

TRANSACTIONS  
OF THE  
WOOLHOPE  
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB  
HEREFORDSHIRE

"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

ESTABLISHED 1851  
VOLUME XLII 1978  
PART III

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PART III

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## Proceedings, 1978

### SPRING MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 11 January: The President, Dr. W. H. D. Wince, in the chair.

The Sectional Recorders gave their reports for 1977. These were printed on pp. 194-208 in the 1977 *Transactions*.

SECOND MEETING: 11 February: The President, Dr. W. H. D. Wince, in the chair.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead, M.A. gave a talk on the parish of 'St. Martin's, Hereford, 1560-1640'.

THIRD MEETING: 11 March: The President, Dr. W. H. D. Wince, in the chair.

Dr. M. W. Harper gave a talk on 'Herefordshire Lepidoptera'.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING: 1 April: The President, Dr. W. H. D. Wince, in the chair.

The assistant-secretary reported that the club had 882 members, a decrease of 23 during the year.

The President briefly referred to the club's activities during the year and gave his address on 'Some Aspects of the work of W. E. de Winton between 1894 and 1904' which is printed on pp. 215-20.

Mr. R. A. Page was installed as President for 1978/79.

### FIELD MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 6 May: BIRCHER COMMON AREA

Whilst some members visited Croft Castle others walked in the Fishpool Valley to see the flora and trees and listen to bird song.

In Canon Pyon village hall Dr. Wince showed slides of wild life in an East African National Park and on Westhope Hill.

SECOND MEETING: 27 May: KENTCHURCH AND GROSMONT AREA

During the day visits were made to Abbey Dore Church to see the remains of the 12th and 13th-century Cisterian abbey and the work of John Abel of 1632; to Kentchurch Court and grounds, a Scudamore home dating from the 14th to the 19th century; to the cruciform church at Grosmont and to the ruined church at Llanwarne which is being preserved by the Department of the Environment.

## THIRD MEETING: 17 June: LUDLOW AREA

Visits were made to Steventon Manor, a 17th-century stone farmhouse; to Ludford House and gardens, dating mainly from the 16th and 17th century and connected with the Fox and Charlton families; to Oakley Park, an early 18th-century brick house with additions by Cockerell c.1800 and c.1820; to Stokesay Castle, a moated, fortified manorhouse dating from the late 13th century with one of the earliest dateable cruck roofs.

## FOURTH MEETING: 13 July: WALL HILLS AREA

A cruck barn at Wall Hills farm was seen and members walked up to and around the Wall Hills Iron Age camp.

## FIFTH MEETING: 10 August: NEWLAND AND ABERGAVENNY AREA

Visits were made to see the Nelson relics in the museum at Monmouth; to Great Castle House built in 1673 by the Somerset family; to Newland Church, famous for its rich collection of early effigies and brasses including the Miners Brass; to the Clearwell Caves where iron ore had been produced by the free miners of the Forest of Dean; and to Llanvihangel Court, a stone 17th-century house with good oak panelling and plaster ceilings.

## SIXTH MEETING: 23 September: WESTON PARK AND BOSCOBEL AREA

The main visit of the day was to Weston Park, a brick house of 1671 with fine stables of 1688 which were linked together by additions of 1865; to Boscobel House built c.1600 for the Gifford family; to Tong Church with the Vernon Chapel of 1515 and their fine alabaster tombstones and effigies.

## SPECIAL MEETING: 1 October: RUDHALL VALLEY

Members walked from Lea village down the Rudhall valley and saw the sites of corn-grinding mills, 18th-century irrigation schemes, a water-pumping wheel, fish ponds and the site of a 17th-century blast furnace.

## KESWICK VISIT: 14-18 September

Twenty-nine members spent four nights at Keswick and visited Levens Hall on the way and Gawsorth Hall and Little Moreton Hall on the return journey.

Visits were made to Dove Cottage, Grasmere, Rydal Mount, Hawkshead Grammar School and Wordsworth's birth-place at Cockermouth; Greta Hall, home of the Southey and Coleridge families; the Brantwood Estate, formerly owned by John Ruskin; the Brockhole National Park Centre, Townend House, Troutbeck, Cartmel Priory, Hill Top Farm, Sawrey, Beatrix Potter's former home, as well as scenic drives along the many lakes.

## AUTUMN MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 7 October: The President, Mr. R. A. Page, in the chair.

Mr. H. J. Powell, F.R.I.B.A. gave a talk on 'Organ Cases in the Diocese of Hereford' which is printed on pp. 228-34.

SECOND MEETING: 11 November: The President, Mr. R. A. Page, in the chair.

This was the open meeting held in the Green Dragon Hotel as the annual F. C. Morgan lecture. Dr. A. J. Taylor, past-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and late chief inspector of Ancient Monuments gave a lecture on 'The Castles of the Marches'. He described the development of castles from the simple motte and bailey with a wooden palisade through to the massive 14th and 15th-century castles of which the last great example was Raglan.

THIRD MEETING: 25 November: The President, Mr. R. A. Page, in the chair.

The Sectional Recorders gave their reports for 1978 which are printed on pp. 281-8.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING: 9 December: The President, Mr. R. A. Page, in the chair

Officers for 1979 were appointed. The accounts for the year ending 31 December, 1977 were presented and adopted. These are printed on p. 214.

Field meeting dates and venues for 1979 were agreed.

Mr. F. C. Morgan celebrated his 100th birthday on 29 June, 1978, and with regret one has to record his death only three weeks later. The club also wishes to place on record that it has been pleased to accept some of Mr. Morgan's books for its library and also a legacy of £150. It has been agreed that this money should be used for binding the club's journals.

It is also with regret that one has to record the death in April, 1978, of Mr. V. H. Coleman who had served the club for so many years. The club also wishes to place on record the acceptance of a legacy of £100 which he left to it.

Due to increasing inflation the officers and committee during the year have given much thought to the purchase of journals for the club's library and to the financial position of the club in the future.



telephonic communication between the Zoo and fire stations, and attention to delapidations. The latter included work on the Giraffe House, the Hippopotamus House, the Small Cats' House, the Small Mammals' House and Bears' Dens. Alterations were required to the Monkey House, the Antelope and Fish Houses and the Polar Bears' Den. A paddock was wanted for wild cattle. Society funds for this large programme were limited but he was able to initiate work on some of the items. This information is given by both Scherren in 1905 and Chalmers-Mitchell in 1929.

De Winton left his post in November 1903; it was said he did great work in a short time, he had been tireless in his watchfulness of the Zoo Keepers, helpers, garden and works staff.

Scherren mentions early papers presented to the Society by De Winton on the existing forms of the giraffe and the moulting of king penguins. Between 1894 and 1904 he published no less than 30 papers; many of these describe animals new to science. It has not been possible to find publications before or after these dates and it would seem that little of scientific importance can have come from his pen after his marriage. Much of De Winton's work was on rodents, perhaps not the most fashionable of subjects for one who had married a peer's daughter.

His papers were published in the *Zoologist*, the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* and the *Annals of Natural History*. He describes squirrels from East Africa, analyses collections from Central and Southern Africa and examines collections sent from Uganda, West Africa, Morocco, Somaliland, Egypt, Southern Arabia and British Guiana. He also describes certain mammals from China and Ecuador.

In 1902 the *Zoology of Egypt*, a major work, was published. Work had been done in the field by Dr. John Anderson but he had died before his material could be written up. His widow approached De Winton after consulting one of her late husband's colleagues and he agreed to carry out the task. The notes had to be revised completely, portions were re-written, and parts completed. He worked under some difficulty as promised specimens did not become available; the completion of this work is of great credit to him and indicates the prominence he achieved in zoology. He collaborated with Ogilvie-Grant and Forbes as co-author of the Mammal section of the *Natural History of Sokotra*.

He was thorough in the work he undertook, attending to detail and reporting his findings as accurately and truthfully as was possible. He did not hesitate to differ from those who had preceded him, but this he did with respect. He did not wish to push his name forward or to take part in a competitive scramble to name new species. He took on onerous duties willingly and voluntarily.

Two aspects of De Winton's work are considered below, the descriptions of the yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*) and the northern pudu deer (*Pudu mephistophiles*).

#### THE YELLOW-NECKED MOUSE

The paper entitled 'On a neglected species of British Field Mouse, *Mus flavicollis* (Melchior)', *Zoologist* (1894) was the first report of this species in the country and was based on specimens found at his home at Graftonbury. He had studied Professor Melchior's description of this species in his work *Danish and Norwegian Mammals* (1834). He mentions that Jenyns had described a large field mouse in 1835 and that in 1885 specimens of this mouse had been obtained by H. N. Ridley at Bishopstone (a Rev. O. M. Ridley was living at Bishopstone at the time and was a Club member; H. N. Ridley may have been his son).

De Winton's specimens were from a thirty-acre area of land at Graftonbury where the mouse was described as being abundant. The wood mouse also occurred here and he made several comparative observations of which some are given below:

|                             | <i>Apodemus<br/>sylvaticus</i> | <i>Apodemus<br/>flavicollis</i> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Head and Body length        | 92 – 97 mm.                    | 108 – 115 mm.                   |
| Tail length                 | 78 – 86 mm.                    | 108 – 115 mm.                   |
| Number of Vertebrae in Tail | 27                             | 30                              |
| Supercilliary Ridges        | Not well<br>developed          | Well developed                  |

The general colour of *flavicollis* was brighter than *sylvaticus* and its underparts were white. There was a clear yellowish brown breast band across the chest immediately in front of the fore legs, it extended 5 mm. forwards and 10 mm. backwards in the centre; in *sylvaticus* on the other hand there was a dark colour in the centre of the chest which varied to a brown tinge all over the chest and belly. There was a richer rufous colour on the upper parts of *flavicollis* contrasting with white underparts giving a line of demarcation. He pointed out that the species did not interbreed.

It should be mentioned that the present day generic name of the wood and yellow-necked mice is *Apodemus*; in the 19th century the name *Mus* was used. Barrett Hamilton writing in 1900 renamed the mouse *Mus sylvaticus Wintonii*, i.e. a type of wood mouse. He thought that it was a western relative of a species found in Rumania, both he and De Winton recognised that the mouse occurred with *sylvaticus* but did not breed with it. In Thorburn's *British Mammals* (1920) Barrett Hamilton's Latin name is used.

Thorburn states that *flavicollis* was common in Surrey and was frequently found in houses and garden sheds, its presence out of doors could be unnoticed because of its nocturnal habits. In winter he caught numbers in his loft where the common wood mouse seldom went. Apples were a great attraction.



In the autumn and early winter between 12 and 30 mice of the *flavicollis* species are caught annually at my house at Bush Bank; they can be heard working their way upstairs nearly always by the same route to a Longworth trap baited to receive them. Very few mice are caught at other seasons.

The probable present range of *flavicollis* has been studied by D. Corke (1977) and in a map he indicates that it is common in eastern Wales and the Marches and south and east of a line from east Dorset into Suffolk. The map also shows a less common distribution over Wales, south-western and eastern England. Corke has constructed a map combining areas where the mean daily minimum temperature in February is above 34.5°F and the average annual rainfall is below 40 inches. This latter map shows some similarity to the areas of common distribution of the mouse and he felt that there was an indirect relationship through some other factor such as intensive arable farming with woodland game preserves. However trapping results did not show this association. Much work remains to be done on the distribution of this species both nationally and locally.

Although unconnected with the yellow-necked mouse some mention should be made of De Winton's visit to the Outer Hebrides in 1894 when he brought back specimens of the local field mouse. He pointed out certain differences between this and the field mouse (wood mouse) of the mainland suggesting the name *Mus hebridensis* in a paper written in 1896.

Harrison Matthews (1952) put forward the view that the *Apodemus* species have come from Central Asian stock and that Europe has two species, *sylvaticus* and *flavicollis*. He considered that the mice of the Hebrides, St. Kilda and the Northern Isles had evolved from *sylvaticus*, these now being known as *hebridensis*, *hirtensis*, and *fridariensis* respectively. In other words they are species in their own right. *Apodemus hebridensis hebridensis* (De Winton) being a subspecies occurring on Lewis, Harris and Barra.

#### THE NORTHERN PUDU DEER

In 1896 De Winton was asked by Sir William Flower of the British Museum to work out a small collection of mammals from Ecuador presented by Mr. Ludovico Söderstrom, H.M. Consul at Quito. The specimens which had been prepared excellently, consisted of some humming birds and three different mammals, a fish-eating rodent of the genus *Ichthyomys*, a water opossum (*Chironectes minimus*), and a small deer. Very little was known about the mammalian fauna of Ecuador in those days and after careful examination De Winton named the rodent *Ichthyomys soderstromi*.

My interest is in the deer which had come from the Paramo to the east of Quito and just south of the Equator. The Paramo is a type of vegetation at 9,000-12,000 ft., consisting essentially of a thick growth of grasses and bushes;

access into it is difficult. To the east of Quito is a table land 11,000 ft. up with volcanic peaks of the Eastern Cordilleras rising to 19,000 ft. to its north and south; these mountains form the watershed of the Amazon. It is here that the northern pudu (*Pudu mephistophiles*) is found, concealing itself during the day in dense vegetation, emerging only in the evening to feed and to be hunted by the local Indians and their dogs.

De Winton described the pudu as having long coarse hair giving the dorsal region a darker appearance than the flanks. The face and chin were almost black as were the legs and feet. The ears were almost hidden by rough hair and there was no tail. Frädrich (1975) and Schauenberg (1973) are two of the very few people who have studied the live animal and they consider that this is the smallest deer in the world, having a shoulder height of 280-380 mm. Others who have studied this animal base their descriptions on museum material and Lydekker (1898), Cabrera (1940), Dansie and Wince (1968) and Whitehead (1972) have stated that the southern pudu of Argentina and Chile is the smaller animal. I am now inclined to the view that Frädrich and Schauenberg's observations should be accepted, though there are variations in size.

The southern pudu (*Pudu pudu*) lacks the dark face and legs and is a cinnamon or dark brown colour, it is a forest animal to be found in proximity to water. It migrates to low altitudes in the winter and may be found by the sea. *Mephistophiles* being an equatorial animal does not perform migratory journeys.

De Winton made several observations on the osteology of this pudu, placing it in the Telemetacarpalia, i.e. those deer who retain vestiges of the 2nd and 5th metacarpal bones at the distal end of the cannon bone. This group contains nearly all the New World deer and some primitive deer in the Old World. It shares with the southern pudu the union of the external cuneiform bone with the cubo-navicular, a condition which also exists in the genus *Muntiacus* of the Old World. Hershkovitz (1959) has pointed out very clearly the skeletal differences between *Pudu mephistophiles* and the similar *Mazama chunyi* or dwarf brocket deer. The latter occurs in similar altitudes and habitats in Peru and Northern Bolivia and is not a sympatric species as was suggested by Grimwood (1967).

Since 1959 two subspecies of *Pudu mephistophiles* have been recognised, *P. m. mephistophiles* De Winton in Peru and *P. m. wetmorei* Lehmann in Colombia. There are minor differences but the real interest is in the fact that there is a second population of this species which is so difficult to observe.

The evolution of the spike antlered deer of South America is something of a mystery, it is not known whether these forms developed from earlier branch-antlered forms as an adaptation to habitat or whether their ancestors had simple spikes as antlers.

## SUMMARY

W. E. De Winton was elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society in 1896 and was a member of the Council of the Society. For a short time he acted as superintendent of the London Zoo. He had an extensive list of publications between 1894 and 1904 and was an authority on rodents. His work on *Apodemus flavicollis* and *Pudu mephistophiles* are considered.

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## Survey of Dragonflies (Odonata) in Herefordshire, 1977

By D. M. PARKER

## INTRODUCTION

HEREFORDSHIRE is a highly agricultural county situated in the west midlands of England. It is bordered in the west by the Black Mountains and Radnorshire Hills, and in the east by the Malvern Hills; it extends to Shropshire in the north and Gloucestershire/Monmouthshire (Gwent) in the south. The landscape is one of cultivated plain and vale divided by wooded hillsides and hilltops. There is some acid moorland in the west on the Black Mountains (which contains the highest point in the county, 2306 ft.; 703 m.) and hill pastures on the highest hills, e.g. Garway Hill (to 1202 ft.; 366 m.) and the Malvern Hills (to 1114 ft.; 340 m.). The southern and central parts of the county are drained by the river Wye and its tributaries (the Monnow, Lugg, Arrow, Frome), in the north by the Teme and in the south-east by the Loddon.

Dragonfly habitat in the county is restricted. As there are few large open-water areas in the county those that exist are very important for Odonata, e.g. Eastnor Lake; Devereux Pool; Eywood Pool, Titley; Shobdon Lakes; and possibly the gravel pits at Bodenham. There are also very few small ponds of interest; many of the 'farm pond' type have been allowed to silt up or have been filled in. Undoubtedly the most extensive area of dragonfly habitat in the county is in the river system. The largest and most important is the river Wye (76½ miles; 123 km. in the county), but the rivers Lugg, Arrow, Teme and Monnow are also important. Other, smaller water courses are valuable, particularly where they are more open and free of dense bankside trees and shrubs, e.g. the upper Olchon Brook and parts of the river Loddon. There is very little acid 'bog-pool' habitat; the only seen was at the source of the Olchon Brook at 2000 ft. (610 m.); the Lawn Pool in Moccas Park has a peaty substratum though this is probably derived from a fen mire.

In 1977, the weather was not ideal for the observation and recording of Odonata, there being many cloudy, cool, and windy days throughout the season. Hence, many suitable sites were visited, but few or no Odonata were recorded because of the weather. This fact emphasises that the survey was very much a preliminary one and needs to be followed up in forthcoming seasons so that a realistic picture of Herefordshire Odonata can be made.

## METHOD OF SURVEY

Odonata were identified in the field (some damselflies were first caught in a butterfly net), and note taken of the locality, grid reference, date, number and sex of individuals, and any notes on habitat, behaviour etc. This information was kept on a card-index system. Records were kept from April to September 1977 (when the author left the county).

## RESULTS OF SURVEY

Fourteen species were recorded in the county (44 species have been recorded in the British Isles). Of these, 2 species were new county records and 12 species confirmation of pre-1977 records. The records are shown in the appendix, plotted on a 10km.<sup>2</sup> grid of the county. Species recorded in the county but not seen in this survey are also shown. Detailed records can be obtained from the author.

## NOTES ON THE SPECIES

(For each species, details of the date of the first and last record, county status, number of 10km.<sup>2</sup> where recorded and the number of localities recorded are shown in the Table).

1. *Sympetrum striolatum*.

This species was only common at one of the few isolated ponds where it occurred (Rotherwas, Hereford). It was also seen well away from ponds in woodland rides and along hedgerows. At Rotherwas, on a 1 acre pond, 15 males were counted on August 29 plus 3 pairs with the females ovipositing.

2. *Libellula depressa*.

This species was seen at small ponds at widely separate localities; it was also seen along hedgerows away from water. At some localities, several individuals and oviposition were seen.

3. *Gomphus vulgatissimus*.

This is a rare river species in southern Britain. It was seen on the river Wye at Holme Lacy, Goodrich, and the Great Doward, Whitchurch. There is an old record for Moccas Park (Harding, 1977) which must refer to an individual from the Wye and Hallett (1954), mentions the 'Hereford Wye' as a locality. The species is not easy to see and I suspect that it is on the river Wye from at least Moccas to Whitchurch.

4. *Cordulegaster boltonii*.

The species was only recorded between 1475 ft. and 2000 ft. on the Olchon Brook, Llanveynoe, in the Black Mountains. Several were seen of both sexes; a female was seen ovipositing in rocky pools in the stream; the flow through the pools was very small.

5. *Anax imperator*.

The species was only seen in three sites around Hereford. Territorial behaviour was seen at a pond at Rotherwas (SO 534482) where 2 males were seen.

6. *Brachytron pratense*.

The species was seen once only; this was in Rook Hill Coppice, Whitbourne, in a woodland clearing. There was suitable breeding habitat in the vicinity. This is the first county record for the species.

7. *Aeshna cyanea*.

Individuals were seen in widely separate localities both at small ponds and well away from water in woodland clearings and along hedgerows.

8. *Agrion splendens*.

The species was found on the rivers Wye, Teme, Arrow, Lugg and Monnow, often quite abundantly (in particular the Wye at Holme Lacy). Individuals were always found close to the breeding habitat, unlike *Platycnemis pennipes*.

9. *Platycnemis pennipes*.

The species was found on the rivers Wye (where very common in places), Lugg and Monnow. Individuals were found up to ½ mile from the nearest breeding habitat; e.g. on the top of the Great Doward, Whitchurch (which is also 500 ft. above the river Wye).

10. *Erythromma najas*.

The species was only seen on Devereux Pool and an adjacent pond in Nurden's Wood, Woolhope. Individuals were seen on Yellow Water Lilies (*Nuphar lutea*). (Eastnor Lake is very suitable for this species but it was not seen there in 1977).

11. *Pyrhosoma nymphula*.

The species was found in a few widely separated localities throughout the season usually at small pools. The most interesting record was at 2000 ft. (610 m.) in the Black Mountains where 10+ individuals were found in peaty pools at the source of the Olchon Brook, Llanveynoe (SO 263352).

12. *Ischnura elegans*.

This was a common species in the county, found both by ponds and rivers (Wye, Lugg, Teme and Arrow). It was often abundant at its localities.

13. *Coenagrion puella*.

Apart from one record, this species was always found by rivers (Wye, Lugg, Teme and Monnow). It was only moderately common where found unlike *Agrion splendens* or *Enallagma cyathigerum*.

14. *Enallagma cyathigerum*.

A common species in the county but apparently not breeding in the rivers. It was found by ponds of all sizes, often in large numbers.

Species recorded in the past, but not by the author in 1977: -

(These are pre-1977 records taken from Hammond (1977). A 10km.<sup>2</sup> record on the edge of the county could refer to a record made in the adjacent county; in particular SO 61 has only a small area in Herefordshire and the rest of the square includes much of the Forest of Dean which has much Odonata habitat. Pre-1960 records are shown in brackets.)

15. *Sympetrum flaveolum* : SO (54), (55). (A migrant species).16. *Sympetrum sanguineum* : SO (73).17. *Sympetrum scoticum* : SO 61.18. *Libellula quadrimaculata* : SO 61; (56).19. *Cordulia aenea* : SO 61.20. *Aeshna grandis* : SO 61; (75).21. *Aeshna juncea* : SO 61.22. *Agrion virgo* : SO 61, 64, 75.

There are other records in a publication marking the centenary of the Woolhope Club (Hallett, 1954).

## DISCUSSION

As can be seen from the above records, this survey must be followed up to build a more complete picture of Herefordshire Odonata. However, some trends are evident from the records obtained in 1977.

The rivers are the most important habitat for Odonata in the county, the river Wye in particular is of great interest. Not only have they the largest surface area of water in the county but five species are confined to the river system; *Gomphus vulgatissimus* (a national rarity), *Platynemesis pennipes*, *Agrion splendens*, *Coenagrion puella* (with one exception) and *Cordulegaster boltonii*. *Ischnura elegans*, although common by ponds, was often abundant by rivers.

The ponds were important for other species however; the larger ponds such as Eastnor, Eywood Pool (Titley), and Devereux Pool were disappointing, but the weather was not ideal during the survey visits. Typical species of the larger ponds

were *Enallagma cyathigerum* and *Ischnura elegans*. At Devereux Pool, *Erythromma najas* was found (a new species record for the county); Eastnor Lake is also very suitable for this species. Other species seen on the larger waters were *Anax imperator*, *Sympetrum striolatum* and *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*.

Some of the smaller ponds (farm ponds and common-land ponds), were frequented by *Libellula depressa* with *Enallagma cyathigerum* and *Ischnura elegans*; at some sites *Pyrrhosoma nymphula* was also found. *Aeshna cyanea* also used these pools but was often seen well away from water. The acidic pools at 2000 ft. at the head of the Olchon Brook were used by *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*, but although these pools were suitable habitat for *Sympetrum scoticum*, none were found. Lawn Pool in Moccas Park with its peaty water and abundant emergent vegetation was used by *Libellula depressa*, *Sympetrum striolatum*, *Ischnura elegans* and *Enallagma cyathigerum*.

However, Lawn Pool like many others, dried up in 1976 and recolonisation has had to take place from autumn 1976 onwards. It is to be expected that Lawn Pool and other ponds similarly affected will become more important for Odonata in the future.

The conservation of Herefordshire Odonata depends on the maintenance of the rivers at their present water volume and the water in an unpolluted condition. Ponds must be kept with at least some open water and not allowed to silt up or be totally shaded by trees growing on the banks. Some emergent vegetation must be left in the ponds however, e.g. *Juncus*, Water Lilies etc. for emerging Odonata to use when leaving the water to start their terrestrial life.

## FURTHER RECORDING

It is to be hoped that Dragonfly recording will now continue in Herefordshire particularly as Mr. C. O. Hammond's new book on Odonata has now been published. This fills the gap for a recent book on the group with accurate colour plates to facilitate identification. If the reader does not wish to send their records direct to Monk's Wood, the author would be pleased to deal with them. Notes to be taken with every record are: the date, locality, grid reference, numbers and sex present and any other observations on the habitat/behaviour etc.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Summary table of 1977 Odonata records in Herefordshire.

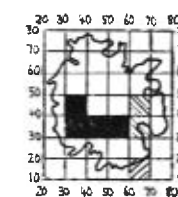
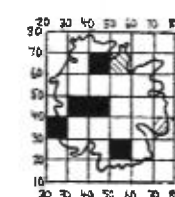
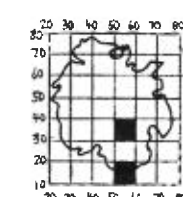
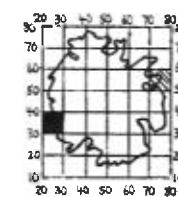
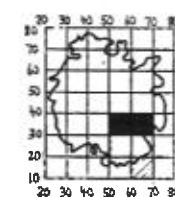
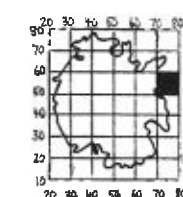
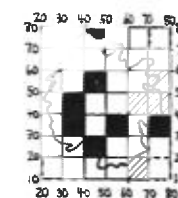
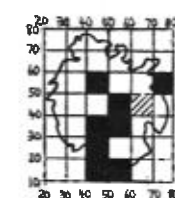
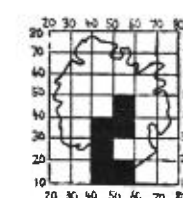
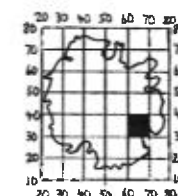
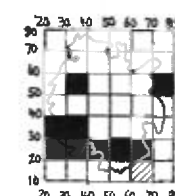
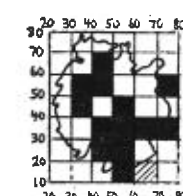
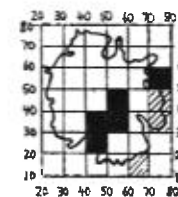
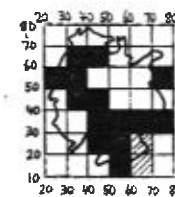
| Species                          | First Date<br>[day/mth.] | Last Date<br>[day/mth.] | Number of<br>Localities<br>(See Note 1) | Number of<br>10km <sup>2</sup> where<br>Recorded in<br>1977<br>(See Appen'x) | Cnty. Status<br>(See Note 2) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Sympetrum striolatum</i>   | 5-7                      | 5-9                     | 9                                       | 4  | I                            |
| 2. <i>Libellula depressa</i>     | 6-6                      | 5-8                     | 7                                       | 5  | I                            |
| 3. <i>Gomphus vulgatissimus</i>  | 2-6                      | 5-7                     | W                                       | 2  | R                            |
| 4. <i>Cordulegaster boltonii</i> | 9-8                      | 10-8                    | 1                                       | 1  | U                            |
| 5. <i>Anax imperator</i>         | 23-6                     | 13-8                    | 4                                       | 3  | U                            |
| 6. <i>Brachytron pratense</i>    | 3-5                      | 31-5                    | 1                                       | 1  | U                            |
| 7. <i>Aeshna cyanea</i>          | 15-8                     | 14-9                    | 7                                       | 6  | I                            |
| 8. <i>Agrion splendens</i>       | 27-5                     | 22-7                    | WLATM                                   | 8  | R                            |
| 9. <i>Platynemis pennipes</i>    | 1-6                      | 13-7                    | WLM                                     | 6  | R                            |
| 10. <i>Erythromma najas</i>      | 13-8                     | 13-8                    | 1                                       | 1  | U                            |
| 11. <i>Pyrrosoma nymphula</i>    | 18-5                     | 9-8                     | 6                                       | 5  | I                            |
| 12. <i>Ischnura elegans</i>      | 25-5                     | 29-8                    | 11&WLAM                                 | 13   | C&R                          |
| 13. <i>Coenagrion puella</i>     | 31-5                     | 29-7                    | 1&WLM                                   | 5  | I&R                          |
| 14. <i>Enallagma cyathigerum</i> | 1-6                      | 27-8                    | 23                                      | 14   | C                            |

Note 1. The letters in brackets refer to the river where the species has been recorded:-  
W—Wye; L—Lugg; M—Monnow; A—Arrow; T—Teme.

Note 2. County status based on 1977 observation by author:-

- C — found at many localities and there often common.  
I — only seen in small numbers at widely separate localities.  
U — rare; only 1 to 3 specimens seen.  
R — a river species and there can be common.

(Pre 1977 records, taken from Hammond (1977) are shown on the distribution maps in the Appendix. Note should be taken that a 10km.<sup>2</sup> record on the edge of the county could refer to a record made in the adjacent county).

1. *Sympetrum striolatum*.2. *Libellula depressa*.3. *Gomphus vulgatissimus*.4. *Cordulegaster boltonii*.5. *Anax imperator*.6. *Brachytron pratense*.7. *Aeshna cyanea*.8. *Agrion splendens*.9. *Platynemis pennipes*.10. *Erythromma najas*.11. *Pyrrosoma nymphula*.12. *Ischnura elegans*.13. *Coenagrion puella*.14. *Enallagma cyathigerum*.

## KEY.

- 1977 Survey Records.  
▨ 1960 to 1976 Records; (From Hammond (1977)).  
▩ Pre-1960 Records; (From Hammond (1977)).



## Organ Cases in the Diocese of Hereford

By H. J. POWELL

**A**LTHOUGH this paper concerns organ cases and not organ construction, it is necessary to consider the arrangement of the organ as this gives some idea of the problems which have to be considered when designing cases. As with other church furnishings, the study of organ cases is interesting and instructive from an architectural point of view and when the purpose and design of cases generally have been considered briefly, the worthwhile cases that exist in the diocese of Hereford will be examined.

It is reasonable to suppose that early organs, which were small and sometimes portable, were contained in a case that could be moved without damaging the pipes and action and, in fact, the chamber organs of the 17th and 18th centuries were made in this way. The case consisted of a cabinet open at the front in which were placed the pipes and through which opening the sound emerged. There is in fact an instrument of this type in the Museum of Ecclesiastical Art in the redundant church of St. Peter, Hungate, Norwich. It is an original Italian positive organ dated about 1625 which came from a monastery at Lucca, near Florence. In course of time, and as the organs became larger, the cases were also enlarged and some very beautiful designs were produced.

The form of the early organ case was determined by the functional shape of the instrument it enclosed; the lower part contained the bellows, the windchests and mechanism and the upper part was for the pipes. In the earliest kind of organ the upper part was the same width as the lower because the action from the keys had to run vertically from one to the other and this considerably restricted the compass or number of notes available at the keyboard. But after the invention of the roller bar it was possible for the key movement to move sideways and this enabled the upper case to become wider than the lower part. This in turn led to the case being corbelled out on each side and produced many beautiful designs. An early use of this device can be seen in the case at Old Radnor which is one of the treasures of the Hereford diocese.

It was also soon discovered how to arrange the front pipes in any order by the use of the same device or better still by tubing or conveyancing the pipes off the windchest. Splitting the main cornice of the case with towers could now be done and this again was used in the design at Old Radnor. Pipe shades or little screens of carved wood were used at the tops of the pipes to hide the varying lengths and enhance the effect.

The organs on the continent are noted for their fine cases and this is partly due to the position of the organ at the west end of the church which, together

with the height of the church, admitted the design of large and lofty cases on the west wall unrestricted by any large west window such as is usually found in an English church or cathedral.

This arrangement allowed the organ to be arranged vertically at the west end and aided by the great height of the churches enabled a form of lay-out to be adopted which was not possible in an English church. This position did not suit the Anglican liturgy where the organ in the cathedrals and parish churches was required at the east end and this had a profound influence both on the organ itself and the casework.

In England it was usual at the Restoration, when many of our existing cases were erected, for the cathedral organs to be placed on the stone screen or pulpitum which divided the nave from the choir. In view of this and the restricted space available, the organs were very much smaller than those on the continent and when the organs were enlarged it was necessary to locate parts of the instrument away from the main case, a practice which was encouraged by the invention of pneumatic and electric actions in the mid-19th century. This eventually led to the purpose of the organ case being forgotten and to the uncased organ with a pipe front as at Hereford Cathedral by Gilbert Scott in 1862.

A development of the pipe front which first came in vogue in Germany between the wars, is what has been called the functional display where the pipes are shown more or less in their natural or working order without any re-arrangement to form a design, as is necessary in the front of a case.

Unfortunately, mediaeval organ cases are not plentiful in England as they were destroyed with so many other church furnishings during the Reformation. This was followed by an increasing Puritanism with the 1644 Ordinance of the Lords and Commons 'for the speedy demolishing of all organs, images and all matters of superstitious monuments in all Cathedrals and Collegiate or Parish churches and chapels, better to accomplish the blessed Reformation so happily begun and to remove offences and things illegal in the worship of God'. We are, however, fortunate in the diocese in possessing what is said to be the oldest case in the country. Only about ten British organ cases exist in the country dating from between 1500 and 1660 and Old Radnor is the earliest. There are more examples of Renaissance cases generally but very few examples exist locally and this is also true of Victorian cases. Amongst the few there are, however, some very good examples.

Whereas in Europe case design can be traced from the late 14th century, through the Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo styles to the present day, there are no British organ cases earlier than the transitional Gothic-Renaissance case at Old Radnor which has been dated as early as 1500 but might be slightly later. After this our earliest cases date from the 16th century but in the diocese of Hereford we have nothing earlier than the 18th century.

No organ cases have survived in Britain from the Gothic period and the Old Radnor case is the only one with any Gothic detail. It is undoubtedly the oldest existing organ case in Britain. It was first brought to the notice of the Rev. F. H. Sutton by Sir Henry Dryden, the historian and antiquarian, sometime in 1860 and it was then in a derelict condition with pipes and mechanism missing except for the bellows and part of a windchest. Unfortunately these valuable relics were destroyed when the case was restored and a new organ fitted in the case under the direction of Sutton in 1872.

Frederick Heathcote Sutton was vicar of Theddingworth, Northants., and had done much to interest people in the historical aspect of English and continental organs. He made a careful examination of the Old Radnor case and wrote on the subject in 1866 and devoted an appendix to the subject in his book 'Church organs, Their Position and Construction' published in 1872. This account of 1866 was one of the earliest manifestos in the revival of organ case design. Now what of this case which Sutton examined and what can we learn from it?

The case work is in oak and the design is transitional between Gothic and early Renaissance. The linenfold carving on the panels and the carving of the pipe shades give it a strong Gothic feeling and the Renaissance influence is noted in the panels between the flats and the cresting on the top which consists of semi-circular designs with pinnacles and grotesque animals. The proportions of the case are very satisfactory. Design of towers and flats conforms with tradition, but towers bracketed out are an early form for the date.

Linenfold panelling, seldom seen in old cases, and the cornice are unusual and point to the whole structure being carried out locally, perhaps by one of the Llananno school of carvers as, although strikingly individual, it has much in common with what is known of their work. The carver was well acquainted with tradition however.

The date of this case is difficult to fix with any exactitude. Sutton said mediaeval, a loose term which could mean as late as the 16th century, but Dr. Rimbault said not older than the end of the 16th century. He went on to say that the heavy horizontal beam that supports the upper ornamentation work can hardly belong to any good period of architectural ornamentation. If by heavy horizontal beam he means the impost this feature is often clumsily handled, but at Old Radnor its line is pleasantly broken by the six vertical panels.

Linenfold panels were first used in this country at the end of the 15th century and the vogue did not last more than about 70 or 80 years. The panels at Old Radnor are exceptionally fine specimens.

Dr. Arthur Hill, the eminent organ builder and organ scholar said that there was every reason for believing that it is the oldest work of its class that this country possesses. It appears to belong to the reign of Henry VIII, and has strong Gothic

feeling and semi-Gothic details. This would bring the date to somewhere between 1509 and 1547. The Rev. Andrew Freeman, the recognized authority on these matters, wrote about the case first in 1912 and quoted Hill as dating the case to the time of Henry VIII. However he, himself, definitely chose c. 1500 as the most likely date. However, stylistically, it cannot be put later than c. 1550 so that it can be safely said that the case dates from between 1500 and 1550.

It is thought that Old Radnor's remoteness and inaccessibility were its protection in the evil days of the Reformation and the Puritans and this may well be so when one considers that the screens in Old Radnor Church are also intact as are the screens at Llananno and Patricio. It has been suggested that the case may have been brought to Old Radnor from elsewhere and Abbey Cwmhir has been mentioned. This cannot be proved one way or the other but in any case makes no difference to the age and value of the work. This case is a national treasure, but the only reference to it in the *Transactions* that I have found is in the volume for 1927 where there is an excellent photograph (facing page lviii) by Alfred Watkins and it is described as a mediaeval organ case and dated 15th century along with the screen. This date is incorrect.

The next earliest case in the diocese is at Leominster and this dates from 1737 and is said to be the work of Abraham Jordon. He was a distiller of Maidstone, who took to organ building about 1700. It has been suggested that distilling was a part-time business when organ building was slack. He holds an important place in the list of organ builders, having introduced the swell organ by placing a sliding shutter on the front of the echo box. By raising or lowering this shutter with a pedal enabled a crescendo or diminuendo to be obtained.

The Leominster case, although exhibiting fine workmanship, shows the plainer and meaner form of the organ cases after the death of Renatus Harris in 1724. It has been said that from this date onward cases were more like a square box and the 'triptych like form' with the front overhang on each side was discontinued.

Renatus Harris along with Bernard Smith, who was known as Father Smith, were the two builders who commenced organ building after the Restoration of Charles II and were responsible for most of the work at that time. It seems that the organ builders at that period provided their organs with a case much as a piano maker today and this was done up until the 18th century. It went out of fashion when organs became more plentiful and larger although it has been done occasionally to the present day.

Mid-18th century cases were indeed inferior to the best Restoration work, this was due to the absence of corbelling and the sumptuous cornices and shades. The economy probably had something to do with this. However, the majority are well made and dignified and workmanship is beyond reproach.

The case at Leominster consists of three flat towers but with gable-shaped cornices between them. This is a simplified form of a type used by Renatus Harris which had three semi-circular towers. It is said that this design was the second Harris favourite. The workmanship of this case is excellent and the pipe shades are beautifully carved.

This is followed by the Ludlow case which was made, along with the organ, in 1764 by the German builder Snetzler. He was born in Germany about 1710 but came to England where he occupies an honourable position in the annals of his craft. He came to England in 1746 and certainly worked on the organ at the present cathedral at Newcastle in 1749. Johann Snetzler is of great importance as he had almost a monopoly from about 1760-80, seriously challenged only by the organ builder Byfield. The Ludlow case, although slightly later than the Leominster case, is a finer piece of work and compares with the case at St. Margarets, King's Lynn, by the same builder but ten years earlier.

The Ludlow case, like King's Lynn, has curved toe boards which first appeared in Britain about 1580. It will be noted that the feet in the lower flats are all of equal length, and that the lines of feet and mouths move contrary to the pipe shades at the top of the pipes. This treatment is very common in British Renaissance cases. This case, which originally stood on the screen between the nave and the choir was rebuilt in the north transept where it can still be seen. It is a fine case with three semi-circular towers but most unfortunately the cornice work has been mutilated to allow the pipes of the tuba stop to be placed 'En chamade' in the Spanish style. This is entirely out of character with this excellent example of an English 18th-century case and completely spoils the top of the case.

Our next case which attracts our attention in the diocese is the work of Samuel Green, another important organ builder and representative of the Harris school. He was born in 1740 and died in 1796. This builder, who lived during the period when interest in Gothic architecture was reviving, produced many cases in the 'Gothick taste'. There is an organ and case at Dinmore Chapel by Green dated 1786. This case is not in the Gothic style but is a handsome case in the Classical style made in mahogany with gilt pipes. It is a large chamber organ and the keyboard slides out from the case as was quite usual.

At Winforton there is a very attractive chamber organ case of the 18th century which is typically classical in design and construction but has pipe shades in the Gothic style.

At this point I am going to stray over the ecclesiastical boundary into the diocese of Worcester to show you the fascinating little organ case at Great Witley. This church is so fine and is so close to our own ground, and as we have nothing like it locally, I feel that this small deviation can be made. This church dates from 1732 when Thomas, first Lord Foley, decided to rebuild the parish church.

The second Lord Foley did much to beautify the church when he bought a series of windows and a complete ceiling from the chapel of the Duke of Chandos at Cannons, Middlesex. It has been said that the organ was brought from the chapel at Cannons and that 'Handel composed the Messiah upon it'. The latter statement is quite incorrect but it is known that the original went to Holy Trinity, Gosport.

Nothing is really known of the present case but it is believed to have been built for the church and has every appearance of having been designed for its present position. Experts have said that it is more indicative of the 18th than the 19th century. The case is small but good with its gilded pipes in two towers and one flat. The carving of the pipe shades is very well done.

At Kinlet, Shropshire, is an organ and case by J. C. Bishop, a well-known 19th-century builder, who had charge of many well-known organs including, at one time St. Paul's and Hereford Cathedrals. He was responsible for some important inventions in connection with organ mechanism. The Kinlet organ is early 19th century and is arranged in three flats divided by pilasters under a classical pediment. The case is made in mahogany and the pipes are gilded. It is really an essay in the Classical Revival.

The Bromyard organ is a complete contrast dating from 1840 and is designed in what is called 'Churchwardens Gothic'. This little case is very attractive and originally enclosed an organ by Walker's of London who probably made the case as well. It has recently been restored by Nicholson & Co. the organ builders during work on the organ.

Also by Walker's is a very important looking organ case at Eardisley Church which dates from 1860. This, however, is a sham, being only a screen with dummy pipes.

At Batchcott Church, Richard's Castle, is a Victorian church by the well-known London architect Norman Shaw and dating from 1891-2. In this church there is an organ case by the same architect. Norman Shaw has given evidence of his ability to design excellent organ cases, the one at Holy Trinity, Latimer Road S.W. has been described as very praiseworthy in an article on organ cases in the publication *The Organ* for April, 1951. The Richard's Castle case is very similar in appearance with overhanging sides and fronts and a 'V' tower in the centre. The rest of the front is flat but to avoid a straight line, the top of the case curves down from the tower and up again towards the ends. The pipe shades are well designed and carved.

We are particularly fortunate in Herefordshire in having examples of the work of G. F. Bodley, the eminent Victorian and Edwardian architect. We have come across Bodley before in studying the churches and at the risk of repeating

myself I would again mention his connection with the county. This was through his marriage to a lady from Kinnersley Castle and he is, in fact, buried in Kinnersley churchyard.

It is therefore not surprising to find an organ case from his hand in the church. The case, although badly placed on the south side of a small chancel, is a veritable gem. There are nine compartments in its overhanging and flat front and they are arranged like the case at Monk Sherborne. The carving is good and there is gold, colour and lettering which all help in the adornment.

The Moccas case is said to be by Bodley but does not appear in any of the standard works except in *The British Organ* by Clutton and Niland, published in 1963. If the case is not by him it certainly bears his influence although the work is not so good as Kinnersley. My own opinion is that it is certainly the work of an experienced designer and the fact that it has not been listed means nothing. There are other cases of his that have been similarly missed and have come to light since the last war.

The latest organ case in the diocese is at Eardisland where there is a fine case dating from 1920 by H. B. Adderley. He was a pupil of Ninian Comper, the well-known church architect. As far as I know this was the only case he designed and I do not know how he obtained the commission. The organ at Eardisland was the last instrument built by Dr. Arthur Hill the organ builder who was himself an expert in designing organ cases. Reference was made to him when discussing the Old Radnor case. The case at Eardisland is said to be influenced by the Old Radnor case. I have said that this was the last of our organ cases, but mention should be made of the west case of the Leominster organ which, although not an original design, was made by the organ builders Nicholson & Co. of Worcester when they rebuilt the organ in 1924.

Unfortunately, we have lost the Rhenatus Harris case from Hereford Cathedral which stood on the stone screen or pulpitum between the nave and choir and was erected there in 1686. There is a drawing showing this typical Harris case of the period. Only one type of case can be said to be characteristic of the style of Rhenatus Harris and this was an example. Three semi-circular towers, the tallest in the centre with convex cornices over intervening flats. All that remains of the Hereford case is a carving of a lion supporting the royal coat of arms. It is thought that this came from the top of the case and the presence of which probably gave rise to the legend that Charles presented the case and the organ to Hereford. This is known to be untrue. In Bristol Cathedral is a similar case of 1685 which has been divided and placed on the south side of the Choir. This must give a very good detailed impression of what the Hereford case originally looked like.

## Herefordshire Catholics and the rites of passage: 1560-1640

By T. S. SMITH

THE century following the Elizabethan Settlement saw the emergence of a distinct Catholic community in Herefordshire as well as in the country at large. It was a community that came to be defined not merely by the refusal of its members to attend their parish churches on Sundays and holidays but by a rigid attitude towards participation in all Anglican services including those of baptism, marriage and burial. As Dr. John Bossy has pointed out complete religious separation was necessary for the creation of a fully developed Catholic community.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless this was not and could hardly have been brought about overnight. It was only achieved after a prolonged struggle with the established church and the social conservatism and waywardness of many Catholics.

In Herefordshire Catholic non-attendance at church appears to have been well under way by the late 1570s though the Consistory Court Correction Books do not begin to record this development until early in the 1580s and it was not until the advent of Bishop Herbert Westphalinge to the see in 1585 that serious ecclesiastical attention began to be paid to the problem.<sup>2</sup> The first definite notice by the Bishop's Court of any illicit proceedings concerning Catholics and the rites of passage<sup>3</sup> on the other hand does not occur until 1597.<sup>4</sup> This was probably due to some extent to a failure on the part of the authorities to obtain the full co-operation of churchwardens about these matters but considering that by the late 1590s churchwardens had been presenting Catholics on recusancy charges for well over a decade it seems likely that some measure of Catholic conformity is also indicated.

Nevertheless, the missionaries gradually seem to have strengthened their influence over those of Catholic inclination and towards the close of Elizabeth's reign increasing numbers were being convicted of recusancy and the first indications of total recusancy began to appear. The accession of James I gave a temporary boost to this process as many Catholics seem to have hoped that the king's initially ambivalent attitude towards recusancy might presage toleration. In 1604 there were 2 presentments of Catholic marriage and in 1605 no less than 14 Catholic families in the county were presented for refusing to have their children baptized in their local parish churches.<sup>5</sup> The repression following on from the Gunpowder Plot which included new legislation over Catholic baptism, marriage and burial seems to have dampened this spurt of zeal and there were no

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further prosecutions of Catholics concerning these matters until 1609.<sup>6</sup> After that date, however, there developed a more or less regular pattern of presentments for such offences. Between 1609 and 1625 there were 14 cases of refusal by Catholics to have children baptized and between 1625 and 1640 30 cases.<sup>7</sup> The period 1609-1640 also saw 5 cases of Catholic marriages and 18 cases of Catholic burial.<sup>8</sup>

The Consistory Court in prosecuting Catholics for having their children baptized by seminary priests was in fact continuing the long-established requirement that infants be christened by the local minister within a given period after birth but the established church's position was theoretically strengthened by the Act of 3 Jac.I, cap.5 (1606)<sup>9</sup> which imposed £100 fine for clandestine Catholic baptism. This was by far and away the most common offence with regard to the rites of passage in Herefordshire and was one which the authorities were consistently concerned about. It was after all a definite statement that the parents intended to raise the child as a Catholic and a matter thus of considerable importance both to the established church and the seminaries. Presentments made into the Consistory Court usually noted the mere fact that a child had not been baptized occasionally throwing in the extra charge that the mother also refused to be purified or 'give thanks to God', after the birth. Only rarely were more detailed accusations forthcoming as in 1605 when Joan Barrow widow of Kingstone was reported to have 'had a child baptized privately by one Kidwallider a Seminary priest'.<sup>10</sup> Nonetheless in many cases serious efforts to follow up seem to have been made.

Despite the emphasis placed upon baptism by the Catholic clergy, and the not inconsiderable success they achieved in encouraging recusancy in this respect some Catholics failed to comply. Even amongst those who on the criterion of regular conviction for non-attendance at church might reasonably be thought of and often were described as 'obstinate recusants' not all were prepared to stand out for complete recusancy at all times and amongst those of a more ambivalent religious disposition this was even less likely to be the case. Thomas Bridges excommunicated for recusancy from 1633, convicted of recusancy in 1640, 1641 and 1647 and under sequestration during the Civil War had his daughter Anne baptized at his parish church in 1635. Admittedly he had at first refused to permit this, the child may have already been christened by a Catholic priest, but later, presumably under pressure, he submitted though not in person.<sup>11</sup> Thomas Green of St. Weonards and later Tretire was convicted of recusancy in 1634, 1636, 1637 and 1638 and with his wife Jane was excommunicated for 'Popish recusancy' in 1638 but yet his daughter Jane was baptized at the Tretire parish church in 1640.<sup>12</sup> John Addis senior and Elinor his wife regularly received convictions for recusancy between 1623 and 1632, a policy continued by John Addis junior from 1629, but still in 1633, the son of John and Elinor was baptized in the parish church.<sup>13</sup>

There were also cases in which the religious beliefs of the parents diverged and where the Catholic partner was unwilling or unable to prevent the children being baptized Anglicans. Rowland Mynors of Treago convicted of recusancy in 1615, 1616, 1628, 1634 and 1637, who was under sequestration for recusancy between 1635 and 1639 and several times excommunicated for recusancy, was married to the apparently thorough Anglican Theodosia Willoughby, daughter of Sir Percival Willoughby. Rowland's attitude to recusancy was somewhat erratic anyway and marriage to a conformist wife seems to have intensified this with all of his sons being baptized in the local parish church between 1616 and 1630.<sup>14</sup> Blanche, daughter of Sir Roger Bodenham of Rotherwas, a devout Roman Catholic consistently convicted of recusancy from 1614 to 1647, was married to Edward Lingen, Esq. of Stoke Edith, a conformist. All of her children appear to have received Anglican baptism, except perhaps Henry, the eldest, and were raised Anglicans.<sup>15</sup> In the case of Jane, the wife of Francis Unett of Castle Frome, Esq., she was a recusant as was a brother of her husband but Francis himself was a conformist. Her family came from Mordiford and in 1601 a peculiar situation arose when the rector of Mordiford was said to have privately christened her child in the Unett house at Castle Frome. The possibility that this was a compromise or a cloak for some more illicit event is strengthened by the suspicion of the authorities about who else was present at the christening and the identity of the god-parents.<sup>16</sup>

On the issue of marriage the established church again was continuing the pre-Reformation pattern of prosecuting cases of clandestine marriages in the Consistory Court and again the Statute 3 Jac.I, cap.5 (1606) was an additional reinforcement. The Act declared that if a popish recusant married 'otherwise than in open Church and according to the Orders of the Church of England by a minister lawfully authorized' then he would forfeit all estate in his wife's property. If his wife had no property he would be liable to £100 penalty. A wife would lose all right to her dower on the husband's death.<sup>17</sup>

The Hereford Consistory Court Correction Books abound with prosecutions for clandestine marriages between 1597 and 1640 and yet out of all those examined in only six instances can the presentments be certainly identified as Catholic marriages though there are another three cases where it is very likely. Considering the rigid attitude of the Catholic clergy who were emphatic that acceptance by Catholics of the Anglican ritual was tantamount to apostasy,<sup>18</sup> and the numbers prosecuted for offences connected with baptism and burial, that there should be but nine cases of Catholic marriages before the Consistory Court seems rather strange. It is probable that in some instances Catholics married before Anglican parsons, particularly when it was a case of mixed marriage, which was one reason why the Catholic clergy discouraged such unions. On the other hand a survey of over 30 parish registers whose records cover the period under discussion does

not suggest that Catholics were defying their clergy and marrying in their local churches on any wide scale. Granted the erratic nature of ecclesiastical prosecutions the implication still seems clear that Catholic marriages were rarely presented into the Bishop's court in Herefordshire. When prosecutions did occur there was almost invariably some aggravating factor that stimulated the authorities to action. Stephen Roberts and Catherine Davies, and George Davies and Katherine Hopkins seem to have been almost semi-publicly 'married . . . at mass in the Darren', in 1604.<sup>19</sup> Whilst the prosecution of Walter Baskerville and Judith Vaughan in 1633 was as much over the conversion of the latter to Catholicism as their being married by a Catholic priest.<sup>20</sup>

Of all the rites of passage the problem of Catholic burial was the issue that could provoke the most vexation and even violence between recusants and officials of the established church. Unlike baptism and marriage where it was a matter of Catholics refusing to attend church, when it came to funerals it was sometimes a case of the deceased's relatives and friends attempting to enter a church or churchyard in the face of opposition from minister and churchwardens. Catholics had no objection to being buried in parish churches or churchyards, which they considered validly consecrated from pre-Reformation times, only to Anglican ceremonies. To the established church on the other hand recusant Catholics were excommunicates cut off from the body of the church in life and likewise in death.

The possibility of confrontations and of a £20 fine for those involved, if caught, usually led to Catholics being buried at night both to foil determined opponents and also to provide a face-saving device for the more moderate, though this did not always work. In May 1605 Alice wife of Thomas Wellington, yeoman, was buried according to Catholic rites in Allensmore churchyard a little before dawn. The Catholics may have been expecting trouble because there were fifty armed men present who in successfully keeping off the awakened incumbent provoked a series of riots in the county.<sup>21</sup> In 1614 during a Metropolitan Visitation the two churchwardens of the parish of Sarnesfield were brought to book for failing to record burials in the church and churchyard. On 25 April Elizabeth daughter of Sir Richard Weston, Knt. of Hampshire had been buried in the chancel of the church and on 1 May Maude Draper widow who had been excommunicated for recusancy since 1593 was buried in the churchyard. Whilst the ecclesiastical officials presumably did not dare to meddle with the body of the gentlewoman it was ordered that the corpse of Maude Draper was 'to be taken up, & to be buried in some other place vizt in the heighwaie, diche or common field next adioyninge, to the terror—and example of others who doe or shall hereafter psist in the Sentence of excomunicacon'.<sup>22</sup> This is the only known example of such a savage and intolerant attitude being taken towards recusant burial in the county. Even after the 1605 riot no such action seems to have been contemplated.

In fact in the majority of cases neither local officials nor the Consistory Court appear to have been inclined to do anything other than take note of these occurrences and clearly in many if not most cases not even that. When Anthony Harper, gentleman, was buried in the churchyard of Sutton St. Nicholas in 1614 the clerk actually recorded the event in the parish register, perhaps in an attempt to forestall similar charges to those levelled at the unfortunate churchwardens of Sarnesfield earlier in the same year. Yet though he added in his entry that he did not know precisely when, where or by whom Harper had been buried the Consistory Court never appears to have been informed of this.<sup>23</sup> In 1627 Robert Hawkins a well-known Catholic gentleman was buried in the chancel of Pembridge parish church but the Court officials when informed of this only seemed interested in discovering who was present at the funeral.<sup>24</sup> In some cases the lack of any Catholic rites or ceremonies may have encouraged the authorities to adopt a mild attitude towards the burial of recusants. Mrs. Seaborne of Sutton St. Michael who died in November 1611 according to the oath of the parish clerk who witnessed the proceedings, 'was put into her grave by some of her servants without anie funerall solemnitie and that there was not anie Service at all said, or anie Priest present at the said buriall'.<sup>25</sup> In other instances one is given the impression that Catholic burial in parish churchyards, especially in strongly Catholic areas, was accepted as pretty well a normal feature of local life. Thus the churchwardens of Kilpeck blandly observed in 1609 concerning the death of Mr. Thomas Saise that he had been 'buried in a Catholique place behinde the church'.<sup>26</sup> The Consistory Court made no effort to follow up this interesting information. When action was taken it sometimes seems to have been out of annoyance that the churchwardens who should have been presenting or at least reporting Catholic funerals were actually supervising them. James Meredith, churchwarden of Garway, for example, was prosecuted in 1614 for burying Elizabeth Meredith, perhaps a relative, 'on Christmas day Last in the night a litle before day'.<sup>27</sup>

Nevertheless, there are also cases of the relatives of deceased Catholics procuring Anglican burial services for them. In the case of children under 14 years of age the ministers would have experienced no difficulty as according to Canon Law they could not be excommunicate but with regard to Catholic adults they should not have co-operated any more than Catholic relatives should have applied. Presumably clergy who did co-operate were prepared to accept their fee and not ask awkward questions perhaps helped by vague suggestions of last minute repentance. In 1607 John, the infant son of Roger and Elizabeth Colly of Bromyard, both determined recusants, was buried at the parish church in an apparently quite regular fashion.<sup>28</sup> Griffen Vaughan of Eaton Bishop though an excommunicate recusant of several years standing likewise seems to have received Anglican burial on his death in March 1608.<sup>29</sup> Similarly in 1631 John Henley of Yarkhill another convicted recusant appears to have been given an orthodox funeral.<sup>30</sup>

One reason why Catholics on some occasions accepted Anglican burial services for their relatives may have been the difficulty if not impossibility of obtaining a Catholic priest in a case of sudden death. The desire to obtain some sort of christian funeral for the deceased could well have overcome their doctrinal scruples. Similarly, acceptance by Catholic parents of Anglican baptism for their children may have been in some instances the result of the unavailability of a seminary. Bearing in mind the appalling rate of infant mortality and the fact that baptism by parents does not seem to have been customary<sup>31</sup> it may well have been thought that baptism by the parson was better than none at all.

Yet the fact that Anglican services were considered at all suggests that the missionary priests were having difficulty in establishing general theological orthodoxy amongst their flock. Whilst to the Catholic clergy the issue was quite clear cut, all rituals of the established church were equally heretical and sinful, this was not immediately the view of many of their followers. The rites of passage were as much social as religious matters and people not unnaturally balked at the prospect of total isolation from the socio-religious focal points of life in the local community. The Catholic clergy were making great strides towards the development of a separate and discrete Catholic community but it was taking a good deal of time and a great deal of effort to completely withdraw Catholics from the Anglican church.

On the other hand if the performance of the seminary priests was far from totally successful over the rites of passage before the Civil War the counter attack of the established church was little short of total failure. The ecclesiastical authorities were hampered from the beginning by the inadequacy of the machinery of control and the weakness of the censures available to back them up. There was no uniform ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the county. Although the bulk of the parishes were under the authority of the Bishop, the Dean and Chapter had 'peculiar' jurisdiction over more than 30 parishes whilst some 9 parishes on or near the Breconshire border came under the diocese of St. David's.<sup>32</sup> Consequently it was difficult to apply a consistent policy across the county. The functioning of the ecclesiastical courts was based primarily on information provided by the parish churchwardens, supplemented occasionally by presentments from the vicar or curate.<sup>33</sup> The task of churchwardens, however, was a difficult and unpopular one as they tried to balance between the demands of the Consistory and local indignation at their activities. At the same time though churchwardens in the county seem to have been in no overwhelming awe of the Catholic gentry many must have been socially respectful towards and/or religiously in sympathy with those they were supposed to prosecute. Some heavily recusant parishes actually had Catholics nominated to churchwardenships revealed only by their refusal to take the oath of office.<sup>34</sup> Moreover, when religious sympathy was not in evidence

there remained the factor of a growing sense that recusancy was an accustomed if not necessarily agreeable feature of parish life which gradually induced acceptance and tolerance. Catholic marriage, for example, whilst seen as a theological deviation was not considered a breach of the social code in the way that a clandestine marriage following on from incontinence would be. It is hardly surprising therefore that the less was the pressure being applied from the centre the more erratic were the presentments.<sup>35</sup> Nevertheless, even when heavy pressure was applied and information did come through, the power of the Bishop and his officials to take effective action was seriously limited. When non-Catholic accessories to illicit religious proceedings materialized before the Consistory Court they all too frequently seemed to have been suffering from impenetrable ignorance or amnesia, about which officials could do little. George Philpotts, of Bridge Sollers, a conformist, admitted in July 1613 that his 'popish recusant' brother Thomas had died in his house but claimed that he 'was not p'sent at the buriall of the said Thomas Phillpotts, wch was p'formed in the Churchyard of Bridgsollers in the night time but by whom or in whose presence he knoweth not'.<sup>36</sup> Determined Catholics when summoned to answer for their offence simply refused to appear. Excommunication for such contumacy was usually quite useless as a Herefordshire cleric observed in 1586, 'they thinke themselves then moste happie, when they are furthest separed from or congregation'.<sup>37</sup> In Elizabeth's reign efforts were made to provide episcopal authority with some additional impact by imprisoning or fining Catholics on writs of *de excommunicato capiendo* but the difficulties of operating the procedure soon led to its disuse. It was the same cleric as that cited above who also commented 'the ordinarie waye by significavit & writ de excommunicato capiendo is bothe chargeable to the ecclesiastical iudge, & little avaylable, By reason that the sherifes, who are to execute the writs by one worldly respect or other are induced to wincke at the offenders, sometymes themselves little better affected then the woorst'.<sup>38</sup> Worldly respects indeed could entrench directly into the Bishop's own sphere of authority. When John Harley of Brampton Bryan died excommunicate in 1582 Sir James Crofte, the Comptroller of the Royal Household, 'pcured (from the Council for his cousin Thomas Harley, Esq.) a lett' to my L. Bushop of Heref. for the buryng of yo<sup>r</sup> fath<sup>r</sup> in christen buriall,' . . . presumably whether the Bishop liked it or not.<sup>39</sup> The legislation introduced in 1606 which should have made offences connected with the rites of passage very risky affairs was likewise quite ineffective in the county and there is no evidence that it was ever enforced. In 1605 Robert Bennet appointed to the see as Bishop in 1602 tried to take matters in hand by appealing for a 'commission Ecclesiasticall' which would have enabled him to imprison offenders on his own authority but found 'that wch I ever found' that there was considerable reluctance to grant it and even if it was granted he would have to pay for it. The Bishop does not appear to have obtained his ecclesiastical commission and Herefordshire Catholics benefited accordingly.<sup>40</sup>

The result of this lack of support from the central government and the local laity was an inevitable decline in the prestige and influence of the Consistory Court in the county and a loss of morale amongst church officials. Regarded simply from a financial point of view Court fees were only paid if a recusant conformed and the rarity with which such conformities could be compelled cannot have encouraged the expenditure of much time and energy upon obstinate Catholics unless the officials themselves were under pressure during a Metropolitan Visitation or political scare. The Court increasingly came to be more of an organ of surveillance maintaining a check on Catholic activities and numbers rather than one of forceful executive action. This view is strengthened by the fact that almost all of the cases concerning the rites of passage that came before the Hereford Consistory involved gentry or yeomen, precisely the people the ecclesiastical authorities were most anxious to keep an eye on. Catholics of labouring status apart from the routine notices of their recusancy appear to have been ignored. The cases of Catholic baptisms, marriages and burials recorded in the Correction Books were thus but the tip of the iceberg of the continuing practise of the Catholic faith in Herefordshire. Prosecution in the church court could sometimes be an embarrassment to a Catholic in financial or legal difficulties, some deterrent to those flirting with recusancy, but to the recusant core facing the more realistic threat of sequestrations of goods and lands, even before the disaster of the Civil War, it had ceased to count.

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- 3 There was a query about the place of burial of Elizabeth Kirwood of Pembridge in Feb. 1587/88. H.E.A. A.O. vol. 67. See also the cases of Margaret Tarbox of Bromyard in 1595 and Alice Baude of Donnington in 1596. H.E.A. A.O. vol. 75.
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- 10 She submitted to the church and the laws established, H.E.A. A.O. vol. 82, p. 14.
- 11 P.R.O. E(xchequer) 377/49, 53, 55; B(ritish) L(ibrary), Additional Ms. 16178/12; H.E.A. A.O. vol. 97.
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- 13 P.R.O. E 377/30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38; parish register of Pipe and Lyde.
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- 17 *Statutes of the Realm*.
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- 28 Parish register of Bromyard.
- 29 Parish register of Eaton Bishop.
- 30 Parish register of Yarkhill.
- 31 *Loc. cit.* in note 1, 135.
- 32 Few records remain of the Dean and Chapter's *ex officio* jurisdiction, but see, Hereford Cathedral Dean and Chapter Archives, D. & C. A/4813, (1595); H.E.A. A.O. vol. 79, (1599-1601), vol. 82, (1605) Metropolitan Visitation.
- 33 All too frequently, however, when ministers presented it seems to have been part of local struggles between them and the churchwardens.
- 34 H.E.A. Registrar's Files: Loose Papers, 17th century.
- 35 Even a casual reading of the Consistory Court Correction Books reveals that the numbers of people being presented for all offences varies considerably from year to year.
- 36 H.E.A. A.O. vol. 88, f.59.
- 37 P.R.O. SP 12/195/119.
- 38 *Ibid.*
- 39 B. L. Portland Loan Ms. 29/202/38; in 1577 it was reported that John Harley of Brampton Esq. 'cometh to Church but doth there in the time of devine service reade so loude upon his Latten popish primmer that he understandeth not . . . (the service and) . . . that he troubleth both the minister and people'. P.R.O. SP 12/118/17.
- 40 C.R.S., 2, 290. See also R. B. Manning, 'Elizabethan Recusancy Commissions,' *Hist. J.*, XV, 1, 1972, 23-24.

# A Survey of the Graveyard Monuments in the Eastern part of Brilley Churchyard

By R. SHOESMITH

*Arrangements were made to record the gravestones in the eastern part of Brilley churchyard as a result of a faculty being granted to clear some of the stones which were leaning or fallen. An accurate plan was made and all stones east of the church and north of the path were fully recorded and most of them photographed. Since the survey was completed 58 stones have been moved and most of these are now partly buried in a long row next to the northern boundary fence of the churchyard.*

## INTRODUCTION

THE churchyard, like the church, is an archaeological site. It is, though not so obviously, an "ancient monument". To the archaeologist the graveyard constitutes the uppermost level of an archaeological site; they are of particular importance because they carry so much more information than the archaeologist could ever hope to glean from the ground itself. The stones are directly related to the graves below them. It is the duty of the present generation to try to preserve as many stones as possible in the same way as we make an effort to preserve documents in our parish chests and record offices'.<sup>1</sup>

Many yards have been partly or totally cleared in Herefordshire as in the rest of the country during the last 30 years. Overgrown churchyards, fallen monuments and the increasing cost of labour to keep the yard tidy have all been contributory causes. In most cases recording has been minimal, often just lists of names and dates of death. The survey of the 132 monuments in the eastern part of Brilley churchyard was done in two days with a team of five people. I am grateful for help from Barbara and Douglas Miller, Valerie Wales, Philip Cartwright and Martin Boulton who all assisted with the recording and photography.

## THE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD

Brilley is a large parish with a scattered population on the western border of the county. The parish church of St. Mary stands near the middle of the parish. According to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments the present building dates from the 13th or early 14th century, but the font is earlier and is

considered as evidence for the existence of a 12th-century church. The church was restored in 1862 and the south porch re-built in 1865. In a second restoration in 1890 the chancel was rebuilt and the south porch restored on the old lines. The western wooden tower was burnt in 1912 and replaced by the existing western tower.<sup>2</sup> There are no records of the earlier history of the parish or church and in discussing the Domesday Survey of the area Lord Rennell of Rodd noted that, at that time, Brilley parish lay in Wales.<sup>3</sup>

The church is central in the flat, nearly square churchyard and is approached by a path from a gate in the eastern boundary of the yard. The churchyard is not full of gravestones and the northern part of the yard has no memorials whatsoever. This may well be because this area was often used as a meeting place or for village sports such as wrestling, ball games, quoits and archery. For many years the northern part of the yard was considered to be more suited for the burial of strangers, paupers, unbaptized infants, those who had died a violent death and, in particular, suicides.<sup>4</sup>

The churchyard cross of 14th or 15th-century date is south of the chancel and south of the church path.<sup>5</sup>

## RECORDING METHODS

A plan of the eastern part of the graveyard was made at a scale of 1:50 (FIG. 1). Memorials were numbered unobtrusively using chalk. Each number referred to a memorial, irrespective of the number of stones which made up the monument or the number of people commemorated. Displaced and fallen stones were included in the series. The stones were numbered consecutively in rows from the east end of the church to the limit of burials to the east.

In some cases the stones were carefully cleaned by brushing and in others soil was removed from in front of the stone to enable the full inscription to be recorded.

A set of printed forms was used for the primary recording. It would have perhaps been better to use the recording cards produced by the Council for British Archaeology,<sup>6</sup> which are designed to ensure standardisation of recording throughout the country. However the forms used include most of the information required for the C.B.A. cards but they are not designed for possible computerisation.

In all 132 memorials were recorded of which 28 were completely indecipherable. Of the 132, 57 have since been removed leaving 75 still in place. The full survey, which is deposited in the County Record Office, was used for the following analyses. An abbreviated version of the survey is included as Appendix 1 to this article.



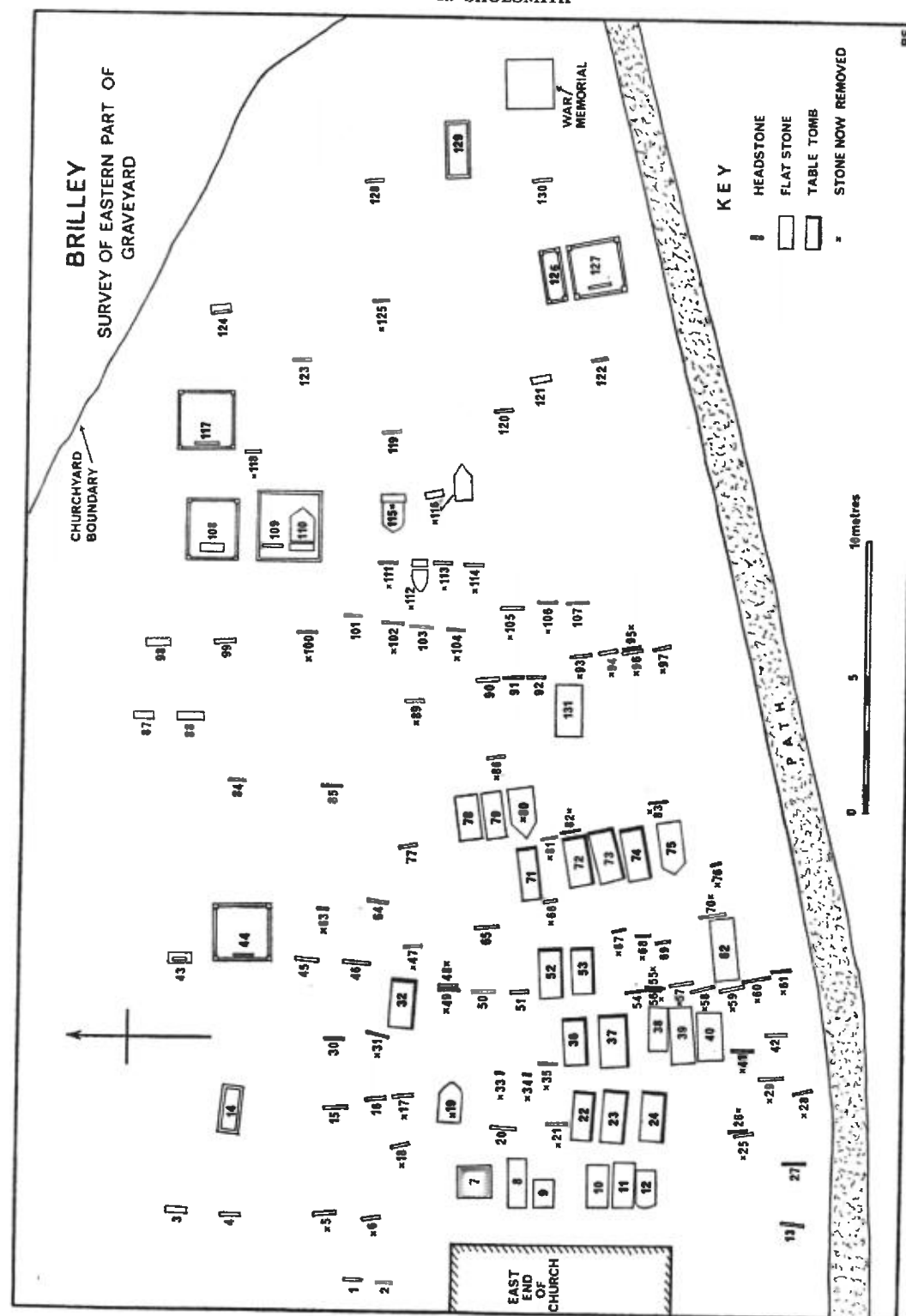


Fig. 1  
Survey of eastern part of graveyard.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE GRAVEYARD SURVEY

The small sample of gravestones used in this survey is not sufficient for more than very limited analyses. It is the intention of the following notes to suggest lines of further research rather than to present any conclusions. Surveys of other churchyards in the western part of Herefordshire may be organised in the future and the information gained added to that obtained from Brilley. From this could be produced an analysis of design of stones and the influence of individual masons. The shape, size and use of graveyards could also be considered.

#### DATE RANGE

The following table lists the earliest entry on each stone in the area surveyed.

|                          | Date Range  |         |         |         |         |         |            | indecipherable | totals |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|----------------|--------|
|                          | before 1700 | 1700-49 | 1750-99 | 1800-49 | 1850-99 | 1900-49 | after 1949 |                |        |
| Monuments still in place | 1           | 7       | 6       | 15      | 14      | 16      | 3          | 13             | 75     |
| Monuments displaced      | —           | 4       | 15      | 8       | 13      | 1       | —          | 16             | 57     |
| Total                    | 1           | 11      | 21      | 23      | 27      | 17      | 3          | 29             | 132    |

It should be remembered in this and the following notes that earlier stones are more likely to be illegible or buried and that there may have been earlier clearances of stones which have not been recorded. The first two lines of the table give an impression of which period of monuments have been most affected by the clearance. As a whole the earliest and latest monuments are least affected, the former because of the predominance of flat and table tombs which were not removed and the latter because they still tend to be in good condition. The line of totals should be used with great care. As only part of the graveyard is surveyed, it does not necessarily show the increase in use of gravestones or the relative popularity of this part of the graveyard during the 250 years or so of the record.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE GRAVEYARD (FIG. 2)

The distribution of first dates on gravestones is of some interest. As various parts of the area surveyed came into use, others fell into disuse and a distinct pattern can be seen. The three plans comprising FIG. 2 were constructed by taking the earliest dated entry on each *in situ* stone and plotting it on the appropriate plan.

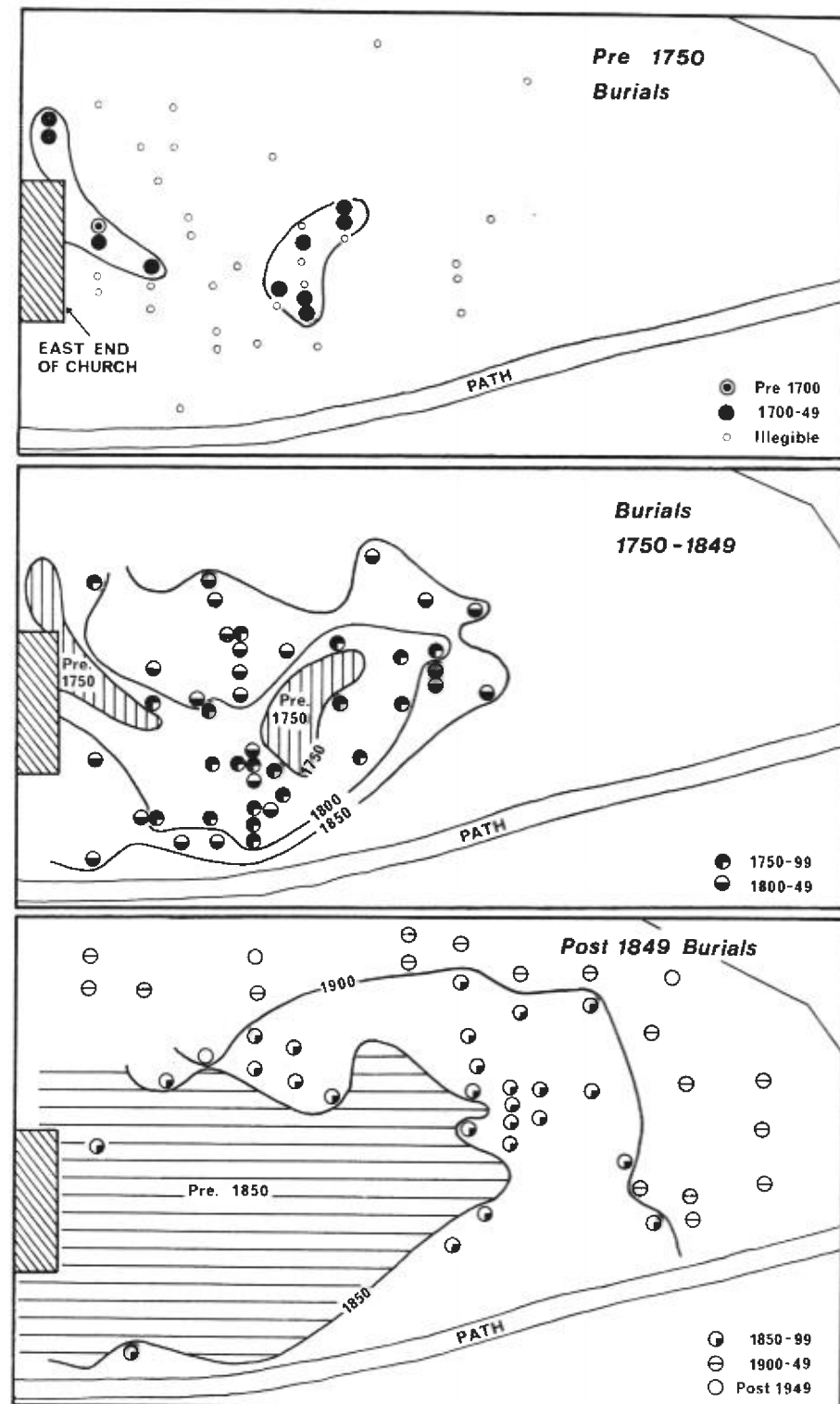


FIG. 2  
Development of the eastern part of graveyard.

The first plan shows the surviving monuments from the pre-1750 era. The few close to the east end of the church are complemented by a small group some 10 metres further east. It is interesting to note that some stones are quite close to the east end of the church and do not appear to have been affected by the rebuilding of the chancel in 1890. This plan also shows all the illegible stones. They are not necessarily in this date bracket and indeed the shape and style of stone suggests that most were erected in the following century.

The second plan shows the position of the monuments in the two date ranges 1750-99 and 1800-49. In the first range monuments surround the earlier areas and tend to be positioned close to the path. In the second half-century the concentration is to the north of the 1750-99 group, but little further extension to the east occurred. The stones, especially if taken in conjunction with some of the illegible monuments, are usually carefully arranged in rows.

The gradual extension of the burial area is well shown in the third plan which shows the groups 1850-99 and 1900 onwards. Apart from one impressive monument (no. 7), the area used before 1850 is devoid of later monuments. The extension of the burial area to the north and east continues in each half-century and this part of the graveyard gradually fills. The gaps in the rows suggests that there were many burials which were never commemorated with stones. Calculations based on the burial registers and existing memorials at Llangar Church in Merionethshire<sup>7</sup> suggest that in that particular area less than one person in three buried had a monument even in the decade for which most monuments survived (1800-09).

It must, of course, be remembered that during the whole of the period considered above burials were also taking place in other, unrecorded parts of the graveyard.

#### MULTIPLE ENTRIES ON GRAVESTONES

The re-use of graves is common and this is reflected by multiple entries on the gravestones. The area surveyed at Brilley is considered in the following table.

|                         | Number of Entries |    |    |   | Totals |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----|----|---|--------|
|                         | 1                 | 2  | 3  | 4 |        |
| Memorials in each group | 54                | 41 | 7  | 2 | 104    |
| Total of entries        | 54                | 82 | 21 | 8 | 165    |

This table should only be taken as a general guide as several factors can affect the figures. Often monuments were not erected until the grave was full and then only if the surviving relatives could afford it. Often a stone was carved for a husband or wife who died, leaving a suitable blank for an entry for the other spouse. Commonly, this remained a blank, although in many cases the grave must have been filled.

There were 28 memorials where the number of entries on the stone could not be established due to erosion. Normally only the more elaborate memorial had three or more entries and the date span on these stones tended to be large, with perhaps a child included along with its parents. Only one stone was double-sided (no. 85) and included two children with their parents.

#### SURNAMES AND FAMILY GROUPING

A certain amount of family grouping of gravestones occurs, the largest being the Morgans (nos. 88, 98, 99, 108 & 109) in the northern part of the area surveyed with burials dating between 1853 and 1931. Other groups include Thomas in the central part of the yard (nos. 111, 112, 113, 115 & 116) all during the short period 1880-95 and an early group of flat stones dedicated to the Parry family between 1739 and 1772 (nos. 71, 78, 79 & 80).

The most common surnames represented were Wilson (or Welson), usually of Brilley Court, between 1717 and 1860 (a total of 12 entries) and Morgan with 11 entries. These were followed by Lewis, Price and Davies with 9 or 10 entries each. Of the 165 entries recorded, 51 have one of these five surnames.

#### MASONS

Many stones include the name of the mason responsible for the work and a full list is included as part of Appendix 1. Late 18th-century masons include Pugh of Eardisley (no. 56), R. Powell (no. 83) and John Milward of Hay (no. 55). In the early 19th century there is R.D. of Brilley (no. 31) and Jones of Cusop (nos. 51 & 54). The late 19th and early 20th centuries are dominated by the work of Watkins of Hay (nos. 45, 120, 121, 126 & 128) although there are also memorials by Burgoyne of Kington (nos. 88 & 746) and Sheldon of Llowes (125). Later stones are usually from Hereford or Hay-on-Wye.

#### MEMORIAL TYPES

There are insufficient stones recorded for any detail to be established of the variety of design during the 250 years represented in the sample. The following notes are offered in the hopes that they will give guidelines to future surveys. Further details can be obtained from the works quoted in the bibliography.

After the 1820s there is a loss of variety of gravestone design and the individualistic stones of the 18th century tend to merge into the general 19th-century style. Flat stones and table tombs are common in the first half of the 18th century but then go out of favour and the latest of those recorded is dated 1817. Headstones are uncommon until 1750 then rapidly become the dominant monument. All the early monuments are made of sandstone. The first marble headstone is dated 1893 and after that date they become the predominant type and very standardised in their shape and design. There is only the occasional sandstone monument in the 20th century as styles become more elaborate with grave surrounds as shown on the plan (FIG. 1).

Gravestones show a great variety in calligraphic styles. Often the earliest lettering in the late 17th and early 18th centuries is Roman capitals, but there are no examples of this style at Brilley. The earliest stones usually have both upper and lower case 'open' lettering, often with a primitive embellishment or flourish on the capital H ('Here lyeth . . .'). By the latter half of the 18th century the lettering is more regular and heavy reflecting the introduction of new techniques.<sup>8</sup> The first use of italic writing in the inscription is in 1748, but it does not become common until later in the 18th century where some words in the inscription are picked out in italics.

The earlier stones have little ornament except for perhaps a decorative border. There is occasionally a cherub or angel, sometimes serious, but usually fat-cheeked and rather jolly. The earlier flat stones of the Welson and Parry families have coats of arms engraved at the top of the stone. Two of these stones have small holes drilled regularly around the coat of arms, possibly to insert brasswork. An unusual support stone to monument 24 has similar holes.

Many of the monuments are double 'book-type' usually commemorating a husband and wife or including children. In the area surveyed, the earliest of this type is dated 1748 and the type continues to the end of the 19th century. During the 19th century headstones have caskets, urns, vases, drapery and sun rays as part of the decoration. The inscription tends to fill a discrete part of the stone, sometimes in a circular or oval frame and the decoration becomes more important. It is not until the middle of the 20th century that plain styles of stone and design return to the graveyard.

Appendix 1. Details abstracted from the record forms of all the legible monuments.

| Number | Surname      | Forenames            | Date of Death                         | Age         | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason            | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes  |
|--------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|--|
| 1      | HIGGINSON    | William James Mary   | 14. 3.1748<br>13. 3.1748<br>4. 7.1748 | 1<br>2<br>9 | DH               | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | The children of John and Mary Higginson          |
| 2      | HIGGINSON    | John                 | 30. 9.1737                            | 77          | H                | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | of Cefn Farm                                     |
| 3      | MAINWARING   | Martha Annie         | 29. 9.1928                            | 48          | H                | M             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Sister of Martha                                 |
| 4      | MAINWARING   | Maud Beatrice        | 10.12.1932                            | 45          | H                | M             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William of Cefn Farm                     |
| 6      | DAVIES       | William O.           | 23. 1.1909<br>17. 3.1921              | 56<br>76    | H<br>DH          | S             |                  | G         | M        | Yes             | Wife of John Brille Green of Kingston            |
| 7      | WELSON       | Mary John            | 9.12.1792<br>8. 6.1835                | 37<br>83    | DH<br>M          | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Edward                                   |
| 8      | WELSON       | John                 | 12. 3.1860                            | 48          | M                | S             |                  | M         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Hester Their son                      |
| 9      | WELSON       | Edward Matilda Annie | 28. 9.1899<br>21. 5.1911              | 53<br>78    | F<br>F           | S             |                  | M         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Ann Late of London                    |
| 12     | BROMAGE      | William              | 3. 9.1730                             | 72          | F                | S             | K.D.             | G         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Ann of Brille                         |
| 13     | WILLIAMS     | Ann                  | 3.1810<br>10. 5.1820                  | 67<br>60    | F<br>DH          | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Silv. Wife of T.C. Husband of Ann of Hay |
| 14     | BREWER       | Gweny                | 25. 6.1844                            | 69          | H                | S             | King & Co., Hfd. | G         | S        | Yes             | Both of Orchard-Place, Whitney                   |
| 15     | BROMAGE      | Emily Flora Thomas   | 20. 9.1918<br>16. 6.17-0              | 40<br>-     | H<br>DH          | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Daughter of above and of Pembridge               |
| 16     | BROMAGE      | Ann                  | 20.10.18-6                            | -           | H                | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 20     | COLLEY       | Wilm. Parry John     | 7. 1.1854<br>19.11.1846               | 88<br>73    | H<br>DH          | S             |                  | G         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 21     | CONNOP       | Charlotte Ann        | 20.12.1853<br>21. 7.1868              | 78<br>54    | H<br>S           | S             |                  | M         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 22     | PRICE WELSON | John Richard         | 7. 6.1759<br>30.12.1725               | 86<br>28    | H<br>S           | S             |                  | M         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 25     | STREDUP      | Walter Henry         | 9. 1.1768<br>15. 6.1777               | 65<br>77    | DH               | S             |                  | P         | M        | No              | of Brille  |
| 26     | STREDUP      | Joan John            | 5.10.1791<br>14. 5.1812               | 82<br>68    | DH               | S             |                  | P         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Henry of Brille                          |

| Number | Surname  | Forenames         | Date of Death                         | Age         | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason                            | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes  |
|--------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|--|
| 27     | FRANCIS  | Thomas            | 3. 3.1888                             | 78          | DH               | S             |                                  | G         | S        | Yes             | of Chapel Cott. Br. Wife of Thomas                     |
| 29     | DAVIS    | Eliza Thos.       | 10.10.1861<br>1834                    | 48<br>85    | DH               | S             |                                  | P         | M        | Yes             | Husband of Annie of Pentegrove, Br. of the Vicarage    |
| 30     | BARNES   | Annie             | 24. 4.1951                            | 67          | H                | G             | R. D. Brille                     | G         | S        | Yes             | of Brille Court  |
| 31     | WILSON   | Frank John        | 31. 7.1805                            | 84          | H                | S             |                                  | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Samuel of Rhyspence                            |
| 32     | WILSON   | Samuel            | 9. 9.1810                             | 65          | S                | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Walter   |
| 35     | COLLEY   | Catherine         | 31. 5.1831                            | 79          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | M        | Yes             | Wife of William of Brille                              |
| 36     | WELSON   | William Elizabeth | 4. 7.1812<br>30.12.1771               | 76<br>66    | H<br>S           | S             |                                  | M         | S        | No              | Wife of Walter of Brille                               |
| 38     | BOX      | Hester            | 3. 8.1757                             | -           | F                | S             |                                  | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Walter   |
| 41     | PHILLIPS | Thomas Mary       | 1. 8.1772                             | 63          | H                | S             |                                  | M         | M        | Yes             | All children of John & Sarah Hobby of Bryngwyn, Radnor |
| 42     | HOBBY    | Sarah Eliza John  | 22. 2.1809<br>18. 7.1812<br>9.12.1817 | 1<br>1<br>1 | DH               | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 43     | STOKES   | Gertrude Mary     | 22. 1.1967                            | 61          | H                | G             | H. V. Webb, Hay                  | G         | S        | Yes             | The Arbour, Br.  |
| 44     | STOKES   | Ada               | 6. 5.1948                             | 75          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Ada   |
| 45     | STOKES   | William Hannah    | 8. 9.1957                             | 85          | H                | S             | G. Watkins, Hay                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Bridge Court, Br.                                      |
| 46     | LEWIS    | Thomas            | 4. 5.1885                             | 52          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Hannah                                      |
| 48     | PRICE    | Ann               | 10.10.1880                            | 52          | H                | S             | G. Burgoyne                      | G         | S        | Yes             | Upp. Bridge Court                                      |
| 49     | PRICE    | John              | 14. 9.1885                            | 63          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | M        | Yes             | Prints. John & Jane                                    |
| 50     | LEWIS    | Ann               | 12.12.1812                            | 52          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | M        | Yes             | of Kingston  |
| 51     | LEWIS    | Elizabeth         | 20. 9.1790                            | 65          | DH               | S             |                                  | G         | M        | Yes             | Wife of John   |
| 52     | LEWIS    | John              | 9. 8.1847                             | 21          | H                | S             |                                  | G         | S        | Yes             | Prints. John & Jane                                    |
| 54     | BAKER    | John              | 30. 6.1850                            | 26          | H                | S             | Jones of Cusop                   | G         | S        | Yes             | Prints. John & Jane                                    |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 18. 2.1832                            | 13          | H                | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             | of Brille  |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 1. 6.1806                             | 39          | S                | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             | Bridge Court, Br.                                      |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 12. 6.1870                            | 78          | H                | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             | Husband of Jane  |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 6. 7.1877                             | 83          | H                | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             | of Brille  |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 18.11.1833                            | 70          | DH               | S             | Jones of Cusop John Milward, Hay | M         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John   |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 26. 9.1794                            | 55          | DH               | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             |  |
| 55     | BAKER    | John              | 4.12.1813                             | 74          | DH               | S             |                                  | M         | S        | Yes             |  |

| Number | Surname   | Forenames       | Date of Death | Age | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason           | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes                             |
|--------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-----|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 56     | PRICE     | Eleanor         | 4.1768        | 80  | H                | S             | Pugh, Eardisley | M         | M        | Yes             | widow of Brilley                  |
| 57     | BAKER     | Mary            | 25.12.1830    | 54  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | of Colva                          |
| 59     | CHAMBERS  | Richard         | 18. 5.1797    | 83  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | Husband of Mary                   |
| 60     | CHAMBERS  | Adam            | 3. 9.1761     | 46  | DH               | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of Richard                    |
| 61     | WILLIAMS  | Ann             | 7. 4.1767     | 20  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Thomas of Radnorshire     |
| 62     | CHAMBERS  | Ann             | 10. 1.177-    | -   | H                | S             |                 | G         | S        | Yes             | of Upper Wern-willia, Colva       |
| 63     | S. LEWIS  | H. John         | 10. 1.1755    | 73  | S                | S             |                 | P         | M        | Yes             | of Brilley                        |
| 64     | LEWIS     | John            | 10. 8.1817    | -   | H                | S             |                 | M         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                      |
| 65     | JONES     | Esther          | 5. 7.1883     | 66  | H                | S             |                 | M         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 66     | ECHLEY    | Kezin           | 30. 1.1904    | 75  | H                | S             |                 | M         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 67     | PROTHEROE | Elizabeth       | 8. 3.1812     | 88  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | Prnts. Tho. & Eliz.               |
| 68     | JENKINS   | Eliz.           | 27.10.1731    | 71  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             |                                   |
| 69     | PRICE     | Elinor          | 7. 6.1708     | -   | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             |                                   |
| 70     | PRICE     | Catharine       | 16.12.1752    | 84  | DH               | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | of Pentregov Br.                  |
| 71     | PARRY     | John            | 18. 1.1812    | 60  | S                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                      |
| 72     | PARRY     | Ann             | 23.11.1796    | 35  | S                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             | Prnts. Devereaux & Margara        |
| 73     | PARRY     | Margaret        | -             | 61  | S                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             | Wife of James Of Knowl, Kington   |
| 74     | SAVKER    | Jane            | 23. 4.1747    | 56  | S                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 75     | WELSON    | Thomas          | 21. 6. -      | 60  | F                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 76     | WELTON    | Walter          | 5.1717?       | 67? | H                | S             |                 | P         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 77     | BUTLER    | William         | 8. 8.1883     | 54  | H                | S             |                 | M         | S        | Yes             |                                   |
| 78     | PARRY     | Jane            | 6. 6.1911     | 80  | F                | S             |                 | G         | S        | Yes             | of Brilley                        |
| 79     | PARRY     | Richard Francis | 31. 1.1880    | 9   | F                | S             |                 | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William Their 3rd son     |
| 80     | PARRY     | William         | 30. 4.1772    | 72  | F                | S             |                 | G         | S        | Yes             | of Kintley Br.                    |
| 81     | PARRY     | Mary            | 10. 9.1742    | 37  | F                | S             | ?T.B.           | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William Their son         |
| 82     | PROSSER   | Francis         | 30. 4.1741    | 1   | F                | S             |                 | G         | M        | Yes             | Wife of William                   |
| 83     | SAVEKER   | Elizabeth       | 4. 2.1739     | 73  | DH               | S             |                 | P         | M        | Yes             |                                   |
|        |           | Richard         | 12. 6.1775    | 69  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of James                      |
|        |           | Thomas          | 29. 4.1758    | 29  | H                | S             | R. Powell       | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Thomas Dautr. of W. Parry |
|        |           | Mary            | 10. 9.1769    | 31  | H                | S             |                 | M         | M        | Yes             |                                   |

| Number | Surname      | Forenames     | Date of Death | Age      | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason                  | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes                               |
|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 84     | JAMES HARRIS | -             | 11. 3.18-6    | 60       | H                | S             | Burgoynes, Huntingdon  | P         | S        | Yes             | of Michaelchurch                    |
| 85     | BAKER        | Walter Ann    | 14.12.1825    | 64       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Sunney Bank Br.                  |
| 86     | BAKER        | James         | 6. 7.1840     | 71       |                  |               |                        |           |          |                 | Wife of Walter                      |
| 87     | WILLIAMS     | William       | 3.1806        | 1        | DH               | S             |                        | G         | M        | Yes             | Their children, on reverse of stone |
| 88     | MORGAN       | James         | 24. 6.1811    | 17       | H                | M             | Stori-Parber, Hereford | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of James of Blanpeak           |
| 89     | PYEVINCH     | Mary          | 8. 3.1791     | 61       | H                | M             | Burgoynes, Kington     | G         | S        | Yes             | of Blanpeak                         |
| 90     | SCATTERGOOD  | Elizabeth Ann | 9. 6.1812     | 88       | H                | M             |                        | G         | M        | Yes             | of Brilley                          |
| 91     | SCATTERGOOD  | David         | 24. 5.1925    | 59       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Crossway, Br.                    |
| 92     | SCATTERGOOD  | Ann           | 7.10.1920     | 70       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William Dtr. of William     |
| 93     | MORGAN       | William       | 21. 6.1833    | 65       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Pentrejack, Br.                  |
| 94     | MORGAN       | William       | 18. 8.1788    | 65       | DH               | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Millhalf, Whitney                |
| 95     | MORGAN       | Ann           | 28. 2.1832    | 61 or 71 | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Llanhedry. Dtr. of John & Mary   |
| 96     | MORGAN       | Mary          | 17. 5.1859    | 80       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
| 97     | MORGAN       | Thomas        | 15. 3.1829    | 23       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Brilley                          |
| 98     | MORGAN       | Sarah         | 30. 3.1853    | 34       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | of Welshwood, Br.                   |
| 99     | MORGAN       | John          | 18.12.1901    | 48       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of James                       |
| 100    | WORTHING     | Mary          | 11. 3.1897    | 74       | H                | M             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William of Gear, M'ch       |
| 101    | CRUMP        | Harriet       | 9. 1.1904     | 83       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
| 102    | GRIFITHS     | James         | 10. 6.1890    | 39       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
| 103    | POOTON       | Elizabeth     | 15. 2.1883    | 64       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of James                       |
| 104    | POOTON       | William       | 17. 2.1889    | 88       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of William                     |
| 105    | POOTON       | Mary          | 22.10.1861    | 62       | DH               | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
| 106    | WILTON       | John          | 3.12.1862     | 64       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
|        |              | Mary          | 21. 3.1842    | 70       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
|        |              | William       | 21. 3.1849    | 81       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
|        |              | William       | 17.11.1856    | 45       | H                | S             |                        | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John                        |
|        |              | William       | 2. 9.1844     | 21       | H                | S             |                        | M         | S        | Yes             | Son of Edward & Ann of Brilley      |

| Number | Surname    | Forenames       | Date of Death | Age             | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes                |
|--------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 107    | BROADFIELD | Ann             | 27. 9.1856    | 30              | H                | S             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Henry        |
| 108    | MORGAN     | Caroline        | 11. 8.1860    | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Dgthr. of above      |
| 109    | MORGAN     | Richard         | 10.12.1900    | 39              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Wern, M'ch   |
| 110    | MORGAN     | Margaret Anne   | 24. 4.1931    | 65              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Richard      |
| 111    | THOMAS     | Edward          | 30. 1.1898    | 69              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Edward       |
| 112    | THOMAS     | Elizabeth       | 4. 7.1905     | 74              | H                | S             |       | G         | M        | Yes             | of Pentecoyd Br.     |
| 113    | THOMAS     | James Whittall  | 23. 2.1886    | 38              | H                | S             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Dir. of James W. &   |
| 114    | THOMAS     | Elizabeth Ellen | 10. 8.1882    | 11              | H                | S             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Caroline, Llanhedry  |
| 115    | THOMAS     | Caroline        | 7.11.1880     | 32              | H                | S             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of James W.     |
| 116    | MORGAN     | Eli             | 23. 4.1860    | Infant          | H                | S             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of Caroline      |
| 117    | THOMAS     | Elenor          | 2. 7.1893     | 35              | H                | S             |       | G         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Thomas of    |
| 118    | THOMAS     | Alice Jane      | 26. 2.1895    | 66              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Whitney              |
| 119    | PROSSER    | Elizabeth       | 1.12.1939     | 73              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John of      |
| 120    | PROSSER    | Thomas William  | 17. 1.1948    | 73              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Welsh wood, Br.      |
| 121    | PROSSER    | Mary Ann        | 26. 8.1885    | 3               | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Richard of   |
| 122    | LAYTON     | William Thomas  | 3. 8.1897     | 49              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Holborn House Br.    |
| 123    | POWELL     | Mary Jane       | 4. 9.1898     | 54              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | of Sunnyside, M'ch   |
| 124    | DAVIES     | Anne            | 20. 5.1912    | 61              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Thomas W.    |
| 125    | DAVIES     | John Powell     | 17. 3.1913    | 2               | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of T. W. & M. A. |
| 126    | EDWARDS    | Robert Rhys     | 22. 7.1952    | 79              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Wife of Brian of Br. |
| 127    | EDWARDS    | Olive Louisa    | 20. 5.1965    | 65              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John of Br.  |
| 128    | MORGAN     | William David   | 10. 3.1898    | Infant          | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of John P.       |
| 129    | MORGAN     | John            | 3. 6.1907     | 83              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John P.      |
| 130    | MORGAN     | Eleanor         | 1.11.1956     | 78              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of J. P. & O. L. |
| 131    | BOULTER    | Gladys Mary     | 8. 1.1972     | 92              | H                | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Son of J. P. & O. L. |
| 132    | BOULTER    | Eric Price      | 4. 7.1907     | 76              | H                | M             |       | M         | M        | Yes             | Son of J. P. & O. L. |
| 133    | BOULTER    | Charles         | 6.10.1922     | 51              | K                | M             |       | P         | M        | Yes             | Wife of James        |
| 134    | BOULTER    | Annie Evelyn    | 3. 5.1960     | 68              | HK               | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Children of T. J.    |
| 135    | BOULTER    | Thomas Nash     | 28.11.1942    | 60              | HK               | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | of Brilley           |
| 136    | BOULTER    | Edith           | 29. 6.1937    | 60              | HK               | M             |       | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of Thomas       |

| Number | Surname | Forenames     | Date of Death | Age | Type of Monument | Type of Stone | Mason   | Condition | Position | Photo in Record | Notes                |
|--------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----|------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 128    | PRICE   | William James | 13.10.1916    | 57  | H                | M             | Watkins | G         | S        | Yes             | of Pentrejack, Br.   |
| 129    | WOODROW | Watson        | 15. 8.1920    | 86  | K                | S             |         | M         | S        | No              | of The Whittern, Br. |
| 130    | BISHOP  | John          | 14. 9.1914    | 71  | H                | S             |         | G         | S        | Yes             | Wife of John         |
| 131    | PRICE   | Mary Ann      | 3.11.1919     | 65  | F                | S             |         | M         | S        | Yes             | of Pentrejack, Br.   |
| 132    | JONES   | Catherine     | 26. 2.1778    | 22  | F                | S             |         | P         | Loose    | Yes             |                      |
| 133    | JONES   | Roger         | 3. 2.1740     | 81  | H                | S             |         | P         | Loose    | Yes             |                      |

## NOTES

Number in list above refers to plan  
Age in the case of infants is given to the nearest quarter year

## Type of Monument

H Normal headstone of all designs  
DH Headstone with two inscriptions side by side  
HK Headstone with stone kerb around grave  
F Flat stone  
S Sarcophagus or similar house tomb  
M Individual monument not in above classification

## Type of Stone

S Sandstone  
M Marble  
G Granite

## Condition

G Good, showing little wear  
M Medium, worn but still mainly decipherable  
P Poor, very worn or with a flaked surface and mainly indecipherable

## Position

S In situ  
M Moved during 1976 to a position against the churchyard boundary

## Notes

Relationship is given where known, as is domicile  
Br. Brilley Parish  
M'ch Michaelchurch Parish

## REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup> P. A. Rahtz, 'The Archaeology of the Churchyard' in *The Archaeological Study of Churches* ed. P. Addyman & R. Morris. C.B.A. Research Report No. 13 (1976).
- <sup>2</sup> *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Herefordshire, III, North-West* (1934), 23.
- <sup>3</sup> Lord Rennell of Rodd, 'The Domesday Manors in the Hundreds of Hezetre and Elsedune in Herefordshire', *Woolhope Natur. Field Club Centenary Volume* (1954), 135.
- <sup>4</sup> F. Burgess, *English Churchyard Memorials* (1963), 25.
- <sup>5</sup> A. Watkins, *Old Standing Crosses of Herefordshire* (1930), 39 & Plate 12.
- <sup>6</sup> J. Jones, *How to Record Graveyards* (C.B.A. 1976), 17-8.
- <sup>7</sup> R. Shoesmith, 'Llangar' *Archaeol. Cambrensis* (forthcoming).
- <sup>8</sup> *Op. cit.* in note 4, 211.

## Agricultural Depression, 1870 to 1900

By GUY M. ROBINSON

SINCE Ernle's work,<sup>1</sup> when the term 'Agricultural Depression' was still in vogue, there has been a certain amount of re-appraisal of agricultural developments during the late Victorian period. Comparatively recent overviews by both Perry and by Orwin and Whetham have placed emphasis upon the importance of regional differentiation in the incidence and degree of depression.<sup>2</sup> This has also been demonstrated by studies at the regional level in England and Wales by Coppock, Fletcher, and Perry and Johnston.<sup>3</sup> These show the main feature of agrarian change in the last quarter of the 19th century as being decreasing profitability in the arable side of farming. Cereals, and especially wheat, suffered from marked price falls and, although oats became more competitive and increased their acreage in the 1890s, overall, pasture expanded at the expense of arable.<sup>4</sup> Certain branches of the livestock enterprises also suffered from declining prices, notably the production of sheep for wool.<sup>5</sup> However, enterprises more dependent on livestock provided more satisfactory returns on capital, and, in terms of the expansion of the dairying sector, benefitted from changing market preferences.<sup>6</sup> Despite this, the price of both mutton and beef fell from a peak in the early 1880s and reports of 'depression' in the western, pastoral parts of the country are numerous in the Royal Commission on the Agricultural Depression which operated between 1894 and 1897.

Some of the late 19th-century regional patterns of the arable decline are now quite well known as is the emergence of dairying,<sup>7</sup> but the staple livestock enterprises, breeding and fattening, have been rather neglected. There is then the opportunity to erase two gaps in the agricultural history literature by combining a study using the voluminous statistical data of the late 19th century with a closer examination of agricultural change in one of the main livestock rearing districts in the country, the Vale of Hereford. The Vale is made more suitable for study by Jones' detailed accounts of agricultural development in Herefordshire between 1600 and 1870.<sup>8</sup> These provide a very useful outline of the farming systems in operation in Herefordshire at the start of the period often referred to as the 'Great Agricultural Depression'.<sup>9</sup> They also enable a more concrete pattern of spatial and temporal realignment of agriculture to be traced.

## THE VALE OF HEREFORD IN 1870

The vale around Hereford has no definitive spatial limits, but can be taken broadly as the land below 500 ft. in the valleys of the Wye and Lugg (FIG. 1). It is an undulating area surrounded by an irregular and broken ring of hills whose fringes mark its borders. These fringes include the Woolhope Dome (738 ft.),



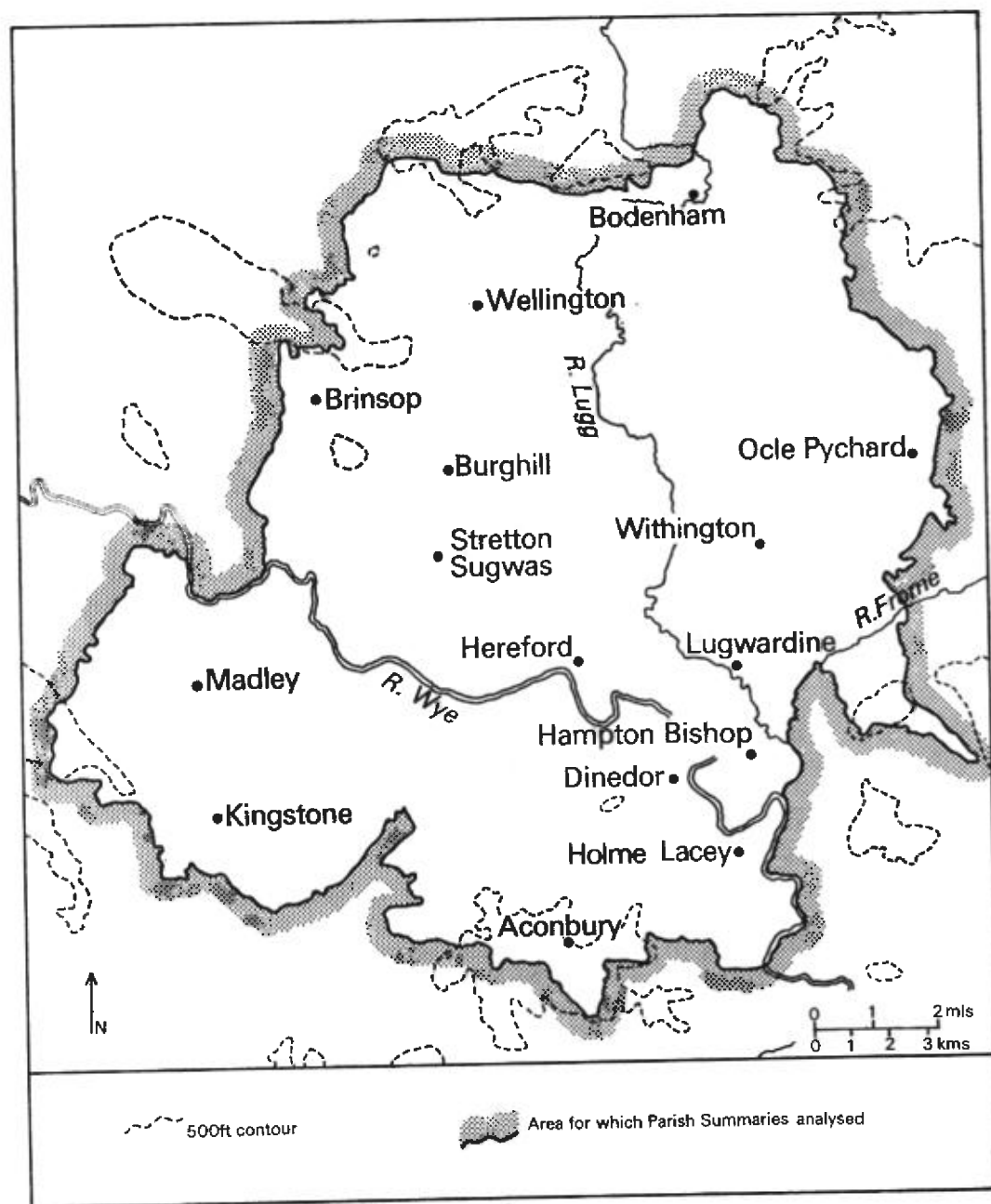


FIG. 1  
The Vale of Hereford.

Aconbury Hill (905 ft.), Vowchurch Common (600 ft.), Brinsop Camp (720 ft.) and Dinmore Hill (600 ft.). The Wye flows west to east across the centre of the vale and is joined by the southward flowing Lugg 3½ miles S.E. of Hereford. Most of the vale is underlain by Lower Old Red Sandstone with soils derived from this base having a distinctive red colouring. The soils are predominantly silty, representing Brown Earths associated with good pasture and corn crops as well as supporting hops and cider apples.<sup>10</sup> The relative flexibility permitted by these soils helped in the establishment of a rural economy based on three or four enterprises.

'The field is the lord of Hereford'<sup>11</sup> aptly describes the situation with regard to employment in the vale of Hereford in 1870. Farming was the staple means of support for the majority of the population, with Hereford, at its centre, providing the one major source of alternatives. The city had a total of 16,851 inhabitants in 1871, and functioned primarily as an important market centre, although the coming of the railway in the 1850s had stimulated the development of flour- and saw-mills, increased cider production, and led to the opening of the Corn Exchange in 1858 and a new Butter Market in 1863.<sup>12</sup> The agriculture around the city had a three-fold base of wheat, hops/orchards and cattle/sheep rearing.

Herefordshire had been famed for centuries as a rearing county from which cattle were sent to fattening pastures in the midlands and south-east, but Princes' map of land use based on the General Views of the Board of Agriculture and Capper's statistical account,<sup>13</sup> shows the county as having three-fifths of its agricultural land under arable in 1800. Some of the largest stretches of open field in the border country lay in the vale, in the Lugg Valley.<sup>14</sup> Much of this land experienced a similar fate to the large expanses of open field on the midland claylands—parliamentary enclosure in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.<sup>15</sup> However, many of the parishes in the vale were enclosed earlier by a piecemeal process. Thus, whilst the vale as a whole had 48.82% of its agricultural land under permanent pasture in 1870/4,<sup>16</sup> Madley, which had 380 acres of open field enclosed as late as 1836, had 37% as permanent pasture and Hampton Bishop, with a long history of gradual enclosure of meadow land, had 72.56%. The majority of holdings were under 50 acres with the smallest farms around Hereford itself. Holdings in the 100 to 300 acres range were more common on the fringes of the vale.

The rich pasture of the vale provided the fattening grounds for the well known red and white Hereford breed of cattle. After improvement in the direction of early maturity and quality of meat just before and after 1800 by such breeders as Benjamin Tomkins the younger and John Hewer,<sup>17</sup> the herd book was established in 1846. The typical Hereford beast was not favoured by especially high quality meat and as a beef breed its milk yield was not good. However, it possessed 'the

fullest combination of early maturity and fattening qualities with a robust constitution'.<sup>18</sup> The Herefords were a hardy breed, generally being kept outdoors throughout the year and being fattened very largely on grass. Several large flocks of sheep, mainly Shropshires and various Ryeland crosses, were kept in the vale, further emphasising the importance of livestock rearing. Hop and cider production both had long histories of development in the district. Hops could provide a valuable additional source of revenue to farmers and fitted very well into a farming system of livestock, crops for feed, and dung from the livestock for the hop-yards.

#### DATA SOURCES

The Vale of Hereford contains two major surviving sources of estate records for the late-Victorian period. In the north of the district was part of the largest estate in the county, the 10,559 acre estate of John Hungerford Arkwright. Whilst part of this land extended over Dinmore Hill and northwards in the direction of Leominster, strictly speaking outside the vale focussed on Hereford, much of Bodenham and land in adjacent parishes was owned by Arkwright. Records of rentals and expenditure exist for the estate<sup>19</sup> and these can be compared with those for Guy's Hospital estate.<sup>20</sup> The Hospital owned 8,350 acres of land in Herefordshire in two separate areas. In 1870 5,990 acres within the vale itself were administered by the trustees, primarily just south of Hereford. The remainder was in the south of the county near Ross. These two estates give a good spatial coverage of the vale, and the value of the Arkwright material is attested by Jones who describes the estate as 'a microcosm of farming in Herefordshire'.<sup>21</sup> In addition there is much sales record material, newspaper accounts and details of smaller estates which enable a more complete picture of the agriculture of the period to be obtained.<sup>22</sup>

The volume of statistical material is increased by the availability of the first years of the Parish Summaries. These were compiled from the yearly Agricultural Returns, first collected in 1866, and provide data about livestock numbers and crop acreages per parish.<sup>23</sup> The inadequacies and inaccuracies of the Summaries have been dealt with at length by Coppock, with more recent criticisms by Boddington and Tarrant.<sup>24</sup> The more important defects are attributable to faults in either the collection, consolidation, inaccuracy or non-comparability of the Returns. It is unfortunate that errors tend to be greatest during the early years of the Returns and so the Summaries have to be treated with very great care for the period under consideration. The chief problems concern the lack of suitability of the parish as the prime unit of information, the non-enumeration of some land and the temporal instability of different categories within the Returns.

The Summaries can only be treated as being representative of a very large sample and so absolute values for acreages and livestock numbers cannot be referred to, but instead were converted to percentages and densities to ensure

comparability. Data were also grouped for some contiguous parishes. This partially offsets the problem of apparent changes in land use produced by the alteration in the parish in which land was recorded.<sup>25</sup> The Summaries were viewed as having a degree of error which decreased as the number of years of collection of a single item increased. They were treated, therefore, as providing information from a very large sample containing a rather low probability of a large error.

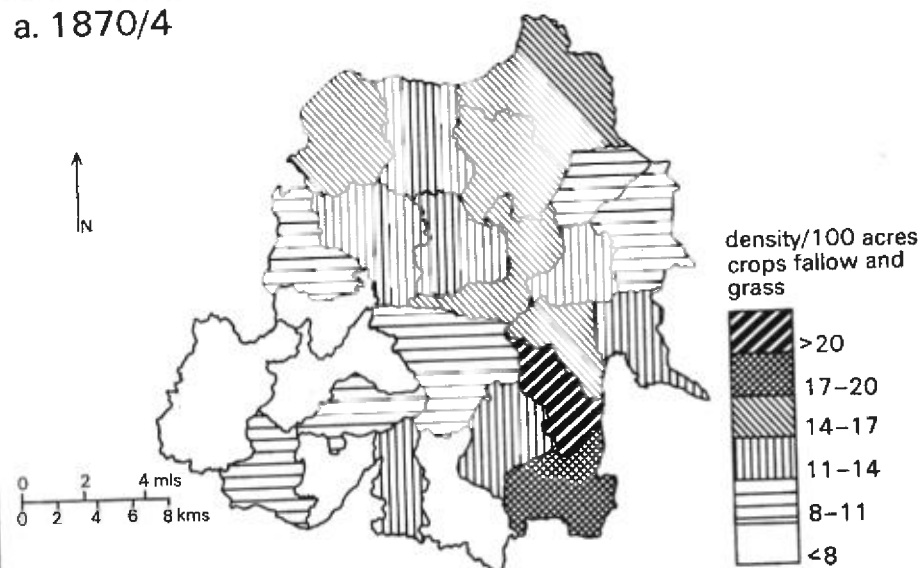
#### THE RE-ALIGNMENT OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

##### a) *Cattle Rearing: Larger Herds and Earlier Maturity*

Probably the most well known aspect of the economy of the Vale of Hereford is cattle rearing. Throughout the last quarter of the 19th century there was a strong correlation between permanent pasture and cattle, with grassland representing the main feed for the cattle. Cattle of two years and over were fewer in number than younger beasts. For the period 1870-4 the density per 100 acres of agricultural land in the vale was 4.82 for cattle of two years and above whilst the figure was 6.65 for younger cattle. This illustrates part of a trend towards earlier maturity that had been in progress from at least the Napoleonic Wars. At the start of the 19th century the Hereford breed was usually worked at the plough for five or six years before being sold for fattening. The need for farmers to realise capital more quickly in the 1820s and 1830s reduced the period before fattening to three or four years whilst competition from the Shorthorns in the 1850s led to fattening after 2½ years.<sup>26</sup> The data in the early years of the Parish Summaries suggest this process had continued in the 1860s so that many cattle were being sold to the midland graziers before they reached two years of age. This was not a trend apparent only for the Herefords and, indeed, it was more marked in their chief rival, the Shorthorn. By the early 1860s Shorthorns were being fattened at around two years of age, and, as a dual-purpose animal, they were often used for producing liquid milk for sale. The increased demand for milk during the last quarter of the 19th century led to an increase in the size of dairy herds and a concomitant growth in the Shorthorn dairy herds plus the rise to greater prominence of Ayrshires and the Channel Islands' breeds.<sup>27</sup>

Jones has described how the Hereford tended to suffer from the competition with the Shorthorn during the 1850s, though in the 1860s the reduction in the age of fattening Herefords began to redress the balance.<sup>28</sup> The Hereford was not a good producer of milk and did not share the further success of the Shorthorn as the demand for milk increased. Instead, several farmers in the vale stocked their dairies with cows from a specific dairy breed such as Jerseys, Guernseys or Ayrshires as on Holdberry Farm, Ocle Pychard. In the 1870s the ratio of dairy cattle to other cattle was 1 : 1.82, with milk for Hereford itself produced within the vale.<sup>29</sup> Figure 2a shows the distribution of 'other cattle' in the vale at this time. The greatest densities were reached in the Lugg valley, especially near its

## a. 1870/4



## b. Changes 1875/9-1895/9

change in density  
/100 acres crops,  
fallow and grass



FIG. 2  
Density of Other Cattle.

junction with the Wye and the Frome where the richest pasture was to be found. Both Hampton Bishop and Holme Lacy in this area recorded densities of more than 17 'other cattle' per 100 acres of agricultural land. By 1900, however, there was a more even distribution of cattle throughout the vale (FIG. 2b), accompanied by an increase in the size of herds.

Over the last quarter of the 19th century the numbers of 'other cattle' rose from 11.90 per 100 acres of agricultural land to 14.89. Even allowing for more complete enumeration, this was a significant rise and it paralleled the national trend.<sup>30</sup> The increase was almost completely represented by the growth in the numbers of cattle under two years of age. The density of these young cattle rose by 2.24 per 100 acres of agricultural land whilst the numbers of other cattle over two years of age were static (+0.15). These figures reflect two aspects of cattle production. First, the trend towards earlier maturity was continued. The movement to a general pattern of fattening at two years of age, or earlier if the store period was removed, progressed through the late-Victorian period. The majority of cattle ready for fattening were sent by rail to the midland fattening grounds, but Herefordshire was not an exclusively cattle-rearing county. Thus, on several farms cattle were brought in from Wales, fattened and then sold. This procedure is partly responsible for the second feature of the data, namely the maintenance of the density of cattle over two years of age. The declining age of stores in the district was offset by the practice of fattening cattle either home-bred or brought in from elsewhere.<sup>31</sup> In the Royal Agricultural Society's Farm Prize Competition of 1884, Sugwas Farm, Stretton Sugwas, won first prize in the class for an 'arable farm of more than 150 acres with less than two-thirds of land under permanent grass'. In fact this farm was described as a 'grazing farm' and was less than 1/4 mile from the Wye. Hereford cattle were bought in and sold off after fattening. The dependence upon cattle enterprises was measured by the fact that the tenant calculated his profit each year in the difference between store and fat cattle prices, although there was a large flock of Shropshire sheep bred on the farm. Some dairy cattle were kept on the farm for domestic supply and Irish cows were purchased for summer grazing.<sup>32</sup> On heavier land than that on Sugwas Farm dairy cattle were more common. Indeed, the tenant of Holdberry Farm, Ocle Pychard, reported in the mid-1880s that he had dispensed with Herefords because of foot-and-mouth disease and adopted Ayrshires. The density of dairy cattle increased from 6.28 per 100 acres of agricultural land in 1875-9 to 7.40 in 1895-9. Overall there was an increase in cattle numbers from 18.18 to 21.69 per 100 acres of agricultural land in the same period—a trend to larger herds which was continued in the 20th century.

Whilst the numbers of dairy cattle in the vale increased during the late-Victorian period and some fattening of cattle was also undertaken, store stock remained the mainstay of the economy. Perry<sup>33</sup> describes the situation experienced by the livestock rearer in the Depression,

... capital investment was relatively small; he needed to make relatively few cash payments, his stocks, his feeding stuffs, and even his labour force being primarily home-bred. He had few illusions as to his position. In hard times the breeder's characteristic response was to increase stock if possible, and to accept a lower, sometimes appallingly low, standard of living.

However, whilst cereal prices fell markedly from the mid-1870s, the price of store cattle remained favourable until the 1880s. Then they fell by a third between 1883 and 1895. In the same period meat imports rose by 50%.<sup>34</sup> Beef prices also fell from the mid-1880s and the feeders' margins were quite severely squeezed. Those farms deriving a large source of their income from selling store animals were not so badly affected. Their most difficult times came in the early 1890s when price falls were most severe and drought affected the pastures.

#### b) Hops and Fruit—The Farmers' Saviours?

Two aspects of the farming system in the vale were not common to the majority of pastoral farming enterprises in western Britain. Whilst cider-apple production was practised in Devon and Somerset, even there it was not also associated with hops as in Herefordshire. These two enterprises differentiated the Vale of Hereford from other livestock-rearing districts as they provided an alternative which could be of special value in times of hardship.

By the 1860s the acreage of hops in Worcestershire and Herefordshire represented one tenth of the national total, but the district had the advantage of producing higher quality hops than the majority of those grown in the south-east.<sup>35</sup> In the 1860s hop growers received a boost through the removal of Excise Duty on hops and this, coupled with a rapid expansion of the brewing industry produced a sharp rise in acreage. The national figure reached a maximum of nearly 72,000 acres in 1878 whilst the acreage in Herefordshire rose from 4,500 acres in 1850 to 6,000 in 1878. From this peak a combination of foreign competition, technical changes in brewing and rising productivity in the hop industry produced a national acreage decline.<sup>36</sup> However, the hop-yards of the west midlands did not follow the national pattern and their acreage remained stable. In the Vale of Hereford there was actually a small increase in the hop acreage recorded in the Agricultural Returns—from 1186 acres (1.85% of agricultural land) in 1875-9 to 1491 acres (2.27%) in 1895-9. The regional pattern at the turn of the century (FIG. 3a) can be compared with that for orchards (FIG. 3b). Both distributions show a marked concentration in the Lugg and Frome valleys. Indeed, the main centre of hop production in the west midlands lay just to the east.

Both apple trees and hops thrived on the deep, stiffish alluvial soils of the Lugg valley which also produced good yields of beans. Although the soil was a favourable element, at a time when the national hop acreage was in decline Herefordshire benefitted from its concentration upon good quality hops such as the Fuggle

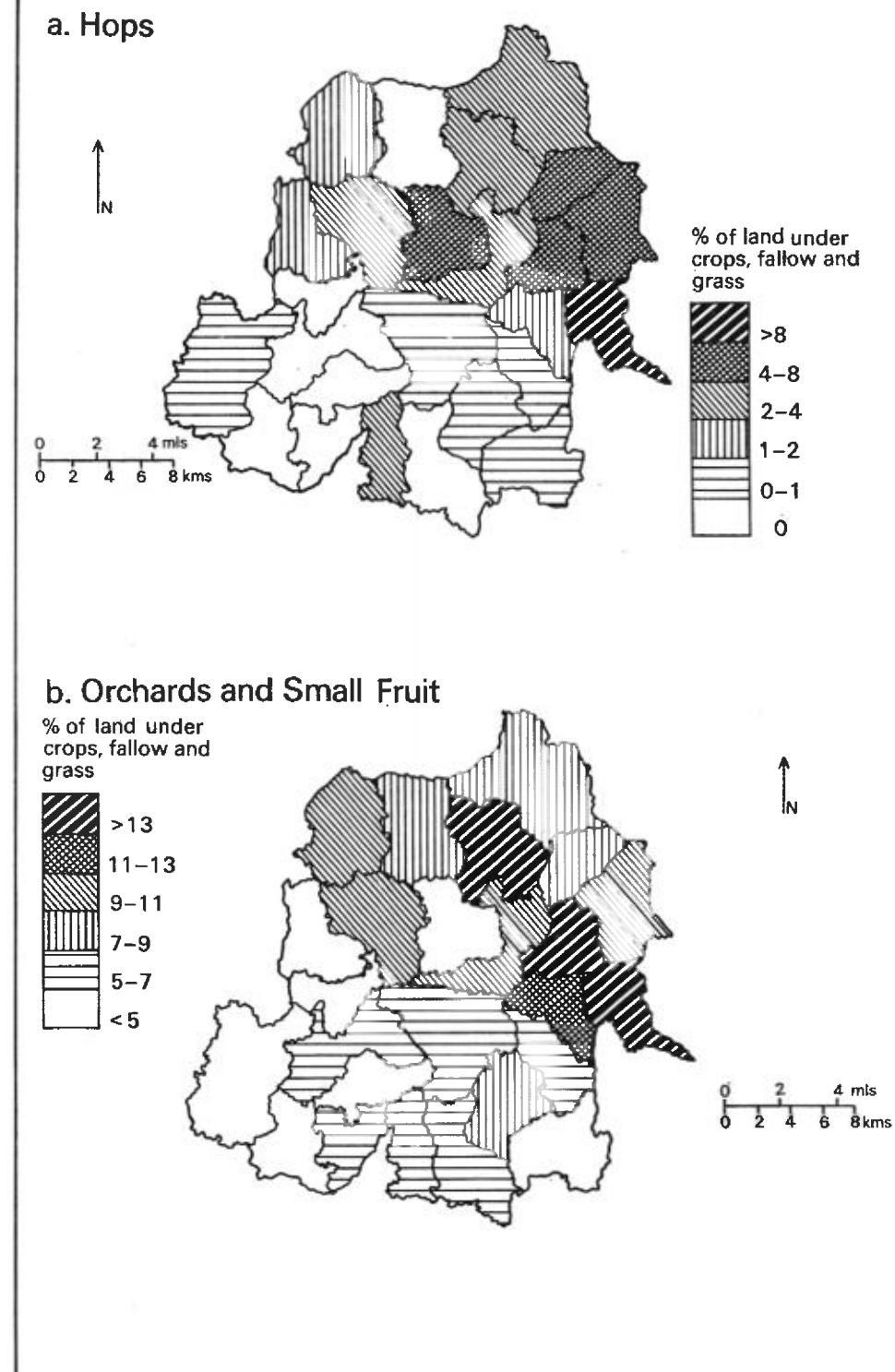


FIG. 3  
Hops and Fruit, 1895/9.

variety.<sup>37</sup> Thus, despite a decrease in the amount of hops used in brewing in the 1880s by about 1 lb. per standard barrel of beer, good quality hops were still in demand. This remained the case notwithstanding a large increase in the amount of imported hops.<sup>38</sup> Foreign hops were used for blending purposes and, in conjunction with the good quality Herefordshire plants and the smaller amounts of hops used in brewing, a larger quantity of pale ale was produced.

This reflected the changing public demand which also saw a decline in the amount of cider drunk in Britain.<sup>39</sup> The orchard acreage in the vale, however, remained static over the last 25 years of the century, occupying 7.73% (4943 acres) of the agricultural area in 1875-9 compared to 7.30% (4794 acres) in 1895-9. There was an acreage increase in the late-1850s and 1860s in response to the coming of the railways and the adoption of the quicker Devonshire method of crushing apples for their juice.<sup>40</sup> But as cider consumption failed to increase in the 1870s and 80s only the larger growers produced commercially. Production for domestic consumption continued and even in 1900 labourers were receiving two to three quarts of cider daily in addition to their wages.<sup>41</sup> There was an increase in the consumption of both fruit and vegetables in the late-Victorian period and some of the vale's apples went for sale in the South Wales and Birmingham markets. This helped to maintain the acreage at the 1870s level, and in addition, as cereal, and later livestock, prices fell, the need to rely on money from hop or apple production increased. Consequently, E. H. Lushington, the treasurer of Guy's Hospital, was able to report in 1894 that farmers with large orchard acreages had not suffered badly in the depression. Similarly, J. Rankin, the M.P. for Leominster, stated that both hops and orchards were producing satisfactory returns, and the former M.P. for Herefordshire, Thomas Duckham, remarked that the depression had not been so marked in the county because of the variety of crops with neither orchards nor hops suffering very much.<sup>42</sup>

Hops and orchards did not guarantee a steady income but 'they often meant the difference between profit and loss in the mixed system.'<sup>43</sup> Hop growing in Herefordshire was cheaper than elsewhere, but was confined to the eastern half of the county where the main commercial orchards were also located. Profits in cider-making were not so widely fluctuating, but were still a rather irregular source of income. In a 'hit' year, however, some of the farmers in the vale were able to make sufficient money to withstand some losses on their other farming enterprises and so, at least to some extent, hop and apple production constituted a 'farmers' saviour' in hard times. There is, though, evidence that there was insufficient capital available at the end of the century to develop new hop-yards and orchards.<sup>44</sup>

#### c) *Cereals—The Demise of the Arable Sector*

In 1870-4 51.18% of the agricultural land in the vale was under arable. By 1895-9 the proportion was down to 38.51%. Over the same time the proportion

of temporary grass remained almost the same (around 9%) suggesting that arable was not allowed merely to 'tumble down' to grass but was converted to pasture directly for use in the more profitable cattle enterprises. This familiar pattern of conversion to grass occurred at the expense of the two main cereal crops, wheat and barley. The proportion of land under these two crops fell by 7.87% to 11.64% over the last 5 years of the century. The decline was by no means uniform throughout the vale (FIG. 4). Parishes such as Lugwardine, Hampton Bishop and Wellington/Dinmore which already had high proportions of pasture in 1870 were little affected by grassing down. Similarly, there was little change in Stretton Sugwas/Kenchester on the lightest soils of the district where there was the best illustration within the vale of sheep-corn-roots husbandry. The main area where grassing down occurred was to the south and south-west of Hereford in the mixed farming district stretching towards the foothills of the Black Mountains. Possibly the greatest room for manoeuvre within a mixed system existed here in parishes such as Kingstone/Thrupton and Madley.

Closely associated with the pattern of arable in the district was the distribution of sheep. The combination of recurrent disease<sup>45</sup> and falling mutton prices produced a decline in sheep numbers. In the vale they were usually an important subsidiary enterprise with an average of 70 to 80 sheep per 100 acres of agricultural land in 1870 decreasing to nearer 60 by 1900. In the east of the vale grass-fed sheep predominated, but the main concentrations followed the sandy Wye terraces where light soils supported a Norfolk four-course rotation and sheep fed upon turnips or, more commonly, on swedes.<sup>46</sup> Thus the parish groups of Kenchester/Stretton Sugwas, Brinsop/Credenhill, Madley and Dinedor/Lower Bullingham all had sheep densities of over 90 per 100 acres of agricultural land at the turn of the century and were associated with an arable breed, the Shropshire Down, which produced some of the best quality wool of the short-woolled breeds as well as good mutton.<sup>47</sup> The native Herefordshire breed, the Ryeland, by the 1870s was primarily confined to the sandy area around Ross-on-Wye, and, in most of the county, repeated crossings with Leicesters had altered its characteristics. Several of the cross-bred flocks were maintained in the vale as the crosses were mainly grassland animals.<sup>48</sup> On the other hand, the Shropshire tended to be more associated with folding on arable land. They had the advantage of maturing very early and so were good for fat lamb production. The close harmony between sheep and the arable system was maintained through feeding the lambs on roots with possibly corn given to wethers for fattening purposes. Hay was also an important part of the feeding system and rotation grass, part of which would be for mowing, occupied an integral part of the four-course.<sup>49</sup>

The effects of the decreasing cereal prices can be seen in the reductions of rents and complaints of hardship from certain tenants as well as in smaller cereal acreages. The vale became more pastorally biased but the arable sector remained an integral part of what was, in many cases, still a mixed-farming system.



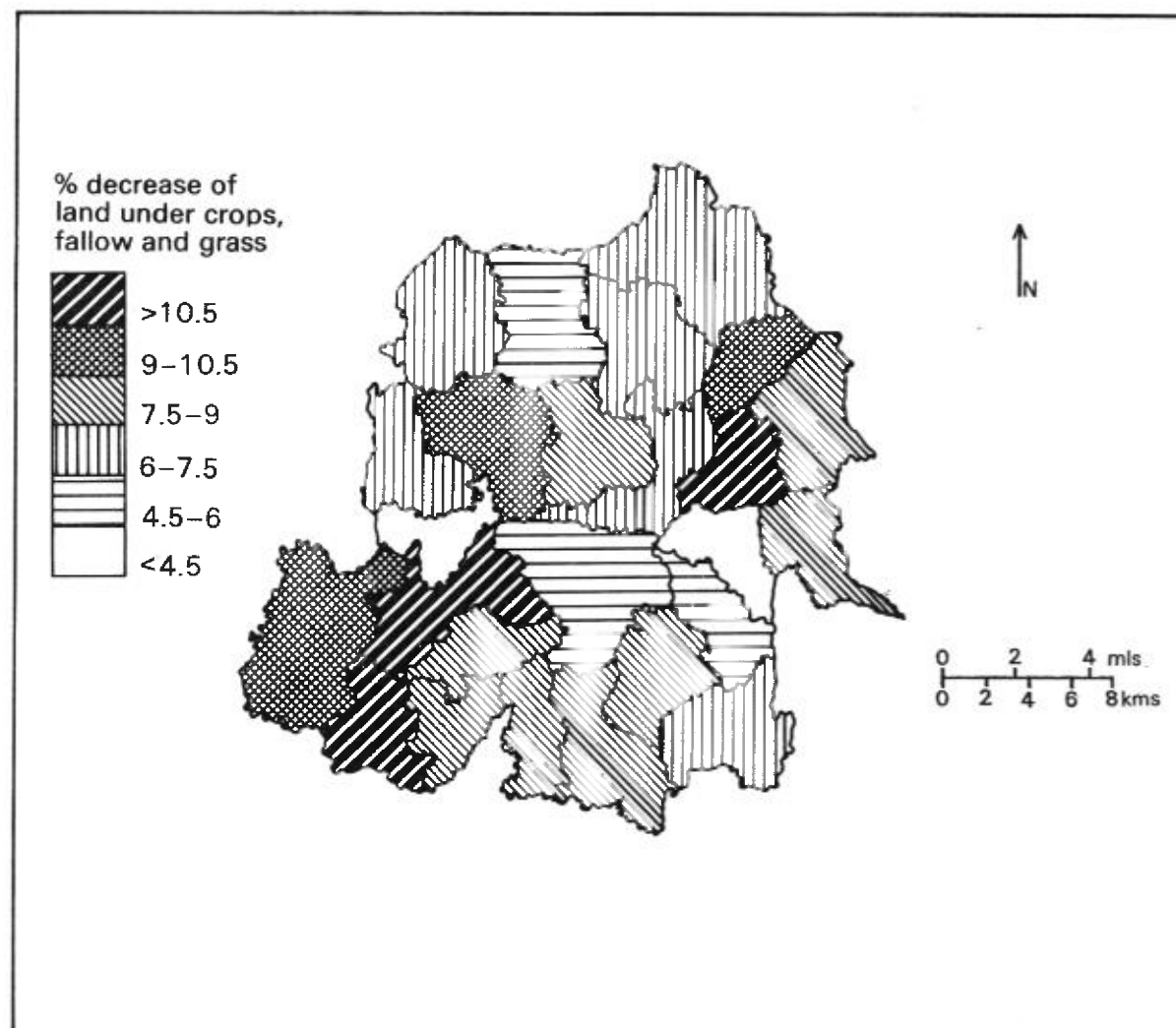


FIG. 4  
Decrease of Wheat and Barley Acreage, 1875/9-1895/9.

Although more land was laid down to grass, this did not necessarily imply a decrease in the intensity of farming activity. In several instances an opposite trend was apparent. This was certainly the case in the decrease in the ages at which store stock were sent to midland graziers and at which lambs were made ready for the butcher. The process operated partly as a response to the growing demand for different types of produce e.g. more fresh milk, fruit and vegetables, lean meat and less narcotic beers, and also as a response to unfavourable economic conditions in certain sectors of the farming industry. Indeed, such changes represented a progression towards the mid-20th-century patterns of an efficient agriculture with a diminished labour force and more mechanisation. There were other aspects of this intensification which were apparent around Hereford, one being the increase in the numbers of dairy cattle.

In addition, 'Suburban farming' which included pigs, poultry and the growing of vegetables, also represented farming with a higher labour productivity that increased in importance in the late 19th century. This was true in Herefordshire but only to a limited extent because of the lack of a large urban market. Thus only around Hereford itself did potatoes occupy more than 2% of the arable land. Similarly, commercial pig production was limited to parishes such as Holmer, Burghill and Hereford itself.

#### RESTRUCTURING THE COSTS OF FARMING

Underlying the changing distributions of farming activity were a series of decisions taken by individual tenant farmers and landowners. It is impossible to chart the pattern of a single farmer's behavioural processes with, very often, non-economic personalised decisions being made. However, farming is a business and economic factors played a major part in determining type of enterprise and subsequent re-alignments of the farm economy. One important feature of the late-Victorian period was the decreasing profit margins affecting most branches of agriculture. In response to a decline in monetary returns for their produce, tenants and landlord alike very often restructured the other side of their financial scale, their costs.

##### a) *Rentals*

Owner-occupier farming was not common in the vale with 85.95% of agricultural land being rented by tenant-farmers at the turn of the century. One of the tenants' chief costs was the yearly rental for his land. The passage of the depression and its severity can be gauged to some extent by an examination of rentals.

Figure 5 shows the pattern of declining rentals on the two largest estates in the vale, the Hampton Court estate and the Guy's Hospital estate. Both show peaks in the mid-1870s with a rapid fall in the 1880s before a gradual levelling off

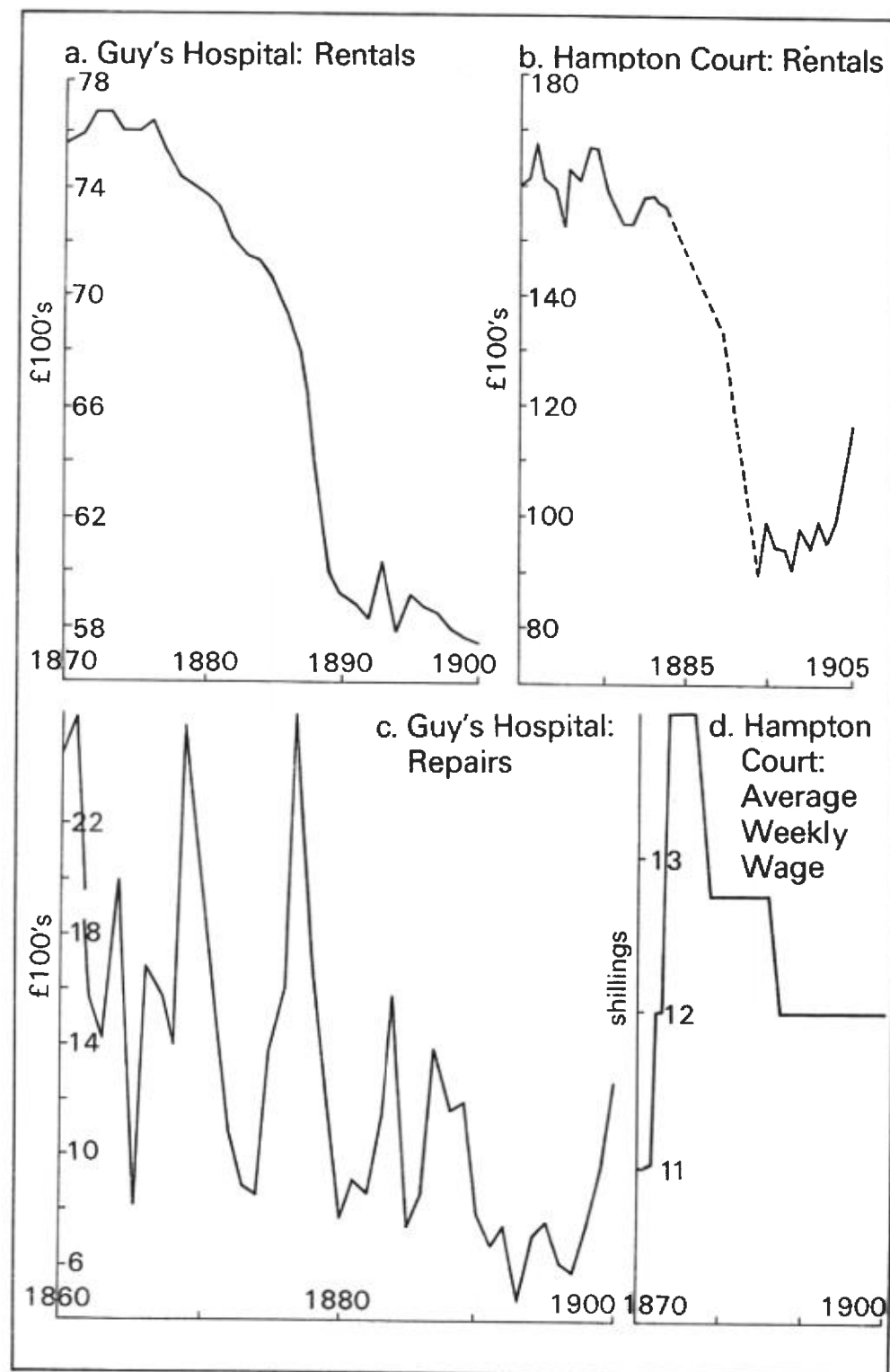


FIG. 5  
Estate Accounts.

in the 1890s. This trend is especially marked for the Guy's Hospital estates which included a higher proportion of arable land. Thus, the fall in rents received came earlier here whilst John Arkwright, on his Hampton Court estate, was able to report in 1880 that no rent remissions had been made.<sup>50</sup> At this time the only allowances given to his tenants were on manure, whilst the treasurer of Guy's Hospital reported in 1881 that temporary rent remissions of 10% were being operated following the disastrous harvest of 1879. Permanent reductions were effected on the estate a year later and between 1879 and 1894 rent received from tenants within the vale decreased by £1,634. This meant a drop in rental per acre of from £1-28 in 1872 to £0-97 in 1900. Rent abatements reached over £1,000 between 1886-8 and from 1893-7. The drop in revenue was less severe than on the Hospital's Essex estates, but the large losses there and in Lincolnshire led the Hospital to have insufficient resources to cope with its normal number of patients.<sup>51</sup> The treasurer in 1894 referred to rent reductions of 30% in Herefordshire compared with 47% for Essex. However, it was uncommon for tenancies to become vacant and Duckham, discussing the county as a whole, stated it was only on the poorer farms that rents had been reduced.<sup>52</sup>

#### b) Expenditure

The two decades preceding 1870 were marked by large outlays by landlords upon estate improvements.<sup>53</sup> The Vale of Hereford was no exception to this pattern and the Hampton Court estate was the recipient of some of the greatest outlays in the county. John Arkwright, who inherited the estate from his father in 1858, borrowed £8,000 from the Land Improvement Co. in 1862. By 1874 a total of £27,451 had come from the same source, with the interest to be repaid over the succeeding 25 years. Much of this money went on drainage. For example, in 1865/6 24½ acres on Henhouse Farm, Bodenham were drained at a cost of £200 whilst at nearby Upper Moor Farm £218 was spent on underdraining 37½ acres.<sup>54</sup> In all £5,265 was spent on estate drainage in the mid-1860s. £2,154 was spent on repairs to 64 cottages in Bodenham between 1858 and 1871, representing 40% of the income from these cottages. When the drainage scheme was nearly complete in the mid-1870s, the need to borrow money for such large-scale improvements ceased. The average yearly profits of the early 1860s, £4,950, could not be maintained in the face of this greater spending but Arkwright, in common with numerous other landlords, hoped better returns would ensue following the estate improvements. He was probably more paternalistic than most landlords, wanting his estate to 'look good' rather than to be farmed at a great profit, and this neglect of profit partly contributed to the selling of the estate in 1911.<sup>55</sup>

The expenditure on the Guy's Hospital estate followed a similar pattern (FIG. 5). Some drainage was carried out in the early 1860s, e.g. £527 was spent on draining in Dewsall between 1864 and 1866, and during the 1870s an annual expenditure of £2,000 on improvements was maintained on the whole of the Herefordshire estate. The graph for the outlay on repairs (FIG. 5c) shows this familiar



picture of peaks in the 1860s and 70s falling away to a much lower level of expenditure by the end of the century. By 1894 the annual spending for the county was down to £1,000 per annum.<sup>56</sup> Although there was a decrease in spending on this and other estates, the changes in farming practice required financing. Thus both Stretton Court and Lower Lyde Farms were supplied with new buildings in 1884 at a cost of £354, and money was supplied to assist with grassing down.<sup>57</sup>

The situation in 1880 on the Hampton Court estate would have made many landlords in arable eastern England envious,

There have been no increases in tenancy changes of late, no bankruptcies and no distraints for rent levied for 20 years.<sup>58</sup>

Labour was also reported to be plentiful. This description again suggests that the hardest times in the Vale of Hereford did not begin to erode severely into landlords' profits and tenants' resources until the mid-1880s. However, on many farms by the early 1890s restrictive covenants had been removed by landlords who realised the need for a more flexible system. For example, the lessee of Brick Kiln Farm, Burghill, a 328 acre mixed farm rented for 14 years in 1878 at £2-26 rental per acre per annum, faced strict control with fines of £20 per acre for converting pasture into tillage without consent and a limit to how much land could be allocated to wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover. This compares with a yearly 1899 lease for Cross Hand Farm, Aconbury in which the only cropping restrictions referred to at least 5 acres of roots being grown each year, a £10 fine for each acre converted to tillage without consent and instructions to plant 5 acres of clover or mixed grass seeds on termination of the lease.<sup>59</sup>

In the 1860s it was common for leases to be for longer than one year, but by the mid-1880s most landowners were adopting yearly tenancies with some acceptance of compensation for tenants' improvements, as embodied in the 1883 Agricultural Holdings Act. This increase in tenant right was often insufficient to attract new farmers to untenanted property. Such land often had to be taken in hand by the landlord which could be costly. Consequently, Guy's Hospital sought to obtain new tenants by amalgamating farms or creating smallholdings e.g. part of Stretton Court Farm was unsuccessfully made into nurseries in 1895, whilst land on Aconbury Hill was converted into woodland.<sup>60</sup>

### c) Labour

There were two distinct phases in the evolution of agricultural labour costs over the last 30 years of the 19th century. In the early 1870s there was a sharp rise in wages, associated with a large amount of union activity within the county. Approximately 2s. per week per man was added to the labour bill, but when even livestock products were affected by price falls, in the 1880s, wages fell and did not reach the 1875 level until after 1900. During the period less labour was engaged, the labour force on the Hampton Court estate falling from 152 in 1875 to 82 in 1900.<sup>61</sup>

In 1870 agricultural wages in Herefordshire were around 10s. to 11s. per week plus perquisites such as two quarts of cider per day.<sup>62</sup> Compared with wages on the land in the rest of the country the Herefordshire figure was definitely on the low side. However, the stimulus for the formation of an agricultural trades union was provided by these low wages and general discontent around Leintwardine where the first union in Herefordshire was founded in 1871. Various meetings were held to protest about conditions. Some were disrupted by farmers, but by 1874 the popularity of the unions had grown and 5,500 labourers in Herefordshire were members of either the West of England Union or Joseph Arch's National Agricultural Labourers' Union.<sup>63</sup> The agitation produced a rise in wages of between 2s. and 2s. 6d. per week, but even by 1880 decreases had been made. The incidence of unionism decreased so that by 1893 the Herefordshire Agricultural and General Workers Union had only 500 members.<sup>64</sup> Farmers facing harder times in the 1880s cut their costs and wages were adversely affected. It was not until labour started to become more scarce in the 1890s that wage levels started to rise again under the operation of normal supply and demand processes. Figure 5d shows the situation on the home farm of the Hampton Court estate. The position portrayed for the 1890s is somewhat false as earnings by piecework had increased compared to the 1870s and these could raise the weekly wage.

Between 1871 and 1901 the number of males employed in agriculture in Great Britain fell by 330,000.<sup>65</sup> Over the same period the agricultural labour force in Herefordshire decreased by 2,200. The total population of the Vale of Hereford rose by 1,568 during this time but this hid the increase for Hereford and a decrease elsewhere. Many agricultural labourers were attracted by the higher wages of industrial South Wales or the Birmingham/Black Country district. Also, the greater concentration upon grassland possibly necessitated less use of labour, but there were critical shortages at harvest time.<sup>66</sup> This decrease in labour lessened farmers' costs, although some of this saving was lost in the case of the more progressive farmers who invested in the new ploughs, threshers and drills on the market in growing numbers.

### CONCLUSION

At a time when the population of Britain was increasing rapidly and more people were living in town rather than country, the economy of the Vale of Hereford reflected the development of the major agricultural trends. There was a diminution in the number of agricultural labourers and a consequent decline of population in most parts of the vale. The urban influence and market of Hereford, at the centre of the district, remained important, but most of the agricultural changes reflected the increased contact with more distant markets brought about in the 1850s by the coming of the railways.

Changing market preferences and the prevailing economic circumstances, dictating a more rapid return on capital, continued the movement towards production of earlier maturity in cattle and sheep. Dairy herds became more common as the demand for fresh milk rose and beef herds also increased in size as the cattle enterprises clearly became more remunerative. The national trend of increased pasture and decreased arable was followed with the cereals, wheat and barley, most adversely affected. However, the lower prices of corn for feeding purposes benefitted the livestock enterprises. In the vale there were also the additional factors of cider and hop production. The hop acreage increased slightly during late Victorian times, but was probably insufficiently widespread to have an important impact upon the majority of farmers' finances. Cider-making was more common and on the larger farms was likely to have provided a valuable source of revenue at a time when many agricultural product prices were dropping. There were problems, though, and by 1900 there was often insufficient money to renew old orchards.

The strains on both tenant farmers and landowners were apparent in the patterns of decreasing rents, lower estate expenditure and low wages. Compared to some of the hardship endured on the Essex clays or the Breckland, the vale was not as austere and not as totally depressed. The point must be made that there were decreased profits from the mid-1880s and farmers certainly felt there was a depression. Rents had to be reduced much more than on the rich dairy lands of Lancashire and Cheshire and there was no smallholding movement here to encourage the introduction of new crops as in the Vale of Evesham. Thus it appears perfectly legitimate to talk of an agricultural depression with respect to the vale. Yet, even in such a small area, there was diversity with the eastern half faring better than the west because of its better pastures and more abundant hop-yards and orchards. The farmers with hops or orchards had a valuable, if unreliable, source of revenue that could offset some of the other decreasing product prices. Also, farmers able to exploit the changing market preferences for dairy produce and lean meat were in a much better position than those dependent upon cash returns from cereals.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is grateful to Mr. F. V. Emery for offering a valuable criticism of the first draft of this paper. The maps were kindly drawn by Mrs. P. Tommis.

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- <sup>21</sup> E. L. Jones (1962), *op. cit.* in note 8, 413.
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- <sup>34</sup> C. S. Orwin & E. H. Whetham, (1971), *op. cit.* in note 2, 252; E. H. Whetham, (1962), *op. cit.* in note 5.
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- <sup>46</sup> W. H. Hogg, Farm Prize Competition, 1909, *Jl. R. agric. Soc.*, 70 (1909), 287.
- <sup>47</sup> A. Mansell, 'Shropshire Sheep,' *Jl. R. agric. Soc.* 74 (1913), 62-75.
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- <sup>56</sup> *Royal Commission*, (1881), *op. cit.* in note 51, 86; *Royal Commission*, (1894), *op. cit.* in note 51, 57.
- <sup>57</sup> H.W.C.R.O. C99/III/4.
- <sup>58</sup> H.W.C.R.O. C69/312.
- <sup>59</sup> H.W.C.R.O. C94/28; C99/III/214.
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## Monsters and Medallions at Kilpeck and Shobdon

By R. WILLIAMSON

IT is now generally agreed among archaeologists that there flourished in the 12th century what has now come to be known as the 'Herefordshire School' of sculpture. Numerous references can be found to it in studies of the Romanesque sculptures of the region.<sup>1</sup> In an article Selma Jónsdóttir<sup>2</sup> lists eight 'peculiar elements' which help to define the school. G. Zarnecki, in an article entitled 'A Newly Discovered Relief at Ruardean',<sup>3</sup> finds further evidence of a feature common to different churches in the school in the presence on a stone of a carving of Pisces, which, he thinks, 'originally formed part of the decoration of the church at Ruardean',<sup>4</sup> and the presence of Pisces on the south doorway of the Kilpeck church and on one of the corbels of that church.<sup>5</sup> Zarnecki, who notes the presence of carvings of Pisces in some of the churches of Aquitaine, concludes that 'the modest carving at Ruardean thus becomes one more link in this extraordinary artistic relationship between the Herefordshire school and Aquitaine, due to the pilgrimage of Oliver de Merlimond'.<sup>6</sup>

Jónsdóttir<sup>7</sup> notes that a motif present in the Kilpeck arch which is archaic and has not survived elsewhere—she thinks it may be an invention of the Kilpeck artist—is the linking together of the beaded circles on the outer arch at Kilpeck by inverted animal heads. She does observe, among other things, that 'Beaded circles joined by a mask are also found on a capital from Reading Abbey'.<sup>8</sup> It is worth noting, perhaps, that the ornamentation of the fourth pillar on the right of the large middle arch at Shobdon includes a compartment containing 'a variety of knots and animals (chiefly birds) placed within medallions, which are joined together by faces of monsters'.<sup>9</sup> What is striking about the grotesque animal faces which join the medallions on the Shobdon pillar is that although none of them is fully inverted they are of a kind closely similar to those linking some of the beaded circles or medallions on the outer order of the Kilpeck portal arch.<sup>10</sup> It is also noteworthy that some of them are placed horizontally and that at the base of the second and fourth pillars of the left Shobdon arch are *inverted* grotesque animal faces.<sup>11</sup> The first, second, third, fourth and fifth circles from the left of the outer order of the Kilpeck arch are linked by such animal faces though for some unexplained reason—unless it was, as Jónsdóttir suggests, the invention of the Kilpeck artist—they are inverted. The sixth and seventh circles are also linked by similar inverted animal faces. It is interesting to note too that, among other things, the first of the circles from the left at Kilpeck contains a carving of a bird strikingly similar to birds carved on the fourth pillar of the Shobdon

chancel arch.<sup>12</sup> And on the fifth pillar of the Shobdon chancel arch are a number of animal heads similar to the one at the extreme right hand side of the Kilpeck arch (outer order).<sup>13</sup> It is significant too that at the bases of the second, third and fourth pillars of the left Shobdon arch are *inverted* animal heads.<sup>14</sup>

I can offer no explanation of the inversion of the animal faces by the Kilpeck artist. The facts, however, that both at Shobdon and at Kilpeck beaded circles or medallions are linked by similar grotesque animal faces and that the Shobdon and Kilpeck masons both used *inverted* animal faces are further tiny pieces of evidence linking Shobdon and Kilpeck and thus re-inforcing the view that there was in the 12th century a distinct and distinctive Herefordshire School of sculpture embracing, among others, the churches at Kilpeck, Ruardean, Shobdon, and Stretton Sugwas.

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- <sup>2</sup> S. Jónsdóttir, 'The Portal of Kilpeck Church: Its Place in English Romanesque Sculpture', *Art Bulletin*, (1950), 171-180, but see especially 174-5.
- <sup>3</sup> *Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.*, LXXVI (1957), 70-4.
- <sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 73.
- <sup>5</sup> The Pisces carving by itself, however, as Zarnecki would no doubt admit, is not conclusive evidence of a common feature of the Herefordshire School derived from France, since it occurs, among other places, in the Norman church at Adel, Yorkshire, though there it is on the chancel arch.
- <sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, 74.
- <sup>7</sup> *Op. cit.*, 179.
- <sup>8</sup> This is part of her thesis of the dependence of the Herefordshire School for its motifs and forms of sculpture on the sculpture of Reading Abbey.
- <sup>9</sup> T. Wright, 'Remains of Shobdon Old Church', *Archaeol. J.*, I (1845), 233-7. The quotation is from p. 237. The illustration on that page is from a lithograph by G. R. Lewis, in his *The Ancient Church of Shobdon, Herefordshire, Illustrated and Described* (1852). See also *The Churches of Shobdon and Their Builders* (1953).
- <sup>10</sup> See Lewis, *op. cit.*, pls. 9 and 10.
- <sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, pls. 12 and 13.
- <sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. 7; cf. pls. 4, 5 and 6.
- <sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, pl. 8 and also pl. 9.
- <sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, pls. 12 and 13.

## Reports of Sectional Recorders Archaeology, 1978

By R. SHOESMITH

#### THE CITY OF HEREFORD ARCHAEOLOGY COMMITTEE

Throughout the year the Hereford report has been of prime concern and the final draft is about to go to Professor P. A. Rhatz who is acting as academic editor. The report will be published as a Research Report of the Council for British Archaeology and should be available towards the end of 1979.

A resistivity survey of the Roman site at New Weir during March was followed in June by an examination of the remains in the river by the Gloucester sub-aqua group.

#### CITY EXCAVATIONS AND SITES

At the County Hospital, part of the burial ground of St. Guthlac's Monastery was exposed during excavation work for an underground ducting passage. The site was occupied from 1143 until the dissolution in 1536 and two distinct levels of burial were found, some of which were in stone coffins. Some twenty-five adult males were examined, a sufficient quantity to be able to provide statistical details of the monastic population in terms of age, size and anatomical and pathological abnormalities. The eastern limit of the burial ground was established and foundations, which sealed the burials, were confirmed as belonging to the workhouse which eventually occupied the site.

Demolition of two buildings which have been landmarks to Herefordians for many years took place during October and November. The Red Lion, on the corner of Victoria Street and Eign Street, which replaced an earlier, more historic inn at the turn of the century, has become a victim in the search for central areas to be redeveloped as residential accommodation. In Widemarsh Street the historic Black Swan, a listed building and famous courtyarded hostelry was demolished despite protests locally and nationally. The site will become a job centre. A little further along Widemarsh Street, demolition of the Liberal Club assembly room is scheduled in the next few months to make way for a new clubhouse. These three sites are all situated on roads which were probably first built on as ribbon development in the late Saxon period. The unit hopes to organize watching briefs for the Black Swan and Liberal Club sites and, if funds are available, a small excavation during the summer of 1979 on part of the Red Lion site.

A proposal for building a swimming pool in the garden of 10 Castle Street will, if approved, give a further opportunity for a watching brief in this un-examined part of the city.

## COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Work has continued steadily on the Sites and Monuments Record for the county. One great step forward has been the commencement by the National Monuments Record, of plotting the air photographs of the county including those held at Cambridge by Dr. St. Joseph. A copy of their plots onto six-inch maps and a print of the relevant air photograph will be lodged with the Archaeology Department of the County Museum. A number of surveys of field monuments have been carried out as well as measured drawings and plans of buildings. These have been integrated into the Sites and Monuments Record. The photographic surveys of individual buildings and villages has continued.

## COUNTY EXCAVATIONS AND SITES

A second season of excavations completed work on the complex site to the east of the Roman town of *Magnis*. The site was threatened by gravel extraction and during 1978 the work was jointly directed by Sebastian Rahtz and Anthony Wilmott. An Iron-Age occupation is postulated comprising a round timber building and associated ditches which was interpreted as an undefined, streamside settlement. A building was apparently destroyed by fire during the mid-late 2nd century A.D. This building was possibly associated with a masonry structure which contained painted plaster and may, in part, have been of two storeys. In the third period of occupation the complete plan of a major building was revealed. It contained at least one decorative mosaic and was a winged corridor structure with a hall behind the corridor. The building had several alterations during its life including the addition of an apse and a grain dryer in a lean-to annexe. A well was dug, probably in the early 4th century. The site may have had continuity as a mixed economy farm from the Iron Age providing for some of the needs of *Magnis*. (Abstracted from an interim report by A. R. Wilmott).

At the ruins of Llanwarne Old Church the Hereford City unit organized as complete a survey of the masonry as was possible within the limits of the D.O.E. grant. A full photographic record of the standing masonry was followed by a stone by stone survey of the more complex areas. Accurate drawings were made of the various early gravestones and a levelled plan of the site was constructed. The report has now been completed and will be published in the 1978 Research Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of Worship and Religious Architecture of the University of Birmingham.

Staff of the unit also advised on trenches to be excavated around Dilwyn Church to prevent rising damp, and on a redundancy measure at Fawley Chapel. The future of this building is still in doubt. The detached bell-tower at Pembridge Church is also being declared redundant but the responsibility will be taken over by the Department of the Environment.

## LIST OF ROMAN COINS IDENTIFIED BY MARTIN RHODES, HEREFORD CITY MUSEUM

The following coins were found after ploughing in the fields immediately to the SW of the scheduled area of the Roman town of Kenchester. They were all in the disturbed topsoil within 10cm of the surface and were mostly discovered by members of the Hereford Search and Pathfinders Club. The coins are all relatively common but add to the period distribution of Roman coins from the area.

| Date      | Detail   | Quantity |
|-----------|--|----------|
| 116-117AD | Orichaleum brass sestertius of Trajan (R.I.C.666). - - - | 1        |
| 138-141AD | Sestertius of Faustina Senior. (R.I.C.1076).             | 1        |
| 138-161AD | ? As or dupondius of Antoninus Pius. -                   | 1        |
| 187-188AD | Denarius of Commodus. (R.I.C.169).                       | 1        |
| 253-268AD | ? Antoninianus of Gallienus - -                          | 1        |
| 287-293AD | Antoninianus of Carausius - -                            | 3        |
| 317-326AD | AE 3 of Crispus - -                                      | 1        |
| 330-361AD | House of Constantine - corroded -                        | 4        |
| 330-346AD | Constantinopolis - -                                     | 1        |
| 337-350AD | AE 2 of Constans. (Sear 3871) -                          | 1        |
| 337-361AD | Constantius II - -                                       | 5        |
| 4th       | illegible - -  | 2        |

R.I.C. - Mattingley and Sydenham: Roman Imperial Coinage.

Sear - Roman Silver Coinage.

## Botany, 1978

By F. M. KENDRICK

**D**URING the past year the Botanical Society have recorded the following interesting plants as occurring within the county.

Plants new to the county:

*Trachystemon orientalis*. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Howle Hill.

*Linum bienne*. Pale Flax.

Other plants of interest:

*Ranunculus trichophyllus*. Thread-leaved Water Crowfoot. Blakemere.

*Montia perfoliata*. Spring Beauty. Winforton.

*Montia sibirica*. Pink Purslane. Bridstow.

*Lamium hybridum*. Cut-leaved Dead Nettle. Eardisley.

*Campanula latifolia*. Giant Bellflower. Llanrothal.

*Acorus calamus*. Sweet Flag. Holme Lacy.

*Carex digitata*. Fingered Sedge. Great Doward.

## Buildings, 1978

By J. W. TONKIN

**T**HESE reports tend to get shorter as year by year another area of the county is covered by the Old Buildings Recording Group. This year it has been working in Ross and a report of its findings will appear in due course. As always we are much indebted to the University of Birmingham and the W.E.A. for encouraging this work.

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

### ADFORTON

HEBDEN GILL. SO 402710 (R.C.H.M. 3)

The roof timbers of this house are painted with running vine patterns implying that it was once open.

### ASTON

JUNIPER COTTAGE. SO 469728

A timber-framed cottage of c. 1700 with square panels on a high rubble plinth. It is a two-room plan, two-storey house below the road. It is not to be confused with another Juniper Cottage some kilometre to the south.

West of the house below the road is a big square pool with nicely made walls and a small island in the middle with stonework on it. This was probably a pipe kiln like that mentioned on pp. 132-3 in the *Transactions* for 1930-32.

### BOSBURY

STAPLOW HOUSE. SO 691416

Partly late 17th century and partly very early 19th with typical Regency stairway. The three-bay threshing barn has an added bay at each end, one of them with very small almost oval carpenters' assembly marks less than 1 cm. long.

### PETERCHURCH

PEN-Y-PARC. SO 308386

Cruck barn with stone roof and lean-to reported and photographed by Mr. Highfield. Appears to be of two bays, i.e. three cruck trusses.

### WIGMORE

COURT HOUSE BARN. SO 413690 (R.C.H.M. 10)

On the roadside wall of this building is a stone built in bearing the date 1834 and the initials R.T. Unfortunately the timber-framed structure blew down in a severe gale during the year.

During the year 49 planning applications from within the old county of Herefordshire have been referred to the listed buildings sub-committee. Of these eight were possible demolitions, but as far as I know none have come down as yet and, one, Peachey's Barn, built in 1788, is no longer in danger. It is a relic of days of the river trade at Ross-on-Wye.

## Industrial Archaeology, 1978

By C. H. I. HOMES

**A**T the turn of the century there were hundreds of places on the county's roads where animals could stop for a drink of water. This was necessary because at that time nearly all stock was taken by road from farm to farm and from farm to market.

Nearly all transport was by horse, either on horse back or in traps and dog carts. Heavier transport was by mule trains or broad-wheel wagons drawn by teams of four or six horses. All these needed water at regular intervals.

While the new form of heavy transport, the steam lorry and steam traction engine, needed water every few miles. To cater for this demand slipways were provided at the sides of bridges so that animals could walk down into the stream to drink. Roadside ponds and village ponds were lined with stone and wide roadside ditches 'stanked' up so that animals could drink at them, while public benefactors provided stone or cast-iron drinking troughs, and piped water into them.

These roadside watering places were as important to the transport of the period as filling stations are today. Yet few of them survive.

Equal in importance were the various wells, springs, spouts, pumps and drinking fountains for domestic use by the surrounding cottagers.

The Woolhope Club proposes preparing a list of all known public watering places, roadside ponds, village ponds and drinking troughs in the old county of Herefordshire, as well as all public wells, springs, spouts, pumps and drinking fountains, and appeals to all members to send in details of any sites that they know of.

## Mammals, 1978

By W. H. D. WINCE

**GREATER HORSESHOE BAT** (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*). It is thought that this species, one of Britain's rarest protected animals, may have suffered as a result of the cold weather of June 1978. Insect numbers were very much reduced and mother bats may have abandoned their young to go foraging for food. This bat is part of the Herefordshire fauna breeding in the south of the county.

**SMALL MAMMAL TRAPPING.** Twenty Longworth traps were placed in Ladye Grove woods for a week at the end of August. Of the captures (43), 27 were bank voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*), 14 were wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*), and 3 were yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*). These figures indicate merely that the three species are resident in the wood, it is extremely likely that animals returned to the baited traps and it is difficult to draw any conclusions.

**HARVEST MOUSE** (*Micromys minutus*). There are few records of this tiny mouse for the county, J. E. M. Mellor mentions five records between 1882 and 1907 in the centenary volume of the club. In 1961 Miss Marklove noted one at Fownhope, the late Dr. G. Malkin also saw one at Fownhope. Mr. J. J. Smith of Stretfordbury near Leominster saw one in long grass at the end of his garden, he particularly noted its prehensile tail. He made this observation on 31 August.

**BADGER** (*Meles meles*). Following the noting of a relationship between tuberculosis in cattle and tubercle bacilli in the faeces of badgers in 1971/72 there has been some anxiety lest this disease was present in Herefordshire badgers. The initial observations were in Cornwall, Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. Fortunately only one animal in the county has been shown to be affected.

**MUNTJAC** (*Muntiacus reevesi*). In the past three years there have been sightings of this deer at Moccas, Dinmore, Bodenham, Staunton-on-Arrow, and Wigmore. In the last two locations the deer were flushed by gun dogs, the Bodenham record comes from Mr. and Mrs. Tonkin who saw it in the headlights of their car. The muntjac is an elusive animal and these observations can only represent a very small number of this species in the county.



## Ornithology, 1978

By C. W. SHELDRAKE

*Birds of Prey*—goshawk, red kite, hen harrier, osprey, hobby, peregrine and merlin.

This year sightings of the above species have been noted in the Hereford Ornithological Club area.

Summer visitors included hoopoe at Elton, black tern at Monnington. The winter visitors were cormorants, bewick swans, and large flocks of redwings, field-fares and golden plovers.

There has been a movement of roosting place of the starlings from Westhide Woods (as previously reported) to the Tileworks area near the Hereford/Worcester Road junction, in large overgrown thorn and ivy hedges.

The Lugg Flats attracted large numbers of lapwings and lesser black back gulls in February of this year during floods. This area is now changing due to works being carried out by the Welsh Water Authority on flood prevention and drainage.

At High Vinnals in the Mortimer Forest, female crossbill was seen collecting the fruit stalks from mountain ash trees on 23 April 1978. The male bird did not play any part in the collection but accompanied the female on several trips.

At Shobdon in the north-west of the county, golden plover congregate in the winter in flocks up to 2000. This is approximately 2% of the country's wintering population. The local farmer uses a great deal of organic material on the fields thus increasing the invertebrate population.

### NEST BOX SCHEME

|             |     |     |     |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Total Boxes | ... | ... | 996 |
| Boxes Used  | ... | ... | 539 |
| % Used      | ... | ... | 54  |

|                 |       | 1978 |       | 1977 |
|-----------------|-------|------|-------|------|
|                 |       | Nest | Fld.  | Nest |
| Pied Flycatcher | ...   | 136  | 674   | 121  |
| Blue Tit        | ...   | 176  | 1133  | 212  |
| Great Tit       | ...   | 172  | 1058  | 160  |
| Coal Tit        | ...   | 11   | 77    | 12   |
| Marsh Tit       | ...   | 4    | 29    | 8    |
| Redstart        | ...   | 5    | 12    | 1    |
| Nuthatch        | ...   | 10   | 51    | 12   |
| Wren            | ...   | 9    | 41 +  | 3    |
| Others          | ...   | 16   |       | 26   |
| Successful      | ..... | 499  | ..... | 503  |

## Archaeological Research Section, 1978

By Miss M. J. THOMAS

**M**EMBERSHIP of the section stands at 22 this year. Nine field meetings have been arranged and these were attended by about 50% of the members. Two editions of *Herefordshire Archaeological News* have been produced, one in January and one in July.

### ROMAN

A visit to the excavation at Kenchester was arranged and members were shown round this very complex site by Mr. S. Rahtz.

A considerable amount of coarse Romano-British pottery was recovered at Batchley Farm, Bredenbury. The presence of several mishapen rims suggests wasters from a possible kiln site.

Members investigated a stretch of road in the wood S.W. of Ewyas Harold (SO 283384) which has been recorded as possibly Roman. We were not able to justify this supposition.

### MEDIEVAL

Mr. R. Kay led an interesting visit to Longtown and Craswall. We inspected the impressive work being carried out by the Department of the Environment at Longtown Castle.

The remains of the Grandmontine Priory at Craswall which were exposed by excavation early in this century were found to be thickly overgrown. Those familiar with the site felt that deterioration was accelerating rapidly. Much of the carved stonework has disappeared and it is to be hoped that the Department of the Environment, who have shown some interest in preserving this monument, will not delay their action for too long.

Early settlement in the village of Ewyas Harold presents many intriguing problems. Mrs. J. O'Donnell, assisted by members of the village local history group who have been studying the surface and documentary evidence, introduced us to various theories and promoted plenty of useful discussion. It would appear that the medieval settlement was mainly west of the Dulas Brook close to the castle. Some of this land was later granted to the Priory.

One meeting was devoted to completing sketch plans of the earthworks of another deserted medieval village site at Little Hereford.

Large scatters of pottery were investigated at Batchley Farm, Bredenbury. This was discovered when foundations were being laid for new buildings and was of Medieval dating. This meeting also offered an opportunity to make further investigations of the D.M.V. site near the old church but some features have probably been obliterated by landscaping of the grounds of Bredenbury Court.

#### INDUSTRIAL

In February members of the section met at the Old Forge, Wormbridge to clean up the Smithy. Mr. S. Webb produced some excellent photographs of the massive bellows and other forge furniture. In the afternoon we visited Mr. E. J. Powell who has recently retired after 50 years of working as a wheelwright and carpenter at Wormbridge. He was able to give us details of his trade from his apprenticeship in 1925 until mechanisation took over and the forge became the village garage.

An evening was arranged in October when Mr. S. D. Coates—co-author of a booklet *Water mills of the Monnow and Trothy and their tributaries* was invited to talk and show slides of his research work. This was followed up by two field meetings. The first, in the Skenfrith/Dulas/Longtown area was mainly devoted to corn mills. The second meeting, in the Whitebrook and Redbrook valleys, in Monmouthshire, included elaborate pounding systems for powering paper mills, wire works and a tin-plate factory. An effort is shortly to be made to raise funds to preserve an early 19th century blast furnace at Whitecliff. The publication is available from the Monmouth District Museum and costs £1.50.

One informal discussion evening was arranged when members met to chat about their own particular interests and make suggestions for future field meetings.

The newsletter includes more detailed reports of all the field meetings and a calendar of the future programme. We should be glad to record any casual finds or comments from non-members and these should be sent to the editor, Mr. C. Attfield, 64, Belmont Road, Hereford.

## Natural History Section, 1978

By C. W. SHELDRAKE

ONE indoor and eight field meetings took place during the year with an average attendance of fourteen members.

In January Mr. P. Thomson gave an illustrated talk on the basic geology of Herefordshire in which he described the laying down of Herefordshire in different periods and the formation of the Woolhope Dome.

In March a visit was made to the Woolhope Dome to view the rockface in the quarry at Woolhope Cockshoot, geological features near Checkley, a limestone rockface and an investigation of many fossils in a ploughed field.

In April Dr. Wince led a nature walk in the Forest of Dean to see the different signs of deer and to explain the growth and ages of antlers. The ecological reserve was visited and signs of charcoal burning were visible; the section also visited the nature trail near Cannop Ponds.

At Bircher, in May, Mr. V. Lewis demonstrated sound recording with the use of microphones on poles and in parabolic reflectors together with tape recorders.

In June, the Research Unit at Rosemaund, Preston Wynne, was visited where the farm manager, Mr. Meadowcroft, after giving an introductory talk describing the methods used in research with strip cropping for corn and sugarbeet, conducted members around the farm.

At the Herefordshire and Radnorshire Nature Trust reserve at Titley Pool a collection of pond life was made under the direction of Mrs. W. M. Pryce.

In August at his home at Ladygrove Dr. Wince talked about the uses of the various traps which he had on show. Mammal traps were set the previous evening but unfortunately no mammals were caught, but during the following evenings 43 mammals were caught. Members were taken to see a badger set.

In September Mrs. P. Thomson led a fungi foray at Queen's Wood on Dinmore Hill.

In December prior to the A.G.M. a short walk was made on Dinmore Hill on the east side of the A49 to see the changes in this area of woodland over the last 150 years. The path leads first through a fairly pure stand of oaks all of which are growing from old stools that had been coppiced at some time in the past. It was pointed out that in the 1860s bark from the Arkwright estate was being transported to the tanneries at Leominster and this would be the reason for the coppicing. It seemed that each stool had been restricted to a single trunk and that, since these trunks are now about 50-100 years old, the coppicing must have stopped about then. Further on, in an area of mixed/young woodland with conifers a very large lime tree survives. This tree had been pollarded at 10 ft. a long time ago and the trunk is now about 20 ft. in diameter. It seems that an attempt was made to kill the tree by bark ringing but it had managed to grow over the cut and survive. Mistletoe is growing in the crown and this is unusual in woodland trees but an old plan of the area made in 1822 shows that at that time the area was a hop-yard so that the lime would then have stood in the open. A few large oaks in the wood are also survivors from this period. Nearby in an area marked on the 1822 plan as Wagnall's Croft and Homestead, there is a stand of beech trees and a very unusual group of walnuts.

In September 1977 the British Mycological Society held its 74th autumn foray in the forest of Dean. The first day's collecting was in the grounds of the Wilderness Field Centre. A variety of habitats produced a good list of species, giving promise of what was to be one of the best week's collecting on an autumn foray for many years. Visits were also made to Lady Park Wood, Biblins; oak woods near the Speech House including the Nagshead Plantation which is a RSPB reserve; to Sculchurch Wood, Longhope, where an enormous bonfire site provided a particularly good collecting place for Discomycetes; to Soudley Ponds and to Poors Allotment, an acid heath which is a SSSI in the Chepstow-Tintern area. Few fungi were found in the heath itself, but there were plenty in the adjoining woods. Woods near the Roman road at Soudley and Welshbury Hill were visited. Welshbury is of considerable interest as the Iron-age fort is covered with small-leaved lime and the Forestry Commission is growing Chile beech (*Nothofagus*) on the lower slope. Two Woolhope members joined the foray on the last day and did most of the collecting.

Miss M. Holden, Rothamstead Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.

Weather Statistics for 1978

| Month     | Sunshine<br>hours | Days with<br>Sun | Max.<br>Temp. °F<br>Screen | Min.<br>Temp. °F<br>Screen | Nights<br>Air<br>Frost | Nights<br>Ground<br>Frost | Max.<br>Rainfall<br>day | Rainfall<br>ins. | Days with<br>rain over<br>.005 ins. |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| January   | 46.5              | 20               | 53                         | 23                         | 5                      | 17                        | .37                     | 2.11             | 17                                  |
| February  | 46.4              | 19               | 53                         | 20                         | 11                     | 18                        | .55                     | 1.94             | 16                                  |
| March     | 108.6             | 28               | 62                         | 29                         | 2                      | 11                        | .34                     | 1.76             | 16                                  |
| April     | 103.1             | 23               | 61                         | 27                         | 1                      | 5                         | .13                     | 2.30             | 13                                  |
| May       | 188.8             | 28               | 77                         | 37                         | —                      | —                         | .08                     | .85              | 11                                  |
| June      | 152.6             | 28               | 79.5                       | 44                         | —                      | —                         | 1.16                    | 2.13             | 13                                  |
| July      | 140.3             | 29               | 78                         | 46                         | —                      | —                         | .42                     | 1.13             | 13                                  |
| August    | 145.5             | 29               | 75                         | 49                         | —                      | —                         | 1.07                    | 3.09             | 16                                  |
| September | 158.4             | 23               | 74                         | 42                         | —                      | —                         | .3                      | .85              | 8                                   |
| October   | 64                | 23               | 73                         | 35                         | —                      | 3                         | .12                     | .32              | 5                                   |
| November  | 65.5              | 25               | 62                         | 23                         | 4                      | 8                         | .37                     | 1.11             | 11                                  |
| December  | 25.4              | 12               | 58                         | 24                         | 11                     | 14                        | .54                     | 4.83             | 23                                  |
| Totals    | 1245.1            | 287              |                            |                            | 34                     | 76                        |                         | 22.42            | 162                                 |

## 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 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 privilege 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                               | 1905 | BAYLIS, Mr. Phillip,<br>M.A., LL.M., F.Z.S.                                      |
| 1852 | LINGWOOD, Mr. R. M.  | 1906 | WARNER, Rev. R. Hyett, M.A.  |
| 1853 | LEWIS, Rev. T. T.  | 1907 | RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.   |
| 1854 | SYMONDS, Rev. Wm. S.,<br>B.A., F.G.S.                          | 1908 | MOORE, Mr. H. Cecil and<br>RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.                        |
| 1855 | CROUCH, Rev. J. F., B.D.                                       | 1909 | WILLIAMSON, Rev. Preb. H.<br>Trevor, M.A.  |
| 1856 | WHEATLEY, Mr. Hewitt   | 1910 | FARN, Mr. A. B.  |
| 1857 | LINGEN, Mr. Charles  | 1911 | PHILLIPS, Mr. E. Cambridge   |
| 1858 | BEVAN, G. P., M.D.   | 1912 | STOOKE-VAUGHAN, Rev. F. S.,<br>M.A.  |
| 1859 | BEVAN, G. P., M.D.   | 1913 | WATKINS, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.   |
| 1860 | BANKS, Mr. R. W.   | 1914 | WATKINS, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.   |
| 1861 | LIGHTBODY, Mr. Robert  | 1915 | WOOD, Mr. J. G., F.S.A.  |
| 1862 | HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren                                      | 1916 | JACK, Mr. G. H., M.INST.C.E.,<br>F.S.A., F.G.S.                                  |
| 1863 | HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren                                      | 1917 | GRINDLEY, Rev. H. E., M.A.   |
| 1864 | CROUCH, Rev. J. F., B.D.                                       | 1918 | BANNISTER, Rev. Canon A. T.,<br>M.A.   |
| 1865 | STEELE, Mr. Elmes Y.   | 1919 | WATKINS, Mr. Alfred, F.R.P.S.  |
| 1866 | BULL, H. G., M.D.  | 1920 | HUMFRYS, Mr. W. J.   |
| 1867 | HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren                                      | 1921 | JAMES, Mr. Francis R.  |
| 1868 | McCULLOUGH, D. M., M.D.  | 1922 | MARSHALL, Mr. George, F.S.A.   |
| 1869 | RANKIN, Mr. James, M.A.  | 1923 | BRADNEY, Colonel Sir Joseph A.,<br>C.B., M.A., D.LITT.                           |
| 1870 | COOPER-KEY, Rev. H., M.A.                                      | 1924 | DURHAM, Herbert E., D.S.C.,<br>M.B., B.CH., F.R.C.S. (ENG.)                      |
| 1871 | CAM, Mr. Thomas  | 1925 | MACKAY, Mr. J. C.  |
| 1872 | STEELE, Mr. Elmes Y.   | 1926 | SCOBIE, Colonel M. J. G., C.B.   |
| 1873 | DAVIES, Rev. James, M.A.                                       | 1927 | DAY, Rev. E. Hermitage,<br>D.D., F.S.A.  |
| 1874 | DAVIES, Rev. James, M.A.                                       | 1928 | SYMONDS, Mr. Powell Biddulph   |
| 1875 | ROBINSON, Rev. C. J., M.A.                                     | 1929 | SMITH, The Right Rev. Martin<br>Linton, D.D., D.S.O., Lord Bishop<br>of Hereford |
| 1876 | CHAPMAN, T. A., M.D.   | 1930 | GILBERT, Captain H. A.   |
| 1877 | MORRIS, Mr. J. Griffiths                                       | 1931 | SYMONDS-TAYLER, Lt.-Col. R. H.   |
| 1878 | PHILLOTT, Rev. H. W., M.A.                                     | 1932 | SWAYNE, Lt.-Col. O. R., D.S.O.   |
| 1879 | ARMITAGE, Mr. Arthur   | 1933 | HAMILTON, Brig. General W. G.,<br>C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.                           |
| 1880 | KNIGHT, Mr. J. H.  | 1934 | WALKER, C. W., M.C., M.D., CH.B.   |
| 1881 | LEY, Rev. Augustin, M.A.                                       | 1935 | ELLISON, Captain F. B.   |
| 1882 | BLASHILL, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.                               | 1936 | ROBINSON, Mr. R. S. Gavin  |
| 1883 | PIPER, Mr. George H., F.G.S.                                   | 1937 | MORGAN, Mr. F. C., F.L.A.  |
| 1884 | BURROUGH, Rev. Charles, M.A.                                   | 1938 | BETTINGTON, Mr. E. J., F.R.S.A.  |
| 1885 | MARTIN, Mr. C. G.  | 1939 | BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A.,<br>F.G.S.   |
| 1886 | PIPER, Mr. George H., F.G.S.                                   | 1940 | BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A.,<br>F.G.S.   |
| 1887 | ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.                                    | 1941 | MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.   |
| 1888 | ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.                                    | 1942 | MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.   |
| 1889 | SOUTHALL, Mr. H.,<br>F.R.MET.SOC.                              | 1943 | WATERFIELD, The Very Rev. R.,<br>D.D., Dean of Hereford                          |
| 1890 | CROFT, Sir Herbert, Bart., M.A.                                | 1944 | TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.  |
| 1891 | CORNEWALL, Rev. Sir George H.,<br>Bart., M.A.                  | 1945 | TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.  |
| 1892 | BARNEBY, Mr. William Henry                                     | 1946 | RICHARDSON, Mr. L., FR.S.E.,<br>P.A.INST.W.E., F.G.S.                            |
| 1893 | LAMBERT, Rev. Preb. William H.,<br>M.A.                        | 1947 | WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The<br>Venerable Archdeacon A. J., M.A.                       |
| 1894 | DAVIES, Mr. James  | 1948 | GILBERT, Captain H. A.   |
| 1895 | WATKINS, Rev. M. G., M.A.                                      | 1949 | WALLIS, Captain O. B., M.A., LL.B.   |
| 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.<br>J. W., D.D., Dean of Hereford |      |  |
| 1901 | BLASHILL, Mr. Thomas,<br>F.R.I.B.A., F.Z.S.                    |      |  |
| 1902 | CORNEWALL, Rev. Sir George H.,<br>Bart., M.A.                  |      |  |
| 1903 | SOUTHALL, Mr. H.,<br>F.R.MET.SOC.                              |      |  |
| 1904 | HUTCHINSON, Mr. T.   |      |  |

|      |   |      |   |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1950 | CLARKE, Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc.                       | 1963 | COLEMAN, Mr. V. H.                            |
| 1951 | MORGAN, Mr. F. C.,<br>F.S.A., F.L.A., M.A.            | 1964 | NOBLE, Mr. F., B.A.                           |
| 1952 | SALT, Major A. E. W., M.A.                            | 1965 | POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.                 |
| 1953 | COHEN, Mr. I., M.I.MECH.E.                            | 1966 | KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.                           |
| 1954 | JOHNSON, Colonel T. W. M.                             | 1967 | TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.                     |
| 1955 | MOIR, Rev. Preb. A. L.,<br>M.A., F.R.HIST.S.          | 1968 | CURRIE, Mrs. D. McD.                          |
| 1956 | WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The<br>Venerable A. J., M.A.       | 1969 | HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.                      |
| 1957 | KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.                                   | 1970 | O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E.                       |
| 1958 | LANGFORD, A. W., M.D.,<br>B.CHIR., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. | 1971 | POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.                 |
| 1959 | LEEDS, Mrs Winifred, F.R.P.S.L.                       | 1972 | HOMES, Mr. C. H. I.                           |
| 1960 | MACLEAN, Rev. D. A. L.,<br>of Dochgarroch, M.A.       | 1973 | TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.                     |
| 1961 | STANFORD, Mr. S. C., B.A., F.S.A.                     | 1974 | TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.                     |
| 1962 | ZIMMERMAN, Mr. A. U.                                  | 1975 | PERRY, Mr. R. C.                              |
|      |   | 1976 | HAYNES, Rev. W. B., B.A.                      |
|      |   | 1977 | WINCE, Dr. W. H. D., M.B., B.S.,<br>M.I.Biol. |
|      |   | 1978 | PAGE, Mr. R. A.                               |

## LIST OF MEMBERS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1978

## HONORARY MEMBERS

CHITTY, Miss L., F.S.A., Ingleside, Pontesbury, Salop.  
 COHEN, Mrs. H., 7 Angela Close, Hampton Park, Hereford.  
 EDITOR, The Hereford Times, Berrow House, Bath Street, Hereford.  
 LEEDS, Mrs. W., Lynstead, Ryefield Road, Ross-on-Wye, HR9 5LS.  
 MARTIN, Mrs. C. H., 90 Faithfull House, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham.  
 MOIR, Preb. A. L., 55 Mill Street, Hereford.  
 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

ABERYSTWYTH: The Library, Hugh Owen Building, Penglais, SY23 3DZ.  
 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: The Library, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, 15.  
 BOSTON: British Library, Lending Division, Boston Spa, Wetherby, Yorkshire LS23 7BQ.  
 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.  
 GLOUCESTER: City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road.  
 HEREFORD: The Headmaster, The Bishop of Hereford Bluecoats School, Tupsley.  
 HEREFORD: Botanical Society, Great Oak Corner, Eardisley, Hereford.  
 HEREFORD: Ornithological Society.  
 HEREFORD: Educational Development Centre, College Road, Hereford.  
 HEREFORD: The Headmaster, Whitecross School, Baggallay Street, Hereford.  
 HEREFORD-WORCESTER: County Libraries, Divisional Headquarters, Bath Street.  
 ILLINOIS: Serials Dept., University of Illinois Library, Urbana.  
 KIDDERMINSTER: Hereford and Worcester County Museum, Hartlebury Castle, DY11 7XZ.  
 KINGTON: Kington History Society.  
 LEDBURY: Ledbury Naturalists Field Club.  
 LEICESTER: The University Library.  
 LEOMINSTER: Leominster Historical Society.  
 LIVERPOOL: The University Library, 3.  
 LLANDRINDOD WELLS: County Library Headquarters, Cefnlllys Road, LD1 5LD.  
 LONDON: British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, SW7.  
 LONDON: Geological Society of London, Burlington House, London W1V 0JU.  
 LONDON: Institute of Geological Studies, Exhibition Road, SW7.  
 LONDON: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W1.  
 LONDON: Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, SW7.

LONDON: Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, WC2A 1LR.  
LONDON: The Library, University of London, 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, Utah 84111.  
SHREWSBURY: Salop County Library Headquarters, Column House, 7 London Road, SY8 6NW.  
SOUTHAMPTON: Archaeology Division Library, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, 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.  
WALSALL: West Midlands College of Higher Education, WS1 3RD.  
WIGMORE: The Headmaster, The High School, Wigmore.  
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.

Members' names and addresses redacted.













## 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  
 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

