-century type parapets and the stumps of pinnacles at the angles.

The screen by Abel is rather heavy with big columns with volutes, balusters between, a deep cornice and the arms of Charles I in the centre with those of

Scudamore on the north and Archbishop Laud on the south. There are obelisks between. The Latin lettering is as on Leominster Town Hall. The stalls have Jacobean style panelling and backs and the pews also have similar panelling. The west gallery and the pulpit are also of this date.

Brampton Bryan Church was destroyed during the civil war and during the siege of the castle in 1643. It was rebuilt in 1656 and portions of the south and west walls have remains of the old church. It is therefore a good example for study showing as it does the unmistakeable Gothic feeling still existing at this period in Herefordshire. It has a wide nave and chancel in one covered by a double hammerbeam roof on timber posts. (See Vowchurch). The details of the roof are Jacobean but the structural system is Perpendicular. The north vestry has a 17th-century window in the east wall but the other windows were altered in Victorian times.

The next church to claim our attention in this period is Monnington-on-Wye which, with the exception of the tower, was completely rebuilt by Uvedale Tomkyns and his wife Mary in 1679 and is one of the latest survivals of Gothic influence. The plan is that of a small mediaeval church, with nave and chancel under separate roofs with a north porch and the west tower which dates from the 15th century. The windows of the church have mullions and transoms with round arches to the lights. The original fittings are largely intact. The screen, communion rail and gate in the tower arch all have thin twisted columns. The pulpit, originally a two decker, has twisted balusters, and panels typical of the third quarter of the 17th century. Communion table, panelling, including reredos and benches are of the same date. There are nineteen benches in the nave with turned front legs, shaped arms and open backs of the late 17th century. There is a simple octagonal font with small bowl dated 1680.

The whole of How Cagle Church with the exception of the mediaeval chancel dates from 1693-95. It is built in the Gothic manner in squared stone but no original windows are left. There is a re-set 14th-century window in the west end of the nave. These are then the principal examples of 17th-century church architecture in Herefordshire except for the following examples of minor importance and furnishings.

At Sellack Church is a Jacobean pulpit with tester and with big Ionic capitals to the pilasters which is unusual. Also the panelling around the altar and west gallery with two tapering Jacobean posts dated 1630.

The east window at Foy Church appears to be Perpendicular but is in fact a copy of a window at Sellack made in 1673 under a will of one John Abrahall who in 1640 had bequeathed lands, goods and stocks to have made 'a fayer windowe contayning three lights and there place the same after the same manner as such a window is placed in the church of Sellack'. There are Jacobean furnishings and the screen has work similar to Llandinabo. At Canon Frome is an unbuttressed west tower of red brick built in 1680 and at Rowlestone a stone-built west tower of the 17th century. This tower rises off a battered plinth topped by a roll moulding. The top storey appears to have been of timber,

which is not unusual at this period, but has been filled in with brickwork between the vertical studs and covered externally with stone walling. This makes the top project beyond the general wall face below.

At the little church of Moreton Jeffries is a Jacobean or little later pulpit with sounding board.

At All Saints', Hereford, there are some fine furnishings of this period, the pulpit 1621 and a bread shelf 1683.

The communion table, rails and ousel bench at Clodock are original and date from about 1640.

If the examples of 17th-century work are slight in the county more work was carried out in the 18th century. Herefordshire cannot boast of a church such as Great Witley but we have six churches built during this period in a great variety of styles culminating in the fantastic Rococo Gothic church at Shobdon. Eardisley has a rebuilt tower dating from 1707 which has large square-headed belfry lights with round arches over on three sides and a round-headed doorway in the east wall at ground level. There is a pointed doorway in the north wall and a square-headed doorway in the west wall. There are square-headed windows in the north and west walls, but one in the south wall is blocked. At Byford Church is an unbuttressed west tower of 1717 which is of the mediaeval pattern.

The upper part of the tower at Ledbury dates from 1727-34 and was the work of Nathaniel Wilkins of Worcester. The stone spire is later. Note the classical cornice around the top of the tower in place of the usual Gothic weathering.

The tower at Eardisland dates from 1728 and Clifford Church is also of the 18th century.

Clodock Church, Longtown has one of the best examples of a three-decker pulpit in existence and it dates from about 1700 incorporating some earlier panelling. The west gallery was built in 1715 to accommodate the choir and band.

The church at Norton Canon was not attached to a great house but for some reason was totally rebuilt in 1716 except for the N.W. tower. The church consists of nave, chancel and transepts also a south porch and north vestry which are all built in brick and principally in Flemish Bond. It is unusual in that all the windows of the mediaeval church were reused. Even the grisaille glass of this date was reused in the north transept and south west window. The church was restored and the interior 'Victorianized' in 1868 and 1876 when the gables and walls generally were raised a few feet and new arches provided to the chancel, transepts and internal window splays. The west door is of this date. Tyberton Church was built in 1719-21 and replaced an older church dating back at least to the late 12th century, the date of the present south doorway. During the 17th century this church had received some new fittings. Panelling incorporated in the pews at the back of the church and some baluster rails now decorating the inside walls of the tower are of that period. A new steeple had been built in 1655 but despite these attentions the church was in a poor state and William Brydges decided to rebuild it.

The Tyberton estate was settled on Brydges, the Duke of Chandos' cousin, in 1711 on his marriage to Jane, daughter of Andrew Card the Duke's lawyer. There does not appear to have been an architect as such. William laid down the basic principals but had the plans drawn by a surveyor in London. The mason in charge was Robert Pritchard of Clehonger. The walls are of brick made on the site and the carved stonework was provided by Stephen Reeves of Gloucester. He provided carved keystones for chancel arch, windows and the font. The font is a delightful example of rustic Georgian art and is of stone painted to look like marble.

By the end of 1719 the nave was finished, the tower was built and ready to receive the bells and clock. The bells were by Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester a well-known bell founder at that time. The chancel was the responsibility of the Dean and Chapter and had been a source of difficulty with regard to the rebuilding. This seems to have been resolved as the chancel was well advanced in December 1720. The semi-circular headed alcove was part of the original design.

In 1723 William Brydges married again, his first wife having died in 1718. He began to think of building a new house when his father Francis Brydges died. He turned for help to his cousin, the Duke of Chandos, who was then at Bath with a young architect from London, John Wood. Wood was born in 1704, the son of a carpenter of Bath. He worked for Lord Bingley at Bramham Park in Yorkshire who took great interest in Wood's education and it was no doubt from the Bramham library that Wood gained his knowledge of the works of Palladio.

Tyberton Court was commenced in the Spring 1728 and demolished in 1952. At this time (1728) the new altarpiece began to germinate and William again appears to have laid down the principals, leaving Wood to design and detail it. It is extraordinary for the period, particularly the religious symbolism which for the 18th century is unique in a parish church. Oak panelling in three sections divided by hanging festoons with symbols denoting the Passion. Wood had intended employing a London carver but eventually settled for a local one in Bath. His work is reminiscent of Grinling Gibbons. The reredos was then shipped from Bath via Bristol and the Severn and Wye to Sugwas and by road to Tyberton. The church was completed in 1731.

The church was restored in 1879 when the round-headed windows were changed to lancets. Inside a slight re-arrangement of the pews and pulpit took place and the latter lost its domed sounding board. For this information on Tyberton Church I am indebted to an account on the rebuilding by Bruce A. Bayley which was printed in the Transactions Vol. XXXVII (1962), Part II.

Preston Wynne Church is built in a field and has no road to it. It was erected in 1727 but except for the tower has been Victorianized. The tower doorway has a segmental head and a Baroque surround. The small Gothic windows in the nave and chancel were originally large and semi-circular headed and traces of these can be seen on the walls.

Most of the church at Whitney on Wye was rebuilt in 1740 after a flood but much of the old material was reused. Like Monnington the church looks mediaeval at a glance but upon closer investigation the south doorway is Georgian and there are traces of arched Georgian windows as at Preston Wynne. Internally, the church is quite Georgian with plastered walls, pews and a gallery. The pulpit and reredos have Jacobean type panels.

At Stoke Edith the tall Decorated west tower and spire remain but the body of the church was rebuilt by the Foleys of Stoke Edith Park from 1740-42 with a five-bay nave of brick stuccoed. The sham door at the east end of the south aisle should be noted. This was placed there to balance the elevation. Inside, Tuscan columns screen the sanctuary at the east end and the gallery at the west end but the architect got into trouble with his Doric order and had to vary the spacing of the triglyphs to make it fit the space. If I may explain, the Orders of Classical architecture were controlled by strict rules as to the proportions and dimensions and these had to be observed. To vary anything was a serious crime architecturally from an academic point of view and was even frowned upon in the first quarter of this century. This is a building with some pretensions to style and is complete including the pews, with the squire's and parson's, and a three-decker pulpit.

Shobdon Church which was Norman and contained carving by the Herefordshire School of Sculpture was pulled down with the exception of the west tower and rebuilt by John, the second Viscount Bateman, in 1753. He was a friend of Horace Walpole and had been converted to Gothicism by Walpole's house at Strawberry Hill. It has been thought that the architect for this church was Richard Bentley but Flitcroft has also been suggested.

Bentley (1708-1782) called the 'Gothickist' and a member of the Strawberry Hill 'Committee of Taste', was at the same time 'Gothickising' Richard Bateman's villa at Old Windsor. John Summerson has suggested other possible architects and he suggests that it is a pure example of the style of Kent, and although built several years after his death, must have been designed if not by him by somebody in his circle. He also says that if there is any Walpole connection, William Robinson is a likelier name. The work seems too professional for Bentley. It is strange how the architects for churches in this period seem to be unknown, but we have seen in the case of Tyberton how a very professional job could be done in those days by plans, building and decoration being designed by different people but becoming a satisfactory whole when under the influence of a competent co-ordinator or manager. Whoever the architect was, Shobdon Church is a fascinating example of 'rococo Gothic' and one of the most important survivals of its kind. The design was obviously influenced by Horace Walpole's residence, it had shallow transepts, the south was the Bateman pew complete with fireplace and the north was for the servants.

The interior of the church, despite the Gothic details is more Rococo than Gothic with its triple ogee arches which are not structural but purely decorative. This point was said to strengthen the probability for Bentley as the architect

as he had designed bookcases with double arches for Strawberry Hill. The furnishings and fittings are in keeping with the rest of the church including the elaborate three-decker pulpit and the chairs in the Chancel. The interior decoration is striking with a colour scheme, all painted in white and blue. Also the glass and the crimson hangings for the altar and pulpit should be noted. The west gallery was added in 1810.

There is no other church like it in Herefordshire, perhaps not in England. If Lord Bateman erred in pulling down a fine old church, he atoned for it by giving us another which has never ceased to astonish. Three years after it was built, Dr. Richard Pococke, Bishop of Ossory, visited it and described it as 'in the Gothic style and very finely furnished within all in the same style, every part being embellished with Gothic ornaments'.

Acton Beauchamp Church is a complete contrast to Shobdon and although built in the Georgian style dates from 1819. The tower remains in a Gothic form and the late Norman doorway was retained into the nave, but apart from this the church has large round arched windows and is fitted out internally in the Georgian style. This is the last church in Herefordshire built in this style before the Victorian period. It is one of the particular advantages of studying architecture that even the humblest building has something to offer to him who has eyes to see and a sense of history. As a class our churches of the period under review are almost as precious a part of the English heritage as the country houses for which these times are so justly famed. Architecture reflects the feeling of the times.

This paper is by no means exhaustive as there are many fittings and monuments in churches which are too numerous to mention and would become boring, but I would commend them to your attention if you are interested in pursuing the matter further.

Hereford Bowling Green

By DAVID WHITEHEAD

ACCORDING to the standard histories of bowling the traditional date for the laying of the Hereford Bowling Green is 1484. A similar green at Southampton is said to have been in existence since 1299, thus making Hereford the second oldest green in the country.¹ However, neither of these dates can be substantiated by documentary evidence. The game in its present form clearly distinguished from 'alley bowles' or skittles was proscribed by Acts both of Henry IV and Edward IV and subsequently for certain classes of persons by a further Act in 1541.² In this atmosphere, when playing the game was clearly a clandestine activity, the presence of a green would not be noticed in the more common topographical sources such as leases, surveys, extents, etc.

The earliest reference to bowling at Southampton occurs in 1550 when certain men were presented 'for keeping common playinge with bowles, tabylles and other unlawful games against the Kings statute.'³ According to a recent authoritative work on Southampton it is likely that this Bowling Green, sited in the suburbs of the port on property belonging to the Franciscan Friars, was established by a local burgess called Thomas Welles, after the Dissolution, in 1540-1.⁴ In Hereford, among the court papers of the Corporation for 25-6 Henry VIII (1533) there is a presentment of various persons for playing at 'le poyche' and 'pro custodiendo le boullynge'. Further presentments are recorded in 1552 and 1557 when the 'boules' is said to have taken place in the garden of Gregory ap Rees Esq.⁵ Unfortunately, although there were several men with this surname in the city during this period as yet it has not been possible to link Gregory with the Bowling Green in Bewell Street.⁶ Similar presentments are made in 1562 when seven men are mentioned playing bowls 'par toreiches' and finally, the last notice of this sort occurs in 1628 following the issue of the Book of Sports (1618) in which once again the game was prohibited for the 'meaner sort of people'.⁷

The first specific reference to the Bewell Street Green occurs in 1697 when certain property in Widemarsh Street, between the present Mansion House and the Black Swan is conveyed to Dr. William Brewster by a group of London gentlemen and lawyers ordered by the Court of Chancery to recover debts from the estate of one Francis Griffith, a scrivener of London. Among the extensive yards and gardens sold to Brewster is 'a Bolling Green . . . in the possession of William Smith situate and lying near All Saints Church in the City of Hereford which was formerly purchased of one Alexander Smith by the said Francis Griffith'.⁸ The Green had been in the hands of Griffith in 1684, for in another

deed endorsed 'Bowling Green', he is found adding a small plot, 32 ft. square, to the garden, then occupied by Bodenham Lawley, gent., in which it was situated.⁹

When William Brewster died in 1715 he left the Bowling Green and the houses in Widemarsh Street to his wife Susan for life and subsequently they passed to William Brydges whose heirs conveyed the Green and the 'Mansion House' to the Corporation of Hereford to provide funds to augment the salary of the ordinary Chaplain of the County Gaol.¹⁰

A few years later, in 1768 the City leased 'the Bowling Green and Billiard Room thereto belonging and all outhouses, Buildings and Edifices, Cellar rooms' to Matthew Thomas, an innholder at a rent of £15 per annum with a strict injunction that he was 'not to dig, plough or break up the said Bowling Green'.¹¹ Earlier, in 1757 the Green had been depicted on Taylor's ground plan of the city.

According to the present occupiers, although used later as a parade ground for the county yeomanry, the Green has never been relaid.¹² The connexion with the Mansion House was still apparent on the 50in. O.S. plan of the city in 1886 and even today there is in the 18th-century brickwall to the east of the Green a blocked entrance and a cross window which perhaps represents the remains of a summer house which looked over the Green. The present Bowling Green clubhouse, certainly there in 1768, was referred to in the mid-19th century as 'Albert's Billiard Rooms' and functioned as an appurtenance of the adjoining Bowling Green Tavern.¹³

That a bowling green should appear in this area is by no means surprising since, from the early Middle Ages, it represented the largest piece of unexploited garden ground within the city walls. Several 13th-century grants and leases show that plots of between 50-100 yds. in length were not uncommon behind the houses in Widemarsh Street.¹⁴ These properties due to their extensive and airy gardens were highly regarded by the better-off citizens of Hereford. The architectural quality of these houses, which contain some of the finest examples of Medieval cellars, Renaissance and Georgian interiors in Hereford, is evidence of their patronage. It seems significant that the Bowling Green should first appear in 1697 as an appurtenance of the Blewhouse which stood on the site of the present Mansion House and that, before Brewster bought his collection of property in Widemarsh Street, it had been severally occupied by various persons of high rank who used the meaningful titles of 'Gentleman' and 'Esquire'. Gregory ap Rees, who it will be noted was also termed 'Esquire' would have been a suitable 16th-century occupier of the property. A man, who according to the Henrican Statutes was permitted to have a green 'within the precinct of his . . . garden' so long as his yearly income was above £100. The value of the property in 1697 was £1,610 and even in 16th century terms it could not have been made cheaper.

There are three other bowling greens in Hereford, two of these, St. Martins behind the Greyhound Dog Inn and the Liberal Club Green are 19th-century creations, whilst that at Castle Green can be no earlier than the mid-18th

century.¹⁵ The Bewell Street Green is, on present day standards, considered to be the best in the county.

Therefore, in conclusion, it can be stated with confidence that the Hereford Bowling Green was in existence in the late 17th century and from circumstantial evidence probably there in 1552. If the first presentation for illegal bowling in 1533 relates to the same site, Hereford Green pre-dates the first mention of Southampton's by at least eight years and hence, may well be the oldest green in Great Britain.

REFERENCES

- ¹ G. R. Bolsover, *Encyclopaedia of Bowls* (1959), 644, 1149.
- ² 33 Henry VIII, C 9 (1541).
- ³ G. R. Bolsover, *op. cit.*, in note 1, p. 1150.
- ⁴ C. Platt, *Medieval Southampton* (1973), 186, 260.
- ⁵ Hist. Mss. Comm. *13th Report, appendix 4* (1892), 311, 325.
- ⁶ I. M. Stoccombe, 'The Government of Hereford in the 16th Century', *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, XL (1972), 371.
- ⁷ Hereford City Library, F. C. Morgan transcripts, VI f.2234.
- ⁸ F. C. Morgan, 'Hereford Presentments, 1611 to 1659', *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, XXX (1940), 80.
- ⁹ Herefordshire County Record Office, L.C. Deeds 3594 (i), 6684.
- ¹⁰ Herefordshire County Record Office, L.C. Deeds 3391 (i).
- ¹¹ F. C. Morgan, 'Dr. William Brewster of Hereford 1655-1715', MSS. copy in possession of author, f. 27. See also *Medical History*, VIII, No. 2 (1964), 138-9.
- ¹² Hereford City Library, G.H. 1/49, Deeds 141.
- ¹³ R. R. Beavan, *Bowls for Beginners* (1954), 1.
- ¹⁴ Hunt & Co., *Commercial Directory of Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester* (1847), 93, 100.
- ¹⁵ B. G. Charles and H. D. Emanuel (eds.), *Cal. of the earlier Hereford Cathedral Muniments*, I (1955), 142, 292.
- ¹⁶ 'Hereford Castle and appurtenances', *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club* (1884), 162-3.

PLATES

ABBEY DORE CHURCH.

—✠—
Re=Opening After complete
Restoration,

ON
TUESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1909.

Evensong at 2.30 p.m.

DEDICATION by the
Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford.

The SERMON will be preached by the
Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London.

*There will be a Collection in aid of the Restoration Fund.
Cost of Restoration, £3,000. Deficiency, nearly £300.*

The Clergy are requested to bring their robes.

The G.W.R. have kindly consented to issue Return Tickets at 1½ Fares, if as many as Ten Tickets are taken from each of the following Stations: Hereford, Ledbury, Malvern and Ross, by the Train arriving at Abbey Dore at 1.18 p.m., returning at 3.57 or 6.57 p.m.

For the convenience of those attending the ceremony, Light Refreshments may be obtained at the School (owing to the continued indisposition of the Rector), between 1.30 and 2.15 p.m.

TILLEY & CO. PRINTERS

I—Advertisement of 1909 concerning re-opening
NEVILLE, DORE ABBEY



II—Title-Page of Reconsecration Service, 1634

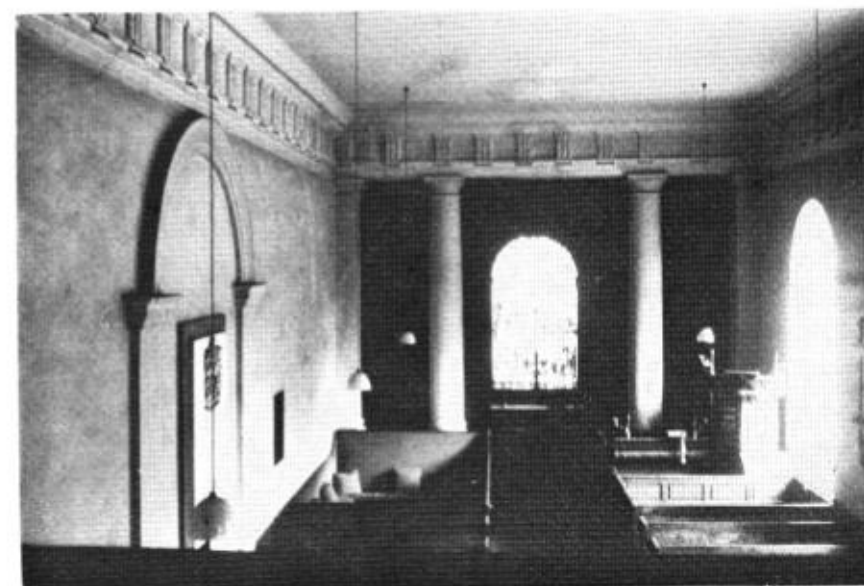
*I Richard Brasier Register to y^e
 R^d B^t of Heref: doe in the name of the right
 Hon^{ble} the Lord Viscount Scudamore of Shro
 the founder & Patron of this pish Church and
 Rectorie of Dore & in the name of Matthias
 Turner the Rector & Incumbent of the said
 Church, and likewise in the names of John
 Hoskins Sarizant at Law, Bennett Hoskins
 Esq^r Christopher Berrow Gent: and Henry
 Parry gent: and other Fundamentals of the
 said pish, Present unto yo^r Lor^{ship} Right
 Reverend-father in God the Elders and
 Roudion of the said pish vizt That y^e said
 pish Church being so long agoe demolished
 as that the very place of it is not now
 certainly knowne the pishoners were desirous
 of a place for divine service & y^e worship
 of God till by private permission they began
 to assemble themselves in this place, not*

III—Extract from Reconsecration Schedule of 1634

NEVILLE, DORE ABBEY



V—Stoke Edith



VI—Stoke Edith

POWELL, RENAISSANCE CHURCHES

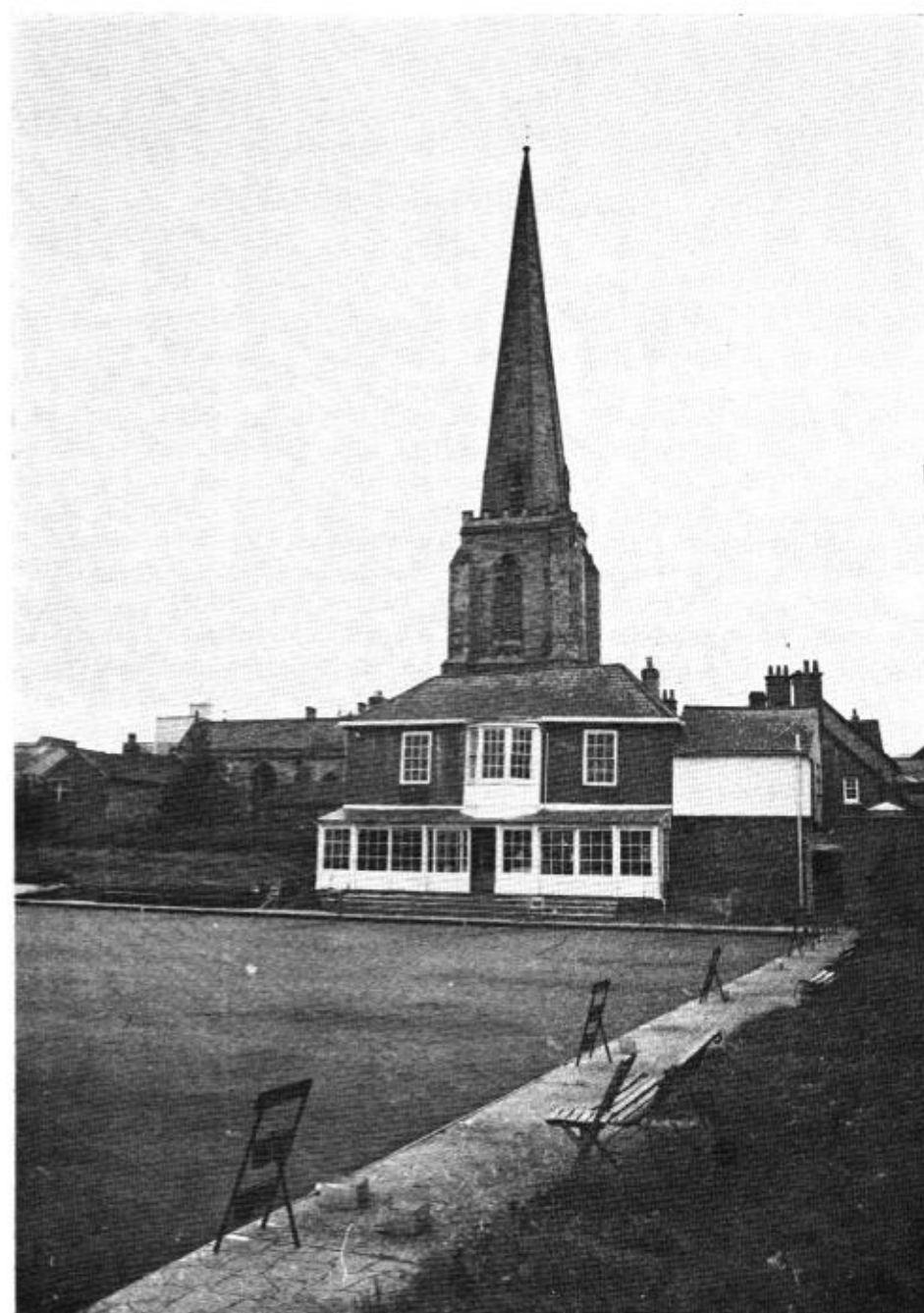


IV—Acton Beauchamp



VII—Whitney-on-Wye

POWELL, RENAISSANCE CHURCHES



VIII—Hereford Bowling Green and Clubhouse, 1974

WHITEHEAD, HEREFORD BOWLING GREEN

Herefordshire Nonconformists and the 1902 Education Act

By E. PHILLIPS

THE 1870 Elementary Education Act marked the eventual recognition of the need for some form of education to be provided for all the people of England and Wales, but by 1900 elementary education alone was no longer considered adequate. Better provision for secondary education was advocated by a Royal Commission in 1895, and this demand, together with the urgent necessity for giving more financial aid to church schools, led to the Education Act of 1902. The income those schools derived from government grants, school fees and private subscriptions had not kept pace with rising costs, whereas the Board schools established by the 1870 Act could adjust their income annually from local rates. But any proposal to aid church schools from the rates was sure to arouse strong opposition from nonconformists, in an age when religious differences dominated any discussion on education.

The 1902 Education Act improved elementary education by ensuring that all elementary schools were adequately financed, and it gave powers to the new local education authorities to organise secondary education also, so forming the basis of our present system. Yet its passage through parliament was the occasion of fierce debate, centred around the religious issue because clauses dealing with the management and control of church elementary schools proposed that they should receive rate-aid. Emotional battle-cries such as 'Rome on the rates' replaced reasoned argument as opposition to the measures intensified during the nine months of debate, with nonconformist leaders objecting strongly to such aid being unaccompanied by popular control of schools.

In Herefordshire opposition to the Bill followed the national pattern. The *Hereford Times* and *Hereford Journal*, particularly the former, gave prominence to the controversy from March to December 1902, and thereafter to the passive resistance movement. This movement was in a sense a continuation of resistance to the Bill, but it split nonconformists only a few of whom were prepared to offer unconstitutional resistance by refusing to pay rates. Other factors in Herefordshire, the placatory policy of Bishop Percival, and the limited strength of nonconformity in the county, contributed to the movement's short life; but for a while it seems to have been a colourful local issue, with meetings in High Town and public auction of the protesters' goods. It brought to the surface some of the old grievances of dissenters, and it had political consequences.

The roots of the controversy can in part be traced to the 1870 Education Act, which created the Dual system of control in English education. Despite the Cowper-Temple clause in the Act, prohibiting distinctive religious teaching in

Board schools, and the Conscience clause enabling parents to withdraw their children from religious lessons in church schools, most nonconformists were dissatisfied with the 1870 settlement at the time. Some favoured a completely secular solution, with no religious teaching of any kind, whereas at the other extreme Wesleyan Methodists were keen to retain their own schools (they still had 569 in 1902) for similar reasons to the Anglicans and Roman Catholics. By 1902, however, most had come to accept the 1870 Act, and the Wesleyans at their 1891 conference affirmed that their policy was, 'The establishment of School Boards everywhere, acting in districts of sufficient area, and the placing of a Christian unsectarian school within reasonable distance of every family.'

If some nonconformists were satisfied, however, others were not. There was by 1902 an increasing need for secondary education to be organised, especially after the Cockerton Judgement had restricted School Boards to providing elementary education only. Also, many anglican schools were in desperate financial straits, for their income did not include rates, which could be adjusted annually to meet rising costs. This affected Herefordshire church schools, the *Diocesan Report on Education* reporting gloomily in 1892, 'The outlook for the coming year with regard to School finance is very serious—the continued fall in the prices of all agricultural produce must press hardly on the chief supporters of Schools, landowners, clergy and farmers, and still further diminish their incomes—relief from the burden of defraying the cost of secular instruction is urgently needed in all country districts, and nowhere more than in the county of Hereford . . . the wolf is not at the door, he is inside the door.'

Despite a large majority after the 'khaki' election of 1900, the Conservative government knew it would face strong opposition to any measure affording relief to church schools. The main author of the Act, Robert Morant, who became secretary to the Board of Education and who advised Balfour at the time, nevertheless used the religious issue to gain support for the Act among Conservative landowners and M.P's. Rate aid was to be given to church schools in exchange for control of secular instruction, and popular control of those schools was increased to some extent by a management clause providing for two out of six managers to be appointed by L.E.A's. This was not enough, however, to allay the fears of nonconformists like the Baptist Dr. Clifford, who, when a similar measure had been proposed in 1896, wrote, 'If the sons of Hampden and Cromwell are to submit to this, then we may say farewell to Britain's supremacy in commerce, in love of justice and in religion'.³ Such fears were aroused again in 1902, and he and other nonconformists again hoped that determined opposition would lead to the Bill being dropped, as in 1896.

The nonconformist case in parliament was championed by the Liberal party with varying degrees of conviction. Lloyd George, with his Welsh nonconformist background, was more determined than most, and he led the opposition to the Second Reading of the Bill in May. The government in part depended on Liberal Unionist support, and had to be careful in handling that group's leader, Joseph Chamberlain, who had been favourable towards a secular solution in 1870.

But opposition was stronger outside the House of Commons than within, where the outcry against the Bill was led by the militant agency of the National Free Church Council, formed in 1891 to resist anglican encroachment such as that seen in the 1902 legislation.

Herefordshire nonconformists, although small in numbers (about one third of the number of anglicans in the county at the 1851 religious census, see appendix) followed the national pattern in voicing their protests. A Free Church Council meeting was held in Hereford on 2 May 1902, attended by over 70 prominent nonconformist ministers and laymen. Resolutions condemning the Bill were moved by the Rev. Basil Martin (Eignbrook Congregational Minister) on the ground that the care of education was to be entrusted to non-representative committees, that rates were being given to denominational schools without ensuring greater efficiency or popular control, and that no provision was made for nonconformist children to become teachers. Further meetings followed at Leominster in June, and in other parts of the county. Letters were written to the *Hereford Times* by opponents of the Bill such as Mr. William Collins, and the opinions of the local nonconformist clergy were quoted. Already differences of opinion were apparent, for while the Wesleyan minister, Rev. J. Sampson thought the Bill unsatisfactory, he believed it to have been conceived 'in the right spirit',⁴ others, notably Rev. B. Martin, Rev. J. Meredith (Baptist) and Rev. J. Reayley were more outspoken in their opposition.

Annual nonconformist conferences also condemned the Bill, particularly the Baptists and Congregationalists, and the Free Church Council circulated leaflets attacking it, such as *How to Defeat the Education Bill*, by Rev. Dr. Townsend President of the Council, and *Clericalism and the Education Bill*, by Dr. Clifford. In the *Hereford Times*, a number of letters signed 'A Le Lievre' were published, originating from a Protestant Press Agency in Ilford; in the correspondence columns of the newspaper, exchanges of views such as those between the nonconformist 'Diogenes' and 'Magna est Veritas' took place (31 May, 7 June 1902). Their particular dispute was over the question of teachers in Herefordshire being debarred from headships on religious grounds, a controversial issue locally because 160 out of about 188 headships in the county were church controlled.

Despite this opposition, however, the Bill continued its passage through parliament with only slight amendment, and Herefordshire nonconformists, like others, had to decide whether to continue their protest unconstitutionally when it became law. A split in the Free Church Council was indicated by the Wesleyan minister Dr. J. Scott Lidgett in his autobiography. He seems to have been instrumental in preventing that body becoming the focus for passive resistance. 'I felt strongly that the distinction between aid from the rates and aid from the taxes—though real—was too fine, and that the precedent that would be set was too dangerous, and that the result would be too divisive for the National Free Church Council to take part in it.'⁵ Consequently, the main spearhead of resistance to the Act became centred in a separate body, the National Passive Resistance Committee, whose chairman was Dr. Clifford.

Changes in outlook took place locally on similar lines. The secretary of the Herefordshire Free Church Council, Mr. E. L. Wallis had opposed the Bill at a meeting of the County Council in 1902, but he gave the Act qualified support when it became law, 'so far as they were concerned at Hereford (the Act) was a distinct improvement on their past positions'.⁶ Passive resistance spread quickly, however, and by the end of May 1903 there were nearly a hundred local Citizens' and Passive Resistance Leagues listed in the *Crusader*, the organ of the movement. During this month, a Citizens League was formed in Hereford, with the Rev. John Meredith as president, the Rev. Basil Martin as secretary, and Mr. S. Beeson as treasurer. It provided for both full and associate members at a fee of 1s. a year, and gave as its objectives: 'To band together those who on religious grounds feel bound to oppose the Education Act, to provide legal and other assistance for members of the League suffering in consequence of their opposition to the Act'.⁷ Later in the year a similar League was formed in Ledbury.

The first sale of goods in the county was reported in the *Crusader* on 15 September 1903 at St. Weonards. The auctioneer, Mr. Hammond, read a handbill at the start of the sale, 'St. Weonards. Mr. E. Hammond is favoured with instructions to sell by auction on the village green near the church, on Friday next, August 21st, one ewe and four lambs, the property of Charles Grundy, Esq., seized for the non-payment of the Education Rate. Sale at 6.30 p.m. All parishioners are cordially invited'.⁸ The sale realised a little over £8, from which £1 14s. 3d was deducted for the rate. The auctioneer, who was sympathetic to the defendant's case, did not charge a fee. Several people had been summoned in the previous month, July, for refusing to pay the poor rate at Mordiford, C. M. Rowberry, a grocer, Lewis J. W. Hodge and Peter Green also at Mordiford. Orders for payment were then made, and since no other information is available, it appears that payment was made.

In the September 1903, the *Hereford Times* reported that a large number of summonses (18) had been issued against some leading nonconformists in the city, including the Rev. Basil Martin, Rev. John Meredith and Mr. Collins. Prior to the court hearing, there was a service at Eignbrook Church, ending with the hymn, 'The Son of God goes forth to War', and following it there was a public meeting in High Town, Hereford. There, using a farm wagon for a platform, the Rev. Basil Martin gave his reasons for passive resistance to the crowd, pointing to the injustice of four sixths of the managers of local schools being anglican or Roman Catholic. The Rev. John Meredith added, however, that the Act did not affect Hereford nonconformists very much, because the city was blessed with 'broadminded and catholic clergy' who, with one or two exceptions, did not take advantage of Nonconformists or attempt to proselytize their children. Copies of the *Crusader* were then distributed to the crowd. Following the sale of the defendants' goods on 28 September outside the police station, there was a similar conciliatory gesture towards the anglicans when three cheers were given for the bishop of Hereford at another Eignbrook service.

Also in September, the first case of passive resistance in Ledbury occurred, with the defendant, John Hodgkiss, being summoned for non-payment of the Poor Rate, amounting to £6 7s. 11½d. One of the magistrates, Mr. Bray, said that he would retire from the bench, as he felt unable to conscientiously to adjudicate upon the case, being himself a nonconformist. In June 1904, in an article, 'And Yet Again' the *Crusader* reported a fourth sale suffered by Mr. Hodgkiss, and at a meeting which followed the sale, the Rev. Cyril Potts, a Congregational minister and president of the Ledbury Citizens' League, protested against the law in the name of English liberty. Mr. Hodgkiss continued to make his protest, and in 1905 his goods were sold for the seventh time.

In Hereford in 1904, the two ministers summoned the previous year were joined by the new Primitive Methodist minister, the Rev. J. S. Stanwell, and by other prominent laymen, including Mr. Collins. There were fewer cases than in the previous year, and several of the defendants were allowed to speak, in what seems to have been a relatively friendly atmosphere. Although distress warrants were issued, the mayor and the bench expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the defendants had addressed the court.⁹ In September 1905, Mr. Rowberry was summoned again, and there is an air of familiarity in the report of court proceedings given in the *Hereford Times* (30 September 1905), the clerk, Mr. James, saying:

'Oh, this is our friend, Mr. Rowberry'.

Mr. Rowberry admitted the rate, was fined 5s. 6d. costs, which he declined to pay, and a distress warrant was issued. By now, it would seem, some of the novelty of passive resistance had gone, and it attracted less attention.

The approaching general election was among the factors influencing the fortunes of the movement in 1905. The Rev. J. Hirst Hollowell in the 'Watch Tower' section of the *Crusader* provided local members of the movement with useful facts and figures which they might quote, such as the list of government building grants for church schools, which amounted to £16,856 for Herefordshire. The channelling of resistance into this more constitutional direction helps to account for the gradual decline of the movement in that year, and more extreme passive resisters criticised other nonconformists who feared to lose their vote. Further dissension resulted from the tendency to identify nonconformity with the Liberal party over every issue, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of City Temple, London and a national figure, being attacked for his support for Chamberlain's protectionist policy.

It must also have become increasingly embarrassing for extreme passive resisters to have their goods bought by their friends at sales and returned to them. This happened at Hereford, where friends of the protesters in effect paid their rates. In 1905, also, the number of those imprisoned increased from 60 to 231, perhaps due to exasperation on the part of the authorities with the continual summonses issued to people like Mr. Hodgkiss and Mr. Rowberry.

The decline of the movement in Hereford was due to a combination of such factors. The Rev. Basil Martin attributed it to internal dissension, writing in his

autobiography, that the movement was 'very strong in the country, and (it) would have succeeded if the Nonconformists had been united in their demands, but they were as illogical and uncompromising as the Anglicans and Catholics, and all were unfair to the secularists. It was impossible to find a satisfactory solution, and no important change was made'.¹⁰ But his son, Kingsley Martin, disagreed, 'My father held that if the passive resisters had remained firm and united they might have beaten the Bill, and that they allowed Joseph Chamberlain to swamp them by diverting attention to the more exciting topic of tariffs. My own guess is that Father and others were shaken by the realisation that each year their rates were, in fact, paid by proxy'.¹¹

It seems clear that after their initial hostility to the Bill, many local nonconformists like Mr. Wallis preferred to register their disagreement constitutionally, and as time went on others like Mr. Collins found something in the Act in which they could participate, or of which they could approve. Mr. Wallis campaigned successfully for the purchase by the new local authority of premises, formerly used as a county college, for the foundation of the Hereford Training College for teachers in 1904. It would, he believed, represent a 'sensible redress of nonconformist grievances'.¹² Mr. William Collins praised the local authority for improvements made to local schools in 1905, when the first Council school, St. Owen's was opened. The headmaster, Mr. Adams, also a Free Churchman, paid tribute to the authority for having

'. . . adopted the latest scientific recommendations. Old things have passed away as to equipment and methods of instruction and new ones have taken their place. That the Education Act of 1902 is a real advance on the Education Act of 1870 is generally conceded'.¹³

Even among nonconformist ministers strongly opposed to the Act there were some like Rev. J. Meredith and Rev. Cyril Potts who continued to serve as managers of local schools, the former at St. Owens and St. Peters Girls, and the latter at Ledbury County Schools.

A further factor, already referred to, was the conciliatory attitude of the Anglican Church in Herefordshire. The bishop of Hereford remained a moderate throughout the controversy, and had tried to introduce amendments to the Bill in the House of Lords. His relations with the local nonconformists were good; he had even succeeded in agreeing with the Rev. Basil Martin prior to the Act over the teaching of religion in the Scudamore schools, a fact recorded with approval by Mr. Collins, 'I cannot say whether it is generally known that in the Scudamore schools, Hereford, which are governed by a mixed Committee of Churchmen and Nonconformists, the religious difficulty has disappeared altogether because the Church Catechism is not taught at all. How the Bishop came to sanction this innovation at the request of the Rev. Basil Martin, a thorough Radical educationalist, is one of those mysteries I cannot solve. The fact is worth recording, as an indication of the wisdom and tolerance of our Bishop'.¹⁴ These good relations continued after the Act, when the Bishop served on both the City and County Education Committees.

Finally, nonconformity itself was not strong in the county. At the 1851 census (details appended), the largest group were Wesleyan Methodists (9.1% compared with the anglican 47.3%), with relatively insignificant numbers of Baptists, Congregationalists, and Primitive Methodists in the county. Then again, not all of these more militant nonconformist denominations were passive resisters. Dr. Clifford's estimate of 40,000 in the country as a whole represents only 4% or so of the total membership of those churches at the time (roughly 1 million—*Daily News Census, 1903*).

What were the effects of the movement? It certainly served to keep the education issue alive from 1902 to the 1906 election, when a Liberal government was returned with a large majority. In Herefordshire, two out of three constituencies went Liberal, only Hereford itself remaining Conservative. But passive resistance, may, on the other hand, have antagonised some people who disliked such extreme forms of protest. Those espousing the cause were often controversial figures like the Rev. Basil Martin, who had earlier opposed the Boer War, and who differed from others in the passive resistance movement with his advocacy of a completely secular solution to the problem. His description of social life in Hereford at the turn of the century was somewhat bitter in its tone when drawing attention to old nonconformist grievances. He wrote:

'The class of people who were most hopelessly out of the charmed circle were the Dissenters . . . When any member of a chapel was bitten by social ambition, the first thing he did was to change his religion'.¹⁵

Perhaps passive resistance served to draw attention to this sense of inferiority also, and thus to contribute to its gradual removal during the 20th century. As far as the movement was concerned educationally, it failed to achieve the abolition or amendment of the 1902 Act, for the Liberal government was defeated in the House of Lords when it tried to do so. The eventual acceptance of the Act by all sections of society, including nonconformists of a new generation, was a tribute to the vision of its authors in providing for 'anything and everything that is education from the kindergarten to the university'.¹⁶

APPENDIX

Statistics of Religious and Educational Attendance Herefordshire

1851 Religious Census (a special census carried out on 30.3.51)

	C. of E.	Independents	Baptists	Wesleyan Methodists
Places of worship	243	20	16	115
Sittings	54,590	2,892	3,765	10,590
	Calvanistic	Roman		
Places of worship	Methodists	Catholic	Others	
	5	5	22	
Sittings	966	900	3,148	

		Protestant	Roman		
1851 Population	C. of E.	Dissenters	Catholics	Other Bodies	All
99,120	21,659	9,766	456	81	31,962

(These are figures of actual attendance on that Sunday)

School Statistics

(From 50th Annual Report of Diocesan Board of Education 1900)

Church Schools 160 Children 12,158 Board Schools 28 Children 1,511

REFERENCES

- ¹ 63rd Annual Report of the Wesleyan Committee of Education, 1902-1903, 17.
- ² Hereford Diocesan Board of Education. 42nd Annual Report, 12.
- ³ Cruickshank, M., *Church and State in English Education*, 65.
- ⁴ Hereford Times, April 26 1902, 6.
- ⁵ D. J. Scott Lidgett, *My Guided Life*, 185.
- ⁶ Hereford Times, January 17 1903.
- ⁷ Hereford Journal, May 30 1903.
- ⁸ The Crusader, September 15 1903, 180.
- ⁹ Hereford Times, November 5 1904.
- ¹⁰ Martin, Rev. B., *An Impossible Parson*, 129.
- ¹¹ Martin Kingsley, *Father Figures*, 43.
- ¹² Hereford Times, December 12 1903.
- ¹³ Hereford Times, September 30 1905.
- ¹⁴ Hereford Times, April 19 1902.
- ¹⁵ Martin, Rev. B., *An Impossible Parson*, 90.
- ¹⁶ Halevy, E., *History of the English People in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 5, 203.

Reports of Sectional Recorders Archaeology, 1975

By R. SHOESMITH

City of Hereford Archaeology Committee. This committee, formed late in 1974, has been responsible for a full archaeological programme within the city during the last twelve months. Excavations have taken place in the grounds of both Bewell House and Drybridge House, and are currently taking place at No. 5 Cantilupe Street where it is intended to expose and consolidate the remains of the Saxon defences of the City.

Finance has been made available both from the Department of the Environment and from the Hereford City Council, and this has enabled staff to be employed throughout the twelve-month period. A popular booklet 'Hereford—Archaeology in the City' has been produced, and it is anticipated that the results of all the excavations in the city between 1965 and 1975 will be published as a volume in the 'British Archaeological Reports' series late in 1978.

Proposed development for the north-western corner of the walled town by Pagebar Investments Ltd. has been refused by the minister, but amended plans for this area and for the north-eastern corner are likely in the near future, and development in some form is probable over the whole area.

Bewell House Site

An area of approximately 500 square metres in the north-western corner of the temporary National Car Park, on the site of the Hereford Brewery, was chosen for a large scale exploratory excavation. The site, close to the north-western part of the city defences was part of the gardens of Bewell House during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The excavation was designed to test the hypothesis that a large Saxon extra-mural settlement existed in this part of the city, and to determine the depth and complexity of the archaeological deposits in the development area. The whole excavation lasted from November 1974 to June 1975 and included an examination of the tail of the gravel rampart in an attempt to establish its construction date.

In all, eight periods are postulated, but the hoped for extra-mural settlement did not exist.

Period 1: Pre-Rampart. Four parallel ditches, cut into the natural gravel, crossed the site in an east-west direction. The deepest was cut some 70 cms. into the natural gravel and was about 2 m. wide. No occupation level survived contemporary with these ditches and only one sherd of Saxon pottery was found in the fill. Apart from a few, rather doubtful, postholes,

these ditches were the only pre-rampart features on the site and are assumed to be early property boundaries. Carbon-14 dating evidence is being sought.

Period 2: The Gravel Rampart. The gravel rampart, which, it is assumed, preceded the city wall as a defensive feature, was examined in a small area within the excavation near the north-western corner. The rampart consisted of clean, well-packed gravel which sealed one of the period 1 ditches and approximately 40 cms. of clean plough soil. The appearance suggests that it came from an external ditch. The date of construction is still doubtful, but pottery underneath could be of an early 12th-century date. Dating of this rampart has occupied archaeologists in Hereford for several years, and may not be consistent. Re-cutting of the ditch and construction of the medieval wall would have presented several opportunities to throw more gravel behind the defensive line, seal later occupation levels, and confuse present-day archaeologists.

Period 3: Various Postholes. Apparently random post-holes and a large cesspit appear to be immediately post-rampart, but these levels are confused by later gardening and the tendency for the gravel rampart to slip over most of the area.

Period 4: Late 12th and 13th century Industrial Period. During the latter part of the 12th century, the rampart was encroached upon by small timber buildings or lean-to's. They were used for metal working and can be equated with a similar period found in the 1968 Brewery excavations. The western of the two buildings found in the excavated area, about 5 m. long and 3 m. wide, was cut deliberately into the gravel rampart and was probably constructed as a lean-to against the resultant vertical bank. Most of the floor of the building was taken up by a pit, cut into the natural gravel, and used as a furnace. A mill-stone was re-used as the base of the flue which was on level with the hearth and firing chamber. There were two distinct periods of use, shown by a re-lining of the furnace bowl. Dirty gravel finally filled the pit about the middle of the 13th century. The eastern building surrounded a well-preserved clay floor and was mainly of a sleeper-beam construction. Within the building, the cess-pit of period 3 was re-used and clay lined to a depth of about 1 m. This clay lining was renewed several times and the pit continued in use throughout the life of the building. Impressions and colourations on the clay floor indicated the positions of internal partitions and furniture. The whole of the floor and pit was covered with a thick layer of charcoal, suggesting its final destruction by fire.

The nature of the processes carried out in these buildings is still being sought, but is presumably associated with metal melting, probably involving copper alloys.

Period 5: 13th to 16th centuries. There were relatively few finds from this period, but gardening activities took place over the whole of the area, and partially obliterated the earlier periods.

Period 6: 17th century. Simple fences, acting as property boundaries, were erected at right-angles to Bewell Street. Gardening continued, and the first traces of flower beds and lawns could be seen.

Period 7: Bewell House. Most of the area within the trench was part of the original garden of Bewell House. Some pitting may be associated with its construction, but formal gardens were soon laid out and four periods of landscaping with paths, lawns and flower beds were identified.

Period 8: Brewery and modern. The small Imperial Brewery, which occupied the plot to the east of Bewell House gradually took over the gardens and house. The fortunes of the Brewery were traced from the finds as it became the Hereford Brewery, the Hereford and Tredegar Brewery and then the Hereford and Cheltenham Brewery. Fortunately, the disturbances from this period were small, and the gardens were gradually concreted over to make a yard.

Conclusions: It is easy to write off this excavation as one which has not increased the total knowledge of the history and culture of Hereford. The history of any town is not complete with a consideration of the more spectacular archaeological remains and the more valuable finds, but needs a full analysis of material from every possible type of area. During the Bewell House excavations, some 10 boxes of pottery, 28 boxes of animal bones and 30 other miscellaneous boxes of metals, slags, clay pipes, glass, samples etc., have been kept and are now being classified and analysed. The total information from this type of excavation is completely different from any written history, and will give a much clearer picture of life as it was lived in Hereford during the last 1,200 years.

Drybridge House Site

A trial excavation, incorporating three machine cut trenches, was carried out in the grounds of Drybridge House between 14 and 21 July 1975. The site is on the line of Rowe Ditch which can be seen as a bank across Bishop's Meadow, and at a point where it would turn to the north if it were to join with the rest of the city's defences.

Four periods of occupation are suggested:

Period 1: Pre-bank Occupation. Partly robbed-out foundations of a stone building were found in two of the trenches, and pottery from the construction level was of late 11th or early 12th-century date. A deep pit with similar pottery and a gully with Chester ware also appeared to be under the period 2 bank.

Period 2: The bank. A clean clay layer, up to 70 cms. thick, sealed the earlier levels. There was no firm dating evidence for its deposition, although a deep deposit of dirty clay at the extreme south of the site contained 13th-century pottery. It could possibly be an associated ditch. The layer corresponds in alignment with Rowe Ditch, and as it tapers to the west of the garden, it could turn to the north at this point.

Period 3: Pitting and wall robbing disturbed the period 2 clay layer at many points between the 14th and 16th centuries.

Period 4: Building debris and garden levels associated with Drybridge House comprised the top 60 cms. Some late pitting further confused the period 2 clay layer.

Conclusions: This excavation was only intended as an exploratory work to establish the main stratigraphy of the site. Important levels have been seen and need further examination before the 36 old people's flats, for which planning permission has been given, are built on the site.

Cantilupe Street

The whole of the stone Saxon front wall and berm within the garden of No. 5 Cantilupe Street is now being cleared and excavated. This work follows the excavation in 1972 and is aimed at full conservation and eventual opening to the public.

The excavations suggest at the moment that there was very little activity on the defences in this area between the construction of the Saxon wall and the eventual building of the medieval wall. The gravel from the ditch of the latter period was thrown behind the wall and effectively sealed the, then ruinous, Saxon defences.

The County Area. The area outside the city continues to be the responsibility of the county archaeologists based at Hartlebury Castle near Kidderminster. A full field monument record is being made for the county but no formal excavations have taken place during the last twelve months.

Blackwardine

The Roman site at Blackwardine, near Stoke Prior made main headlines in the Hereford Evening News a couple of times during the year. This was the result of an amateur investigation of the site which unfortunately has not, as yet, been scheduled as an ancient monument. The people involved have been seen by both county archaeologists and representatives of the Department of the Environment and it is hoped that their depredations will shortly cease.

Mordiford Bridge

The River Lugg Improvement Scheme enabled the bridge foundations to be examined during July-August 1975. The river diversion revealed that the two main spans of local sandstone, rubble and ashlar, had been built on timber platforms. A stone bridge is recorded here in 1352, and the timbers possibly date from that period, although the bridge was repaired in the 15th, 16th and 18th centuries and had flood arches and cutwaters added in the 19th century.

Timber revetment works were visible, set in the gravel bank on the west side of the bridge. The western arch had timbers underlying it, including an oak tree bole with bark still adhering to it, so that the time of year when the tree

was felled can be established. The eastern arch, which had been widened on a skew in the 16th and 18th centuries, was underlain by a long oak timber platform. The timbers were drawn and fully photographed. Sections were taken of all the timbers and they are to be examined by the Botany Department at Cardiff for dating within the dendrochronological sequence.

The stonework below the waterline still possessed many stone masons' marks which have been photographically recorded.

A. E. SANDFORD.

Kenchester

A geophysical survey was carried out by the Department of the Environment during the year of the main known areas of extra-mural settlement.

Archaeological Research Section, 1975

By MARY THOMAS

THIS year's programme has included the investigation of two possible stretches of Offa's Dyke, one at Redbrook and one at Wormbridge. The latter, a substantial bank, about half a mile west of Kilpeck Castle, presents an interesting theory as it could be aligned with another bank and ditch 5 miles to the north-west on the edge of Brampton Hill. A further field meeting is proposed in this area.

In January a visit was made to Treago, where we were shown the iron working buildings at Furnace Farm, St. Weonards, and inspected charcoal deposits in Furnace Wood. On the same day we collected tangible evidence of the glass industry at Glasshouse Farm.

A second meeting in Hampton Dingle threw more light upon the landscaping of the Hampton Court Estate and the somewhat disastrous damming of the Humber Brook. More details of the courses of leats were plotted, one of which bypasses the biggest pond on the north side by a very well-built culvert. From its location and direction it seems likely that this leat fed the Hampton mill. Mr. J. Wride has been carrying out documentary research and a further field meeting in the area should enable us to arrive at a reasonable estimate as to the date and purpose of the sixteen dams and their associated leats which have been discovered so far.

Work continues on the study of the Leominster canal and confirms engineering on the Kington stretch at least as far as Kingsland.

By invitation of the Monmouth Archaeological Society, with whom we exchange newsletters, we were taken, by Stephen Clark, to see a hill-fort in Buckholt Wood. An excellent survey plan has been made but an exploratory excavation trench across the defences produced no dating evidence. We were also taken to see the site of their excavations of a possible Roman villa at Manson and two mills at Dixon.

On 23 October we were invited by the Mayor of Hereford, Cllr. M. K. Prendergast, to view the city charters and silver at the town hall. Miss E. M. Jancey talked about the charters and answered our questions. The evening was organised by Mr. C. E. Attfield and we are most grateful to the Mayor for offering us his hospitality.

The Research Section has registered its concern about a 19th-century horse gin at Withington Cottage, Wormbridge. This interesting piece of agricultural machinery, and the building which housed it, is in a ruinous state and considerable deterioration has occurred over the past few years. The curator of Avoncroft museum has been approached and the owners of the building have agreed to discuss the possibilities of its restoration or removal so that it can be preserved.

Another attempt to locate the steel works at Linton proved negative.

Following up the documented evidence that stone for Hereford City walls was transported from Haywood Forest we investigated Spring Grove at Merryhill. Numerous shallow quarry pits presented vertical sandstone faces and the rock was very close to ground level. This would be in keeping with medieval quarrying practice and we were prepared to accept the source as possible.

An attempt is being made to reorganise the scheme for the annual inspection of all scheduled and unscheduled sites in the county. Many volunteers have left the district since the scheme was initiated some twelve years ago. It is hoped to redistribute the areas and begin work in the new year.

Field meetings will be reported in more detail in the section's newsletter, which is now produced twice a year.

Buildings, 1975

By J. W. TONKIN

EUROPEAN Architectural Heritage Year has meant a busy time for the Recording Group which has met regularly, its principal work being in the Huntingdon Hundred. This is not reported below as it is hoped to publish a full account of the work at a later date. As in previous years we are greatly indebted to the University of Birmingham and the W.E.A. for encouraging this work.

A University Extramural weekend course with the writer as tutor was based on Ross-on-Wye. Leeds University Extramural department held a week's course based on Worcester, but spending half its time in this county where Mr. C. H. I. Homes and the writer lectured and conducted various visits.

In the notes below information in the R.C.H.M. Inventory has not been repeated, though often the two need to be read together.

HEREFORD

AYLESTONE HILL HOUSE. SO 517404

Described as 'new erected' in 1789, but in fact completely encases a much earlier timber-framed building which had an open arch-braced roof. The remains of this still break the top courses of brick inside the present roof.

21 ST. OWEN STREET. SO 512399

A rare survival in that it is an almost unaltered early Georgian house. The roof structure is of upper, jointed-cruck type and looks as though it is continuous with that of No. 19.

ADFORTON

GREEN LANE COTTAGE, PAYTOE. SO 414711

A mid-17th-century timber-framed two-room plan house. This was extended in the mid-18th century and added to and altered again in 1814 and quite probably again in the mid-19th century. Each of the big fireplaces has a seat at one side and what appears to be an early bake-oven on the other.

DILWYN

LOWER HURST. SO 392529

Appears to have been three-part plan house with open great chamber. Posts and mortices for this still survive. Evidence in roof shows how house has been raised and fine stone chimney probably of 16th century is now hidden.

DORSTONE

MILL LANE. SO 314416

A building here has a stone lower-storey and timber-framed upper clad with slabs of sandstone pinned to the framing. It is a most unusual method of walling and probably dates from the early 19th century.

EARDISLAND

BURTON COURT. SO 423572 (R.C.H.M. 3)

An opportunity to inspect the gable trusses showed that the 18th-century wings were replacements, there being no signs of weathering on the earlier timbers.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE

BROWNSLAND. SO 506531 (R.C.H.M. 35)

Hop-kilns, granary and cider-mill are in a timber-framed building of c. 1700 with heavy upper-base crucks.

BURY OF HOPE. SO 503525

Walls of field close to farm are of vertical slabs of sandstone (cf. Dorstone above).

GATTERTOP. SO 482539

Appears to have been L-shaped house of early 17th century with cellar under parlour. Added to and changed to double-pile c. 1700. The roof of each half is hipped at each end. They have upper-base-cruck trusses with V-struts and the hip is formed by half a similar truss built at right-angles to the main trusses; it is a most unusual form of roof construction.

PERVIN. SO 498547

Hop-kilns in building of c. 1750 with upper-cruck type of roof.

LEINTWARDINE

STORMER HALL. SO 403755

Earlier timber-framed house completely hidden by stone casing and alterations of 1796 and additions of 1881. Seems to have been hall and two-cross-wing house of 17th century.

ORLETON

MILL LANE. SO 489671

A big barn was demolished late in the year. It was basically a three-bay 17th-century barn with two added 18th-century bays converting it to a threshing barn and linking it to a much altered two-bay 17th-century building. There was an added 18th-century bay at the other end of the original barn. The roof had been completely altered and the whole was in a poor state.

PRESTON-ON-WYE

UPPER HOUSE. SO 382423

A base-cruck house was found here in October and will be written up in detail in the *Transactions*.

WELLINGTON HEATH

PRIORS COURT. SO 697412 (R.C.H.M. 10)

This is an 18th-century house incorporating parts of a house c. 1600 and probably built on the same plan. The mid-18th-century granary has fine upper-base-cruck trusses and its hop-kiln extension has jointed upper-crucks. A very interesting outbuilding is the timber-framed stable and pigeon loft probably dating from the 18th century.

During the year members of the listed buildings sub-committee looked at 47 buildings, most of which were for minor changes. From the point of view of demolitions it has been a quiet year. As far as is known the only listed building to be demolished during the year was the Town Hall at Leominster as a result of a Department of the Environment enquiry.

I am very grateful to the many people who have drawn my attention to buildings during the year and to those who have sent me notes on them, especially Miss M. Bismanis, and Messrs. C. H. I. Homes and N. C. Reeves.

Mrs. Vera Perry was elected a member of the Vernacular Architecture Group.

RULES OF THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

(HEREFORDSHIRE)

I.—That the Society be known as the "WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)" for the practical study in all branches of the natural history and archaeology of Herefordshire and the district immediately adjacent.

II.—That the Club shall consist of ordinary members (ladies and gentlemen) and such honorary members as may from time to time be admitted; from whom a president, four vice-presidents, honorary treasurer, honorary secretary, field secretary and editor shall be appointed at the annual winter meeting to be held in Hereford in the latter part of each year, and they shall hold office for one year beginning at the next annual spring meeting. The club may also accept for affiliation as approved such societies or groups as exist for the furtherance of similar purposes to those of the club. Each group shall be entitled to have one representative at all meetings of the club, to receive copies of the *Transactions* and generally be treated as one ordinary member.

The Club shall admit junior members between the ages of 14 and 18. Such junior members may become full members at the latter age, but those who are bona-fide full-time students may remain junior members until the age of 21. Nobody of the age of 18 or over may be elected a junior member.

III.—The management of the club shall be in the hands of a central committee consisting of the said nine officers *ex-officio* and the twelve other members elected by ballot at the annual winter meeting. Each elected member of committee shall hold office for three years from the next annual spring meeting and four shall retire each year but be eligible for re-election. Every candidate for election to the central committee shall be individually proposed and seconded at the annual winter meeting and no proposal for election or re-election *en bloc* shall be accepted. In the event of ties the president or the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Casual vacancies may be filled at any general meeting and any member then elected shall hold office until the date when the term of office of the member whom he or she succeeds would have expired. The central committee shall be empowered to appoint an assistant secretary; its duties shall include making all arrangements for the meetings of the year. Seven shall form a quorum.

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 of such regular meetings be selected at the annual winter meeting, and that ten clear days' notice of every meeting be communicated to 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. The president shall have

the privilege of choosing the place of one field day during his year of office. The committee shall also arrange such indoor meetings and lectures during the winter as they find possible.

V.—That the annual subscription for members and affiliated societies be £3.00, payable on the 1 January in each year to the honorary treasurer or assistant secretary. The subscription for additional adult family members of the same household may at their option be reduced to £1.00 each, but those paying this reduced sum shall not be entitled to receive the publications of the club. The annual subscription for a junior member shall be £1.00. This shall not entitle such member to a copy of the *Transactions*, but he may receive these on payment of an additional sum to be decided by the committee for the time being. Each member may have the privilege of introducing a friend to any field meeting of the club, but the same visitor must not attend more than two such meetings in one year. Members availing themselves of this privilege will be required to pay a capitation fee of 50p. for a full day meeting, or 25p. for a half-day meeting, in respect of each visitor.

VI.—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.

VII.—Every candidate for membership of the club shall be proposed and seconded by members. The central committee shall elect or reject the candidate and one black ball in five shall exclude.

VIII.—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 honorary secretary or to the appropriate sectional editor.

IX.—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.

X.—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 membership of the club by the central committee.

XI.—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 X.

XII.—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.

XIII.—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 by the central committee.

XIV.—That these rules be published in each volume of the *Transactions*.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1851 Club formed in the winter months
 1852 LINGWOOD, Mr. R. M.
 1853 LEWIS, Rev. T. T.
 1854 SYMONDS, Rev. Wm. S.,
 B.A., F.G.S.
 1855 CROUCH, Rev. J. F., B.D.
 1856 WHEATLEY, Mr. Hewitt
 1857 LINGEN, Mr. Charles
 1858 BEVAN, G. P., M.D.
 1859 BEVAN, G. P., M.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., M.A.
 1876 CHAPMAN, 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 ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.
 1888 ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.
 1889 SOUTHALL, Mr. H.,
 F.R.MET.SOC.
 1890 CROFT, Sir Herbert, Bart, M.A.
 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.R.I.B.A., 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 MOORE, Mr. H. Cecil and
 RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.
 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., M.INST.C.E.,
 F.S.A., F.G.S.
 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.,
 C.B., M.A., D.LITT.
 1924 DURHAM, Herbert E., D.S.C.,
 M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S. (ENG.)
 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-TAYLER, Lt.-Col. R. H.
 1932 SWAYNE, Lt.-Col. O. R., D.S.O.
 1933 HAMILTON, Brig. General W. G.,
 C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
 1934 WALKER, C. W., M.C., M.D., CH.B.
 1935 ELLISON, Captain F. B.
 1936 ROBINSON, Mr. R. S. Gavin
 1937 MORGAN, Mr. F. C., F.L.A.
 1938 BETTINGTON, Mr. E. J., F.R.S.A.
 1939 BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A.,
 F.G.S.
 1940 BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A.,
 F.G.S.
 1941 MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
 1942 MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
 1943 WATERFIELD, The Very Rev. R.,
 D.D., Dean of Hereford
 1944 TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.
 1945 TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.
 1946 RICHARDSON, Mr. L., F.R.S.E.,
 P.A.INST.W.E., F.G.S.
 1947 WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The
 Venerable Archdeacon A. J., M.A.
 1948 GILBERT, Captain H. A.
 1949 WALLIS, Captain O. B., M.A., LL.B.
 1950 CLARKE, Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc.
 1951 MORGAN, Mr. F. C.,
 F.S.A., F.L.A., M.A.
 1952 SALT, Major A. E. W., M.A.
 1953 COHEN, Mr. I., M.I.MECH.E.
 1954 JOHNSON, Colonel T. W. M.
 1955 MOIR, Rev. Preb. A. L.,
 M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1956 WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The
 Venerable A. J., M.A.
 1957 KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.
 1958 LANGFORD, A. W., M.D.,
 B.CHIR., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 1959 LEEDS, Mrs. Winifred, F.R.P.S.L.
 1960 MACLEAN, Rev. D. A. L.,
 of Dochgarroch, M.A.
 1961 STANFORD, Mr. S. C., B.A., F.S.A.
 1962 ZIMMERMAN, Mr. A. U.
 1963 COLEMAN, Mr. V. H.
 1964 NOBLE, Mr. F., B.A.

1965 POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.
 1966 KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.
 1967 TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.
 1968 CURRIE, Mrs. D. McD.
 1969 HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.
 1970 O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E.
 1971 POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.
 1972 HOMES, Mr. C. H. I.
 1973 TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.
 1974 TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.
 1975 PERRY, Mr. R. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS as at 31st DECEMBER 1976

HONORARY MEMBERS

CHITTY, Miss L., F.S.A., Ingleside, Pontesbury, Salop.
 COHEN, Mrs. H., 7 Angela Close, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 COLEMAN, V. H., Stromness, Hereford Road, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SW.
 EDITOR, The Hereford Times, Berrow House, Bath Street, Hereford.
 KENYON, Dame K. M., F.S.A., Rose Hill, Erbistock, Near Wrexham, Denbighshire, LL13 0DE.
 LEEDS, Mrs. W., Lynstead, Ryefield Road, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5LS.
 MARTIN, Mrs. C. H., 90 Faithful House, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.
 MOIR, Preb. A. L., 55 Mill Street, Hereford.
 MORGAN, F. C., F.S.A., 1a The Cloisters, Hereford, HR1 2NG.
 WEBSTER, Dr. G., F.S.A., The Old School House, Chesterton, Harbury, CV33 9LF.
 WHITEHOUSE, B. J., Hereford Library, Broad Street, Hereford.

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

BANGOR: The Library, University College of North Wales.
 BIRMINGHAM: Reference Library, Ratcliffe Place, 1.
 BIRMINGHAM: Dept. of Extramural Studies, The University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, B15 2TT.
 BIRMINGHAM: University Library, Edgbaston, 15.
 BOSTON SPA: Accessions Dept., British Library, Lending Division, Boston Spa, Wethersby, Yorkshire, LS23 7BA.
 BRISTOL: Central Library, College Green, BS1 5TL.
 BROMYARD: Bromyard and District Local History Society.
 CARDIFF: The Main Library, Arts Periodicals, University College, P.O. Box 98, Corbett Road Bridge, Cathays Park, CF1 1XQ.
 EXETER: Periodicals Dept., University Library, Prince of Wales Road, EX4 4PT.
 HEREFORD: Botanical Society, Great Oak Corner, Eardisley, Hereford.
 HEREFORD: College of Education, College Road.
 HEREFORD: Ornithological Society.
 HEREFORD: Teachers Centre, Uplands, Folly Lane.
 HEREFORD: Whitecross School, Baggallay Street.
 HEREFORD-WORCESTER: County Libraries, Divisional Headquarters, Bath St., Hereford.
 GLOUCESTER: City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road.
 ILLINOIS: Serials Dept., University of Illinois Library, Urbana.
 KIDDERMINSTER: Hereford and Worcester County Museum, Hartlebury Castle, DY11 7XZ.
 LEDBURY: Ledbury Naturalists and Field Club.
 LEICESTER: The University Library.
 LEOMINSTER: Historical Society.
 LIVERPOOL: The University Library, 3.
 LLANDRINDOD WELLS: County Library Headquarters, Cefnlllys Road, LD1 5LD.
 LONDON: British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
 LONDON: Institute of Geological Studies, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.
 LONDON: Geological Society of London, Burlington House, W1V 0JU.
 LONDON: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.1.
 LONDON: Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7.
 LONDON: Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, WC2A 1LR.
 LONDON: University of London, The Library, Senate House, Malet Street, WC1E 7HU.
 MONTREAL: Sir George Williams University Library, Acquisitions Dept., 1445 De Maisonneuve Blvd., W.
 NEWPORT: Central Public Library, John Frost Square, NPT 1PA.
 NEW YORK: Central Serial Record Dept., Cornell University Library, Ithaca, 14850.
 PRINCETON: Serials Division, Princeton University Library, New Jersey, 08540.
 SALT LAKE CITY: Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 107 South Main Street.
 SHREWSBURY: Salop County Library Headquarters, Column House, 7 London Road, SY8 6NW.
 SOUTHAMPTON: Archaeology Division Library, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, SO9 4DH.
 SWANSEA: The Library, University College of South Wales, Singleton Park, SA2 8PP.
 SYDNEY: Serials Dept., 10057, Fisher Library, University of Sydney.

TEWKESBURY: Architectural and Archaeological Committee, Archaeological Centre, Mill Street.

WIGMORE: The High School.

WISCONSIN: Serials Dept., University of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison 6.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Reference Dept., Central Library, Snow Hill, WV1 3AX.

WORCESTER: City Library, Foregate Street.

WORCESTER: County Library, Love's Grove, Castle Street.

1975 ACHESON, Mr. & Mrs. J. M., Long Orchard Farm, Much Birch.
 1976 ADAMS, D. S., The Lyons, Orcop, Hereford.
 1961 ADAMS, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. F., Williamsgill, Bush Bank, Hereford.
 1975 AGNEW, E. H., Tankard Walls, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1972 AINSLIE, Mr. & Mrs. W. R., 11 Castle Street, Hereford.
 1976 ALDRED, Mrs. M., Forge Cottage, Credenhill, Hereford, HR4 7EG.
 1976 ALEXANDER, Mr. & Mrs. G., Chale, 4 Haymeadow Lane, Burghill, Hereford.
 1972 ALLAN, B. C., The Old Vicarage, Bredwardine, Hereford, HR3 5AE.
 1973 ALLUM, Miss R. D., Greenlea Cottage, Little Birch.
 1974 ANDREWS, Miss C. A., 20 Webtree Avenue, Hereford.
 1949 ANDREWS, P., Thinghill Grange, Hereford.
 1963 ANSELL, Mrs. M. G., Freeland, Eardisley, Hereford.
 1966 APPERLEY, D. A., Woodbank, Badnage Lane, Tillington, Hereford.
 1976 ARMSTRONG, Rev. & Mrs. C. J. R., The Rectory, Bredenbury, Bromyard.
 1960 ARMITSTEAD, Dr. M., Newlands Croft, Newlands, Leominster.
 1973 ATKINS, N. D., 9 Belmont Crescent, Great Sankey, Warrington, Lancs., WA5 3DT.
 1962 ATTENBOROUGH, Miss K. E., 39 Hampton Dene Road, Hereford, HR1 1UX.
 1972 ATTFIELD, Mr. & Mrs. C. E., 64 Belmont Road, Hereford.
 1972 AYLMER, Prof. G. E., 48 Marygate, York, YO3 7BH.
 1970 BAILEY, M. P., Leyshall, Avenbury Lane, Bromyard, HR7 4LB.
 1966 BAINTON, Mrs. C., 56 Breinton Road, Hereford, HR4 0JX.
 1975 BAKER, Mr. & Mrs. P., Brackenford, Mathon Road, Colwall.
 1952 BAKER, Dr. & Mrs. W. H. J., White Roses, Canon Pyon Road, Hereford.
 1954
 1927 BALL, Mr. & Mrs. E., Fairfield, Lower Breinton, Hereford, HR4 7PD.
 1958
 1973 BALL, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., Rose Cottage, Penrhos, Kington.
 1965 BAMFORTH, Miss J., Langsett, Stockenhill Road, Leominster, HR6 8PP.
 1931 BANKS, R. A., Ridgebourne, Kington.
 1972 BARNES, Dr. G., 7 Treharne Close, Lugwardine, Hereford.
 1966 BARNES, Miss P., Lyme Cottage, Eardisland, Hereford.
 1966 BARNETT, Mrs. D. G., 84 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1971 BARNETT, Mrs. E. A., The Post Office, Wigmore, Leominster.
 1976 BARRETT, Rev. P. L. S., 7 The Cloisters, Hereford.
 1975 BARTON, Miss M., 53 High Street, Kington.
 1969 BASSON, T. H., 23 Ranelagh Street, Hereford.
 1974 BATE, Dr. & Mrs. J. G., Lower Trefaldu, Dingestow, Monmouth.
 1976 BAXTER, Mrs. M. B., Welgarth, Nunnington, Hereford, HR1 3NJ.
 1947 BEAUMONT, S. L., M.B.E., 2 Offa Street, Hereford.
 1974 BEAVER, H. W., The Chalet, 67 Hampton Park Road, Hereford.
 1973 BEDDING, Mr. & Mrs. A. H., 21 Penn Grove Road, Hereford, HR1 1BH.
 1973 BELL, S. B., The School House, Bromyard Road, Tenbury Wells, WR15 8BS.
 1961 BELLVILLE, Major, Tedstone Delamere, Bromyard.
 1966 BEMAND, R., Crossways, Stoke Lacy, Hereford.
 1962 BENNETT, Mrs. M., 77 Green Street, Hereford.
 1967 BERRETT, Mr. & Mrs. A. H., 41 Bridge Street, Hereford.
 1973 BERRY, Dr. & Mrs. W. H., Brampton, Haymeadow Lane, Burghill, Hereford, HR4 7RZ.
 1975 BETTERTON, Mr. & Mrs. R. G., 1 Church Cottages, Linton, Ross-on-Wye.
 1956 BIDDULPH, Miss G. M., Woodlands, Horselane Orchard, Ledbury, HR8 1PP.
 1958 BIRCHLEY, Mr. & Mrs. W., The Grove, Llanwarne, Hereford.
 1974 BISHOP, Miss D. M. W., Green Acres, Tillington, Hereford.
 1965 BISHOP, D. C., Hillcrest, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1960
 1973 BISHOP, Mr. & Mrs. W. V., Meycote, Putley, Ledbury.

- 1973 BISMARIS, Miss M. R., Dept. Visual Arts, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Regina, Sask., Canada.
 1957 BLACKITH, R. E., Ph.D., Zoology Dept., Trinity College, Dublin 2.
 1972 BLADON, Mrs. E., 39 Scotch Firs, Fownhope, Hereford.
 1961 BLAKE, W. A., The Cedars, Burghill, Hereford, HR4 9AH.
 1966 BLASHILL, Miss B. J., 42 Hillview Drive, Hucclecote, Gloucester, GL3 3LL.
 1976 BONE, Mr. & Mrs. E. M., Greentrees, Bishon Lane, Bishopstone, HR4 7HZ.
 1973 BONNIFACE, Miss E. A., Aclands, Barrack Hill, Kingsthorpe, HR2 8AX.
 1962 BOOKHAM, Miss J. E., 13 Elgar Avenue, Hereford, HR1 1TY.
 1933 BOOTH, C. E. T., New Grove, Roman Road, Bobblestock, Hereford.
 1969 BORTHWICK, Mr. & Mrs. J., Hillcroft, Little Birch, Hereford, HR2 8BD.
 1975 BOWATER, R. L. B. B., Candlemas, Kinton, Leintwardine, Craven Arms, Salop. (Junior).
 1971 BOWEN, W. S., Rose Cottage, Kingstone, Hereford.
 1955 BRADSHAW, Mrs. R. H., New Inn, Brilley, Hereford, HR3 6HE.
 1972 BRADSTOCK, T. F., Free Town, Tarrington, Hereford.
 1972 BRAITHWAITE, Mrs. M. E., Hill View, Much Marcle, Ledbury.
 1950 BRANSTON, A. W., Sunset Farm, Kington.
 1955 BRENT-JONES, E., Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.
 1975 BRETT YOUNG, Mr. & Mrs. M. J., N. D. & P. J., Runsley, Whitney-on-Wye, HR3 6EQ.
 1974 BRIAN, Dr. A. D., Bodenham Hall East, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1969 BRICKNELL, N., 36 Holme Lacy Road, Hereford.
 1975 BRIFFETT, Mrs. J. M., 74 Whitehorse Street, Hereford.
 1931 BRIGHT, G., Steventon, Kingsland, Leominster.
 1975 BRIGHTMORE, Mr. & Mrs. A. J., Hillcrest, Fownhope, Hereford.
 1976 BRINDED, S., 12 Fairway Avenue, Folkestone, Kent.
 1976 BRITTON, Miss L. B., 21 Elgar Avenue, Hereford.
 1972 BROMBY, Lt. Cdr. H. S., M.B.E., Orchard End, Tump Lane, Much Birch, HR2 8HP.
 1958 BROWN, A. E., 50 Harborough Road, Kibworth Harcourt, Leicester.
 1976 BROWN, Mrs. C., 12 Ash Grove Close, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1959 BROWN, Miss E. V. G., Appleton, Orchard Lane, Leominster.
 1968 BROWN, Lt. Col. & Mrs. G. J. W., Urdimarsh Farm, Marden, Hereford, HR1 3HB.
 1975 BROWN, Miss J. F., 101 College Road, Hereford.
 1952 BROWN, Mrs. N., The Glebe House, Byford, Hereford.
 1967 BUCKLE, Mr. & Mrs. F. C., 53 Hampton Park Road, Hereford, HR1 1TJ.
 1944 BULMER, G. H. B., Little Breinton, Breinton, Hereford.
 1972 BULMER, Miss G., Little Breinton, Breinton, Hereford.
 1959 BULMER, R. H., Adams Hill West, Breinton, Hereford, HR4 7PB.
 1976 BURLTON, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. M. F., Byford House, Byford, Hereford.
 1937 BUTCHER, B., 177 Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
 1954 BUTCHER, Mrs. E. E., 10 Angela Close, Hampton Park, Hereford, HR1 1TZ.
 1954 BUTCHER, H. W., 12 Sandy Mead Road, Queens Park, Bournemouth.
 1944 CADBURY, C., Beacons Wood, Rednal, Birmingham.
 1976 CAINE, Mr. & Mrs. J. W. M., The Boat House, Suckley, Worcs.
 1963 CALDERBANK, Mr. & Mrs. J. G., 10 Woodmeadow Road, Ross-on-Wye.
 1971 CAPPER, I. O., 52 Ebury Mews, Chester Square, London, S.W.1.
 1972 CARR, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. W., 8 Clive Street, Hereford.
 1972 CARTER, Mrs. M., Kimbolton Court, Leominster.
 1964 CARTER, N. S., Down House, Ewyas Harold, Hereford.
 1975 CAVAGHAN, Mr. & Mrs. H. D., Field Cottage, Peterstow, Ross-on-Wye.
 1956 CAWLEY, Lady V., Berrington Hall, Leominster.
 1975 CHADD, Mrs. M. E., Warham Ash, Breinton, Hereford.
 1962 CHAMBERLAIN, Mr. & Mrs. K. S. J., The Old Vicarage, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SF.
 1951 CHANDLER, Dr. D. A., Brintirion, Kingstone, Hereford, HR2 9HJ.
 1975 CHANTLER, Mr. & Mrs. P., West Wing, Lyston Court, Wormelow, HR2 8EL.
 1975 CHAPPELL, Mr. & Mrs. B. G., Welchston Lodge, Broadmoor Common, Woolhope, Hereford, HR1 4QU.
 1937 CHARLETON, P., 40 Garrick Close, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, KT12 5PA.
 1974 CHARNOCK, Mr. & Mrs. G., Miss H. & R., Oldhouse, Newton St. Margarets.
 1973 CHESHAM, Rev. & Mrs. G., The Rectory, Stoke Lacy, Bromyard.
 1972 CHOLMELEY, Miss C., 31 Castle Street, Hereford.
 1966 CHOULS, W. H., 29 Overbrook Close, Barnwood, Gloucester, GL4 7BQ.

- 1937 CHRISTMAS, C. J., 1 Gorsty Lane, Hereford.
 1964 CHUBB, Mrs. E., Old Shop, Lower Maescoed, Pontrilas, Hereford.
 1946 CLARKE, Rev. B. B., 4 Athelstan Park, Bodmin, Cornwall.
 1972 CLARK, Dr. P. B., The Old Manor House, Llanwarne, Hereford.
 1976 CLARKE, Miss J., 3 Symonds Street, Portfields, Hereford.
 1973 CLIFFORD, Mr. & Mrs. A. E., Holmland, Bucknell, Salop.
 1955 CLIVE, Lady M., Whitfield Court, Allensmore, Hereford.
 1957 COLE, E. J., 155 Estcourt Road, Gloucester, GL1 3LW.
 1973 COLDWELL, R. H., Whitefriars Lodge, Friars Street, Hereford.
 1967 COLEMAN, Mr. & Mrs. E. J., 4 Orchard Close, Kingstone, Hereford.
 1965 COLEMAN, Mrs. F. L., Stromness, Hereford Road, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SW.
 1970 COLEY, Mr. & Mrs. D. J., Hill View, Church Lane, Llanwarne, HR2 8JE.
 1960 COLLEY, A. T. W., The Cottage, Park Way, Ledbury.
 1972 COLLINS, D. J., Hardwick House, Pembridge, Leominster, HR6 9HE.
 1971 COLLINS, M., Somerset Cottage, Much Birch.
 1972 COLLINS, Dr. R. J., The Village, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1949 COMBE, Major R. E., The Sladd, Putley, Ledbury.
 1969 CONYBEARE, Mr. & Mrs. A. J., The Old Vicarage, Woolhope, Hereford.
 1975 COOPER, Mr. & Mrs. E. E., Brookside, Llanwarne, Hereford.
 1968 COOPER, P., Eagle House, Orleton, Ludlow, Salop.
 1974 COOPER, Mr. & Mrs. R. J., Moor Court, Lyonshall, Herefordshire.
 1974 COPLESTONE-CROW, B., 54 Meadowsweet Avenue, Kings Norton, Birmingham, B38 9QN.
 1956 CORRY, Dr. S. L., 118 Ryelands Street, Hereford.
 1932 COTTERELL, Sir R., Bt., Garnons, Hereford, HR4 7JU.
 1966 CRAWFORD, Miss L. G., Selly Hall, Discoyd, Presteigne, Powys.
 1974 CREMER, N. D., c/o The High School, Wigmore, Leominster.
 1970 CROASDELL, Mrs. S., Bearwood Cottage, Goodrich, Ross-on-Wye.
 1961 CROFT, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Gwincar, Hayle, Cornwall.
 1958 CROFT, Lord M. H. G. P., 8 Hereford Square, London, S.W.7.
 1973 CROOKE, Dr. & Mrs. A. C., Whitestones, Hoarwithy, Hereford, HR2 6QG.
 1959 CROOKS, E. L., Edale, Belle Bank Avenue, Holmer, Hereford, HR4 9RL.
 1968 CROSS, Mr. & Mrs. E. P., Spout House, Richard's Castle, Ludlow, Salop.
 1970 CRUTTENDEN, Mrs. M., 24B Saville Place, Lee Green, Mirfield, W. Yorkshire, WF14 0AH.
 1957 CURRIE, Mr. & Mrs. D. McD., 12 Elm Road, Hereford.
 1972 DANCE, H. J., 11 Green Lane Crescent, Yarpole, Leominster.
 1973 DANCE, Mr. & Mrs. S. P., Yew Tree Cottage, Pentre Lane, Bredwardine.
 1973 DANIELSEN, Miss M., Stable Cottage, Hentland, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 6LF.
 1960 DAVIES, Mr. & Mrs. A. L., Stansbach House, Staunton-on-Arrow, Leominster.
 1976 DAVIES, C. T. C., 3 Ashford Carbonell, Ludlow, Salop.
 1958 DAVIES, Miss E. P., Troy, 29 Breinton Road, Hereford.
 1943 DAVIES, Mr. & Mrs. G. C., 16 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1968 DAVIES, Mr. & Mrs. G. G. H., Lyston Court, Wormelow, Hereford.
 1974 DAVIES, Miss J. R., 28 Harvey Road, Tupsley, Hereford, HR1 1XB.
 1972 DAVIES, R. H. & Miss C. E., Cayo Farm, Wormbridge, Hereford.
 1975 DAVIES, Mr. & Mrs. S. A., Skenfrith Lodge, Burghill, Hereford.
 1976 DAVIES, S. W., 89A Grove Road, North Finchley, London, N.12.
 1968 DAVIES, W. H., Eau Withington Court, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1968 DAVIS, Mr. & Mrs. R. A., Kepier Cottage, Leintwardine, Craven Arms, Salop.
 1975 DAW, Dr. & Mrs. G., Ferny House, Wootton, Almeley.
 1966 DEES, A. N., 55 Hampton Park Road, Hereford.
 1974 DE GREY, Mrs. E. F., North Acre, Kingsland, Leominster, HR6 9RZ.
 1971 DENYER, Mr. & Mrs. R. N. L., The Stone House, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire.
 1964 DEWHURST, Miss K. M., 2 Baggallay Street, Hereford.
 1975 DICKINSON, Mr. & Mrs. A. L., Orchard Bank, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SH.
 1968 DOLLING, Mr. & Mrs. K., 10 Lugano Road, Worcester, WR3 7NG.
 1973 DOWSON, Major-Gen. & Mrs. A. H., 15 Venns Lane, Hereford.
 1976 DRAKE, Mr. & Mrs. J. E., 86 Park Street, Hereford.
 1973 DUCE, Miss M. E., Symons, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire.
 1975 DUDLEY, Mrs. E. M. S., Blackhill, Jubilee Drive, Colwall Green, Malvern, WR13 6DW.
 1970 DUFF-GORDON, A., MC., 235 Whitecross Road, Hereford.

- 1973 DUNN, C. J., 70 Windsor Road, Penarth, Glam., CF6 133.
 1954 DUNNE, Miss G., The Knoll, Bircher, Leominster.
 1976 DURANT, Dr. & Mrs. H., Gorsty Cottage, Hill Farm, Llancloudy, Hereford.
- 1966 EAGLING, Mrs. A. M., 4 Canon Drive, Norton Canon, Hereford, HR4 7BJ.
 1951 EALAND, G. A., 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.
 1953 EDGE, M. L., 33 Greyfriars Avenue, Hereford.
 1976 ELIOT, Ven. P. C. & Lady A., The Old House, Kingsland, Leominster.
 1975 EDMUNDS, Mr. & Mrs. A. D. High Winds, Canon Pyon Road, Hereford, HR4 7RB.
 1955 EDWARDS, Miss M., Somerset Cottage, Little Marcle, Ledbury, HR8 2LA.
 1971 EDWARDS, W. T., 105 Church Road, Tupsley, Hereford, HR1 1RT.
 1962 EGGINTON, N. E., The Pentre, Lower Maescoed, Pontrilas, Hereford.
 1974 ELLIOTT, Miss M., Glan-nant, Clodock, Herefordshire.
 1971 ELLIOTT, Mr. & Mrs. E. G., Brooklands, Ewyas Harold, Hereford, HR2 0AH.
 1973 ELLIS, Mr. & Mrs. R. A., Lower House, Westhope, Hereford, HR4 8BT.
 1954 ELTOME, Miss M., Tresco, Chase View Road, Duxmere, Ross-on-Wye.
 1974 EVANS, B. W., The Hollies, Moreton-on-Lugg, Hereford.
 1967 EVANS, Mrs. C. M., The Georgians, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1976 EVANS, Mrs. D. C., Troisdorf, Hereford Road, Weobley, Hereford.
 1975 EVANS, Miss E., 159 Ross Road, Hereford.
 1953 EVANS, E., 26 King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1972 EVANS, Mr. & Mrs. E. S., 128 Whittern Way, Hereford, HR1 1PF.
 1971 EVANS, Mrs. I. C. M., The Chantries, Holme Lacy, Hereford, HR2 6LT.
 1973 EVERETT, J. L., 14306 Brad Drive, Rockville, Maryland, 20853, U.S.A.
 1960 EWING, Miss A. D., Stable Cottage, Ginhill Lane, Leominster.
- 1964 FAIR, Mr. & Mrs. R. W., Tetherstones, Upper Hill, Leominster, HR6 0JZ.
 1961 FALKNER, Lady M. K., Kingsthorpe House, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1969 FARADAY, M. A., 47 York Gardens, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
 1974 FARADAY, Miss R. A. B., Church Croft, Orleton, Ludlow, Salop.
 1955 FARR, Miss P. A., Little Oak, Whitney-on-Wye, Hereford.
 1958 FARROW, G. W. E., Mantley, 21 Horselane Orchard, Ledbury, HR8 1PP.
 1969 FENNER, Misses M. G. & P. A., 100 Ryelands Street, Hereford.
 1968 FLUCK, H. E., 33 Moreland Avenue, Hereford.
 1975 FORRER, M. J., 29 Lyall Close, Hereford.
 1969 FOSTER, Miss W. E. M., 1 The Crannies, Etnam Street, Leominster, HR6 8AL.
 1969 FOXTON, D., 15a Commercial Street, Hereford.
 1972 FRANCIS, Miss G. A., Brynhyfryd, Munstone, Hereford, HR1 3AD.
 1973 FRANCIS, K. W., 50 Albert Road, Ledbury, HR8 2DW.
 1973 FRANKENBERG, Mrs. M. K., Castle Way, Wigmore, Leominster.
 1975 FREEMAN, Mr. & Mrs. B. R., Holmlea, Eardisley, Leominster, HR6 9BP.
 1975 FREEMAN, Mrs. M., Greyfriars, Church Road, Clchonger, Hereford.
 1975 FRENCH, Dr. & Mrs. R. K., 13 Earl Street, Cambridge.
 1966 FROST, Miss I., 84 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1975 FRYDE, Prof. & Mrs. E. B., Preswylfa, Trinity Road, Aberystwyth.
 1971 FRYER, Mrs. D., 28 Selborne Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham, B20 2DW.
 1975 FYNN, Mr. & Mrs. G. W., Westwood, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, Worcs.
- 1947 GARDINER, N. H., 33 Breinton Road, Hereford, HR4 0JV.
 1968 GARFITT, Mr. & Mrs. C. R., 35 Hampton Dene Road, Hereford.
 1967 GARNETT, Mr. & Mrs. A. T. G., 53 Edgar Street, Hereford, HR4 9JP.
 1962 GETHY-JONES, Rev. J. E., F.S.A., Canonbury House, Canonbury Street, Berkeley, GL13 9BG.
 1975 GETHING-LEWIS, Mr. & Mrs. P., Dinmore Manor, Dinmore, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1973 GIBSON, A. J., Little Quebb Farm, Eardisley, Hereford.
 1955 GILLESPIE, Lt. Col. & Mrs. R. R., Peterstow House, Peterstow.
 1976 GLENNIE-SMITH, Mrs. K. M., Bodenham Hall, Bodenham, Hereford.
 1975 GODFREY-MERRICK, Miss J., The Old Grammar School, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SW.
 1971 GOFFE, Dr. T. R. P., 58 St. John's Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.3.
 1962 GOUGH, Miss R. E., 13 Castle Street, Hereford.
 1967 GRANT, Mrs. E. W., 2 Pentland Road, Edinburgh, 13.
 1968 GRAY, Mr. & Mrs. W. A., Lima Cottage, 1 Overbury Road, Hereford.
 1974 GREEN, Mr. & Mrs. A., 1 Carol Avenue, Fayre Oaks, Hereford.
 1975 GREEN, Mr. & Mrs. R., The Meadows, Broadmoor Common, Woolhope, Hereford.
 1975 GRIEG, Mr. & Mrs. R. D., Broken Bank, Gladestry, near Kington.

- 1956 GRIFFITHS, Mr. & Mrs. H. R., Green Gables, Hampton Park Road, Hereford.
 1976 GRIFFITHS, Miss M. A., Parkland, Ashford Carbonell, Ludlow, Salop.
 1970 GRIFFITHS, W. E., 16 Erw Goch, Waun Fawr, Aberystwyth.
 1945 GRIGG, D., The Flat, 10a Market Place, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5N.
 1960 GUEST, Misses W. & N., Hilltop, Dilwyn, Hereford.
 1972 GWYNNE, T. A., 14 Kensington Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- 1975 HACK, Mr. & Mrs. G. A. J., Isle of Rhea Cottage, Bodenham, Hereford, HR1 2LS.
 1960 HADFIELD, M. H., 35 Laugharne Road, St. Johns, Worcester.
 1950 HADFIELD, P. G. H., Bull's Grove, Putley, Ledbury.
 1968 HAIG, Major & Mrs. R. B., Hill Farm, Much Dewchurch, Hereford.
 1963 HALE, Cmdr. & Mrs. M. B., Kynaston Place, Much Marcle, Ledbury, HR8 2PD.
 1975 HALL, Rev. & Mrs. J. B., Malvern View, Kempley, Dymock, GL18 2BU.
 1971 HALL, Mrs. M. E., 62 Whitehorse Street, Hereford.
 1968 HALL, Mrs. M. M., 5 Marlborough Close, Leominster.
 1975 HAMER, Mrs. B. M., 235 Whitecross Road, Hereford.
 1945 HAMMOND, G. T. H., Fownhope Cottage, Fownhope, Hereford.
 1973 HANDS, Mr. & Mrs. D., Mayhill Lodge, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1968 HANMER, Miss R., Lower Pyke, Kimbolton, Leominster.
 1973 HARDWICK, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., Carnlair, Lower Barns Road, Ludford, Ludlow, SY8 4DS.
 1975 HARLEY, C. C., The Hall, Brampton Bryan, Bucknell, Salop.
 1950 HARRIS, L. A. H., 56 Beattie Avenue, Hereford.
 1975 HARRIS, R., Ridgend, Hanbury, Bromsgrove, Worcs., B60 4HJ.
 1960 HARRISON, Miss D., c/o Westminster Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 11, 16 Library Place, St. Helier, Jersey.
- 1972 HARTLAND, Mr. & Mrs. W., Markeaton, Munstone, Hereford.
 1969 HARVEY, Mr. & Mrs. A., Cherrytrees, Little Birch, Hereford.
 1968 HASTAIN, P., The School House, Breinton, Hereford.
 1961 HATLEY, V., 6 The Crescent, Northampton, NN1 4SB.
 1972 HAWKES, Mrs. J., The Garden Cottage, Quatsford, Ledbury.
 1976 HAWKINS, Mrs. E. M., Wilton Oaks, Tarrington, Hereford.
 1975 HAWKINS, Miss J. E., 20 Folly Lane, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1973 HAWORTH, Mr. & Mrs. H. J., 33 Pilley Road, Hereford.
 1976 HAWS, Mr. & Mrs. R., 88 Hinton Road, Putson, Hereford.
 1964 HAYNES, Rev. W. B., The Vicarage, Breinton, Hereford, HR4 7PG.
 1954 HEATH, Mrs. A. F., 23 Worlebury Park Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1971 HENSHAW, H., 16 Overbury Road, Hereford.
 1974 HENSHAW, Mrs. J., 9 Coachman's Court, Gas Works Lane, Ledbury.
 1970 HEWITT, Mr. & Mrs. J. G., Windrush, Haymeadow Lane, Burghill, Hereford.
 1968 HILL, Mrs. R. F., 58 Bodenham Road, Hereford, HR1 2TS.
 1962 HILLABY, J. G., Riding Gate, Great Doward, Symonds Yat, HR9 6DY.
 1975 HILLARD, His Honour Judge, Oakchurch House, Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford.
 1969 HIPWELL, Miss M. E., 52 Venns Lane, Hereford, HR1 1DT.
 1958 HODDELL, Mrs. P., Burlton Court, Burghill, Hereford.
 1960 HOMES, C. H. I., Lindum, Homend, Ledbury, HR8 1AP.
 1968 HOPWOOD, Mrs. G., The Knowle, Vine Acre, Monmouth, NP5 3HW.
 1974 HOSKYN, Rev. & Mrs. J. A. P., Riverknoll, Hoarwithy, Hereford, HR2 6QF.
 1969 HOWE, B. C., Crookham Court, Newbury, Berks.
 1969 HOWES, N. J., Upper Venning, Much Marcle, Ledbury.
 1971 HUBBARD, Mrs. D. M., The Dog, Bosbury, Ledbury.
 1970 HUBBARD, Miss D. S., 2 Glebe Cottages, Byford, Hereford.
 1945 HUGHES, D. J., Wyatt House, Crosskeys, Hereford.
 1964 HUMPHREYS, R. M., The School House, St. Weonards, Hereford, HR2 8NU.
 1974 HUNT, A. M., 1 Hillside Terrace, Fordington, Dorchester.
 1959 HUNT, Mrs. M., Harley Lodge, St. John Street, Hereford, HR1 2NB.
 1976 HURD, J. E., 5 Kenward Croft, Beech Lanes, Barborne, Birmingham, B17 8TN.
 1970 HURST, G. J., 50a Broad Street, Ross-on-Wye.
- 1951 IRON, Air Cdre. D., c/o The Baskerville Arms, Clyro.
 1968 IRVINE, Canon J. M., Canon's House, The Close, Hereford.
- 1975 JACKSON-DOOLEY, Mrs. M. A., 11a Pilley Road, Tupsley, Hereford, HR1 1NA.
 1962 JAGAN, Mrs. J., 144 King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1962 JAINE, Mrs. W. M. D., Ladymead, Church Road, Bodenham, Hereford.

- 1952 JAMES, E. E., Vineyard Croft, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1964 JAMES, Miss M., Windy Ridge, Pontrilas, Hereford.
 1943 JAMES, P. G., High Croft, Breinton, Hereford.
 1959 JANCEY, Miss E. M., Frankhurst, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1974 JENKINS, A. W., 2 Folly Drive, Tupsley, Hereford, HR1 1NE.
 1973 JENKINS, G., 53 The Vinefields, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.
 1957 JENKINS, Mrs. M., Ladylift Villa, Almeley, Hereford.
 1975 JENKINSON, Misses J. F. & R., Westdoran, Much Marcle, Ledbury, HR8 2PJ.
 1975 JENNINGS, J. & E. J., 31 Eign Gate, Hereford.
 1961 JOHN, Mrs. M., Rudhall, Monkland, Leominster.
 1949 JOHNSON, Col. T. M. W., Green Farm, Hallwood Green, Dymock, GL18 2EE.
 1968 JOHNSTONE, Miss G. M., The Laurels, Combe Moor, Presteigne, Powys.
 1943 JONES, H., c/o Midland Bank Ltd., Hereford.
 1971 JONES, J. E., Batchby Farm, Bradenbury, Bromyard.
 1971 JONES, Mr. & Mrs. K., 42 St. Andrew's Close, Morteon-on-Lugg, Hereford.
 1958 JONES, Mr. & Mrs. P. G., Bryn Bras, Canon Pyon Road, Hereford.
 1970 JONES, Mr. & Mrs. P. J., Larchwood, 5 Vineyard Road, Hereford, HR1 1TT.
 1974 JONES, Mr. & Mrs. R. D., The Rise, Tillington, Hereford.
 1967 JONES, R. F. H., The Captains, Castle Norton, Malvern, Worcs.
 1958 } JONES, Mr. & Mrs. W. T., Snowberry Cottage, Preston Wynne, Hereford.
 1955 }
 1967 KAY, Mr. & Mrs. E., 1 Beech Lawn, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey.
 1963 KAY, R. E., 28 Belmont Avenue, Hereford.
 1975 KEATES, J., The Brewers House, Wilton Road, Malvern, Worcs.
 1973 KEEGAN, Mr. & Mrs. V. J., Y Crwys, Goodrich, Herefordshire.
 1966 KEELY, Mr. & Mrs. J. G., The Old Post Officer, Wigmore, Leominster.
 1969 KELK, Mr. & Mrs. A., Frome Vale, Dormington, Hereford.
 1966 KEMP, Mr. & Mrs. W. G., 22 Judges Close, Hereford, HR1 2TW.
 1948 } KENDRICK, Mr. & Mrs. F. M., 40 Stanhope Street, Hereford.
 1955 }
 1976 KIDDLE, Mrs. R., Greentrees, Tillington, Hereford, HR4 8LG.
 1966 KILGOUR, Miss M., Old School House, Kingstone, Hereford.
 1960 KING-KING, M. U., Deerfold House, Lingen, Bucknell.
 1972 KIRK, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., Dunhampton, Hatfield, Leominster, HR6 0SE.
 1971 KIRK-OWEN, Mrs. E. A., Burcher House, Titley, Kington.
 1976 KITCHEN, Mrs. R. R., Lower Caradoc, Sellack, HR9 6LT.
 1974 KNOWLES, L. W., Windsor Cottage, Clechonger, Hereford.
 1970 LAMBIN, Prof. D. A., 113 Rue de Rennes, 75 Paris 06, France.
 1973 LANE, Mrs. J., 47 Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa, Warwicks., CV32 4EZ.
 1939 } LANGDALE-SMITH, Dr. & Mrs. H. G., Tarrington, Hereford.
 1955 }
 1935 } LANGFORD, Dr. & Mrs. A. W., 5 St. John Street, Hereford.
 1955 }
 1973 LATCHAM, Mr. & Mrs. P. R., 26 Church Street, Hereford.
 1964 LAWRENCE, Miss F. R., Greenways, Little Birch, Hereford, HR2 8AS.
 1944 LAWSON, Rev. Canon J. L., 13 Crawford Gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent, CT9 2PU.
 1955 LAWTON, Dr. A., Holling Hill, Woolhope, Hereford.
 1946 LAYTON, A. W., Aconbury Court, Hereford.
 1975 LAYTON, Mrs. W. R., 37 King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1972 LEE, Mrs. C. J., 3 Grandison Court, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury.
 1976 LEE, D. A., 64a Broomy Hill, Hereford, HR4 0LQ.
 1959 LEEDS, F. A., Withers Farm, Wellington Heath, Ledbury.
 1964 LEES-SMITH, Mr. & Mrs. P. H., Adams Hill East, Upper Breinton, Hereford.
 1976 LEIGHTON, Mr. & Mrs. R., c/o OSCO (Ahwaz), P.O. Box 1095, Teheran, Iran.
 1974 } LE PREVOST, Mr. & Mrs. J., 198 Whitecross Road, Hereford.
 1976 }
 1955 LEWIS, Miss G., 7 Heaton Drive, Birmingham, B15 3LW.
 1971 LEWIS, Group Capt. & Mrs. J. B., Hilltop, Linton Hill, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 7RT.
 1971 LEWIS, Ven. & Mrs. J. W., The Archdeacon's House, The Close, Hereford.
 1975 LEWIS, Mrs. V., Hawk's Nest, Wormsley, Hereford.
 1958 LLOYD, Mr. & Mrs. T. G., Parkfield, Weobley, Hereford.
 1948 LLOYD-JOHNES, Dr. H. J., O.B.E., F.S.A., Fosse Hill, Coates, Cirencester, GL7 6NX.

- 1975 LOCK, Miss B. J., 75 Westfaling Street, Hereford, HR4 0JE.
 1947 LOCKETT, E., Aylestone House, 10 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1962 LOMAX, Miss K., The Old Forge, Nash, Presteigne, LD8 2LG.
 1976 LOVE, Mrs. F. L. J., 8 Bovington Estate, Roman Road, Hereford, HR4 7SW.
 1972 LOWNDES, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. C., Belvoir House, Belvoir Park, Malvern.
 1969 LUXTON, Mrs. K. M., Ridgeway, Prospect Lane, Dinedor, HR2 6LQ.
 1953 MACLEAN, Rev. & Mrs. D. A. L., Seafeld of Raigmore, by Inverness.
 1971 MAKIN, W. W., Stocks House, Wellington, Hereford, HR4 8AZ.
 1970 MALCOLM, Mr. & Mrs. A. D., Phillips, Much Marcle, Ledbury.
 1976 MALONE, Mr. & Mrs. J. S., Romany, Cooks Lane, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1966 MANNING, C. H., 119 Holme Lacy Road, Hereford, HR2 6DG.
 1975 MARRIAGE, R. R., 33 Barton Road, Hereford.
 1946 MARRIOTT, Miss G., Cantilupe House, Cantilupe Street, Hereford.
 1946 MARRIOTT, N. W., 54a St. Owens Street, Hereford.
 1948 MARSHALL, C., Withycombe, Little Birch, Hereford.
 1976 MARSHALL, R. A., Sarnesfield Grange, Sarnesfield, Weobley, HR4 8RG.
 1975 MASSEY, Mr. & Mrs. R. C., 14 College Cloisters, Hereford.
 1975 MATTHEWS, Rev. & Mrs. J. H., 107 Church Road, Hereford.
 1968 MAURUSCHAT, Mr. & Mrs. O., Church House, Kentchurch, Pontrilas.
 1961 MEAD, Miss L., Cold Heart, Pudleston, Leominster, HR6 0ND.
 1971 MEREDITH, Mrs. R., 2 Fairlawn End, Upper Wolvercote, Oxford.
 1960 MILES, Dr. B., The Clyst, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1974 MILES, T., 13 Barton Road, Hereford.
 1971 MILLER, C. D., 9 Victoria Road, Harborne, Birmingham, B17 0AG.
 1948 MILLER, R. C., 63 Lichfield Avenue, Hereford.
 1968 MILLICHAP, H., 75 Old Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1970 MILLS, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., Geary's Place, Lower Maescoed, Pontrilas, HR2 0HP.
 1974 MOFFAT, Mr. & Mrs. G., Sloe Cottage, Pear Tree Green, Brockhampton, HR1 4SA.
 1954 MOIR, Mrs. A. L., 55 Mill Street, Hereford.
 1973 MORGAN, Mr. & Mrs. H. M., Westfield House, Bull's Hill, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5RH.
 1966 MORGAN, Mrs. M., Heron Hill, Breinton Common, Hereford.
 1955 MORGAN, Miss P. E., 1a The Cloisters, Hereford, HR1 2NG.
 1966 MORRIS, Mr. & Mrs. A., The Bridge House, Kenchester, Hereford.
 1975 MORRIS, Mr. & Mrs. A. W., West Wilcroft, Bartestree Cross, Hereford, HR1 4BD.
 1973 MORRIS, Mr. & Mrs. S. H., Windmill House, Canon Pyon Road, Hereford.
 1975 MOSS, N., 1 Angela Close, Hereford.
 1973 MOUNTNEY, F. H., c/o British Embassy, Bonn, BFPO 19.
 1975 MURDOCH, D. J., Stanway, Adforton, Craven Arms, Salop.
 1959 MURPHY, Miss D. M., 73 Green Street, Hereford, HR1 2QW.
 1969 MURRAY, Mrs. G., Kent House, Sussex Avenue, Ross-on-Wye.
 1974 MURRAY, Mrs. N. S. S., 2 The Walled Garden, Ledbury, HR8 1PJ.
 1970 McCARTHY, M. J. P., Upper Lodge, New Court, Lugg Bridge Road, Hereford.
 1970 McCULLOCH, Mrs. J., Freshacre, Flaggoners Green, Bromyard.
 1967 McMICHAEL, Miss H., 10 Moreland Avenue, Hereford.
 1971 McQUILLAN, Miss E., 17 St. Clair Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
 1970 NEAL, T. A., The Grammar School, Ledbury.
 1974 NICHOLAS, Sir A. J. & Lady E., Bovil House, Machen, Gwent, NP1 8SN.
 1976 NICHOLL, E., Llangunville, Llanrothall, Monmouth, NP5 3QL.
 1973 NICHOLSON, M., 6 Castle Street, Hereford.
 1967 NOBLE, Miss E. D., Little Canwood, Mordiford, Hereford, HR1 4HF.
 1954 NOBLE, F., Beechwood, Presteigne Road, Knighton, Powys.
 1976 NORTON, W. J., No. 1 Bromfield, Ludlow, Salop.
 1964 O'DONNELL, Mr. & Mrs. D. H., 5 Broadlands Lane, Hereford.
 1970 OFFLER, Miss V., 15 Baggallay Street, Hereford, HR4 0DZ.
 1959 OKELL, Miss F. E., Fern Bank, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5PP.
 1973 ORGAN, Miss V., 8 Lincoln Close, Duxmere, Ross-on-Wye.
 1974 OSBORNE, Mrs. C., 16 Wynyard Close, Leominster.
 1968 OTTAWAY, Mr. & Mrs. C. B., Indanna, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford, HR1 3AU.
 1962 } PAGE, Mr. & Mrs. R. A., Lyston Court, Wormelow, Hereford.
 1973 }

- 1958 PAIN, H. N., Chamberwell Cottage, Weobley, Hereford.
 1955 PARKER, Mrs. T. H., Stretton Grange, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury.
 1973 PARKER, Mr. & Mrs. G. R., 26 Glebe Close, Credenhill, Hereford.
 1974 PARRY, A. S., Jobey's Cottage, Coddington, Ledbury, HR8 1JH.
 1966 PARSONS, Mrs. C. M. F., Castle Cliffe, Hereford, HR1 2NH.
 1972 PAULO, Mr. & Mrs. K., Well Cottage, Quay Street, Hereford, HR1 2NH.
 1971 PEABODY, N. H., The Willows, Brampton Road, Madley, HR2 9LU.
 1976 PEEK, R., Whitehall, Madley, Hereford.
 1971 PENFORD, Mrs. C., Cherrytrees, Tillington, Hereford.
 1976 PENN, Mr. & Mrs. H., The Bunch of Grapes, Cheltenham Road, Painswick, GL6 6XN.
 1964 PERRY, Mr. & Mrs. R. C., Westwinds, Bredenbury, Bromyard.
 1968)
 1976) PERRY, Mr. & Mrs. M. J., 26 Clover Terrace, Bromyard.
 1963 PETERS, Mrs. F. C., 18 Moor Farm Lane, Hereford, HR4 0NT.
 1973 PHILLIPS, Mrs. M., Flat 2 353/2 Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B72 1DL.
 1963 PHILLPOTT, Miss E. M., 39 The Southend, Ledbury.
 1973 PHIPPS, Mrs. H. F., 31 Chepstow Villas, London, Q11 3DR.
 1948 PICKTHORN, Rev. C. H., The Rectory, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.
 1973 PINCHAM, R. J., Dutton House, Leominster.
 1968 PIRIE, Mrs. G., Woodend Cottage, Linton, Ross-on-Wye.
 1973)
 1964) PORTER, Mr. & Mrs. I., Kedron, Little Birch, Hereford, HR2 8BD.
 1976 PORTER, Mr. & Mrs. F. A., Summerfield, Llanwarne, Hereford, HR2 8JE.
 1966 POWELL, Miss A., Great Oak Corner, Eardisley, Hereford.
 1943)
 1970) POWELL, Mr. & Mrs. H. J., 336 Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford, HR1 1QW.
 1975 POWELL, Miss H. M., The Genford, Sheet Road, Ludlow, Salop.
 1952)
 1975) POWELL, Mr. & Mrs. R. R., The Halfway House, Breinton, Hereford.
 1976 POWELL-JONES, Brig. & Mrs. D. M. A., The Homend, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury, HR8 2TW.
 1966 POWER, Manley A., 19 Fore Street, Hatfield, Herts.
 1972 PREECE, Mr. & Mrs. D. T., Telford House, New Street, Ross-on-Wye.
 1974 PREECE, Mr. J., Telford House, New Street, Ross-on-Wye (Junior).
 1958 PRESTON, Rev. & Mrs. E. D., Willow Croft, Hampton Bishop, Hereford.
 1976 PRICE, Mrs. A. J., Argyll Villa, Newbury Park, Ledbury, HR8 1AS.
 1970 PRICE, Mr. & Mrs. D., The Parkland, Lugwardine, Hereford.
 1969 PRICE, E., The Round House, Moccas, Hereford, HR2 9LA.
 1961 PRICE, Mrs. P. Y., Lime Cottage, Eardisland, Leominster.
 1962 PRICE-JOHNS, Rev. W., The Vicarage, Wellington, Hereford.
 1966 PRIOR, Mr. & Mrs. P., Rathays, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1970 PRITCHARD, Miss A. G., 12 Prince Edward Road, Hereford, HR4 0LG.
 1976 PRITCHARD, Mrs. J. W. M., Walworth House, Fownhope, HR1 4PF.
 1934)
 1956) PRITCHARD, P. & Miss E., Lyndhurst, Much Birch, Hereford.
 1968 PROBERT, L. A., Aston House, Union Road, Abergavenny.
 1949 PROSSER, C. T. O., 8 Prince Edward Road, Hereford.
 1959 PROSSER, Miss M., The Bungalow, Pinsley Road, Leominster.
 1970 PROSSER, Miss W., 32 Lichfield Avenue, Hereford, HR1 2RJ.
 1972 PRYCE, Mrs. M. W., Staplow House, Staplow, Ledbury.
 1965 PUGH, D. J., 33 Caswell Crescent, Leominster.
 1958 PYE, R., Westfields, Lyonshall, Kington.
 1965 PYKE, Mrs. U., 12 St. Ethelbert Street, Hereford.
 1976 QUILTER, Mrs. C., Morney Cottage, Fiddlers Green, Fownhope, Hereford.
 1967 RAY, M. G. I., 24 Brangwyn Drive, Brighton, BN1 8XD.
 1952)
 1960) REDCLIFFE, Mr. & Mrs. H. W., Haytor, Priory Road, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford.
 1969 REECE, Mr. & Mrs. E. A. J., Rosllwyn, Ewyas Harold, Hereford.
 1965 REES, Miss A. A., Cedarville, Gloucester Road, Ross-on-Wye.
 1964 REES, Mrs. D., 53 College Road, Hereford.
 1976 REES, Mrs. M. E., Haymeadow Farm, Burghill, Hereford.
 1970 REEVE, Mrs. M. J., 23 Stockwood Lane, Inkberrow, Worcs.
 1969 REEVES, Mr. & Mrs. N. C. & Miss P. C., St. Thomas, Stockenhill Road, Leominster.

- 1973 RENARD, Mrs. E. I., Edgmond, 1 Merrivale Lane, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5JL.
 1944 RENNELL, The Lord, The Rodd, Presteigne, LD8 2LL.
 1972 REYNOLDS, Miss M., 101 Grandstand Road, Hereford.
 1968 RICHARDS, Mr. & Mrs. E. T., Uplands, Little Birch, Hereford, HR2 8AZ.
 1967 RICHARDS, Miss J. M., Hawthorn Corner, Pentaloe Close, Mordiford, HR1 4LS.
 1966 RICHARDSON, Mrs. E., 6 Green Court, Eaton Bishop, Hereford, HR2 9QD.
 1961 RICHARDSON, Mrs. N., Woodside, Brilley, Whitney-on-Wye, HR3 6HE.
 1975 RICHARDSON, Mr. & Mrs. T. G., The Gables, Riverdale, Abbeydore.
 1967 RIGBY, Miss M. A., The Gatehouse, How Caple Court, How Caple, Hereford.
 1968 ROBERTS, Mrs. D. C., The Old School House, Marden, Hereford, HR1 3EL.
 1967 ROBERTS, Misses C. & G., 28 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1968 ROBERTS, G. J., Rushford, Belle Bank Avenue, Hereford.
 1971 ROBERTS, Mrs. K., Curtis Road, Eagle Heights, Queensland 4271, Australia.
 1958 ROSE, Dame H., Baysham Orchard, Ross-on-Wye.
 1961 ROSS, Dr. J. H., Barkstone House, Overbury Road, Hereford.
 1960 SANDFORD, C., Eye Manor, Eye, Leominster.
 1965 SANDERSON, Mrs. E. M., 84 The Meadows, Leominster, HR6 8RE.
 1966 SCHAFFER, Prof. R. G., Flint College, University of Michigan, 1321 E. Court Street, Flint, Michigan, U.S.A.
 1976 SAUNDERS, Rev. & Mrs. M. N., 50 Bear Croft, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8TA.
 1955 SCOTT, Miss W. L., Upper Bridge Court, Whitney-on-Wye, Hereford.
 1959 SCUDDER, Mrs. M. M., The School House, Kinnersley, Hereford.
 1953 SHAW, R. P., Homelands, Garway Hill, Hereford.
 1976 SHARPE, Mr. & Mrs. R. J., 101 Stanberrow Road, Hereford.
 1972 SHELDRAKE, Mr. & Mrs. C. W., Holly Tree Cottage, Duke Street, Withington, Hereford.
 1974 SHEPHERD, Miss M., Moseley Bank, Whitbourne, Worcs., WR6 5RT.
 1963 SHOESMITH, R., 51 Eign Road, Hereford.
 1974 SIDWICK, Mr. & Mrs. R. H., 22 Derwent Drive, Parkside, Hereford, HR4 9PS.
 1971 SIMS, Mr. & Mrs. J. O., The Garth, Nantmel, Llandrindod Wells, Powys.
 1963)
 1965) SKELTON, Mr. & Mrs. L., 25 Alton Road, Ross-on-Wye.
 1968 SKINNER, F. E. & Miss G. Y., Sharon, Cradley, Malvern, Worcs., WR13 5LL.
 1969 SMALLWOOD, R. C., Woodbine Cottage, Kingsland, Leominster.
 1963 SMITH, C. E. G., Mainstone Court Flat, Ledbury.
 1974 SMITH, Mrs. D., 5 Moreland Avenue, Hereford.
 1976 SMITH, Rev. & Mrs. R. W. & D. M. E., The Vicarage, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury, HR8 2TW.
 1973 SOULSBY, Mr. & Mrs. J. J., Dore Mill, Abbeydore, HR2 0AA.
 1961 SOWDON, Mrs. H. N. & N. R. B., The Old Rectory, Hampton Bishop, Hereford.
 1971 SPARRY, Mrs. S. R., 47 Victoria Road, Trowbridge, Wilts., BA14 7LD.
 1955)
 1963) SPINK, Mr. & Mrs. C. G., 6 Geoffrey Avenue, Hereford.
 1971 SPRACKLING, G., Castle View, Ewyas Harold, Hereford.
 1975 SPRIGGS, Mr. & Mrs. I., 34 York Road, New Barnet, Herts., EN5 1LJ.
 1967 SPURGIN, Mr. & Mrs. P. R. D., Hill Field, Putley, Ledbury.
 1966 SPURWAY, Miss M., Pound Cottage, Upton Crews, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 7UF.
 1976 STAINBURN, I. R., 2 Barbourne Terrace, Barbourne, Worcester, WR1 3JS.
 1953)
 1959) STANFORD, Dr. & Mrs. S. C., Ashfield Cottage, Luston, Leominster, HR6 0EA.
 1965 STEPHENS, W. J., 19 Albert Street, Droitwich, Worcs., WR9 8HT.
 1954 STEWARD, J. S., West Lodge, Gonalston Lane, Hoveringham, Notts.
 1971 STEWARDSON, Mrs. E. A., Clatterbrune, Presteigne, Powys.
 1965 STEWART, A., 114 King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1949 STEWART, D., Whiteholme, Belmont, Hereford, HR2 9SH.
 1966 STONE, Mr. & Mrs. I. T., Chantries, Grosmont, Abergavenny, Gwent, NP7 8ES.
 1975 STRATTON, Mr. & Mrs. F. A., 85 Holme Lacy Road, Hereford, HR2 6DF.
 1945 STURGESS, R. C. H., Town Well, Credenhill, Hereford, HR4 7DW.
 1970 SULLIVAN, Z. O., Priory Lodge, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1964 SUMNER, Mrs. P., Plot 65, The Deer Park, Ledbury.
 1974 SUTCLIFFE, Miss D., 21 Elgar Avenue, Hereford, HR1 1TY.
 1971 SWANN, Dr. B., Kidley, Acton Beauchamp, Worcester, WR6 5AE.
 1964 SWINFEN, Mrs. F., Old Orchard, Back Lane, Weobley, Hereford, HR4 8SG.
 1960 SYMONDS, Major & Mrs. F. M., Llandinabo Court, Wormelow, Hereford.

- 1968 TAYLOR, Miss F., Sunnyhill, Luston, Leominster.
 1973 TAYLOR, J., 113 Beach Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, SS9 1HD.
 1971 TENNYSON, D. K., Bramble Tor, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1974 THOMAS, Mr. & Mrs. D. M., 2 Lower Lodge, Bartestree, Hereford, HR1 4DU.
 1965 THOMAS, G. W., Lanyon, The Hundred, Kimbolton, Leominster.
 1949 THOMAS, M. H., 19 Nelson Street, Hereford, HR1 2NZ.
 1973 THOMAS, Miss M. J., 112 Church Road, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1959 THOMAS, Miss M. J., Hillside, Abbeydore, Hereford.
 1969 THOMAS, Mr. & Mrs. T. Bramley, Staunton-on-Arrow, Leominster, HR6 9HR.
 1967 THOMPSON, Mrs. M., Rudhall, Ivy House Lane, Gorsley, Herefordshire.
 1963 THOMSON, P., Hall Pool, Marden, Hereford, HR1 3EN.
 1972 THORN, Miss D. E., 10 Prince Edward Road, Broomy Hill, Hereford, HR4 0LG.
 1967 THORNLEY, Mr. & Mrs. B. D., High Acres, Perrystone Hill, Ross-on-Wye.
 1963 TONKIN, Mr. & Mrs. J. W., Chy an Whyloryon, Wigmore, Leominster, HR6 9UD.
 1969 TOOTH, Mrs. E. T. S., Little Hurstley, Kinnerley, Hereford, HR3 6PD.
 1964 TRAFFORD, Misses A. & C., Goodrich Court Bungalow, Goodrich.
 1972 TREMAYNE, R. B., Court Farm, Aylton, Ledbury.
 1971 TROLLOPE, Mrs. O. M., 3 Grafton Court, Grafton, Hereford.
 1965 TRUEMAN, B. E. S., Thoreau's Walden, Little Paradise, Marden, Hereford, HR1 3DR.
 1969 TULLOCH, Mr. & Mrs. J., The Gate House, Breinton, Hereford.
 1964 TUNBRIDGE, C., Corbiere, Walker's Green, Marden, Hereford.
- 1958 ULMAN, Hon. Mrs. F., 47 Downshire Hill, London, N.W.3.
- 1973 VAUGHAN, Mr. & Mrs. D. J., St. Mary's Farm, Kingsland, Leominster.
 1976 VENN, D. G., 30 Thames Close, Ronkswood, Worcester.
 1960 VICTOR, Mrs. J., 31 Castle Street, Hereford.
 1970 VOSS, Mr. & Mrs. B. F., Offacre, Westhope, Canon Pyon, Hereford.
- 1975 WALDE, Mr. & Mrs. P. S., The Croft, Much Marcle, Ledbury.
 1930 WALKER, Dr. C. W., Summerhayes, 14 Venns Lane, Hereford.
 1964 WALKER, Mrs. N., 144 King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1958 WALL, T. G., Upper Riddings, Church Bank, Clun, Craven Arms.
 1966 WALLACE, Mrs. M. L., 11 Bailey Brook Road, Hereford.
- 1950 } WALTERS, Mr. & Mrs. E. A., Northwood, Presteigne, Powys.
 1954 }
 1972 WARD, Mr. & Mrs. E. A., Sunny Bank, Leadington, Ledbury, HR8 2LF.
 1975 WARD, Mr. & Mrs. J. H., The Brick House, Kingsland, HR6 9QJ.
 1967 WARDLE, Mrs. E. M., The Old School, Bockleton, Tenbury Wells, WR15 9PX.
 1962 WAREING, Mr. & Mrs. W. S., Ashford House, 24 Bodenham Road, Hereford.
 1973 WARREN, Mr. & Mrs. G. C., 2 Berrington Drive, Upper Brockington, Bodenham.
 1975 WATKINS, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. & Miss C. M., The Marsh, Crosskeys, Hereford.
- 1949 } WATKINS, Mr. & Mrs. M. P., Pine Grove, Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye.
 1955 }
 1963 WATKINS, Mrs. P. W., Commoney House, Bush Bank, Kings Pyon, HR4 8ER.
 1971 WATKINS, Mr. & Mrs. R. K., Pennywise, Woolhope, Hereford, HR1 4QP.
 1976 WATSON, Miss D. E., 147 Ledbury Road, Hereford, HR1 1RJ.
 1971 WATSON, Mr. & Mrs. O. G., Elmhurst, Upper Hardwick, Pembridge, HR6 9HE.
 1976 WEATHERHEAD, Mr. & Mrs. W. A., Blue Cedar, Ullingswick, HR1 3JG.
 1973 WEBB, Mr. & Mrs. S. B., Queda Lodge, Bodenham Moor, Hereford, HR1 3HR.
 1975 WEBSTER, Preb. & Mrs. G. R. M., Three Trees, Tillington Court, Tillington, Hereford.
- 1967 WEBSTER, Mr. & Mrs. K., Ridgeway, Prospect Lane, Dinor, Hereford, HR2 6LQ.
 1976 WELLINGTON, Mrs. D. R., 35 Whitehorse Square, Hereford, HR4 0HD.
 1961 WEST, Miss M., Cold Heart, Pudleston, Leominster, HR6 0ND.
 1968 WEST, Mr. & Mrs. M., Bunn's Lane, Moorhampton, Hereford.
 1965 WHEELDON, Misses D. A. & E. M., 25 Penngrove Road, Hereford.
 1973 WHEELER, Miss G., Coghill, 1 Harold Street, Hereford.
 1974 WHITEFOOT, Miss E., 9 The Hollies, Clehonger, Hereford.
 1970 WHITEHEAD, Mr. & Mrs. D. A., 10 Dewpond Close, Holmer, Hereford.
 1946 WHITFIELD, J. R., 36 Three Elms Road, Hereford, HR4 0RH.
 1965 WHITMARSH, G., 43 Lansdowne Crescent, Leamington Spa, CV32 4PR.
 1971 WHITMARSH, Mr. & Mrs. J. M., Brook Cottage, Ashford Carbonell, SY8 4DB.
 1972 WHITWELL, Mrs. M., The Witneys, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1969 WIBBERLEY, L. J., Croft Bank, Kingsthorpe, Hereford, HR2 8AL.

- 1944 WIDGERY, H. S., All Saints Street, Hereford.
 1967 WILKINS, G., 14 Cambridge Street, Rugby.
 1967 WILKINSON, B., Mrs. N. I. & Miss H., 28 Cornwell Street, Hereford.
 1963 WILLIAMS, D., 111 Buryfield Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2DQ.
 1970 WILLIAMS, Mrs. E. M., Lower House, Preston-on-Wye, Hereford.
 1973 WILLIAMS, Mrs. F. I., Birch Hill House, Clehonger, Hereford, HR2 9SY.
 1956 WILLIAMS, J. G., Isca, 39 Avenue Road, Abergavenny.
 1966 WILLIAMS, Mrs. P. D., Hamish Park, Whitbourne, Worcs.
 1953 WILLIAMS, P., 166 Ross Road, Hereford.
 1961 WILLIAMS, R. F., West Mead, Kingsland, Leominster.
 1976 WILLIAMSON, H., Grafton Bank, Grafton Lane, Hereford, HR2 8BL.
 1964 WILLIS, Miss P., 14 Woodcote Edge, Church Stretton, Salop, SY6 6DF.
 1975 WILSON, Miss A. M., County Museum, Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster, DY11 7XZ.
 1975 WILSON, Mr. & Mrs. G., 88 Penn Grove Road, Hereford.
 1971 WILSON, Mrs. M. W., 79 Old Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1970 WINCE, Dr. & Mrs. W. H. D., Ladye Grove, Bush Bank, Hereford, HR4 8EN.
 1975 WINTER, Mr. & Mrs. V. E., Wadworth Cottage, Breinton Common, Hereford, HR4 7PR.
- 1958 WITCHELL, Mrs. G. G., Playford, Much Marcle, Ledbury, HR8 2NN.
- 1951 } WOOD, Mr. & Mrs. E. R., White House, Much Birch, Hereford.
 1969 }
 1973 WOODS, Col. S. H., Flat 1, 20 Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1971 WOODFORD, G. H. M., Sevington Manor, Acton Beauchamp, Worcs.
 1945 WORSEY, J. D., 1 Harold Street, Hereford.
 1975 WRIDE, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. & Misses P. G. & F. J., 64 Gorsty Lane, Hereford, HR1 1UN.
- 1940 WRIGHT, A. S., Turkey Tump, Wormelow, Hereford.
- 1960 YELLOLY, Mrs. S. W., Silia, Presteigne, Powys.
 1972 YOUNG, Miss K., 1 Barton Cottages, Colwall Green, Worcs., WR13 6ED.
- 1973 ZEUNER, Mr. & Mrs. W. F., Cleveland House, Yarkhill, Hereford.

SOCIETIES WITH WHICH TRANSACTIONS ARE EXCHANGED

Birmingham Archaeological Society
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
 British Mycological Society
 Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Society
 Cardiff Naturalists' Society
 Essex Archaeological Society
 Essex Field Club
 Geological Society of London
 Hertfordshire Natural History Society
 Kent Archaeological Society
 Lichfield and South Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society
 North Staffordshire Field Club
 Offa's Dyke Association
 Oxoniensia
 Powysland Club
 Radnorshire Society
 Shropshire Archaeological Society
 Somerset Archaeological Society
 Surrey Archaeological Society
 Worcestershire Archaeological Society
 Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club
 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS ARE PURCHASED

Antiquaries Journal
 Archaeologia
 Cambrian Archaeological Society
 Harleian Society
 Journal of Industrial Archaeology
 Journal of the Society for Medieval Archaeology
 Mammal Society
 Midland History
 Prehistoric Society

GENERAL INDEX OF THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB 1970 - 1972

Compiled by Miss S. E. S. GRIFFITHS

Typed by Miss M. L. SLATTER

This index is in one alphabetical sequence of subjects, authors and titles.

Abbey Cwmhir. 1970, 2
 Acton Beauchamp: Buildings. 1970, 166. 1972, 395
 Adforton: Buildings. 1972, 395
 Ailmund of Hereford *see* Hereford, Ailmund of
 Albrighton: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323
 Amberley Court. 1970, 128, 131. *Pl.* XXIII; 1971, 248, 250-251, 258-261
 Anstee, J. W. Weed hooks. 1970, 114-115. (Appendix XI. The medieval homestead of Wallingstones)
 Arch, Joseph. 1970, 155-157
 Archaeology. 1970, 158-160. 1971, 280-282. 1972, 391-393
 Discoidal knives. 1972, 312-314. *Illus.* p. 313
 Round barrows. 1972, 315-317. *Pls.* VIII, IX
 see also Hereford Castle excavations 1968-69. 1971, 211-224.
 Hereford City excavations 1970. 1971, 225-240.
 see also Roman occupation
 Arkstone: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
 Ashleworth. 1970, 2
 Ashperton: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
 Avenbury: Chapel-of-ease. 1972, 393
 Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 172.
 Aylmer, G. E. Who was ruling in Herefordshire from 1645 to 1661?. 172, 373-387
 Aymestrey: Buildings. 1971, 285
 Bacton: Buildings. 1971, 285
 Baker, A. Results in Herefordshire from aerial reconnaissance in 1969. 1970, 45-48.
 Illus. pp. 46, 47, *pls.* X, XI, XII
 Banbury area: Club visit. 1971, 183.
 Barker, P. A. "Rescue" [Organisation concerned with emergency excavations] 1972, 298
 Barnes family of Whitbourne. 1972, 351.
 Bartestree: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175.
 Barton, K. J. Ham Green ware. 1970, 97-98. (Appendix II, The medieval homestead of Wallingstones)
 Berkeley and Sharpness area: Club visit. 1972, 299-300
 Berkeley Castle. 1972, 299.
 Family. 1971, 241, 243, 244
 Birch, John, *Colonel*. 1972, 349, 350, 376, 377, 382, 384, 386, 387
 Samuel, *Major, brother of Col. John Birch*. 1972, 378, 386
 Samuel, *son of Col. John Birch*. 1972, 350.
 Bishop's Castle: Borough status. 1970, 10-11. 1970, 26. 1970, 28
 Bishops Frome: Buildings. 1971, 285. 1972, 395.
 Bishops Lydeard, Somerset: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323-324
 Bishop's manor of Whitbourne. Williams, Mrs. P. 1971, 181
 Blakemere: Churchyard cross. 1972, 326
 Blashill, Thomas, *architect*. 1972, 310
 Bodley, G. F., *architect*. 1972, 307, 309-310
 Book belonging to Thomas Cleobury, Abbot of Dore. Watson, A. G. 1970, 133-136
 Booksellers in Herefordshire. 1971, 274-275
 Boroughs of the Bishops of Hereford. 1970, 10-35. *Illus.* pp. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, *pls.* I, II, III, IV, V
 Boroughs of the Bishops of Hereford in the late 13th century, with particular reference to Ledbury. Hillaby, Joseph. 1970, 10-35. *Illus.* pp. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, *pls.* I, II, III, IV, V
 Boroughs of the Bishops of Hereford: Ross, Bromyard and Ledbury. 1972, 297

- Bosbury: Bishop's manor. 1971, 187
Buildings. 1970, 166. 1971, 286
Botany. 1970, 162-163. 1970, 164. 1971, 284
Brampton Abbots: Churchyard cross. 1972, 326
Brampton Bryan: Buildings. 1971, 286
Bredwardine: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 326-327
Excavations. 1970, 3. 1972, 392
Medieval site. 1970, 159. 1971, 281
Bridge Sollars: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
Bridgewater, N. P. The medieval homestead of Wallingstones. 1970, 75-116. *Illus. passim.*
pls. XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI
Brilley: Buildings. 1972, 396
area: Club visit. 1972, 300
Bringsty Common: the Gospel Oak. 1972, 333
Bristol: Trade with Herefordshire. 1971, 187
Broadwas: Churchyard cross. 1972, 331
Brobury: Church. 1972, 392
Brockhampton: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Bromyard: Borough status. 1970, 10-35, *passim.* *Illus. p. 24.* 1972, 297
Buildings. 1970, 166
Medical records, 1821-1823. 1971, 277-279
Bronllys Castle. 1970, 5
Broughton Castle. 1971, 183
Brown, A. E. Round barrows in Herefordshire. 1972, 315-317. *Pls. VIII, IX*
Bryant, A. Map of Herefordshire, 1835. 1970, 143, 145, 146
Buildings. 1970, 165-171
see also Acton Beauchamp, Bosbury, Bromyard, Clifford, Docklow, Eardisley, Eastnor, Hereford, Kimbolton, Ledbury, Norton, Orleton, Tedstone Delamere, Upper Sapey, Weston, Wellington Heath, Whitbourne, Wigmore, Winslow
1971, 285-290
see also Aymestrey, Bacton, Bishops Frome, Bosbury, Brampton Bryan, Colwall, Croft, Docklow, Eardisley, Ford, Hereford, Kingsland, Ledbury, Leintall Starks, Leintwardine, Leominster, Little Hereford, Lyonshall, Wellington Heath, Weobley, Yarpole
1972, 395-399
see also Acton Beauchamp, Adforton, Bishops Frome, Brilley, Castle Frome, Cradley, Dorstone, Eye, Moreton and Ashton, Ledbury, Leintwardine, Leominster, Much Marcle, Orleton, Weston-under-Penyard, Wigmore
Grimsworth and Ewyas Lacy Hundreds. 1972, 297
of the Grimsworth and Ewyas Lacy Hundreds. Tonkin, J. W. 1972, 297
Bullingham—Old Church. Shoesmith, R., Kay, R. E., and Lancaster, I. N. 1970, 71-74.
Illus. pp. 71, 72, pls. XIV, XV, XVI
Bullingham: Old Church. 1970, 71-74. *Illus. pp. 71, 72, pls. XIV, XV, XVI*
Bullinghope: Church. 1972, 311. *pl. VII*
Burford: Churchyard cross. 1972, 311
Burghill: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Burghope: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
Butterfield, Swithin: Survey of the Bishop's manors. 1972, 335, 336, 338-339, 343-349.
Butterfield, William, *architect.* 1972, 305, 306

Caerphilly and Castell Coch area: Club visit. 1970, 3
Callow: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Cambridge Camden Society. 1972, 304, 305, 307, 309
Canon Frome: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
Canterbury area: Club visit. 1971, 183-184
Carreg Cennan and Golden Grove: Club visit. 1971, 182
Carwardine: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 402
Castell Coch area: Club visit. 1970, 3
Castleton: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 400
Castle Frome: Buildings. 1972, 396
Catley: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
Chambers, Richard. 1972, 350
Chapels *see* individual places
Chirk Castle: Club visit. 1971, 182
Churches *see* individual parishes
Churches of north Monmouthshire. 1970, 6-7. 1971, 268-273

- Churches offered for sale. 1972, 392-393
Churchyard crosses. 1972, 321-332. *Illus. p. 322*
Cirencester area: Club visit. 1972, 300
Clark, John: Review of agriculture in Herefordshire, 1794. 1970, 140-141, 142
Clarke, A. J. Clay tobacco pipes from the Castle Green, Hereford. 1971, 219-224. *Illus. pp. 220, 222. (In Hereford Castle excavations 1970)*
Clarke, B. B. The sea coast of S.W. England: marine sculpturing of a highly diverse continental margin. F. C. Morgan lecture. 1971, 195-202. *Illus. p. 198*
Clater: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 400
Clay tobacco pipes. 1971, 219-224. *Illus. pp. 220, 222.* 1971, 236-237. *Illus. p. 237.* 1972, 388-389
Cleobury, Thomas, *Abbot of Dore.* 1970, 133-136
Clifford: Buildings. 1970, 166
Clifton-on-Teme: Churchyard cross. 1972, 331
Coddington: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Colwall: Buildings. 1971, 286
Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Conclusions from a military appreciation of the Roman invasions of the Marches and Wales. Moore, L. P. 1971, 203-210. *Illus. pp. 206, 208*
Cooke, Henry Pearson, *printer.* 1971, 274
Cottingham, L. N., *architect.* 1972, 310
Cradley: Buildings. 1972, 396
Churchyard cross. 1972, 324
Crickhowell area: Club visit. 1970, 5
Croft: Buildings. 1971, 287
Crosskey, P. H. Ledger book 1821-1823 of Mr. Delabere Walker, surgeon and physician of Bromyard. 1971, 277-279.
Cruttenden, Mary H. Hereford City Museum report, 1972. 1972, 407-408. *Pls. XIV, XV*

Davies, H. J.: Davies Collection, City Library, Hereford. 1972, 390. *Pls. XII, XIII*
Dec, Dr. John. 1970, 135, 136
Deer. 1970, 1
Deerhurst area: Club visit. 1970, 2
Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 172-176
see also Arkstone, Ashperton, Avenbury, Bartestree, Burghope, Canon Frome, Catley, Devereux Wootton, Dewall, Kimbolton, Lawton, Laysters, Liver's Ocle, Moreton-on-Lugg, Much Marcle, Richards Castle, Rotherwas, Stanford Regis, Stretford, Thinghill, Thinghill Parva, Vern, Wellington, Whitechurch Maund, Wilmastone, Wisteston, Wood
1972, 336, 400-402
see also Bridge Sollars, Carwardine, Castleton, Clater, Grove, Little Marcle, Longtown, Lower Lyde, Massington, Monkton, Old Hyde, Red Witchend, Stockton (Leominster), Upper Maescoed
Devereux Wootton: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
Dewall: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 176
Discoidal knife from Walford, Ross-on-Wye. 1972, 312-314. *Illus. p. 313*
Discoidal knives. 1972, 312-314. *Illus. p. 313*
Docklow: Buildings. 1970, 166. 1971, 287
Church. 1972, 307. *Pl. IV*
Domesday survey. 1972, 334
Donington: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323
Dore: Monastery. 1970, 133, 134, 136
Dorstone. 1970, 3-5
Buildings. 1972, 396
Dunning, G. C. Report on roof finial from Wallingstones. 1970, 110-111. (Appendix VI
The medieval homestead of Wallingstones)
Dunning, G. C. The shield-boss from Wallingstones, and notes on medieval shields. 1970, 105-109. (Appendix V, The medieval homestead of Wallingstones)

Eardisley: Buildings. 1970, 167. 1971, 287
Early Herefordshire hop-growing. Homes, I. 1971, 181
East Hagbourne, Berkshire: Medieval cross. 1972, 325, 326
Eastnor: Buildings. 1970, 167
Eaton Bishop: Church. 1970, 3
Edgehill: Battlefield. 1971, 183

- Edwin Loach: Church. 1972, 310. *Pl. V*
 Edy, Hubert: Application for printer's licence. 1971, 275
 Eleventh-century Norman work in Hereford Cathedral. Powell, H. J. 1970, 66-70
 Ellidge, John Prosser, *printer*. 1971, 274
 Entomology. 1970, 177. 1972, 403
 Evans, Edward Bickerton. 1972, 352, 354
 Eye, Moreton and Ashton: Buildings. 1972, 396-397
 F. C. Morgan Lecture. 1970. 1970, 6. 1971. 1971, 195-202. 1972. 1972, 373-387
 Forbury Chapel, Leominster. Tonkin, J. W. 1971, 265-267. *Illus. pp.* 265, 266
 Ford: Buildings. 1971, 287
 Forest of Dean: Club visit. 1971, 181-182
 Fortifications: Fortress salient, River Wye. 1970, 49-54. *Illus. pp.* 50, 51. *Pl. XIII*
 Fortress salient in the River Wye around Kings Cappel. Hale, M. B., and Moore, L. P. 1970, 49-54. *Illus. pp.* 50, 51, *pl. XIII*
 Foundation of the Bishop's boroughs of Ross, Bromyard and Ledbury. Hillaby, Joseph. 1972, 297
 Freeman. family of Whitbourne. 1972, 351, 354
 Ganarew: Church. 1972, 310
 Gelling, Mrs. P. S. Place-names and history in the West Midlands: F. C. Morgan lecture 1970, 6
 Geology. 1970, 178
 Ledbury area. 1971, 183
 Sea coast of S.W. England. 1971, 195-202. *Illus. p.* 198
 Gethyn-Jones, J. E. John Trevisa: an associate of Nicholas Hereford. 1971, 241-244. *Pls. V, VI*
 Golden Grove: Club visit. 1971, 182
 Golden Valley area: Club visit. 1970, 3-5
 Golden Valley Railway. 1970, 4-5
 Government of Hereford in the 16th century. Slocombe, I. M. 1972, 356-372
 Great Malvern: Churchyard cross. 1972, 325, 331-332
 Greenway family of Stretton Sugwas. 1970, 117-132, *passim*. 1971, 246-258. 1971, 264
 Griffiths, W. E. The Harpers and the Greenways. 1971, 245-264. *Illus. p.* 254
 Who was Maud Harper? 1970, 117-132. *Pls. XXII, XXIII*
 Grove: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Gwent. Church architecture. 1970, 6-7. 1971, 268-273
 Hale, M. B. and Moore, L. P. The fortress salient in the River Wye around Kings Cappel. 1970, 49-54. *Illus. pp.* 50, 51. *Pl. XIII*
 Ham Green ware. 1970, 97-98. 1971, 215-217
 Hampton Bishop: Churchyard cross. 1972, 321, 327
 Hampton Court estate. 1970, 155
 Hansom, R. C., *architect*. 1972, 310
 Harewood: Hoskyns estate. 1970, 156
 Harley, Robert, *Earl of Oxford*. 1970, 135
 Harley family of Brampton Bryan: Administration of Herefordshire, 1645-1661. 1972. 376-378 *passim*, 380, 381, 382, 383, 386
 Harper, Maud. 1970, 117-132. *Pls. XXII, XXIII*. 1971, 248-261
 Harper family of Wellington. 1970, 117-132, *passim*. 1971, 245-264, *passim*
 Pedigree. 1970, 129. 1971, 249
 Harpers and the Greenways. Griffiths, W. E. 1971, 245-264. *Illus. p.* 254
 Hentland: Medieval site. 1970, 160. 1971, 281
 Hereford: Administration, 16th century. 1972, 356-372
 Buildings. 1970, 165-166. 1971, 285. 1972, 399
 Castle: Excavations 1968-69. 1971, 211-224. *Illus. pp.* 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 222. *Pls. I, II, III, IV*
 Cathedral: Architecture. 1970, 66-70
 Fireplace, south transept. 1970, 66-68, 70. *Illus. p.* 68
 Lockers. 1970, 1
 Charters. 1970, 56-57
 City councillors and aldermen. 1972, 356-359, 361
 City councillors, 16th century: list. 1972, 368-372
 Cloth trade. 1970, 56, 59
 Coningsby Hospital. 1970, 158-159

- Excavations 1970. 1970, 159. 1971. 1971, 280, 281
 1970. 1971, 225-240. *Illus. pp.* 225, 227, 230, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238
 Freeman. 1972, 361-362
 Jewish community. 1970, 59-60
 Mayors. 1972, 356, 359-361
 Museum: Report, 1970. 1970, 179-180. *Pl. XXIV*
 Report, 1971. 1971, 294-295. *Pl. VII*
 Report, 1972. 1972, 407-408. *Pls. XIV, XV*
 Officials of the city. 1972, 362-364
 Plaques. 1970, 8
 Saxon defences. 1972, 391-392
 Trade. 1970, 58-60
 Hereford, Ailmund of. 1970, 59
 Hereford, Nicholas. 1971, 241-244, *passim*
 Hereford and the laws of Breteuil. Walker, David. 1970, 55-65
 Hereford Castle excavations, 1968-69. Leach, P. J. 1971, 211-224. *Illus. pp.* 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 222. *Pls. I, II, III, IV*
 Hereford City excavations, 1970. Shoesmith, R. 1971, 225-240. *Illus. pp.* 225, 227, 230, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238
 Hereford City Excavations Fund. 1970, 7. 1971, 184. 1971, 211
 Hereford City Museum report, 1970. Heywood, Mary H. 1970, 179-180. *Pl. XXIV*
 1971. Heywood, Mary H. 1971, 294-295. *Pl. VII*
 1972. Cruttenden, Mary H. 1972, 407-408. *Pls. XIV, XV*
 Herefordshire: Administration, 1645-1661. 1972, 373-387
 Churches of the Gothic Revival. 1972, 304-311. *Pls. I-VII*
 Herefordshire: Round barrows. 1972, 315-317. *Pls. VIII, IX*
 Herefordshire churches of the Gothic Revival. Powell, H. J. 1972, 304-311. *Pls. I-VII*
 Herefordshire printers and booksellers. Morgan, F. C. 1971, 274-275
 Heywood, Mary H. Hereford City Museum report, 1970. 1970, 179-180. *Pl. XXIV*
 Hereford City Museum report, 1971. 1971, 294-295. *Pl. VII*
 Hickling, Rosamund. Deserted medieval villages. [1970]: Report. 1970, 172-176; 1971, 1972: Report. 1972, 400-402
 Highley: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 331
 Hillaby, Joseph. The boroughs of the Bishops of Hereford in the late 13th century, with particular reference to Ledbury: Presidential address. 1970, 10-35. *Illus. pp.* 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. *Pls. I, II, III, IV, V*
 Hillaby, Joseph. The foundation of the Bishop's boroughs of Ross, Bromyard and Ledbury. 1972, 297
 Hoarwithy: Church. 1972, 306
 Holford, Somerset: Churchyard cross. 1972, 325
 Holmer: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
 Homes, I. Early Herefordshire hop-growing. 1971, 181
 Homes, I. Installed as President. 1972, 298
 Homes, I. A secret tunnel in Llandetty parish, Breconshire. 1971, 276
 Hood, J. S. R. The ditch sample from site C. McCutcheon, H. J. A. and Hood, J. S. R. (In Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 237-238
 Hood, J. S. R. Soil and wood samples. (In Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 233, 235
 Hop-growing: Herefordshire. 1971, 181
 Horn, Pamela. Joseph Arch. 1970, 155-157
 How Cappel: Churchyard cross. 1972, 327
 Humphreys, Charles, *printer*. 1971, 274-275
 Huntington, Holmer: Church. 1972, 304, 310-311. *Pl. II*
 Huntsham: Roman villa. 1970, 158
 Jenner, Edward. 1972, 299
 Jenner, Museum. 1972, 299
 Joseph Arch in Herefordshire in 1860. Horn, Pamela. 1970, 155-157
 Kay, R. E. Bullingham—Old Church. Shoesmith, R., Kay, R. E., and Lancaster, I. N. 1970, 71-74. *Illus. pp.* 71, 72. *Pls. XIV, XV, XVI*
 Kay, R. E. Minor ecclesiastical architecture of North Monmouthshire. 1970, 6-7
 Minor ecclesiastical architecture of North Monmouthshire. 1971, 268-273
 Kempson, F. R., *architect*. 1972, 311
 Kenderchurch: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328

- Kendrick, F. M. Botany, 1969: Report. 1970, 162-163; Botany, 1970: Report. 1970, 164; Botany, 1971: Report. 1971, 284
 Formation of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club and origin of its name. 1972, 301
 Geology, 1970: Report. 1970, 178
 Kimbolton: Building. 1970, 167
 Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 176
 Kingsland: Buildings. 1971, 287
 Kington: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Kinlet: Churchyard cross. 1972, 324, 325, 331
 Kinsham: Round barrows. 1972, 316. *Pls.* VIII, IX
 1750-1860. 1970, 137-154, *passim*
 Kington: Church. 1972, 307, 309
 Knight, J. K. Montgomery Castle. 1970, 6
 Knighton-on-Teme: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 332
 Knill: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
- Lancaster, I. N. Bullingham—Old Church. Shoesmith, R., Kay, R. E. and Lancaster, I. N. 1970, 71-74. *Illus.* pp. 71, 72. *Pls.* XIV, XV, XVI
 Land tenure in the Bishop's manor of Whitbourne. Williams, Mrs. P. 1972, 333-355. *Illus.* p. 334. *Pls.* X, XI
 Langdale-Smith, H. G. Entomology, 1970: Report. 1970, 177; 1972: Report. 1972, 403
 Laws of Breteuil. 1970, 55-65
 Lawton: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
 Laysters: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 176
 Leach, P. J. Hereford Castle excavations 1968-69. 1971, 211-224. *Illus.* pp. 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 218, 220, 222. *Pls.* I, II, III, IV
 Ledbury: Borough status. 1970, 10-35. *Illus.* pp. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. *Pls.* I, II, III, IV, V. 1972, 297
 Buildings. 1970, 167. 1971, 288. 1972, 397
 Club visit. 1972, 298
 Ledger book 1821-1823 of Mr. Delabere Walker, surgeon and physician of Bromyard
 Crosskey, P. H. 1971, 277-279
 Leinthall Starkes: Buildings. 1971, 288
 Church. 1971, 183
 Leintwardine: Buildings. 1971, 288. 1972, 397
 Roman settlement. 1972, 318-320. *Illus.* p. 319
 Leintwardine—the east gate. Stanford, S. C. 1972, 318-320. *Illus.* p. 319
 Leominster: Buildings. 1971, 288. 1972, 397, 399
 Forbury Chapel. 1971, 265-267. *Illus.* pp. 265, 266
 Leysters: Limestone carving. 1972, 407. *Pls.* XIV, XV
 Lingen: 1750-1860. 1970, 137-154, *passim*
 Little Dewchurch: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Little Hereford: Buildings. 1971, 289
 Little Marcle: Church. 1972, 308
 Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 402
 Liver's Ocle: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Llandovery area: Club visit. 1972, 298
 Llangarron: Wallingstones: Medieval homestead. 1970, 75-116. *Illus.* *passim*. *Pls.* XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI
 Llanidloes and Newtown area: Club visit. 1970, 2-3
 Llantilio Pertholey: Church. 1971, 270
 Llanwarne: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Llyn Brianne Dam. 1972, 298
 Longtown: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Lower Lyde: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Lucton: Church. 1972, 393
 Ludlow: Wars of the Roses. 1971, 245-248
 Lyonshall: Buildings. 1971, 289
- McCutcheon, H. J. A. and Hood, J. S. R. The ditch sample from site C. (*In* Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 237-238
 Macklin, Roger. The Presteigne area 1750-1860: a study in landscape history. 1970, 137-154. *Illus.* pp. 139, 147, 152. *Pl.* XXV
 Malvern area: Club geological field meeting. 1972, 300

- Mammals. 1971, 291-292. 1972, 404-405
 Mansell Gamage: Church. 1972, 392
 Mansell Lacy: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Marden: Amberley Court. 1970, 128, 131. *Pl.* XXIII. 1971, 248, 250-251, 258-261
 Manor. 1971, 258-261
 Margam: Club visit. 1971, 182
 Market centres in Herefordshire 1200-1400: some factors influencing development. O'Donnell, Mrs. J. E. 1971, 186-194. *Illus.* p. 188
 Markets: Herefordshire. 1971, 186-194. *Illus.* p. 188
 Marples, B. J. The niche in medieval churchyard crosses. 1972, 321-332. *Illus.* p. 322
 Massington: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 402
 Mathon: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Matthews, J. W.: Bequest to Woolhope Club. 1971, 181
 Medieval homestead of Wallingstones. Bridgewater, N. P. 1970, 75-116. *Illus.* *passim* *Pls.* XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI
 Midsummer Hill Camp. 1970, 158
 Minor ecclesiastical architecture of North Monmouthshire. Kay, R. E. 1971, 268-273
 Mitcheldean: St. Michael's church. 1971, 181
 Mitchell, G. F. Seed and fruit stones from pit 1. (*In* Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 235-236
 Money, Emma. 1972, 301
 Money, R. C. The letters of William and Emma Money. Shetcliffe, Mrs. E. M. and Money, R. C. 1972, 301
 Money, William, and Money, Emma. 1972, 301
 Monkton: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Monmouthshire: Church architecture. 1970, 6-7. 1971, 268-273
 Montgomery: Castle. 1970, 6
 Moore, L. P. Conclusions from a military appreciation of the Roman invasions of the Marches and Wales. 1971, 203-210. *Illus.* pp. 206, 208
 The fortress salient in the River Wye around Kings Caple. Hale, M. B. and Moore, L. P. 1970, 49-54. *Illus.* pp. 50, 51. *Pls.* XIII
 Mordiford: Churchyard cross. 1972, 321, 328
 Moreton-on-Lugg: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
 Morgan, F. C. Herefordshire printers and booksellers. 1971, 274-275
 William Henry Parker's type specimens. 1972, 390. *Pls.* XII, XIII
 Morgan, Miss P. Hereford: Cathedral: Lockers. 1970, 1
 Mortimer family. 1971, 190
 Forest: Deer. 1970, 1
 Mortimer's Cross: Battle. 1970, 121
 Much Birch: Church. 1972, 304. *Pl.* I
 Churchyard cross. 1972, 328
 Much Cowarne: Market and fair. 1971, 189-190
 Much Dewchurch: Churchyard cross. 1972, 324
 Much Marcle: Buildings. 1972, 397
 Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
 The Homme House. 1972, 301
 Mynydd Llangattock: Geology. 1970, 5
- National Trust. 1970, 6
 Newland: Churchyard cross. 1972, 324, 326
 Newtown area: Club visit. 1970, 3
 Niche in medieval churchyard crosses. Marples, B. J. 1972, 321-332. *Illus.* p. 322
 Nicholson, Thomas, *architect*. 1972, 307, 308, 311
 Noble, F. Offa's Dyke and the Dunsæte. 1970, 1
 Norfolk: Club visit. 1972, 300-301
 Norton: Buildings. 1970, 167
 Note on a Hereford pipemaker. Walker, Iain C. 1972, 388-389
- O'Donnell, Mrs. J. E.: Installed as President. 1970, 1
 Market centres in Herefordshire 1200-1400: Some factors influencing development. Presidential address. 1971, 186-194. *Illus.* p. 188
 Offa's Dyke. 1970, 1
 Old Hyde: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Orcoop: Churchyard cross. 1972, 328, 329

- Orleton: Buildings. 1970, 168. 1972, 398
Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Ornithology. 1971, 293. 1972, 406
- Parker, William Henry, *printer*. 1972, 390. *Pls.* XII, XIII
Parry, J. Clay pipes. (*In* Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 236-237. *Illus.* p. 237
Pembroke: Medieval site. 1971, 281
Pennoxstone Road. 1970, 49-54. *Illus.* pp. 50, 51. *Pl.* XIII
Persian Gulf: Excavations at Siraf. 1970, 1
Pipe and Lyde: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Place-names and history in the West Midlands. F. C. Morgan lecture. 1970, 6
Pont-Cysyllte Aqueduct. 1971, 182
Powell, H. J. The eleventh-century Norman work in Hereford Cathedral. 1970, 66-70
Herefordshire churches of the Gothic Revival: Presidential address. 1972, 304-311. *Pls.* I-VII
Installed as President. 1971, 181
Presidential address. 1972, 298
Powle, Benjamin, *printer*. 1971, 275
Presidential address. 1970, 10-35. 1971, 186-194. 1972, 304-311
Prestbury: Bishop's manor. 1971, 187
Prestbury: Borough status. 1970, 10-11. 1970, 26. 1970, 28
Presteigne: Trade. 1970, 138, 140, 146, 150, 153, 154
Presteigne area 1750-1860. 1970, 137-154. *Illus.* pp. 139, 147, 152. *Pl.* XXV
Presteigne area 1750-1860: a study in landscape history. Macklin, Roger. 1970, 137-154. *Illus.* pp. 139, 147, 152. *Pl.* XXV
Preston-on-Wye: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Printers in Herefordshire. 1971, 274-275
Pugin, A. W., *architect*. 1972, 310
Purton, John, *pipemaker*. 1972, 388-389
William, *pipemaker-apprentice*. 1972, 388-389
Putley: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Pye, W. R. A discoidal knife from Walford, Ross-on-Wye. 1972, 312-314. *Illus.* p. 313
- Raglan: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 325, 330-331
Read, E. A. Stones from the garderobe. 1970, 114. (Appendix X, The medieval homestead of Wallingstones)
Red Book of the Bishops of Hereford. 1970, 12-13. 1972, 335, 339, 340, 343
Red Witchend: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
Redundant churches. 1972, 392-393
Rennell of Rodd, F. J. R. 2nd Baron. A Roman road from Mortimer's Cross to Clyro/Hay. 1970, 36-44. *Illus.* p. 43. *Pls.* VI, VII, VIII, IX
Reports of sectional recorders. Archaeology, 1970. 1970, 158-160
Archaeological research section. 1970, 161
Botany, 1969. 1970, 162-163
Buildings, 1970. 1970, 165-171
Deserted medieval villages [1970]. 1970, 172-176
Entomology, 1970. 1970, 177
Geology, 1970. 1970, 178
Reports of sectional recorders. Archaeology, 1971. 1971, 280-282
Archaeological research section. 1971, 283
Botany, 1971. 1971, 284
Buildings, 1971. 1971, 285-290
Mammals, 1971. 1971, 291-292
Ornithology, 1971. 1971, 293
Reports of sectional recorders. Archaeology, 1972. 1972, 391-393
Archaeological research section. 1972, 394
Buildings, 1972. 1972, 395-399
Deserted medieval villages, 1971, 1972. 1972, 400-402
Entomology, 1972. 1972, 403
Mammals, 1972. 1972, 404
Ornithology, 1972. 1972, 406
"Rescue". [Organisation concerned with emergency excavations]. Barker, P. A. 1972, 298
Results in Herefordshire from aerial reconnaissance in 1969. Baker, A. 1970, 45-48. *Illus.* pp. 46, 47. *Pls.* X, XI, XII
Richards Castle: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 176

- River Arrow: Mills. 1970, 160
River Wye: Navigation. 1971, 187, 189
Roads. 1971, 189
see also Roman occupation: Roads
Rodd, F. J. R., 2nd Baron Rennell of Rodd. *See* Rennell of Rodd
Rogers, Wroth. 1972, 378, 382, 387
Roman occupation: Camp at Boatside Farm (the Hay/Clyro Gaer). 1970, 41-44
Cirencester excavations. 1972, 300
Effigy of Mercury. 1970, 41-42
Invasions of the Marches and Wales. 1971, 203-210. *Illus.* pp. 206, 208
Kenchester. 1970, 47. *Illus.* p. 47. *Pl.* XII
Leintwardine settlement. 1972, 318-320. *Illus.* p. 319
Little Mountain Camp. 1970, 39-40. *Illus.* p. 43. *Pls.* VIII, IX
Stretton Grandison. 1970, 45-46. *Illus.* p. 46. *Pl.* X
Aerial reconnaissance. Results in Herefordshire, 1969. 1970, 45-48. *Illus.* pp. 46, 47. *Pls.* X, XI, XII
Roads. Dymock-Stretton Grandison. 1970, 46-47. *Pl.* XI
Michaelchurch-on-Arrow. 1971, 282
Mortimer's Cross-Clyro/Hay. 1970, 36-44. *Illus.* p. 43. *Pls.* VI, VII, VIII, IX
Stone Street. 171, 282
Stretford-Leominster. 1971, 282
Villa at Huntsham. 1970, 158
Roman road from Mortimer's Cross to Clyro/Hay. Rennell of Rodd, F. J. R. Rodd. 2nd Baron. 1970, 36-44. *Illus.* p. 43. *Pls.* VI, VII, VIII, IX
Ross-on-Wye: Borough status. 1970, 10-35, *passim*. 1972, 297
Rotherwas: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
Round barrows. 1972, 315-317. *Pls.* VIII, IX
Round barrows in Herefordshire. Brown, A. E. 1972, 315-317. *Pls.* VIII, IX
St. Weonards: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 329
Scapula, Ostorius. 1971, 203-210, *passim*
Scott, Sir Gilbert, *architect*. 1972, 304, 306, 309, 310
Sea coast of SW. England: marine sculpturing of a highly diverse continental margin. F. C. Morgan lecture. Clarke, B. B. 1971, 195-202. *Illus.* p. 198
Seabirds. 1971, 181
Secret tunnel in Llandetty parish, Breconshire. 1971, 276
Homes, I. 1971, 276
Seddon, J. P., *architect*. 1972, 306, 310
Sellack: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Severn Stoke: Churchyard cross. 1972, 332
Sharpness area: Club visit. 1972, 299-300
Shetliffe, Mrs. E. M., and Money, R. C. The letters of William and Emma Money. 1972, 301
Shields. 1970, 105-109
Shobdon: Bateman estate. 1970, 149
Shoesmith, R. Archaeology, 1970: Report. 1970, 158-160. Archaeology, 1971: Report. 1971, 280-282. Archaeology, 1972: Report. 1972, 391-393
Hereford City excavations 1970. 1971, 225-240. *Illus.* pp. 225, 227, 230, 232, 233, 234, 237, 238
Persian Gulf: Excavations at Siraf. 1970, 1
Two tripod pitchers from Hereford. (*In* Hereford City excavations 1970). 1971, 238. *Illus.* p. 238
Kay, R. E. and Lancaster, I. N. Bullingham—Old Church. 1970, 71-74. *Illus.* p. 71, 72. *Pls.* XIV, XV, XVI
Shrewsbury area: Club visit. 1970, 1-2
Slocombe, I. M. The government of Hereford in the 16th century. 1972, 356-372
Snig's End, Corse. 1970, 2
Sollershope: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
Some seabird islands. Wince, W. H. D. 1971, 181
Speed, J. Deer and other mammals. 1970, 1
Stanford, S. C. Leintwardine—the east gate. 1972, 318-320. *Illus.* p. 319
Stanford Regis: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
Stapleton: 1750-1860. 1970, 137-154, *passim*
Staunton-on-Arrow: Church. 1972, 311. *Pl.* VI
Stockton (Leominster): Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 402
Stoke Lacy: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329

- Stretford: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
 Stretton Court. 1971, 261
 Stretton Sugwas: Church: Memorial to Maud Greenway, daughter of John Harper. 1970, 117-118, 123. *Pl. XXII*
 Suckley: Churchyard cross. 1972, 332
 Sutton, St. Nicholas: Churchyard cross. 1972, 325, 329
- Talgarth, Tretower and Crickhowell area: Club visit. 1970, 5
 Tarrington: Churchyard cross. 1972, 329
 Taylor, Isaac: Map of Herefordshire 1754. 1970, 138-139, 140, 141, 142, 143
 Taylor, Silas. 1972, 354, 373, 381
 Description of Bishop's palace, Whitbourne. 1972, 333
 Tedstone Court. 1972, 299
 Tedstone Delamere: Buildings. 1970, 168
 Tedstone Delamere area: Club visit. 1972, 298-299
 Tedstone Wafer: Church. 1972, 305. *Pl. III*; 393
 Thinghill: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Thinghill Parva: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Thomson, P. Wild orchid habitats in Western Europe. 1972, 297
 Tonkin, J. W. Buildings. 1970: Report. 1970, 165-171. Buildings, 1971: Report. 1971, 285-290. Buildings, 1972: Report. 1972, 395-399
 The buildings of the Grimsworth and Ewyas Lacy Hundreds. 1972, 297
 The Forbury Chapel, Leominster. 1971, 265-267. *Illus. pp. 265, 266*
 Tretire: Churchyard cross. 1972, 324, 329-330
 Tretower area: Club visit. 1970, 5
 Trevisa, John. 1971, 241-244. *Pls. V, VI*
- Uhlman, *The Hon. Mrs. D.* The National Trust. 1970, 6
 Upper Maescoed: Deserted medieval villages. 1972, 401
 Upper Sapay: Buildings. 1970, 168
 Uriconium. 1970, 2
- Vern: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 174
 Vernacular buildings. 1970, 165-171. 1971, 285-290. 1972, 297, 395-399
- Wacton: Buildings. 1970, 168
 Wainode: Geology. 1970, 2
 Walford, Ross-on-Wye: Discoidal knife find. 1972, 312-314. *Illus. p. 313*
 Round barrow. 1972, 315, 316
 Walker, David. Hereford and the laws of Breteuil. 1970, 55-65
 Walker, Delabere, *physician and surgeon*. 1971, 277-279
 Walker, Iain C. Note on a Hereford pipemaker. 1972, 388-389
 Wallingstones: Medieval homestead. 1970, 75-116. *Illus. passim, pls. XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI*
 Wanswell Court. 1972, 299
 Ward, Thomas, *printer*. 1971, 274
 Wars of the Roses. 1971, 245-248
 Watson, A. G. A book belonging to Thomas Cleobury, Abbot of Dore. 1970, 133-136
 Webb, John, and Webb, T. W.: Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire. 1972, 373-374
 Webb, T. W.: Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire, by J. and T. W. Webb. 1972, 373-374
 Weed hooks. 1970, 114-115
 Wellington: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 175
 Wellington Heath: Buildings. 1970, 169. 1971, 289
 Welsh Bicknor: Church. 1972, 310
 Wentloog. 1970, 3
 Weobley: Buildings. 1971, 289
 Churchyard cross. 1972, 325, 330
 Westhide: Churchyard cross. 1972, 323, 330
 Weston Beggard: Churchyard cross. 1972, 330
 Weston-under-Penyard: Buildings. 1972, 398
 Whitbourne: Bishop's manor. 1971, 181. 1972, 333-355. *Illus. p. 334. Pls. X, XI*
 Whitbourne: Buildings. 1970, 169
 Church. 1972, 336
 Longlands estate. 1972, 351, 352

- New Gaines. 1972, 351
 Old Gaines. 1972, 335, 342, 345, 346, 350, 351, 353. *Pl. XI*
 Poplands estate. 1972, 352
 School. 1972, 299
 Whitbourne and Tedstone Delamere area: Club visit. 1972, 298-299
 Court. 1972, 299, 333, 336, 350, 352, 354. *Pl. X*
 Hall. 1972, 333, 352, 353, 354
 Whitechurch: Churchyard cross. 1972, 330
 Whitechurch Maund: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Whitney family of Whitney. 1971, 255
 Who was Maud Harper? Griffiths, W. E. 1970, 117-132. *Pls. XXII, XXIII*
 Who was ruling in Herefordshire from 1645 to 1661? Aylmer, G. E. 1972, 373, 387
 Wigmore: Buildings. 1970, 169. 1972, 398
 Church. 1971, 183
 Churchyard cross. 1972, 330
 Club visit. 1971, 183
 Wild orchid habitats in Western Europe. Thomson, P. 1972, 297
 Willersley: Church. 1972, 393
 Willey: 1750-1860. 1970, 137-154, *passim*
 William Henry Parker's type specimens. Morgan, F. C. 1972, 390. *Pls. XII, XIII*
 Williams, Mrs. P. The bishop's manor of Whitbourne. 1971, 181
 Land tenure in the bishop's manor of Whitbourne. 1972, 333-355.
 Pls. X, XI
 Wilmastone: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 176
 Wince, W. H. D. Mammals, 1971: Report. 1971, 291-292; 1972: Report. 1972, 404-405
 Ornithology, 1971: Report. 1971, 293; 1972: Report. 1972, 406
 Some seabird islands. 1971, 181
 Winslow: Buildings. 1970, 170
 Wisteston: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Withington: Churchyard cross. 1972, 330
 Wonastow: Churchyard cross. 1972, 331
 Wood: Deserted medieval villages. 1970, 173
 Woolhope area: Club visit. 1970, 3
 Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club: Accounts, 1969. 1970, 9; 1970. 1971, 185; 1971. 1972, 303
 Archaeological research section. 1970, 161. 1971, 283. 1972, 394
 Formation of the Club and origin of its name. 1972, 301
 Library. 1970, 7. 1971, 184
 List of members. 1972, 414-425
 List of Presidents. 1972, 412-413
 Membership. 1970, 1; 1971, 181; 1972, 298
 Mr. H. J. Powell installed as President. 1971, 181
 Mr. I. Homes installed as President. 1972, 298
 Mrs. J. E. O'Donnell installed as President. 1970, 1
 Officers, 1969-1970. 1970, vii-viii; 1970-1971. 1971, preceding p. 181; 1971-1972. 1972, preceding p. 297
 Proceedings, 1970. 1970, 1-9; 1971. 1971, 181-185; 1972. 1972, 297-303
 Publications received. 1972, 426
 Purchase of new chairs. 1972, 302
 Rules. 1972, 409-411
 Wyclif, John. 1971, 242, 243, 244
 Wye Valley: Conservation. 1970, 7-8
- Yarpole: Buildings. 1971, 289
 Yorkshire: Club visit. 1970, 5-6

