



WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS FIELD CLUB

presented by

Mrs M.U. Jones 1996



TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB,
HEREFORDSHIRE.

[ESTABLISHED 1851.]

VOLUME XXXII.
1946, 1947 and 1948.



"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

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TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEARS 1946-1947-1948.

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FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THOSE ABOUT TO MAKE A WILL

Form of Bequest of Legacy

" I give and bequeath to THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB, THE CITY LIBRARY, HEREFORD, the sum of _____ pounds, for the general purposes of the said Club, for the purposes of archaeological excavations, preservation of Herefordshire antiquities and the publication of records relating to the said county. And I direct that the said Legacy shall be freed from duty, and payable primarily out of my personal estate, and that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary of the Club for the time being be sufficient discharge for the said legacy.

(NOTE.—When a Will has been already made, and it is afterwards desired to benefit the Club, it will be sufficient if the form below is filled up, detached, duly signed and witnessed in like manner as the Will itself, and carefully attached to the existing Will.)

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Signature of



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WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.

PRESIDENTS FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1851.

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

PRESIDENTS—*Continued.*

- 1889 Southall, Mr. H., F.R.Met.Soc.
 1890 Croft, Sir Herbert, Bart., M.A.
 1891 Cornwall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.
 1892 Barneby, Mr. William Henry.
 1893 Lambert, Rev. Preb. William H., M.A.
 1894 Davies, Mr. James.
 1895 Watkins, Rev. M. G., M.A.
 1896 Moure, Mr. H. Cecil.
 1897 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil.
 1898 Marshall, Rev. H. B. D., M.A.
 1899 Beddoe, Mr. H. C.
 1900 Leigh, The Very Rev. The Hon. J. W., D.D., Dean of Hereford.
 1901 Blashill, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F.Z.S.
 1902 Cornwall, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.
 1903 Southall, Mr. H., F.R.Met.Soc.
 1904 Hutchinson, Mr. T.
 1905 Baylis, Mr. Phillip, M.A., LL.M., F.Z.S.
 1906 Warner, Rev. R. Hyett, M.A.
 1907 Rankin, Sir James, Bart., M.A.
 1908 Moore, Mr. H. Cecil, and Rankin, Sir James, Bart., M.A.
 1909 Williamson, Rev. Preb. H. Trevor, M.A.
 1910 Farn, Mr. A. B.
 1911 Phillips, Mr. E. Cambridge.
 1912 Stooke-Vaughan, Rev. F. S., M.A.
 1913 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
 1914 Watkins, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
 1915 Wood, Mr. J. G., F.S.A.
 1916 Jack, Mr. G. H., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S.
 1917 Grindley, Rev. H. F., M.A.
 1918 Bannister, Rev. Canon A. T., M.A.
 1919 Watkins, Mr. Alfred, F.R.P.S.
 1920 Humphrys, Mr. W. J.
 1921 James, Mr. Francis R.
 1922 Marshall, Mr. George, F.S.A.
 1923 Bradney, Colonel Sir Joseph A., Kut., C.B., M.A., D.Litt.
 1924 Durham, Herbert E., D.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
 1925 Mackay, Mr. J. C.
 1926 Scobie, Colonel M. J. G., C.B.
 1927 Day, Rev. E. Hermitage, D.D., F.S.A.
 1928 Symonds, Mr. Powell Biddulph.
 1929 Smith, The Right Rev. Martin Linton, D.D., D.S.O., Lord
 Bishop of Hereford.

PRESIDENTS—*Continued.*

- 1930 Gilbert, Captain H. A.
 1931 Symonds-Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel R. H.
 1932 Swayne, Lieut.-Colonel O. R., D.S.O.
 1933 Hamilton, Brig.-General W. G., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
 1934 Walker, C. W., M.C., M.D., Ch.B.
 1935 Ellison, Captain F. B.
 1936 Robinson, Mr. R. S. Gavin.
 1937 Morgan, Mr. F. C., F.L.A.
 1938 Bettington, Mr. E. J., F.R.S.A.
 1939 Benn, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A., F.G.S.
 1940 Benn, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A., F.G.S.
 1941 Martin, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
 1942 Martin, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
 1943 Waterfield, The Very Rev. R., D.D., Dean of Hereford.
 1944 Templer, Mr. P. J. T.
 1945 Templer, Mr. P. J. T.
 1946 Richardson, Mr. L., F.R.S.E., P.A.Inst.W.E., F.G.S.
 1947 Winnington-Ingram, M.A., The Venerable Archdeacon A. J.
 1948 Gilbert, Captain H. A.

LIST OF MEMBERS

HONORARY MEMBERS

(on the 31st December, 1948).

Bickerton, L., City Library, Hereford.
Cornwall, Sir Geoffrey, Bart., D.L., Newcote, Moccas, Hereford.
Gilbert, Capt. H. A., Bishopstone, Hereford.
Jack, G. H., M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., 4, York Road, St. Albans, Herts.
Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., F.S.A., Common Hill Farm, Fownhope.
Marshall, G., F.S.A., The Manor, Breinton, Hereford.
Morgan, F. C., F.S.A., F.L.A., 267, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
Overbury, Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Watercombe, Brimpsfield, Gloucester.
Poulter, J., Nelson Street, Hereford.
Richardson, L., F.R.S.E., F.G.S., 141, Bromyard Road, Worcester.
Rowlands, O. W., F.R.E.S., Bronsil Hotel, Eastnor, Ledbury.
Stoker, Rev. C. H., The Flat, Oldfield, Barton Road, Tewkesbury.
The Editor of the Hereford Times, Maylord Street, Hereford.
Waterfield, The Very Rev. R., "Hereford," Swinley Road, Ascot.

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Llandudno and District Field Club, Brinkburn, Llandudno.
The Cotteswold Field Club, Public Library, Gloucester.
North Staffordshire Field Club, c/o Public Library, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
Caradoc and Severn Valley Field Club, 37, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
The Birmingham Archæological Society, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Paradise Street, Birmingham.
The Geological Society of London, Burlington House, London, W.1.
The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.1.
The Cardiff Naturalists' Society, No. 2, Windsor Place, Cardiff.
The Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club, Victoria Institute, Worcester.
The British Association, Burlington House, London, W.1.
The British Mycological Society, British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7.
The Essex Museum of Natural History (Museum of the Essex Field Club) Romford Road, Stratford, London, E.15.
McGill University Library—G. R. Lomer, Esq., M.S., P.H.D., University Librarian, 3,459, McTavish Street, Montreal.
The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Somerset County Museum, Taunton Castle, Taunton.

The Swansea Scientific and Field Society—Allan Stuart, F.G.S., University College, Swansea.

The Worcestershire Archæological Society—The Victoria Institute, Worcester
The Malvern Field Club—Malvern.

ORDINARY MEMBERS 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

- 1919 Ainslie, Dr. W., Wargrave House, Hereford.
1943 Amies, S. M., 53, Lingen Avenue, Hereford.
1947 Andrews, A. B., Lower Lyde, Hereford.
1936 Armitage, L. Nugent, Silverhope, Hinton, Hereford.

1933 Baily, R. E. H., O.B.E., Breinton Court, Hereford.
1945 Baker, R. H. Gordon, Whitwick, Canon Pyon Road, Holmer, Hereford.
1927 Ball, Edward, Oldfield House, Lyde, Hereford.
1931 Banks, R. A., Hergest Croft, Kington, Hereford.
1948 Barnes, E. J., "Brampton," Penn Grove Road, Hereford.
1917 } Beattie, Rev. Preb. E. H., M.C., 1, Camden Place, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
1936 }
1947 Beaumont, S. L., 2, Offa Street, Hereford.
1944 Benjamin, Rev. S. M., St. James' Vicarage, Tredegar, Mon.
1946 Benson, Rev. E. G., The Vicarage, Burghill, Hereford.
1949 Bevan, The Ven. Archdeacon, H.H.M., Quatford Castle, Bridgnorth.
1939 Biggs, Herbert, Netherwood, Tupsley.
1925 Birmingham Public Reference Library, Birmingham.
1934 Birmingham University Library, The Librarian, Birmingham.
1945 Bland, Rev. Harold, The Vicarage, Wellington, Hereford.
1948 Bois, C. H., Mathon Court, Worcester.
1937 Bolt, Percy, Westwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
1919 Bond, E. C., 4, Mead Road, Livermead, Torquay.
1933 Booth, C. E. T., 1, Kyle Street, Hereford.
1940 Brayley, J. W., 11, Breinton Road, Hereford.
1946 Brecknell, C. J., Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1946 Brereton, J. M., Wykham Park, School of Equitation, Banbury, Oxford.

1997 Briarley, G. M., Pyon House, Canon Pyon, Hereford.
1931 Bright, Captain G., Beech House, Luston, Leominster.
1940 Brook, J. A., Mullion, Breinton, Hereford.
1948 Brooks, K. G., M.A., Ashford House, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1910 Brumwell, C. E., Kelmscott, Breinton, Hereford.
1946 Bufton, W. R., Armadale, Hereford.
1947 Buisseret, Rev. H. G., Belmont Abbey, Hereford.
1926 Bulman, Dr. J. R., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
1944 Bulmer, Bertram, Little Breinton, Breinton, Hereford.

- 1946 Burdett-Coutts, S., "Gillow," Hentland.
1926 Burnett, David, 10, Castle Street, Hereford.
1947 Burrows, H. R., The Very Rev. Dean of Hereford, The Dean's Lodging, Hereford.
1947 Butcher, Basil, 177, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1912 Butcher, G. H., O.B.E., Delamere, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1948 Butcher, Major John, "Highbury," Gloucester Road, Ross-on-Wye.

1944 Cadbury, Christopher, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.
1945 Cadbury, George, F.S.A., 34, Weoley Hill, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29.
1947 Champion, W., 43, Green Street, Hereford.
1919 Capel, Major E. A., M.C., 36, Bridge Street, Hereford.
1948 Cater, H. R., St. Clair, Hergest Mill, Kington.
1948 Cave, W., The Hafod, Credenhill.
1939 Cawley, Right Hon. Baron, P.C., Berrington Hall, Leominster.
1943 Charles, Rev. E., Wigmore Vicarage, Hereford.
1937 Charleton, P., 40, Garrick Close, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
1947 Chisholm, The Rev. T. W. H., The Rectory, Kinnersley, Hereford.
1937 Christmas, C. J., "Mosscroft," Old School Lane, Hereford.
1946 Clarke, The Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc., Byford Rectory, Hereford.
1946 Cohen, I., Past Walney, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
1948 Collins, J. G. F., Wye Cliffe, Breinton, Hereford.
1947 Compton, P. B., Marsh Court, Bridge Sollars.
1935 Cooper, G. B., 9, King Street, Hereford.
1946 Cope, W. G. A., 95, Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1932 Cotterell, Sir Richard, Bart., Garbons, Hereford.
1937 Croker, F., Sunnyside, Folly Lane, Hereford.
1947 Crooks, Captain R. C., C.B.E., R.N., The Chantry, Holme Lacy.
1945 Cuddon, Frederick, The Pool, Belmont Road, Hereford.

1946 Dain, A. R., St. Hilda's, Hafod Road, Hereford.
1944 Dandy, R. H., Thornleigh, Mordiford, Hereford.
1943 Davies, Godfrey C., Wyeval Ltd., Broad Street, Hereford.
1926 Davies, H. J., Fernleigh, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1938 Davis, A., 274, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1947 Davoll, F. Evan C., 8, St. Mary's Road, Ross-on-Wye.
1934 Daw, Rev. W. S., Peterchurch Vicarage, Hereford.
1946 Dawson, Derek, Rose Farm, Tillington.
1944 Deacon, E., Victoria Road, Kington, Herefordshire.
1925 Donaldson, Rev. Canon A. E., The Almonry, Cathedral Close, Brecon.

1948 Ellis, W. H., 193, Hinton Road, Hereford.
1947 Eltome, G., Hawthorne House, Duxmere, Ross-on-Wye.
1944 Evans, C., 9, St. Owen's Place, Hereford.
1948 Evans, R. S., 17, Barker Street, Lozells, Birmingham 19.

- 1926 Farmer, W. G., St. Cuthberts, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1947 Farquharson, A., Le Play House, Ledbury.
 1944 Feltham, T. B., Ashley, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 1938 } Fixsen, H., "Gwynant," Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1948 }
 1947 Fletcher, R. J., 162, Ross Road, Hereford.
 1937 Ford, R. A., Garth, Venn's Lane, Hereford.
 1934 Franklin, C., Greentrees, St. Margaret's Road, Hereford.
 1941 Gale, H. A., Hazledene, King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1947 Gardiner, N. H., "Radnor," Breinton Road, Hereford.
 1941 Goodall, W. K., 26, Bulmer Avenue, Hereford.
 1941 Goss, Rev. A. J., The Vicarage, Old Radnor, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
 1947 Grainger, D. A. H., Whitton House, Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.
 1946 Grant, Sir Allan J., Rosehill, Lyonshall, Hereford.
 1932 Gray, Robert, The Oaklands, Dorstone, Herefordshire.
 1943 Green, Capt. Lionel H., M.B.E., The Whittern, Lyonshall, Kington, Herefordshire.
 1931 Greenly, Major-General W. H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Titley Court, Herefordshire.
 1938 Griffiths, A. H., Overdale, Three Elms Road, Hereford.
 1945 Griffiths, J., Birtley House, Birtley, Bucknell, Salop.
 1945 Grigg, Donald, Police Station, Kington, Hereford.
 1902 Grindley, Rev. H. E., Kingsland, Milverton, Somerset.
 1921 Gwillim, A. Ll., Hill Field, Putley, Ledbury.
 1926 Hall, G. A., Hinton, Elm Road, Hereford.
 1944 Hall, H., Brampton, White Horse Street, Hereford.
 1945 Hammonds, G. T. H., 38, Tower Road, Hereford.
 1928 Harding, C. J., Norwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1942 Harris, H. J., Perivale, 70, Old Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1939 Harvey, Dr. P. G., Cornwall House, Monmouth.
 1940 Haywood, Rev. H. W. J. L. R., Clehonger, Hereford.
 1947 Head, L. V., Wadworth Cottage, Upper Breinton, Hereford.
 1948 Heath, A. F., Putley, Herefordshire.
 1948 Hickman, C. J., Ph.D., British Mycological Society, Department of Botany, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.
 1935 Higgins, T. H., Glaslyn, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1924 Hill, Rev. H. W., Prestbury Vicarage, Cheltenham.
 1946 Hinde, P. W., M.A., The School, Lucton, Leominster.
 1948 Hocking, F. T., 1, Bullingham Lane, Hereford.
 1919 Holland, Rev. T., 19, The Crescent, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1946 Hopewell, A. F. J., M.A., Cathedral School, Hereford.
 1948 Hopton, Major O. C., Canon Frome Court, Hereford.
 1945 Howse, W. H., Ossington House, Presteigne, Radnor.
 1945 Hughes, D. J., Wyatt House, Cross Keys, Hereford.
 1937 Illidge, E. J., Hill Cottage, Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye.
 1948 James, D. W., 37, Hurlingham Court, London, S.W.8.
 1943 James, Philip Gwynne, High Croft, Hereford.
 1947 James, Russell, "Cublington," Madley.
 1945 Jarvis, Rev. F. R. C., Church Cottage, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford.
 1932 Jewell, C., 31, Marlpit Lane, Newton, Porthcawl, Glam.
 1946 Jobling, Rev. Preb. J. S., Ashperton, Ledbury.
 1926 Johnston, Alex., 7, The Crescent, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1946 Jones, Rev. D. Brynamor, 17, Moor Farm Lane, Hereford.
 1944 Jones, Rev. D. E., Aconbury Court, Hereford.
 1935 Jones, G. S. Averay, Mavis Holt, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1923 Jones, Rev. G. I. R., Llanvillo Rectory, Brecon.
 1943 Jones, Harold, Pencerrig, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 1946 Jones, J., Dynham Hall, Ludlow.
 1946 Jones, W. H., Bankside, Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye.
 1936 Jones, W. J., Westlands, Much Birch, Hereford.
 1942 Jordan, Rev. Canon J. H., Canon's House, Hereford.
 1948 Kendrick, F. M., 40, Stanhope Street, Hereford.
 1927 King, C. F., 29, Eign Street, Hereford.
 1933 King, W. J., The Homestead, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1946 Kington, A. W., 21, Tennial Grove, Harborne, Birmingham 3.
 1933 Knight, L. A., Trinity House, Baggallay Street, Hereford.
 1947 Lane, A. C., Ferndale Road, Hereford.
 1939 Langdale-Smith, Dr. H. G., Tarrington, Hereford.
 1935 Langford, Dr. A. W., St. John Street, Hereford.
 1944 Lawson, Rev. J. L., Ely Cathedral, Isle of Ely.
 1946 Layton, Arnold W., Aconbury Court, Hereford.
 1941 Lea-Wilson, Rev. C. A., Tarrington Rectory, Hereford.
 1919 Lee, Lennox B., How Caple Court, Ross-on-Wye.
 1948 Leeds, Frank, Edenhurst, Ross-on-Wye.
 1939 Leek, D., c/o Messrs. Brumwell, 10, Broad Street, Hereford.
 1946 Lewis, Rev. G. O., The Vicarage, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1942 Lewis, W. J., Clifton Villa, Harold Street, Hereford.
 1947 Lindsay-Jones, E., 9, Broad Street, Leominster.
 1944 Lloyd, G. H., 99, Park Street, Hereford.
 1936 Lloyd, Sir John, M.C., Dinas House, Brecon.
 1943 Lloyd, R. W., Treago, St. Weonards, Hereford.
 1948 Lloyd-Johnes, Herbert, Newton Court, Monmouth.

The Swansea Scientific and Field Society—Allan Stuart, F.G.S., University College, Swansea.

The Worcestershire Archaeological Society—The Victoria Institute, Worcester
The Malvern Field Club—Malvern.

ORDINARY MEMBERS 31st DECEMBER, 1948.

- 1919 Ainslie, Dr. W., Wargrave House, Hereford.
1943 Amies, S. M., 53, Lingen Avenue, Hereford.
1947 Andrews, A. B., Lower Lyde, Hereford.
1936 Armitage, L. Nugent, Silverhope, Hinton, Hereford.

1933 Baily, R. E. H., O.B.E., Breinton Court, Hereford.
1945 Baker, R. H. Gordon, Whitwick, Canon Pyon Road, Holmer, Hereford.
1927 Ball, Edward, Oldfield House, Lyde, Hereford.
1931 Banks, R. A., Hergest Croft, Kington, Hereford.
1948 Barnes, E. J., "Brampton," Penn Grove Road, Hereford.
1917 } Beattie, Rev. Preb. E. H., M.C., 1, Camden Place, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
1936 }
1947 Beaumont, S. L., 2, Offa Street, Hereford.
1944 Benjamin, Rev. S. M., St. James' Vicarage, Tredegar, Mon.
1946 Benson, Rev. E. G., The Vicarage, Burghill, Hereford.
1949 Bevan, The Ven. Archdeacon, H.H.M., Quatford Castle, Bridgnorth.
1939 Biggs, Herbert, Netherwood, Tupsley.
1925 Birmingham Public Reference Library, Birmingham.
1934 Birmingham University Library, The Librarian, Birmingham.
1945 Bland, Rev. Harold, The Vicarage, Wellington, Hereford.
1948 Bois, C. H., Mathon Court, Worcester.
1937 Bolt, Percy, Westwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
1919 Bond, E. C., 4, Mead Road, Livermead, Torquay.
1933 Booth, C. E. T., 1, Kyrle Street, Hereford.
1940 Brayley, J. W., 11, Breinton Road, Hereford.
1946 Brecknell, C. J., Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1948 Brereton, J. M., Wykham Park, School of Equitation, Banbury, Oxford.

1897 Brierley, G. M., Pyon House, Canon Pyon, Hereford.
1931 Bright, Captain G., Beech House, Luston, Leominster.
1940 Brook, J. A., Mullion, Breinton, Hereford.
1948 Brooks, K. G., M.A., Ashford House, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1910 Brumwell, C. E., Kelmscott, Breinton, Hereford.
1946 Bufton, W. R., Armadale, Hereford.
1947 Buisseret, Rev. H. G., Belmont Abbey, Hereford.
1926 Bulman, Dr. J. R., Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
1944 Bulmer, Bertram, Little Breinton, Breinton, Hereford.

- 1946 Burdett-Countts, S., "Gillow," Hantland.
1926 Burnett, David, 10, Castle Street, Hereford.
1947 Burrows, H. R., The Very Rev. Dean of Hereford, The Dean's Lodging, Hereford.
1947 Butcher, Basil, 177, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1912 Butcher, G. H., O.B.E., Delamere, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1948 Butcher, Major John, "Highbury," Gloucester Road, Ross-on-Wye.

1944 Cadbury, Christopher, Widemarsh Street, Hereford.
1945 Cadbury, George, F.S.A., 34, Weoley Hill, Selly Oak, Birmingham 29.
1947 Campion, W., 43, Green Street, Hereford.
1919 Capel, Major E. A., M.C., 36, Bridge Street, Hereford.
1948 Cater, H. R., St. Clair, Hergest Mill, Kington.
1948 Cave, W., The Hafod, Credenhill.
1939 Cawley, Right Hon. Baron, P.C., Berrington Hall, Leominster.
1943 Charles, Rev. E., Wigmore Vicarage, Hereford.
1937 Charleton, P., 40, Garrick Close, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.
1947 Chisholm, The Rev. T. W. H., The Rectory, Kinnersley, Hereford.
1937 Christmas, C. J., "Mosscroft," Old School Lane, Hereford.
1946 Clarke, The Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc., Byford Rectory, Hereford.
1946 Cohen, I., Past Walney, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
1948 Collins, J. G. F., Wye Cliffe, Breinton, Hereford.
1947 Compton, P. B., Marsh Court, Bridge Sollars.
1935 Cooper, G. B., 9, King Street, Hereford.
1946 Cope, W. G. A., 95, Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1932 Cotterell, Sir Richard, Bart., Garnons, Hereford.
1937 Croker, F., Sunnyside, Folly Lane, Hereford.
1947 Crooks, Captain R. C., C.B.E., R.N., The Chantries, Holme Lacy,
1945 Cuddon, Frederick, The Pool, Belmont Road, Hereford.

1946 Dain, A. R., St. Hilda's, Hafod Road, Hereford.
1944 Dandy, R. H., Thornleigh, Mordiford, Hereford.
1943 Davies, Godfrey C., Wyeval Ltd., Broad Street, Hereford.
1926 Davies, H. J., Fernleigh, Bodenham Road, Hereford.
1938 Davis, A., 274, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
1947 Davoll, F. Evan C., 8, St. Mary's Road, Ross-on-Wye.
1934 Daw, Rev. W. S., Peterchurch Vicarage, Hereford.
1946 Dawson, Derek, Rose Farm, Tillington.
1944 Deacon, E., Victoria Road, Kington, Herefordshire.
1925 Donaldson, Rev. Canon A. E., The Almonry, Cathedral Close, Brecon.

1948 Ellis, W. H., 193, Hinton Road, Hereford.
1947 Eltome, G., Hawthorne House, Duxmere, Ross-on-Wye.
1944 Evans, C., 9, St. Owen's Place, Hereford.
1948 Evans, R. S., 17, Barker Street, Lozells, Birmingham 19.

- 1926 Farmer, W. G., St. Cuthberts, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1947 Farquharson, A., Le Play House, Ledbury.
 1944 Feltham, T. B., Ashley, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 1938 } Fixsen, H., "Gwynant," Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1948 }
 1947 Fletcher, R. J., 162, Ross Road, Hereford.
 1937 Ford, R. A., Garth, Venn's Lane, Hereford.
 1934 Franklin, C., Greentrees, St. Margaret's Road, Hereford.
- 1941 Gale, H. A., Hazledene, King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1947 Gardiner, N. H., "Radnor," Breinton Road, Hereford.
 1941 Goodall, W. K., 26, Bulmer Avenue, Hereford.
 1941 Goss, Rev. A. J., The Vicarage, Old Radnor, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
 1947 Grainger, D. A. H., Whitton House, Nightingale Road, Rickmansworth, Herts.
 1946 Grant, Sir Allan J., Rosehill, Lyonshall, Hereford.
 1932 Gray, Robert, The Oaklands, Dorstone, Herefordshire.
 1943 Green, Capt. Lionel H., M.B.E., The Whittern, Lyonshall, Kington, Herefordshire.
 1931 Greenly, Major-General W. H., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Tittley Court, Herefordshire.
 1936 Griffiths, A. H., Overdale, Three Elms Road, Hereford.
 1945 Griffiths, J., Birtley House, Birtley, Bucknell, Salop.
 1945 Grigg, Donald, Police Station, Kington, Hereford.
 1902 Grindley, Rev. H. E., Kingsland, Milverton, Somerset.
 1921 Gwillim, A. Ll., Hill Field, Putley, Ledbury.
- 1926 Hall, G. A., Hinton, Elm Road, Hereford.
 1944 Hall, H., Brampton, White Horse Street, Hereford.
 1945 Hammonds, G. T. H., 38, Tower Road, Hereford.
 1928 Harding, C. J., Norwood, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1942 Harris, H. J., Perivale, 70, Old Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1939 Harvey, Dr. P. G., Cornwall House, Monmouth.
 1940 Haywood, Rev. H. W. J. L. R., Clehonger, Hereford.
 1947 Head, L. V., Wadworth Cottage, Upper Breinton, Hereford.
 1948 Heath, A. F., Putley, Herefordshire.
 1948 Hickman, C. J., Ph.D., British Mycological Society, Department of Botany, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.
 1935 Higgins, T. H., Glaslyn, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1924 Hill, Rev. H. W., Prestbury Vicarage, Cheltenham.
 1946 Hinde, P. W., M.A., The School, Lucton, Leominster.
 1948 Hocking, F. T., 1, Bullingham Lane, Hereford.
 1919 Holland, Rev. T., 19, The Crescent, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1946 Hopewell, A. F. J., M.A., Cathedral School, Hereford.
 1948 Hopton, Major O. C., Canon Frome Court, Hereford.

- 1945 Howse, W. H., Ossington House, Presteigne, Radnor.
 1945 Hughes, D. J., Wyatt House, Cross Keys, Hereford.
- 1937 Illidge, E. J., Hill Cottage, Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye.
- 1948 James, D. W., 37, Hurlingham Court, London, S.W.6.
 1943 James, Philip Gwynne, High Croft, Hereford.
 1947 James, Russell, "Cublington," Madley.
 1945 Jarvis, Rev. F. R. C., Church Cottage, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford.
 1932 Jewell, C., 31, Maripit Lane, Newton, Porthcawl, Glam.
 1946 Jobling, Rev. Preb. J. S., Ashperton, Ledbury.
 1926 Johnston, Alex., 7, The Crescent, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1946 Jones, Rev. D. Brynmor, 17, Moor Farm Lane, Hereford.
 1944 Jones, Rev. D. E., Aconbury Court, Hereford.
 1935 Jones, G. S. Averay, Mavis Holt, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1923 Jones, Rev. G. I. R., Llanvillo Rectory, Brecon.
 1943 Jones, Harold, Pencerrig, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 1946 Jones, J., Dynham Hall, Ludlow.
 1946 Jones, W. H., Bankside, Symonds Yat, Ross-on-Wye.
 1936 Jones, W. J., Westlands, Much Birch, Hereford.
 1942 Jordan, Rev. Canon J. H., Canon's House, Hereford.
- 1948 Kendrick, F. M., 40, Stanhope Street, Hereford.
 1927 King, C. F., 29, Eign Street, Hereford.
 1933 King, W. J., The Homestead, Kingsthorpe, Hereford.
 1946 Kington, A. W., 21, Tennal Grove, Harborne, Birmingham 3.
 1933 Knight, L. A., Trinity House, Baggallay Street, Hereford.
- 1947 Lane, A. C., Ferndale Road, Hereford.
 1939 Langdale-Smith, Dr. H. G., Tarrington, Hereford.
 1935 Langford, Dr. A. W., St. John Street, Hereford.
 1944 Lawson, Rev. J. L., Ely Cathedral, Isle of Ely.
 1946 Layton, Arnold W., Aconbury Court, Hereford.
 1941 Lea-Wilson, Rev. C. A., Tarrington Rectory, Hereford.
 1919 Lee, Lennox B., How Caple Court, Ross-on-Wye.
 1948 Leeds, Frank, Edenhurst, Ross-on-Wye.
 1939 Leek, D., c/o Messrs. Brumwell, 10, Broad Street, Hereford.
 1946 Lewis, Rev. G. O., The Vicarage, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1942 Lewis, W. J., Clifton Villa, Harold Street, Hereford.
 1947 Lindsay-Jones, E., 9, Broad Street, Leominster.
 1944 Lloyd, G. H., 99, Park Street, Hereford.
 1936 Lloyd, Sir John, M.C., Dinas House, Brecon.
 1943 Lloyd, R. W., Treago, St. Weonards, Hereford.
 1948 Lloyd-Johnes, Herbert, Newton Court, Monmouth.

- 1948 Lock, C. B., The Garage, Allensmore.
 1946 Lockett, E., Wilson's Chambers, Commercial Street, Hereford.
 1927 Loder-Symonds, Vice-Admiral F. P., C.M.G., R.N., Waldrist, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1946 Long, H. F., Tower Road, Hereford.
 1921 } Lovesey, A., Grendon, Belmont Road, Hereford.
 1936 }
 1946 Lowe, David A., Glenview, Hafod Road, Hereford.
 1943 Lucas, A. V., The Hut, Three Elms Road, Hereford.
- 1948 Machin, F. S., Manor House, Burghill, Hereford.
 1933 Maclaverty, C., Wessington Court, Woolhope, Hereford.
 1939 Malkin, Dr. G. R., Fownhope, Hereford.
 1947 Malson, C. G. W., "Highfield," The Crescent, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1923 Mappin, W. H., Ynyshir Hall, Glandyfi, Cardiganshire.
 1945 Marchant, C. Garnet, Hesselton, Barton Road, Hereford.
 1931 Marriott, A. W., Cantilupe House, Cantilupe Street, Hereford.
 1927 Marriott, C. L., 23, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 1940 Marriott, F. G., New Court, Lugwardine.
 1946 Marriott, N., Cantilupe House, Cantilupe Street, Hereford.
 1948 Marshall, C., The Manor, Breinton.
 1921 Marshall, G. H., The Manor House, Breinton, Hereford.
 1914 Marshall, Thomas, Baysham Cottage, Sellack, Ross-on-Wye.
 1916 Marshall, Rev. W., The Grange, Sarnesfield, Weobley, Herefordshire.
- 1947 Martin, Rev. Canon E. V., Wonder View, Much Birch.
 1936 Martin, Rev. Preb. S. H., 203, Hinton Road, Hereford.
 1931 Matthews, J. W., Ragleth, King's Acre Road, Hereford.
 1911 Matthews, T. A., 6, King Street, Hereford.
 1936 Mellor, J. E. M., Prospect Cottage, Bredwardine, Hereford.
 1948 Millar, R. C., Church Road, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1947 Milne, G. D., Terrace Hall, Woolhope, Hereford.
 1935 Milne, Leonard, 29, Church Street, Hereford.
 1939 Mitchell, C. H., 12, Commercial Street, Hereford.
 1944 Moir, Rev. A. L., Bridstow Vicarage, Ross-on-Wye.
 1941 Moir, E. A., The Vicarage, Storridge, Malvern.
 1899 Money-Kyrle, Rev. C. L., Homme House, Much Marcle, Gloucester.
 1948 Monkley, R. C., 10, Bridge Street, Hereford.
 1942 Morley, Rev. R. Wragge, Church Stretton, Salop.
 1937 Morris, E. H., 19, Lichfield Avenue, Hereford.
 1946 Morris, L. G., 34, Ferndale Road, Hereford.
 1930 Mumford, Captain W. C., M.C., Sugwas Court, Hereford.
 1946 Munnings, F. W., Larport, Mordiford, Hereford.

- 1933 Newton, Freeman, Beckington, Moor Farm Lane, Hereford.
 1947 Noller, N. H., Littlecroft, Old School Lane, Holmer, Hereford.
 1946 Norton, W. J., Mill Farm, Bromfield, Ludlow, Salop.
- 1943 Oakley, Ernest, Bryngwyn, Much Dewchurch, Hereford.
 1947 Ockey, E., Lugwardine, Hereford.
- 1940 Painter, A. E., Cranford, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1947 Palmer, Rex, 5, King's Acre Halt, Swainshill, Hereford.
 1947 Parker, L. S., Foley Cottage, Tarrington.
 1927 Parker, Rev. Preb. T. H., Vineyard Croft, Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1937 Parr, R. C., The New Weir, Kenchester, Hereford.
 1944 Parry, Herbert, The Stowe, Whitney-on-Wye, Hereford.
 1924 Peacock, G. H., c/o The Hereford Times Ltd., Hereford.
 1926 Perkins, G. W., Bredon, Cusop, Hay.
 1932 Perry, W. T., 23, King Street, Hereford.
 1945 Phillips, C. H., Swinmore, Madley, Hereford.
 1948 Pickthorn, Chas., F.R.G.S., F.Am.G.G., B.Sc., Hopton Road, Hereford.
 1943 Pinnix, Rev. E. E., The Vicarage, Weobley, Herefordshire.
 1947 Pitt, S., Churchettes, Whitestone, Hereford.
 1935 Pocock, Dr. R. W., Geological Survey, Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London.
 1947 Polley, Brigadier S. T., Mansel Lacy, Hereford.
- 1911 } Powell, Rev. Prebendary G. H., Dorstone Rectory, Hereford.
 1938 }
 1943 Powell, Herbert J., A.R.I.B.A., Royston, 338, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
- 1937 Powell, Hubert J., King's Acre Halt, Hereford.
 1922 Powell, J. J. S., Hall Court, Much Marcle, Herefordshire.
 1948 Prail, L. J., The Knoll, Tupsley, Hereford.
 1948 Price, J. C., St. Mary's, Kingsland, Hereford.
 1938 Prichard, H. M., Barr's Court, Tarrington, Hereford.
 1934 Pritchard, Percy, 194, Ross Road, Hereford.
 1935 Pugh, H., J.P., The Firs, Southbank Road, Hereford.
 1908 Purchas, Rev. A. B., Prenton, Churchdown, Gloucester.
- 1944 Rennell of Rodd, The Rt. Honble. Lord, The Rodd, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
 1945 Richards, Walter, 3, West Friars, Grey Friars Avenue, Hereford.
 1932 Roberts, Rev. J. H., Canon Pyon Vicarage, Hereford.
 1932 Robinson, R. S. Gavin, Poston House, Peterchurch, Hereford.
 1931 Roderick, Rev. H., The Manse, Gorsley, Newent, Gloucester.
 1943 Roiser, E. A., L.R.I.B.A., 12, Imperial Square, Cheltenham, Glos.
 1927 Romilly, E. C., Tankard Walls, Bodenham, Hereford.

- 1937 Ross, J. II., The Mount, Leominster.
 1948 Russell, G. W., "Crofton," 21, Tower Road, Hereford.
- 1939 Salt, Major A. E. W., Stawne, Weobley, Herefordshire.
 1948 Sanders, J. G., 142, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 1948 Scarborough, H., 1, Holly Mount, Leominster.
 1948 Scott, Major Charles, Byford Court, Hereford.
 1948 Scudamore, F. H., Haywood Lodge, Belmont, Hereford.
 1926 Secretan, S. D., Swayes, Rudgwick, Sussex.
 1940 Sell, Rev. John L., 14, College Green, Gloucester.
 1923 Simpson, C. W. T., 15, Commerical Street, Hereford.
 1938 Smith, J. P., Aylescroft, College Road, Hereford.
 1941 Snell, F. H., Warham Ash, Breinton.
 1934 Sprague, A. G., Holiday Hall, Kington, Herefordshire.
 1947 Stancer, C. H., "Upway," Canon Pyon Road, Hereford.
 1947 Steel, T. O. D., 30, Castle Street, Hereford.
- 1943 } Stewart, Rev. G. W., Cedar Lawns, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1948 }
- 1947 Stickings, Rev. H. H., The Vicarage, Bullinghope, Hereford.
 1904 Stooke, J. E. H., Danesmere, Aylestone Hill, Hereford.
 1945 Sturgess, R. C. H., Town Well, Credenhill, Hereford.
 1937 Styles, Philip, F.S.A., 76, Wellington Road, Birmingham 15.
 1899 Symonds-Taylor, Lieut.-Colonel R. H., Copelands, Holmer, Hereford.
- 1910 Taylor, S. R., Stockinghill, Newlands, Leominster.
 1936 Templer, P. J. T., Ringwood, Eign Hill, Hereford.
 1944 Thomas, Rev. Preb. A. D. Wynne-, Lugwardine Vicarage, Hereford.
 1947 Thomas, J. Roderick, Hillcrest, Belmont Road, Hereford.
 1944 Thomas, E. D. Ridley, The Lawns, Nunnington, Hereford.
 1928 Thomas, W. Ridley, The Lawns, Nunnington, near Hereford.
 1946 Thorpe, W. A., 7, Holly Place, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.
 1945 Todd, Norman H., Putley Court, Ledbury, Herefordshire.
 1948 Turney, The Rev. F. I., B.A., R.D., The Rectory, Aston, Ludlow.
- 1948 Venning, J. R., 14, Arran Avenue, Putson, Hereford.
 1943 Vinden, W. A., 354, Upper Ledbury Road, Hereford.
 1932 Virgo, R. G., The Poplars, Ewyas Harold, Hereford.
- 1930 Walker, Dr. C. W., M.C., Summerhayes, Venn's Lane, Hereford.
 1948 Walter, R. J. K., Eignslowe, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1930 Wallis, Captain O. B., The Firs, Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1946 Watson, P. Lloyd, Flat 89, 18, South Street, London, W.1.
 1940 Weston, William, The Homestead, Broomy Hill, Hereford.
 1945 Wheldon, E. J., White Cott, Docklow, Leominster.
 1948 White, R. Comley, Fair View, Folly Lane, Hereford.

- 1948 White, Robert, "Crahmond," Hampton Park, Hereford.
 1946 Whitfield, J. R., 36, Three Elms Road, Hereford.
 1946 Whitfield, S. R., 74, Penn Grove Road, Hereford.
 1942 Whittall, Sidney, Pantalls Farm, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1944 Widgery, H. Slater, All Saints' Chambers, Hereford.
 1932 Willans, J. B., P.S.A., Dolforgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
 1930 Winnington-Ingram, The Ven. Archdeacon A. J., Cathedral Close, Hereford.
- 1948 Wood, Arthur, "Mayfield," Henley Road, Ludlow.
 1945 Wood, Arthur S., Lady Well House, Vowchurch, Hereford.
 1945 Worsley, J. D., Coghill, Harold Street, Hereford.
 1940 Wright, Shaw, Hereford County Libraries, Hereford.
 1943 Wright, S. A., 11, Eign Street, Hereford.
 1945 Wright, W. H., 2, The Grange, Leominster.
- 1941 Yeoman, T. Herbert, New Court, Lugwardine, Hereford.
- 1931 Zimmerman, A. U., The Vine, Tarrington, Hereford.

- 1937 Ross, J. H., The Mount, Leominster.
 1948 Russell, G. W., "Crofton," 21, Tower Road, Hereford.
- 1939 Salt, Major A. E. W., Stawne, Weobley, Herefordshire.
 1948 Sanders, J. G., 142, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
 1948 Scarborough, H., 1, Holly Mount, Leominster.
 1948 Scott, Major Charles, Byford Court, Hereford.
 1948 Scudamore, F. H., Haywood Lodge, Belmont, Hereford.
 1926 Secretan, S. D., Swayes, Rudgwick, Sussex.
 1940 Sell, Rev. John L., 14, College Green, Gloucester.
 1923 Simpson, C. W. T., 15, Commerical Street, Hereford.
 1938 Smith, J. P., Aylescroft, College Road, Hereford.
 1941 Snell, F. H., Warham Ash, Breinton.
 1934 Sprague, A. G., Holiday Hall, Kington, Herefordshire.
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 1942 Whittal, Sidney, Pantalls Farm, Sutton St. Nicholas, Hereford.
 1944 Widgery, H. Slater, All Saints' Chambers, Hereford.
 1932 Willans, J. B., F.S.A., Dollorgan, Kerry, Montgomeryshire.
 1930 Winnington-Ingram, The Ven. Archdeacon A. J., Cathedral Close, Hereford.
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Obituary.

1946.

Sir Charles T. Pulley. Mr. F. E. Whiting.
Dr. E. Hermitage Day.

1947.

Mr. R. F. Dill. Mr. V. Pembridge.
Mr. W. Pritchard.

1948.

The Rev. J. B. Hewitt. Dr. A. Wigmore.
Mr. A. G. Hudson. Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer.
Mr. A. W. Bolt. Lt.-Col. H. E. Pateshall.
Major E. F. Cockerott. Mr. C. M. Atkinson.
Mr. T. E. Jay. The Rt. Rev. R. Parsons.
Rev. J. G. Maude. Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Lt.-Col. O. R. Swayne. Mr. C. E. Prior.

RULES

(as amended at Spring Meeting, 1946)

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 districts immediately adjacent.

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

III.—The Central Committee shall consist of ten Members, who shall retire annually and of whom the two senior members of not less than five years' service shall not be eligible for re-election for one year, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer, and Honorary Secretary, ex-officio. It shall be empowered to appoint an Assistant Secretary; and its duties shall be to make all the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the year, and take the management of the Club during the intervals of the meetings.

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

V.—That the Annual Subscription be Twenty Shillings, payable on the 1st January in each year to the Treasurer or Assistant Secretary. Each Member may have the privilege of introducing a friend on any of the Field Days of the Club.

VI.—That the Reports of the several meetings and the papers read to the Club during the year, be forwarded, at the

Obituary.

1946.

Sir Charles T. Palley.
Dr. E. Hermitage Day.

Mr. F. E. Whiting.

1947.

Mr. R. F. Dill.
Mr. W. Fritchard.

Mr. V. Pembridge.

1948.

The Rev. J. B. Hewitt.
Mr. A. G. Hudson.
Mr. A. W. Bolt.
Major E. F. Cockcroft.
Mr. T. E. Jay.
Rev. J. G. Maude.
Lt.-Col. O. R. Swayne.

Dr. A. Wigmore.
Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer.
Lt.-Col. H. E. Pateshall.
Mr. C. M. Atkinson.
The Rt. Rev. R. Parsons,
Lord Bishop of Hereford.
Mr. C. E. Prior.

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(as amended at Spring Meeting, 1946)

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VI.—That the Reports of the several meetings and the papers read to the Club during the year, be forwarded, at the

discretion of the Central Committee, to the "Hereford Times" newspaper for publication as ordinary news, in preparation for the Transactions of the Club.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Gentlemen only are eligible for membership of the Club, but members may bring lady friends to a meeting, when this is stated on the notice.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS

	£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1947:	625	10	7
Cash at Bank	1	15	10
Cash in Hand	627	6	5
Interest on £470 5s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock	16	9	2
Proceeds of Sale of <i>Transac-tions</i>	50	8	8
Arrears of Subscriptions	17	10	0
Subscriptions paid in advance	15	0	0
Subscriptions for 1947	255	10	0
Balance of bus fares from six field meetings	288	0	0
	15	9	6
	<hr/>		
	£997	13	9

PAYMENTS

	£	s.	d.
By Fire Insurance of Books	320	5	1
Printing	10	18	8
Stationery and Books	19	12	1
Postage	350	15	10
Subscriptions and Donations:			
British Mycological Society	1	0	0
Council of British Archæology	1	0	0
Seymour Wildfowl Trust	3	3	0
Hereford Cathedral Library	1	0	0
Expenses of Assistant Secretary	20	0	0
Telephone Calls, Hon. Secretary	1	5	0
Travel to Birmingham, Hon. Secretary	0	18	4
Cartaker, Public Library, Cleaning Room	22	3	4
Repairs to Heraklic Rolls	1	5	0
Lecturer's Expenses	2	16	0
Sundry Expenses	1	14	6
Cash at Bank	606	16	4
Cash in Hand	4	14	3
	<hr/>		
	611	10	7
	<hr/>		
	£997	13	9

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the above Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account together with the General Reserve Account, Merrick Bequest Account and Benn Bequest Account, and certify them to be in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

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

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

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

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WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1947	625 10 7	By Fire Insurance of Books	320 5 1
Cash at Bank	1 15 10	" Printing	10 18 8
Cash in Hand		" Stationery and Books	19 12 1
" Interest on £470 5s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock	627 6 5	" Subscriptions and Donations:	350 15 10
" Proceeds of Sale of Transactions	16 9 2	British Mycological Society	1 0 0
" Arrears of Subscriptions	50 8 8	Council of British Archaeology	1 0 0
" Subscriptions paid in advance	17 10 0	Severn Wildfowl Trust	3 3 0
" Subscriptions for 1947	15 0 0	Hereford Cathedral Library	1 0 0
" Balance of bus fares from six field meetings	288 0 0	" Expenses of Assistant Secretary	20 0 0
	15 9 6	" Telephone Calls, Hon. Secretary	1 5 0
		" Travel to Birmingham, Hon. Secretary	0 18 4
		" Caretaker, Public Library	22 3 4
		" Cleaning Room	1 5 0
		" Repairs to Heraldic Rolls	2 16 0
		" Lecturer's Expenses	1 14 6
		" Sundry Expenses	0 15 6
		" Cash at Bank	606 16 4
		" Cash in Hand	4 14 3
	£997 13 9		611 10 7
			£997 13 9

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the above Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account together with the General Reserve Account, Merrick Bequest Account and Benn Bequest Account, and certify them to be in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

H. S. WIDGERY, F.C.A.
Hon. Auditor.

10th February, 1948.

discretion of the Central Committee, to the "Hereford Times" newspaper for publication as ordinary news, in preparation for the Transactions of the Club.

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

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

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HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS

	£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1947	625	10	7
Cash at Bank	1	15	10
Cash in Hand			
Interest on £470 ss. 3d. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Stock	627	6	5
Proceeds of Sale of <i>Transac-tions</i>	16	9	2
Arrears of Subscriptions	50	8	8
Subscriptions paid in advance	17	10	0
Subscriptions for 1947	15	0	0
Balance of bus fares from six field meetings	255	10	0
	288	0	0
	15	9	6
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	£997	13	9

PAYMENTS

	£	s.	d.
By Fire Insurance of Books	320	5	1
Printing	10	18	8
Stationery and Books	19	12	1
Postage			
Subscriptions and Donations			
British Mycological Society	1	0	0
Council of British Archaeology	1	0	0
Severn Wildfowl Trust	3	3	0
Hereford Cathedral Library	1	0	0
Expenses of Assistant Secretary	20	0	0
Telephone Calls, Hon. Secretary	1	5	0
Travel to Birmingham, Hon. Secretary			
Secretary	0	18	4
Caretaker, Public Library,			
Cleaning Room	22	3	4
Repairs to Heraldic Rolls	1	5	0
Lecturer's Expenses	2	16	0
Sundry Expenses	1	14	6
Cash at Bank	0	15	6
Cash in Hand	606	16	4
	4	14	3
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£	s. d.	£	s. d.
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Cash in Hand ...		" Postage ...	19 12 1
" Interest on £470 8s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock ...	627 6 5	" Subscriptions and Donations:	350 15 10
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		" Lecturer's Expenses ...	1 14 6
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Honorary Treasurer.

10th February, 1948.

H. S. WIDGERY, F.C.A.
Hon. Auditor.

discretion of the Central Committee, to the "Hereford Times" newspaper for publication as ordinary news, in preparation for the Transactions of the Club.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Gentlemen only are eligible for membership of the Club, but members may bring lady friends to a meeting, when this is stated on the notice.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1947	625 10 7	By Fire Insurance of Books	320 5 1
Cash at Bank	1 15 10	" Printing	10 18 8
Cash in Hand		" Stationery and Books	19 12 1
Interest on £470 5s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock	627 6 5	" Subscriptions and Donations:	
Proceeds of Sale of Transactions	16 9 2	British Mycological Society	1 0 0
Arrears of Subscriptions	50 8 8	Council of British Archaeology	1 0 0
Subscriptions paid in advance	17 10 0	Sewern Wildfowl Trust	3 3 0
Subscriptions for 1947	255 10 0	Hereford Cathedral Library	1 0 0
Balance of 'bus fares from six field meetings	288 0 0	Expenses of Assistant Secretary	20 0 0
	15 9 6	" Telephone Calls, Hon. Secretary	1 5 0
		" Travel to Birmingham, Hon. Secretary	0 18 4
		" Carcaber, Public Library.	22 3 4
		" Cleaning Room	1 5 0
		" Repairs to Heraldic Rolls	2 16 0
		" Lecturer's Expenses	1 14 6
		" Sundry Expenses	0 15 6
		" Cash at Bank	606 16 4
		" Cash in Hand	4 14 3
	£907 13 9		611 10 7
			£907 13 9

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the above Honorary Treasurer's Cash Account together with the General Reserve Account, Merrick Bequest Account and Benn Bequest Account, and certify them to be in accordance with the books and vouchers of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

10th February, 1948.

H. S. WIDGERY, F.C.A.
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WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31st DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1947	625 10 7	By Fire Insurance of Books	320 5 1
Cash at Bank	1 15 16	" Printing	10 18 8
Cash in Hand		" Stationery and Books	19 12 1
Interest on £470 8s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock		" Postage	
Proceeds of Sale of Transactions		" Subscriptions and Donations:	350 15 10
Arrears of Subscriptions	17 10 0	British Mycological Society	1 0 0
Subscriptions paid in advance	15 0 0	Council of British Archaeology	1 0 0
Subscriptions for 1947	255 10 0	Severn Wildfowl Trust	3 3 0
Balance of 'bus fares from six field meetings	288 0 0	Hereford Cathedral Library	1 0 0
	15 9 6	" Expenses of Assistant Secretary	20 0 0
		" Telephone Calls, Hon. Secretary	1 5 0
		" Travel to Birmingham, Hon. Secretary	0 18 4
		" Cartraker, Public Library	22 3 4
		" Cleaning Room	1 5 0
		" Repairs to Heraldic Rolls	2 16 0
		" Lecturer's Expenses	1 14 6
		" Sundry Expenses	0 15 6
		" Cash at Bank	606 16 4
		" Cash in Hand	4 14 3
	£997 13 9		611 10 7
			£987 13 9

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

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P. J. T. TEMPLER

Honorary Treasurer.

GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
1947	£ s. d.	1947	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	45 4 8	31st Dec. By Balance at Bank	49 12 11
1st Jan. Interest on £120 Is. 3d. 3½ per cent.	4 4 0		
War Stock	0 4 3		
Bank Interest	£49 12 11		
			£49 12 11

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
1947	£ s. d.	1947	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	80 6 2	31st Dec. By Donation towards the repair of the Dovecot at Garway	50 0 0
1st Jan. Interest on £100 3½ per cent. War Stock	3 10 0	" Balance at Bank	34 3 11
Bank Interest	0 7 9		
	£84 3 11		£84 3 11

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE BENN BEQUEST ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

RECEIPTS		PAYMENTS	
1947	£ s. d.	1947	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward	2 14 3	31st Dec. By Balance at Bank	2 14 3

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Cr.
To Balance, 1st January, 1946:			£ s. d.
Cash at Bank	606 16 4	By Fire Insurance	456 9 4
Cash in Hand	4 14 3	" Printing	16 9 7
	611 10 7	" Stationery and Books	21 5 11
" Interest on £590 6s. 6d. 3½%			494 4 10
War Stock			
Proceeds of Sale of Transactions	20 13 2		
Arrears Received	2 0 0	Subscriptions and Donations:	
Current Subscriptions	275 0 0	British Mycological Society	1 0 0
Received in Advance	8 0 0	Council of British Archaeology	1 0 0
		Seymour Wildfowl Trust	1 1 0
Surplus on Field Meetings	285 0 0	Leominster Priory Church	1 1 0
Donation	12 3 3	Restoration Fund	1 1 0
	2 3 0	Peterchurch Church Tower	4 4 0
		Restoration Fund	4 4 0
		Salary of Assistant Secretary	20 0 0
		Telephone Calls, Honorary Secretary	1 10 0
		Birmingham—Lecturer's Expenses	0 15 6
		Caretaker, Public Library—	
		Cleaning Room	2 0 0
		Carriage	0 10 0
		Cheque Book	0 8 0
		Balance, 31st December, 1946:	
		Cash at Bank	406 4 5
		Cash in Hand	6 2 6
			2 18 0
	£940 11 3		£940 11 3

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

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P. J. T. TEMPLER, *Honorary Treasurer.*

H. S. WIDGERY, F.C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

21st January, 1949.

GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

1947		£	s.	d.	1947		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS					PAYMENTS				
1st Jan.	To Balance brought forward	45	4	8	31st Dec.	By Balance at Bank	...	...	49 12 11
31st Dec.	" Interest on £120 1s. 3d. 3½ per cent. War Stock	4	4	0					
	" Bank Interest	0	4	3					
		£49	12	11					£49 12 11

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947.

1947		£	s.	d.	1947		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS					PAYMENTS				
1st Jan.	To Balance brought forward	80	6	2	31st Dec.	By Donation towards the repair of the Dovecot at Garway	...	...	50 0 0
31st Dec.	" Interest on £100 3½ per cent. War Stock	3	10	0		" Balance at Bank	...	...	34 3 11
	" Bank Interest	0	7	9					£84 3 11
		£84	3	11					

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

THE BENN BEQUEST ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1947

1947		£	s.	d.	1947		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS					PAYMENTS				
1st Jan.	To Balance brought forward	2	14	3	31st Dec.	By Balance at Bank	...	...	2 14 3

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)
HONORARY TREASURER'S CASH ACCOUNT—YEAR TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

Dr.		£	s.	d.	Cr.		£	s.	d.
To Balance, 1st January, 1948:					By Fire Insurance	...	456	9	4
Cash at Bank	606	16	4		" Printing	...	16	9	7
Cash in Hand	4	14	3		" Stationery and Books	...	21	5	11
		611	10	7					494 4 10
" Interest on £590 6s. 6d. 3½%					" Subscriptions and Donations:				
War Stock	20	13	2		British Mycological Society	1	0	0	
Proceeds of Sale of Transactions	9	1	3		Council of British Archaeology	1	0	0	
Arrears Received	2	0	0		Severn Wildfowl Trust	1	1	0	
Current Subscriptions	275	0	0		Leominster Priory Church	1	1	0	
Received in Advance	8	0	0		Restoration Fund	1	1	0	
		285	0	0	Peterchurch Church Tower	4	4	0	
Surplus on Field Meetings		12	3	3	Restoration Fund	20	0	0	
Donation		2	3	0	Salary of Assistant Secretary	1	10	0	
		290	3	3	Telephone Calls, Honorary Secretary	0	15	6	
		£940	11	3	Birmingham—Lecturer's Expenses	2	0	0	
					Caretaker, Public Library—	0	10	0	
					Cleaning Room	0	8	0	
					Carriage	406	4	5	
					Cheque Book	6	2	6	
					Balance, 31st December, 1948:				2 18 0
					Cash at Bank				
					Cash in Hand				412 6 11
									£940 11 3

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21st January, 1948.

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H. S. WIDGERY, F.C.A., *Hon. Auditor.*

GENERAL RESERVE ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

	1948	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS								
1st Jan. To Balance at Bank ...		49	12	11				
31st Dec. " Bank Interest ...		0	4	9				
		49	17	8				
PAYMENTS								
31st Dec. By Balance at Bank ...						49	17	8
						49	17	8

MERRICK BEQUEST ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

	1948	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS								
1st Jan. To Balance at Bank ...		34	3	11				
31st Dec. " Interest on £100 31 per cent. War Stock ...		3	10	0				
" Bank Interest ...		0	3	3				
		37	17	2				
PAYMENTS								
31st Dec. By Balance at Bank ...						37	17	2
						37	17	2

THE BENN BEQUEST ACCOUNT.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1948.

	1948	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
RECEIPTS								
1st Jan. To Balance at Bank ...		2	14	3				
		2	14	3				
PAYMENTS								
31st Dec. By Balance at Bank ...						2	14	3
						2	14	3

P. J. T. TEMPLER,
Honorary Treasurer

The Club holds £690 6s. 6d. 3½% War Stock, £100 of which is the Merrick Bequest.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.
(HEREFORDSHIRE).

PROCEEDINGS, 1946.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.
THURSDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY, 1946.

LECTURE:
"COTTAGE POTTERIES AND THEIR POTS IN NORTH
HEREFORDSHIRE."
By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

There was a good attendance of members and friends when Mr. George Marshall gave a valuable description of the cottage potteries in north Herefordshire found by Mr. J. Griffiths of Lingen. Mr. Griffiths was present and had most kindly brought some few of the many and varied specimens of this ware which he had collected during the previous fifteen years or so from several waste heaps near old disused kilns. Fragments of the same vessel were found at long intervals and had been skilfully pieced together, thus illustrating the many shapes and styles of pottery made locally in the 17th century. After the lecture the members present inspected the collection and were amazed by its variety and the patience needed and shown by Mr. Griffiths in this important addition to our knowledge of a one-time local industry. The paper, with illustrations, will be found printed in this volume.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership of the Club: Mr. H. J. Trump, Mr. L. G. Morris, Mr. P. Gething Lewis and Mr. W. G. A. Cope.

The meeting then terminated.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

FRIDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1946.

LECTURE :

"THE ORIELTON DECOY AND THE RINGING OF WILDFOWL."

By CAPTAIN H. A. GILBERT.

The profoundly interesting and valuable work of ringing wildfowl, with the object of studying their migrations, was described in an address to members and their friends in the Hereford City Art Gallery on 8th March.

Capt. H. A. Gilbert told the Club something of the long years of patient work which he and Lt.-Col. C. W. Mackworth-Praed spent in rebuilding and operating the Orielson decoy, in which they ringed possibly 12,000 birds between 1934 and 1939. A major result of this was to establish that the migratory ducks which visit Orielson (near Pembroke) have an east-west migration. Before the war—which, Capt. Gilbert said, much reduced the work though it did not entirely cease—their returns were about 14 per cent. Now they were getting a few returns of birds ringed eight years ago.

No shooting was permitted at the decoy, and the only drawback lay in the eagerness of some of the birds to return again and again to the decoy, for the free meal which the routine included! Returns from south of Great Britain were rare; the summer returns of teal were almost entirely from the Baltic and inside the Arctic Circle; only one pin-tail had returned from Ireland. The ducks did not, however, move steadily backwards and forwards, and the theory was that some of the teal moving east in the summer turned south with others moving that way from the northern regions. While pin-tail migrated to the Baltic—one had nested near Leningrad—the widgeon took two courses; some went to northern Russia, but large numbers reached the line of the Volga and then followed its line down.

After speaking of the useful work carried out by the International Committee for the Protection of Birds—on which Lt.-Col. Mackworth-Praed and he have both served—Capt. Gilbert sounded a warning note in his references to the use of decoys for commercial purposes. Decoying, he had explained, was invented in Holland, and there was a period when the Dutch were estimated to be taking 10,000 teal a week. Arising from recommendations

by the International Committee, restrictive legislation was introduced, and the Dutch had continued to abide by it, short of food though they must be. Many of the decoys were in the area of Walcheren.

There were signs that the migratory ducks were now beginning to increase in numbers, and that this was true also of the mallard and other resident ducks.

The meeting then terminated.

THIRD WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1946.

LECTURES:

1. "A VISIT TO PEMBRIDGE CASTLE."
By P. J. T. TEMPLER (*President*).
2. (a) "PHILIP CLISSETT; A BOSBURY CHAIR MAKER"; (b) "A HEREFORD WEAVER'S INVENTORY OF 1679."
By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.

Again there was a good attendance of members to hear the three lectures mentioned above. All will be found printed in this volume, with illustrations. At the conclusion of Mr. Templer's paper, Dr. Hedley Bartlett, who was present with Mrs. Bartlett, promised to invite members to visit Pembridge for a service upon a Sunday in May.

After the lectures Mr. F. C. Morgan, by permission of the owner, the Hon. Mrs. Dunne of Gatley Park, exhibited a number of interesting documents from the family archives, including one with a fine seal of Philip and Mary, and one signed by "Oliver P." (Oliver Cromwell the Protector), giving Sir Sampson Eure's permission to travel upon his lawful business.

The meeting then terminated.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, 1946.

Present: Mr. P. J. T. Templer (*President*), Mr. L. Richardson (*President-elect*), the Rev. Max Benjamin, Messrs. A. Bolt, C. E. Brumwell, C. J. Christmas, W. E. Cole and H. J. Davies, the Very Rev. R. Waterfield, Dean of Hereford, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Mr. J. W. B. Griffiths, Mr. T. H. Higgins, Rev. F. R. C. Jarvis, Mr. A. Johnston, Rev. G. Ifor Jones, Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Rev. A. L. Moir, Rev. A. J. Goss, Messrs. W. J. King, E. A. Moir, E. H. Morris, V. H. Pembridge, G. T. Leigh Spencer, C. K. H. Sturgess, J. D. Worsley and Shaw Wright, Dr. C. W. Walker, Capt. O. B. Wallis, Mr. Geo. Marshall (*Hon. Secretary*) and F. C. Morgan.

A letter from Miss Smith of Malvern asking for volunteers to help in archaeological work at the Holly Bush Hill Camp was read.

Dr. Hedley Bartlett wrote inviting twenty members of the Club to a service in the chapel at Pembridge Castle on Sunday, 12th May.¹ The chapel would not hold a larger number. This offer was gratefully accepted.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Chapel Farm, Lingen, had again come into the market and was asked to make further inquiries upon the possibility of securing this for preservation.

Mr. H. J. Trump, on behalf of the University of Birmingham, reported upon arrangements being made for a series of meetings to be held under the auspices of the University and local societies. It was resolved to ask Mr. P. Styles, M.A., to address this Club on 22nd May in the evening upon "Local History"; an afternoon meeting to be held also if possible.²

The President then read his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

For the second year in succession I am conforming to Rule VII of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club (Herefordshire).

I should like to express my thanks to the members for appointing me their President for two years in succession, an honour I greatly appreciate, and have thoroughly enjoyed. All members

¹ On Sunday, 12th May, twenty members travelled by bus to Pembridge to attend a service according to the middle East Liturgy and were afterwards shown over the castle and hospitably entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett.

² Mr. Styles came on the evening only and gave a good address upon "Herefordshire in History." He pleaded for a Local Records Branch of the Club to be formed.

with whom I have come in contact have been most kind and helpful. I cannot let this occasion pass without tendering my sincere thanks to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., for his help and consideration on every occasion. Only those closely associated with him can form any idea of the extent of his work for the Club generally. Mr. F. C. Morgan, F.S.A., Assistant Secretary, has also tendered his help readily, and I thank him sincerely.

The Club has lost the following members by death during the last twelve months:—

Dr. H. E. Durham
Capt. H. A. Christy
Mr. F. E. Whiting

Since my last Presidential address actual hostilities of the second World War have ceased, and we are now in the throes of a peace which passeth all understanding.

During the last twelve months three Field Meetings were held and seven Meetings took place in the Club room. These have been described in our *Transactions* for the year.

SOME FURTHER NOTES ON ARMS BEARING FAMILIES OF HEREFORDSHIRE, PAST AND PRESENT.

At the conclusion of my paper on "Some Notes on Arms Bearing Families of Herefordshire" read to the Club on the 19th April, 1945, I said that if the subject interested the members I would pursue it further at some future date.

Heraldry has been described by a cynic as "The science of fools with long memories". I hope and trust it is much more than that, at any rate I find that many people evince interest in this study, especially if either of their parents belong to, or descend from, an armigerous family.

In my paper given last April I took the families in alphabetical order, to present and maintain an impartial attitude, and I shall adopt that rule this time, and give a description in heraldic terms of the arms. The last family dealt with in my paper before-mentioned was the Hereford, and I now pass on to the HOPTON, whose arms are:—*Gules* between nine crosses pattée fitchée, a lion rampant *or*. Crest:—Out of a ducal coronet *or*, a griffin's head *argent*, in the beak a bleeding hand *proper*.

This family came to Canon Frome, in this county, in 1591, from Cangeford, Shropshire. The estate had been granted by the Crown to John Harford of Bosbury in 1553, and before the dissolution it belonged to the Priory of Llanthony, in Gloucester.

The Hoptons of Shropshire held Hopton Castle, on the county border, under the de Sais of Clun Castle, Shropshire, by two

knights' fees and furnishing one soldier throughout the year and another for forty days in wartime. Hopton Castle was granted to them by William the Conqueror by the old grant "To the heysr male of the Hopton family lawfully begotten". The castle passed out of the family by the marriage of an heiress, Elizabeth Hopton, to Sir Roger Corbet, in the reign of Henry VI. During the Civil War it was besieged, taken and slighted, when it soon became a ruin. The old Canon Frome Court was called the "Strong House", at this time and it was besieged also. Colonel Barnold took possession of it for the king on the 10th September, 1644. The church adjoining was destroyed, and a fair amount of fighting took place at the house before it was captured for the Parliamentary side. Richard Cope Hopton rebuilt the house at Canon Frome. It was finished in 1793 and Dame Deborah Hopton rebuilt the church about 1664.

The family failed in the male line in the early part of the nineteenth century, when John Parsons married Deborah Hopton and inherited the Canon Frome estate. Their son, the Rev. William Hopton, assumed the name and arms of Hopton upon his mother's death, under the will of his father.

The Hoptons seem to have been a race of warriors, branches of which were resident in other parts of the country, and during the Civil War some fought for King Charles and some for the Parliament. Ralph, Lord Hopton, was a famous Royalist commander in the west, and attained considerable success. Sir Ingram Hopton, a younger brother of Lord Hopton, was very prominent at the battle of Winceby, near Horncastle, Lincolnshire, where Cromwell gained a decisive victory. Cromwell had his horse shot under him, and as he rose to his feet he was knocked down by Sir Ingram, who called upon him to yield. Hopton was speedily killed in the rush, while Cromwell secured another horse. It is said that the great Parliamentary general visited Horncastle after the battle, to see that the body of this "brave gentleman", as he styled him, was fitly interred. It is quite possible that Cromwell owed his life to Hopton's forbearance at a critical moment.

The arms of the HOSKYNs family are:—Per pale *azure* and *gules*, a chevron between three lions rampant *or*, on a canton the bloody hand. Crest:—A lion's head erased *or*, issuing out of a ducal coronet, flames of fire from the mouth *proper*, crowned of the first.

The first record of this family in this area is that of Oswald Hoskyns, who was cupbearer at Llanthony Abbey, Monmouthshire, before its removal to Gloucester about 1100. After that date the records are meagre until about 1500,¹ when the family were landed

¹ Vide Pedigree in Robinson's *Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire* and Williams, *Parliamentary History*, p. 133.

proprietors, with a coat of arms, and apparently had a position of some importance. The Monmouth property was sold in the reign of George I. Since the end of the 16th century and possibly earlier, the Hoskyns have been associated with Herefordshire, at Harewood, which was acquired in 1654, and Morehampton, in 1621. Other branches of the family were domiciled in Surrey, Cumberland and Somerset. The Hoskyns of Somerset claim descent from one Roger Hoskins or Hoskyns, who left Herefordshire in the reign of Henry VIII. The Hoskyns of this country are ranked by Burke among those who can claim descent from King Edward III.

In Ledbury Church there is a fine marble bust of one of the family, who was sometime vicar of that town, and was chaplain to King James I.

A famous member of the family was John Hoskyns, Sergeant-at-Law, who purchased Morehampton, Abbeydore. He was educated at Westminster and Winchester, took his degree at New College, Oxford, in 1591, and was expelled for satirising the college authorities.¹ He was eventually called to the Bar, and represented Herefordshire in Parliament. He entertained James I in this county in 1609 with a Morris dance performed at Hereford races in that year by twelve men whose united ages were more than 1,200 years. John Hoskyns is known to have written poems, epigrams and a book about law. His literary efforts were praised by Donne and Ben Jonson, but his sarcasm led to his incarceration in the Tower of London, mainly because of his speeches in the House of Commons against the interference of the Stuarts with the liberties of Parliament and the people. He regained his liberty about 1621, and died in 1638 and was buried at Abbeydore.

About this time the arms were changed from cocks to lions rampant, with the present appropriate crest and motto. The Harewood property was purchased by Sir Bennet Hoskyns, who was made a baronet in 1676, and was M.P. for Herefordshire from 1641 to 1654, and High Sheriff under Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

The unusual Christian name of Hungerford occurs more than once in the annals of the family, and it is recorded that a Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, who lived in the first half of last century, figured as one of five baronets who gave a ball at Bath to immortalise their unusual Christian names. These were as follows:—

Sir Onisephorous Paul.
 Sir Hungerford Hoskyns.
 Sir Cornelius Haggerstone.
 Sir Justinian Isham.
 Sir Valentinian D'Eath.

¹ The words on the famous painting of "The Faithful Servant" in Winchester College are said to have been written by Hoskyns.

In time the property at Morehampton was sold, and Harewood House, rebuilt about the middle of last century, also was sold about 1873. The family has now left this county.

There are interesting monuments to this family in the Hoskyns Chapel in Abbey Dore church. This chapel was restored in 1886 by Miss Dorothea Wren Hoskyns, and there is also a monument in Vowchurch church to two other members of the family. More than sixty of the Hoskyns family are buried in the graveyard adjoining the chapel of Knights Templars at Harewood, hard by the mansion. The chapel was rebuilt about 130 years ago by the seventh baronet, and again in the Norman and Early English style about 1866 by Chandos Wren Hoskyns, in memory of his first wife. Harewood still remains a fair demesne. Many fine old trees beautify the park, and in the spring the chestnuts make a fine display.

The arms of the INGHAM family, of Aston Ingham, are:—Quarterly *or* and *vert*, a cross moline counterchanged.

William de Ingayn was Rector of Aston Ingham in 1306. He was most likely a member of the Norfolk family of that name. Sir John Hingham had a quittance of his scutage in Herefordshire, among other counties, in 1286, and his name and arms are mentioned in the roll of the Knights of Norfolk, in the reign of Edward the First, edited by Rowe Mores. The colours are imperfect. This often happens in cases of early heraldry.

The relationship of the Inghams of this county with the Norfolk family is placed beyond doubt by a reference in "Stothard's Monumental Effigies". This gives the arms as "Parti per pale *or* and *vert*, over all a cross moline *gules*". This combination of tinctures or colours was prevalent in Norfolk from the Mareschalls who bore "Per pale *or* and *vert*, over all a lion rampant *gules*". This was conveyed later to the family of Bigod, Earls of Norfolk, and later still to the Howard family, who became first Earls and afterwards Dukes of Norfolk. The ancient family of Mareschall or Marshal were formerly domiciled at Chepstow, and derived the name from their office of Marshal of England. William Marshal bore the arms just quoted when he acted as Marshal to the Barons when Magna Carta was signed in 1215.

The arms of the ancient family of MYNORS or DE MINERS, of Treago, St. Weonard's, are:—*Sable* an eagle displayed *or*, on a chief *azure* bordered *argent*, a chevron between two crescents in chief and a rose in base of the second. Crest:—A naked arm embowed, the hand holding a bear's paw, erased at the thigh *all proper*. For Mynors of Hereford Burke gives:—*Azure* an eagle displayed *or*, a chief *argent*. Crest:—A naked arm couped at the elbow *proper* holding in the hand a lion's jamb erased *sable*.

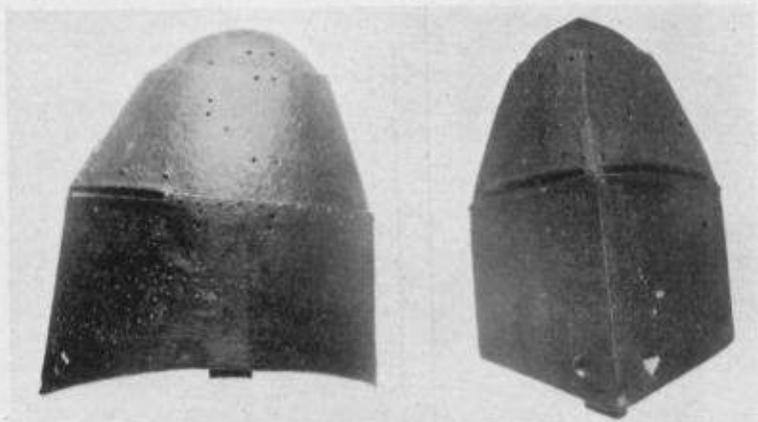
There is no question whatever that the English founder of this ancient line came over with William the First. Treago has been in possession of the family since the Conquest. The word "Treago" means Trev Jago, *i.e.*, James's family or dwelling.

I believe I am correct in saying that the estates in St. Weonard's parish were disposed of a few years ago, though Treago Castle itself still belongs to the family, but R. W. Lloyd, Esq., is now in residence as a tenant. Some writers say the castle was erected in the reign of King Stephen, 1135-1154. The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Herefordshire, Vol. I, gives its date as late 15th or early 16th century. A John de Mynors was said to be living at Treago in the reign of Edward II, 1307-1327. The castle is a square building with a round tower at each corner, and now has a covered courtyard in the centre. An interesting account of the castle is in Fletcher Moss, *Pilgrimages to Old Homes*, Vol. II, accompanied by four photographs. Moss thought the castle dated from the latter part of the 13th century. The courtyard has a well. In former days there were no windows except to the court, but there were slits on the outside, with stone seats inside for the use of archers. The walls are very thick, and the floors on different levels. At the top of one of the corner towers is a secret chamber, with a small window and fireplace, and a desk which closes up into the wall, discovered about a hundred years ago. Fletcher Moss was told that an unidentified skeleton was found, and tradition has it that the remains were taken to St. Weonard's church for burial.

In former times the Mynors persisted in the old faith, and at one time the castle housed a painting on a panel of a Jesuit, Father Harcourt, who is supposed to have a red line or a black ribbon round his neck, indicating that he was beheaded. He was one of the victims of the Titus Oates perjuries. There is mention of two Father Harcourts, both Jesuits. One was executed, but the other escaped to Belgium.

The arms of PEMBRIDGE are:—Barry of six *or* and *sable*, on a bend *gules* three mullets *argent*. Crest:—A dove rising *ermine*s. The early coat of the time of Edward I was Barry of six *or* and *azure*, a bend *gules*, and this was soon differenced by three mullets *argent* on the bend. Sir Richard Pembridge, K.G., bore the bend plain, as seen on his tomb in Hereford Cathedral.

This ancient family, whose name is spelt in different ways—Penbrug, Penebrugge, Pembruge and Pembridge—is said to be of Norman extraction. Probably an ancestor followed William I to England. The family were lords of Pembridge in this county in the reigns of Henry I and Stephen, *i.e.*, 1100-1154. They were at Gillow, Hentland, in 1279, but not at the present Gillow Manor. The Gillow property passed out of the family in 1394, in the time of Richard II.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

FOURTEENTH CENTURY HELM FORMERLY OVER THE TOMB OF SIR RICHARD PEMBRIDGE IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL CHURCH.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

PEMBROKE CASTLE, WELSH NEWTON.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century Ralph de Pembruge was living at Welsh Newton, on the Monmouthshire border, and gave his name to the castle (*see* illustration). Sir Ralph had four sons, all knights, who were summoned to attend the great Council at Westminster in 1324, in the reign of Edward II.

Sir Fulke Pembridge was an ancestor of Henry de Pembruge, who married Isabel de Harcourt, heiress with her sister Margaret of Tong Castle in Shropshire. This branch ended in the heiress Juliana, who married Richard de Vernon and became ancestress of Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall, who married Sir John Manners, but did not elope with him as is generally supposed. There is a fine alabaster tomb in Tong Church to Sir Fulke de Pembridge and Elizabeth Lingen his second wife. Isabel de Harcourt's sister Margeret married John de Cantilupe and an Isabella de Cantilupe married a Ralph de Pembridge, who made a grant to the almshouses of St. Ethelbert in Hereford, the deed of which is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.

Sons and daughters of the Pembridges have married into the following local families:—Oldcastle, Hackluit, Merbury, Devereux, Ferrers, Gamage, Lingen and Sarnesfield.

Sir Richard Pembridge inherited Clehonger, which place went with Pembridge castle and formed part of the Manor of Newland, Gloucestershire. There is a fine stone monument in Clehonger church, 1335-1340, which is thought to be the effigy of Sir Richard Pembridge because of the arms on the shield. He is said to have fallen in battle.

One of the most distinguished members of the family was a Sir Richard Pembridge, son of the last, who flourished in the reign of Edward III. He had an honourable and hectic career and served in France with the king's forces. He was governor of Bamborough Castle in 1367, and 1368 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, being the 53rd of that Order. He was Warden of the Cinque Ports in 1370 and Constable of Dover castle, and Chamberlain of the Royal Household in 1371. He died in 1375, and was buried in the monastery of the Grey Friars at Hereford. (His tomb, as already mentioned, is now in the nave of the Cathedral).¹

The present arms of SCUDAMORE are:—Quarterly first and fourth *gules*, three stirrups leathered and buckled *or*, second and third *or*, a cross pattée fitchée *gules*.

¹ The 14th century helm (*see* illustration), which formerly hung over this tomb, was acquired by Sir Samuel Meyrick, and after his death passed into the collection of Sir Noel Payton. This collection was purchased by the National Museum of Scotland, Edinburgh. The whereabouts of the knight's shield and tabard which were with the helm, is now unknown.

The ancient arms were a cross pattée in the foot *gules*, with the motto *Scudo amoris divini*, i.e., The scutcheon of divine love.

The family of Scudamore rank as one of the most ancient and eminent in England, and their lineage goes back a thousand years. Members may claim descent from Norman origin without question. In copies of the Roll of Battle Abbey most likely to be authentic the name of "Seint Scudamore" occurs. The Norman French patronymic was "Escudamour" and is confirmatory of the pre-Conquest existence of the family. The ancient arms were borne by the family in Normandy, or possibly before its migration from Italy, and such arms may have been conferred by a deed of valour in the cause of religion. William I granted the demesne of Sancta Keyna, afterwards known as Kentchurch, to the Scudamore, who supported his invasion of this country, and such place has been the seat of the main line to the present time. The late Colonel E. Lucas Scudamore is reputed to be the twenty-fourth in descent from his original ancestor at Sancta-Keyna. In addition to Kentchurch, Seint Scudamore was granted Upton and Norton in Wiltshire by the Conqueror, and the manor of Upton or Upton-Scudamore became a matter of dispute about 1167, between Sir Godfrey de Escudamore and Robert de Tregoz of Ewyas Harold in this county. The dispute was very involved, and the details cannot be dealt with here. It is worthy of note that the Scudamores had an honourable record for three hundred years in Wiltshire. The church of Upton Scudamore still has an aisle called "Scudamore's aisle". In the transept is a recumbent effigy in the dress of a Knight Templar, thought to be that of Sir Walter de Scudamore, who was a crusader, and the chancel window is emblazoned with the ancient arms of Scudamore.

The Scudamores seem to have left Upton about 1354, when a younger son married Clarice, daughter of Jevan Whelyn and Clara de Ewyas. Clara was of blood royal, and inherited a large portion of the Tregoz estates and the lordship of Ewyas. It has been asserted, though verification is needed, that the father of Clara was Richard de Ewyas, whose mother Sibylla was the daughter and heiress of an earlier Richard de Ewyas, the second son of Robert Fitz Harold, eldest son of Harold of Ewyas, Lord of Sudeley, born circa 1052. Harold was son of Ralph, Earl of Hereford, who was the son of Goda, daughter of King Ethelred and sister of the Confessor. This marriage with Clarice caused the Scudamores to acquire the Holme Lacy estate of Clara de Ewyas, inherited from Tregoz. About this time the ancient arms of Scudamore were changed to incorporate the three stirrups which were the arms of Jevan Whelyn, and at this point the family divided into two lines, viz., the Scudamores of Kentchurch and the Scudamores of Holme Lacy.

The Scudamores of Kentchurch endowed the Abbey of Dore with certain lands, and strengthened their position in this county through marriage into powerful families, such as Clifford, Baskerville, Ketchmey and others. Sir John Scudamore contracted a romantic marriage with Alice, co-heiress of Owen Glyndwr, about the end of the fourteenth century. Sir Philip Scudamore, who also supported Glyndwr, was executed in London in 1409, as a traitor. The Scudamores of Holme Lacy opposed the Welsh rising, and called Glyndwr a "false traytor". The connection of Owen Glyndwr with the ancient house at Kentchurch is well known, and need not be repeated.

In the Wars of the Roses the Scudamores were on the Lancastrian side, and after the battle of Mortimers Cross in 1461 four of them were beheaded, and part of their estates confiscated.

It is pleasant to record that Kentchurch Court is still in the possession of the family. It dates in part from the fourteenth century, is in excellent preservation, and contains some beautiful old furniture and family portraits by famous artists.

The Holme Lacy Scudamores had honourable careers in high politics, and several of them married daughters of ancient local families. Sir James Scudamore is mentioned in Spenser's *Faerie Queens*, Book IV, as the "noble Scudamour". John was created Viscount Scudamore in 1628 but the title became extinct in 1716 by the death of James, without issue. Viscount Scudamore is said to have introduced the breed of cattle we now know as Herefords, and the "red-streak" apple famous for cider making, from France. He also restored Abbey Dore Church so that it could be used as a parish church. He espoused the side of Charles I in the Civil War. The Holme Lacy line terminated with Frances Scudamore, Duchess of Norfolk, after lasting about five hundred years, and litigation ensued as to the rightful heir. The result was that Holme Lacy went to the Stanhopes, who retained these estates until the early part of this century.

I have a fine copy of Gwillim *Display of Heraldrie*, second edition 1632, and all the heraldry therein has been blazoned by William Blackstone in 1792. *Inter alia* there is a fine coat, crest, mantling and motto of Sir John Scudamore. The description therein is as follows:—

Quarterly 1st *gules* three stirrups leathered and buckled or, Scudamore.

2nd *azure* two barrs gemews and a lion passant guardant in chief or, Tregoz.

3rd, *argent* a fesse *gules*, between three rowels *sable*, Ewyas.

4th, *ermine* two barrs gemews *gules*, Huntercombe.

Crest:—Out of a crown or, a bear's foot *sable*, armed *gules*.

I take it that this Sir John Scudamore was the famous first Viscount Scudamore.

The arms of the Bredwardine VAUGHANS of Herefordshire are:—*Sable* three boys' heads couped at the shoulders and wreathed about the neck with a snake *all proper*. Gwillim varies the charge with a chevron *argent*, between three children's heads crined *or*. Crest:—A boy's head couped at the shoulders and enwrapped with a snake, as in the arms. A later coat was *azure*, three infants' heads couped at the shoulders *proper* crined *or*, enwrapped about the neck with as many snakes *vert*. Crest:—On a plume of three feathers *gules*, a griffin's head *or*. The Courtfield branch use the sable field.

There are many versions of the origin of this ancient and honourable family. The Vaughans of Bredwardine are said to have come from Cardiganshire and Breconshire, and were descended from the early princes of Wales. The family is distributed more or less throughout Wales, and the old name Vychan has been anglicised into Vaughan. The origin of the unusual coat of arms has two legends, one being that an early ancestor of the family had a son born with a snake round his neck. The other story is that an infant Vaughan was given some bread and milk, and the nurse left the child for a short time. On returning she was horrified to find a snake entwined round the child's neck and in the act of drinking the milk. The child remained unhurt. It is a well known fact that snakes are very fond of milk.

The castle of Bredwardine has gone, but certain earthworks remain to attest its former greatness. Being so near the Welsh border the old Vaughans and their retainers must have had to devote most of their time to watch and ward.

The Bredwardine branch were certainly Welsh in origin, and married into many famous families of the Principality, such as Griffith, Tudor, Seissyllt or Cecil, Llewelyn, Howell, Evans and Rosser, also into the famous Baskervilles of this county. During the time of Edward III a Vaughan married Florence, daughter and heiress of Sir Walter Bredwardine, and so acquired the castle and estate of Bredwardine. The next generation married into the Devereux family, already influential at the English Court. Sir Roger of Bredwardine was called Vychan or Vaughan, meaning the younger or the less, to distinguish him from his father, and was the first to bear this, which became the family, surname. Sir Roger was present at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, with other distinguished Welshmen, including Sir David Gam, Sir Walter Vaughan and Walter Lloyd, who gave their lives for Henry V. A later Vaughan married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Robert Whitney, whose wife Constance was a daughter of Lord Audley, killed at Bloreheath. The Vaughans seem to have left Bredwardine in the sixteenth century and migrated to Dunraven. In my paper

of last year I told the story of the transfer of the Moccas estate from the Vaughans to the Cornewalls. The Vaughans took the side of the King in the Civil War, and one of them, Bridget, married the first Lord Ashburnham, whose family still cherish relics of Charles I. Earlier than this a Sir Thomas Vaughan was beheaded at Pontefract in 1483, a fact mentioned by Shakespeare in Richard III. Mention must be made of Henry Vaughan, a doctor of medicine and famous as a poet of a very high order. He died in 1695 aged 75 years. He was known as the Silurist, and recently a book has been written about him, entitled *The Swan of Usk*.¹

Near Welsh Bicknor in the south-east corner of this county is Courtfield, which has been the seat of a branch of the Vaughan family for some centuries; part of the house dates back to the late sixteenth or early seventeenth century, but the edifice has been much modernised. In the church at Welsh Bicknor is a recumbent stone effigy said to commemorate the Countess of Salisbury who is traditionally supposed to have nursed Henry V at Courtfield.

This family of Vaughan is identical with the great house of Herbert, said to have sprung from Henry Fitz Herbert, Chamberlain to Henry I, by the daughter of Robert Corbet, Lord of Alancester, Warwickshire. Others assert that his son, Herbert Fitz Henry, was a natural son of Henry I by the daughter of Robert Corbet. The Golden Grove book gives this Herbert another origin, calling him son of Godwyn, son of Elfryd, who was disinherited by William I. It seems evident that this house of Vaughan is of English origin, though their original domicile was Wales, as Welsh Bicknor was a detached portion of the County of Monmouth, then a part of Wales. The Golden Grove Book mentions an ancestor named Peter, living 1272, and gives the arms as per pale *azure* and *gules*, three lions rampant *argent*, the arms of the present family at Courtfield. Anciently they are stated to have been *gules*, three lions rampant *or*. One of these Vaughans married a daughter of John Pye of the Mynde, near Hereford. He was father of a second son who married a daughter of Lewis John Gwyllim. His son acquired Courtfield by marriage with Sibilla, daughter of John Gwyllim. The Vaughans of Courtfield were staunch Royalists in the Civil War, and suffered greatly thereby. They were also ardent Roman Catholics, and formed an alliance with the Beringtons of Little Malvern Court, another ancient family which still adheres to the old faith. About the end of the seventeenth century Richard Vaughan married Mary, daughter of John Vaughan of Cleiro, Ruardean. From this alliance the Vaughans of Courtfield used the old crest of the family, a boy's head couped at the shoulders

¹ Since this address was read an important biography of Vaughan, by Canon F. E. Hutchinson, has been published by the Oxford University Press.

with a snake twined round his neck. A William Vaughan fought on the side of the Stuarts at Culloden. Attainted for treason and excluded from the general pardon granted in 1747, he went to Spain and served in the Spanish army. When the measures against the Catholics were relaxed in the nineteenth century, the Vaughans served their country in many ways, as magistrates, sheriffs, etc. In recent times William Vaughan became Roman Catholic Bishop of Plymouth, and Herbert a Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. The cathedral in Westminster was built during his tenure of office. Roger William Vaughan became Archbishop of Sydney, but his remains repose under a handsome tomb in Belmont churchyard.¹

The arms of WHITNEY are:—*Azure* a cross chequy *or* and *gules*. Strong in the *Heraldry of Herefordshire* gives:—*Azure* a cross chequy *or* and *sable*. Crest:—A bull's head couped *sable*, armed *argent* the points *gules*.

The former blazoning was, I believe, the ancient arms of the family as registered in the College of Arms.

The Whitneys are a knightly family of great antiquity.² The earliest ancestor is said to be Turstin the Fleming, son of Rolf or Guy. He had a son Eustace, surnamed de Wytteneye. There was an old deed in the archives of Gloucester abbey in which the name occurs. They owned property at Pencombe. Turstin also held the castles of Whitney, Wigmore and Lingen. John de Wytteneye in 1252 held the castle of Ewyas Harold under Robert de Tregoz. He was killed in Hereford by John de Oxonia. Sir Robert de Whitney was the last to use the prefix "de" to his name. He acted as sheriff of this county in 1377. His son Robert, Knight, Marshal to the king, is said to be the marshal in Shakespeare's play, Richard II. He and his brother were slain at the battle of Pilleth. About this time it is likely that Whitney castle was burnt. There was a son Robert, and to him Henry IV granted the castle of Clifford, with the lordships of Clifford and Glasbury. Clifford again became Whitney property in 1580. Robert married a niece of John Oldcastle, the great Lord Cobham, and fought at Agincourt. His son, Sir Eustace, took part in the Wars of the Roses. Robert, his son, married Alice, daughter of Thomas Vaughan. She died young, and Robert married for his second wife, Constance, daughter of Lord Audley. By her he had a son, Sir James Whitney, who married Blanche, daughter of Simon Milbourn, and his wife, Jane Baskerville, who was heiress of her mother of Icomb Place, a beautiful old manor house in Gloucestershire. Sir James Whitney died young, and his widow married Sir William Herbert of Troy, in Monmouthshire. Robert, the eldest son of Sir James Whitney,

¹ The Archbishop's remains were transferred to Sydney, Australia, in 1946.
² I am indebted to Mr. Basil Butcher for the loan of Melville, H., *The Ancestry of John Whitney*, 1896, from which much information was obtained—P. J. T. T.

preferred Icomb to Whitney. He declined being made a Knight of the Bath on the marriage of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn, and died in 1541, leaving nine children. Robert the eldest married Sybil, daughter of Sir James Baskerville of Eardisley castle, and preferred living at Whitney. She was an heiress and brought sixty quarterings with her to add to the family shield. Robert was knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary Tudor. His brother John was appointed page to Princess, afterwards the great Queen, Elizabeth, and Roger Ascham, her tutor, wrote a poem in his honour. At his death Robert was possessed of eight manors. Whitney, Pencombe, Ocle Pychard, King's Caple, Icomb, Boughrood, Combewich in Somerset, and Clifton in Warwickshire. He was succeeded by his eldest son James, who was knighted in 1570, and by some mistake he was overcharged when he paid the fees attendant upon the honour. The mistake was not rectified. This Sir James Whitney in Elizabeth's reign was a suitor for the hand of Barbara, daughter of John Gamage, a considerable heiress. Her guardian was Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's castle, Glamorganshire. She had many suitors, possibly attracted by her fortune, but it is said that Sir James Whitney was really in love with her. The love affairs of Barbara Gamage caused a considerable stir at the time, and there is interesting correspondence from Sir Walter Raleigh, a son of the Earl of Crawford, Sir Henry Johnes, Herbert Croft of Croft Castle, Lord Howard of Effingham, and later from Queen Elizabeth herself. Sir Francis Walsingham wrote on behalf of the Queen, commanding that the young lady be brought to court. Before this letter reached Barbara Gamage's guardian she was betrothed to Robert Sidney, afterwards Earl of Leicester, a younger brother of the famous Sir Philip Sidney. Sir James Whitney never married, and it is suggested that his celibacy was due to this disappointment.

Eustace Whitney was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1596. He married Margaret, daughter of William Vaughan of Glasbury. Their son Sir Robert Whitney married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote in Warwickshire. He was knighted in 1617 and was a devoted royalist in the Civil War. Sir Robert sold Icomb, and generally impoverished himself to help Charles I. He died in 1653 and was succeeded by his fourth son, Thomas, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel William Cope of Icomb, probably the person who purchased Icomb from his father. Elizabeth Cope inherited Icomb after the death of her brother, and left the property between the Hoptons of Canon Frome and the Gregorys of How Caple.

The old castle of the Whitneys was probably destroyed about 1400. Some of the stones may have been used to build the Court, which with the church and rectory were submerged when the river Wye changed its course in the flood of 1730.

I am grateful to Sir Geoffrey Cornewall for the loan of his copies of the Herefordshire magazines which have been of great assistance to me in writing the papers in my two Presidential addresses.

In two papers I have given some particulars of seventeen armigerous families in Herefordshire, and very many more are worthy of attention, but it will be readily understood that the time limit must necessarily curtail these notes, and I have dealt with those families whose records were to some extent available to me.

Mr. L. Richardson then took the Chair and thanked Mr. Templer for his great services during the previous two years.

Mr. P. J. T. Templer, Hon. Treasurer, presented the accounts for 1945, which showed a balance in hand of £681 0s. 2d., but three years' *Transactions* were in arrears and these would absorb this sum.

Mr. Geo. Marshall, Hon. Secretary, presented his report for 1945. There were thirteen Hon. Members and two hundred and thirty eight ordinary members, an increase of nine.

Mr. F. C. Morgan, Hon. Librarian, read his report for 1945 and regretted that greater use was not made of the Club's valuable library.

It was decided to hold field meetings at Bromfield, Heath Chapel and district, and at Walford and district.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Mr. J. Jones, Ludlow, Mr. H. J. Trump, Mr. L. G. Morris, Mr. P. Gething Lewis, Mr. W. G. A. Cope.

The following were proposed for membership:—The Rev. Preb. J. H. Jobling and Mr. W. R. Bufton.

It was proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. F. C. Morgan, and resolved that the first sentence in Rule III read as follows:—

"The Central Committee shall consist of ten members who shall retire annually and of whom the two senior members of not less than five years' continuous service shall not be eligible for re-election for one year, with the President, Vice-Presidents, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary, *ex officio*."

Mr. L. Richardson consented to act as the Club's geologist.

Mr. F. C. Morgan gave his report upon archaeology for the year.

Mr. F. C. Morgan was appointed Assistant Secretary. It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to the family of the late Capt. H. A. Christy.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

TUESDAY, 28TH MAY, 1946.

RADNOR FOREST.

The first Field Meeting was held around Radnor Forest.

Those present included:—Mr. L. Richardson (President), Mr. N. Armitage, Mr. R. H. G. Baker, Rev. H. Bland, Mr. A. W. Bolt, Mr. R. Bromley, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. C. J. Christmas, Mr. W. G. A. Cope, Mr. G. C. Davies, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. W. K. Goodall, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. A. L. Gwillim, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. H. J. Harris, Mr. W. H. Howse, Rev. D. E. Jones, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Mr. T. A. Matthews, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Rev. J. G. Maude, Mr. J. E. M. Mellor, Mr. W. T. Perry, Mr. H. J. Powell, Rev. J. H. Roberts, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. C. W. T. Simpson, Mr. R. C. H. Sturgess, Mr. P. J. T. Templer, Mr. E. D. Ridley Thomas, Mr. W. Ridley Thomas, Mr. N. H. Todd, Mr. W. A. Vinden, Mr. W. Weston, Mr. S. A. Wright, Captain O. B. Wallis, Mr. T. H. Yeomans and F. C. Morgan (Assistant Secretary).

The purpose of the meeting was to make the circuit and become generally acquainted with the scenery and evidence for the former glaciation of the substantial mountain-mass of Radnor Forest and to inspect briefly objects of archaeological interest on or near the route.

Members motored from Hereford *via* Kington to the Four Stones near Walton. On arrival, as it was raining, members from the private cars stood in the gangway of the 'bus to listen to remarks by the President:—

The mountain-mass of Radnor Forest is composed of Silurian rocks (Ludlow flagstones based on Wenlock Shales) and attains a maximum height of 2,186 feet. The upper part is visible from afar and readily identified by the tump-like eminence above New Radnor known as the Whimble.

According to the current view, the glaciation of the Radnor Forest district took place towards the close of the Glacial Period—subsequent to the maximum extension of the Irish Sea Ice over the Cheshire Plain, etc., and approximately contemporaneous with the formation of the Worcester Terrace, of the River Severn. No definite evidence has been obtained as yet as to the precise conditions obtaining in the district during the earlier and greater part of the Glacial Period. Ice from Mid-Wales thrust against the western side of the Forest and mounted to a maximum height of about 1,750 feet as is shown by the occurrence of boulders and morainic material. It sent a glacier down the valley on the north side of the Forest and another down that on the south side: the former glacier joined with one coming down the Lugg valley and the combined ice-stream

proceeded Presteigne way; the latter joined with ice coming from the southward and the combined ice-stream moved over the flat ground in the neighbourhood of The Four Stones, Walton, and coalesced with the northern ice-stream in the neighbourhood of Presteigne.

The ice from Mid-Wales does not appear to have over-ridden the Forest. While this ice was mounting the western side, the highest part, Black Mixen, was developing an ice-cap of its own, but, in the opinion of the late Dr. A. R. Dwenryhouse and Professor A. A. Miller, who have written a most interesting paper on "The Glaciation of Clun Forest, Radnor Forest and some Adjoining Districts" while the pre-Glacial valleys in the eastern slopes of the Forest were snow- or ice-filled during the maximum glaciation, little or no movement took place within them, although corrie-like hollows such as those at Pant and Little Creigiau probably indicate an attempt at glacier formation.

When the ice melted deposits of rock debris were made that covered the flat ground in the neighbourhood of The Four Stones, locally caused stream diversions, and, by forming dams, gave rise to or aided in the production of tarns such as Rhiw Pool and Llyn Hilyn. Small pools from which peat is obtained are locally known as "mawn pools".

The Four Stones and several solitary standing stones are boulders that were brought into the district and deposited by the ice. Avebury and Stonehenge (in its first phase) were erected by the Beaker Folk (*circa* 1900 to 1800 B.C.) in the Early Bronze Age and it is believed that they were religious buildings: other circles—such as The Four Stones—may be a little later, but all should come within the limits of the Bronze Age, which ended *circa* 500 B.C. Of the Four Stones, probably at least three were placed in their present positions by "early man".

The journey was then continued *via* Kinnerton, Beggar's Bush and Whitton, to Pilleth. In the valley here, to the south of the road, were pointed out the fine, early Norman motte-and-bailey Castell Foel-allt and the site of the Battle of Pilleth. This battle was fought in 1402 between the English under Sir Edmund Mortimer and a raiding army of Welsh under Owen Glendwr. The English were defeated, fifteen hundred being reported killed, and Mortimer was taken prisoner. Two mounds on the battlefield have been believed to be the burial places of the slain, but they require further investigation: the irregular mound farther up the valley, near "The Farm", is probably morainic in origin.

The next stop was at the fine old house, Monaughty, where the owner, Sir Robert Green-Price, Bart., met the members and told them the history of the house and the connection of his family therewith.

Up the Lugg valley, about a mile above Monaughty, is the site of a grange that was called Monachdy. This grange was given by Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Wigmore (*temp.* Richard II), to the celebrated Cistercian monastery of Cwmhir and to it retired the last Abbot of Cwmhir. All traces of the ancient building have gone, but it is probable that some of its materials were used in the construction of the present Monaughty, which dates from 1636. It contains some fine oak panelling and a staircase with a remarkably

well-preserved balustrade. It was stated that in one of the rooms seen persons accused of sheep-stealing were tried and that those convicted were hanged in the well of the staircase.

At a quarter of a mile to the south-west of Monaughty part of a frontal moraine was once well exposed during the process of road widening, but now the section is largely hidden by a retaining wall.

Bleddfa was reached at 1 p.m. and members had lunch.

After lunch the business of the Club was transacted.

The President said that members would be aware that their Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall, was very unwell. He proposed that a letter be sent to him expressing their sympathy with him in his illness, stating that they missed him, and expressing the hope that he would soon be among them again. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

The following new members were elected:—Mr. W. R. Bufton, Armadale, Hereford, and the Rev. Preb. J. H. Jobling, Ashperton; and the following proposed:—Mr. A. W. Layton, Aconbury Court, and Mr. E. Lockett, Wilson's Chambers, Hereford.

The President stated that a communication had been received from the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club inviting the Club to send a delegate to its centenary, which was being celebrated on 9th—11th July. It was decided unanimously to send a letter of greetings and congratulations, and the President—who was to conduct an excursion to the Forest of Dean during the celebrations—was appointed delegate.

The President stated that the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club, founded in the summer of 1847, was also celebrating its centenary this session (the President of the Club holding that it had attained its hundred years of existence this year), and it was unanimously agreed that the President should convey greetings and congratulations to the Club.

Dr. G. R. Malkin of Fownhope sent for exhibition twenty-six worked flints selected from about two hundred (mostly unworked) which had been picked up during the past six years, mainly around Oldbury Camp on Marcle Hill. In a covering letter Dr. Malkin remarked: "It is curious that no barbed or tanged arrowhead has turned up in this area yet". A flint from just outside Capler Camp near Fownhope, also sent, was interesting as having been fashioned "from an earlier polished flint implement—no doubt an axe".

The Assistant Secretary reported that Mr. Gavin Robinson had asked him to report that he had noticed an increasing number of nightingales in the valley near Poston during the past few summers.

Mr. H. J. Harris, County Officer of the Order of St. John, read a short paper on: "The Coningsby Hospital; a suggestion for its future". The paper will be found printed under "Papers" in this volume.

The main object of visiting the church at Bleddfa was to see and discuss the origin of the mound at the west end. The Hon. Secretary sent some notes on the church:—

"This church is a typical specimen of the churches to be found on the Radnor-Brecon-Herefordshire border. I think undoubtedly it grew out of a small chapel-like building which is now represented by the narrower western part of the nave and was close to a mound of the Bronze age. The tower was added in consequence of the raids of the Welsh during the inroads of Owen Glendower and in order to enable this western extension to be made the mound had to be cut into. Similar towers are to be seen at the neighbouring churches of Cascob and Michaelchurch-on-Arrow. These were built, I think undoubtedly, just after this period as works of defence to enable the parishioners to store their valuable portable possessions, which mainly consisted of wool and their usual household belongings which could be easily carried to safety. It may be recalled that wool was still stored in the early 19th century in the church of Craswall on this border."

In reply to a later enquiry by the President as to whether the origin and purpose of the mound had been previously investigated and the result, Mr. C. W. Newman, Librarian of the Radnorshire County Library, said that he had discussed the matter with Mr. T. P. Davies, Hon. Secretary of the Radnorshire Society, and

"we find that the most authoritative conclusion concerning the earth heaped against the western extension of the church at Bleddfa and the tower at Cascob is contained in the Royal Commission's Report on the Ancient Monuments in Radnorshire, pp. 16 and 18 respectively. At p. 16 it states: 'The lower part of the western end of the church is buried in a large mound of earth, which at first sight suggests that the late 13th century extension of the edifice had been made into a pre-existing mound. But a small portion of the string-course shows on the north side covered by the mound, and is continued beneath it, proving that the earth has been heaped against the end walls, possibly to guard against a real or fancied constructive weakness. Precisely the same feature is to be found at the neighbouring church of Cascob.'"¹

From Bleddfa members motored past the Fish Pools (a mile to the west of Bleddfa), Llanfihangel Rhydithon and Penybont to Llandegley. At the Fish Pools they noted the abrupt termination of the broad and deep head of the Bleddfa valley and the observation of Derryhouse and Miller (*loc. cit. supra*, p. 104) to the effect that large quantities of water had obviously come from the col to the west (1,201 ft. O.D.) during a late phase of the glaciation was recalled. The view westward from along the road, the common on approaching Penybont, and the exhilarating atmosphere of Penybont, were all appreciated; but the finest views were to come—from the road between Penybont and New Radnor.

¹ Mr. George Marshall, in reply to this opinion, says that he still believes that the soil where the mound was cut into has been slipping and piling up against the tower through weather action.

At Llandegley Vicarage members were joined by the Vicar, the Rev. T. K. Brunsdon, who conducted them to the Sulphur Spring. He said:

Here at Llandegley we have potent Sulphur Springs: one (that visited) $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. by N. of the church, the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by E. (Blaen-Edw).

In the 18th century, a Mr. Mallin wrote of Llandegley in his diary "... the obliging manner of the people in furnishing local information on the waters was very pleasing..." The Spring is not mentioned by Dr. Linden in his book on Llandrindod Waters, 1756, although it may be inferred from Price Halbutt, "Radnorshire and Breconshire Mineral Springs," 1860, that the Spring had been in continuous use for many years. He also quotes a Surveyor, Pritchard, as saying, "I doubt if there is a spring in Wales more strongly impregnated with sulphur than those at Llandegley". Pritchard also mentions the Blaen-Edw spring, "and like the Llandegley water, this frequently has the honour of exportation into Hereford and Worcester; and many come to drink on high medical recommendation and have been cured of various cutaneous diseases, especially scrofula." The Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1867, deal with a visit to Llandrindod Wells, when the geology of the whole area was discussed, mentioning Llandegley Rocks and all outstanding formations of the area. Lewis's Topographical Dictionary says of Llandegley: "There are two mineral springs, one chalybeate¹ and one impregnated with sulphur. Both are of high estimation, and used by those who reside at the Inn (the 'Burton Arms', the licence of which was given up about 1890)": Bufton's *Ramblers' Illustrated Guide* has a few pertinent lines: "Contiguous to the village is Blaen-Edw Wells containing a sulphureous vitriolic water which rises in a field a short distance from the road. The spring is conducted into a building. These waters have been in very high repute for the cure of St. Tecla's disease, otherwise known as the falling disease". It is most probable that the Llandegley waters were used for the same cure, and the dedication of the Parish Church to the same Lycaonian saint, more properly called Theckla, may well be due to the epileptics cured by the waters giving thanks through the saint who suffered from the same disease. Nowadays, the spring is used only by the very few.

Members then motored back to the Severn Arms, Penybont, for tea, after which Capt. O. B. Wallis made some remarks on the Severn family, after whom the hotel is named, and the room in which tea was served (which was formerly the local court room).

After tea the return journey to Hereford was commenced. The first stop was at the early Norman motte-and-bailey castle Crug Eryr (named "Tomen" on the 1-inch map) some three miles from Llandegley. The views from hereabouts are very grand—especially that south-westwards. First from the motte and later in its lee for protection from the strong, fresh wind, the Rev. Prebendary S. H. Martin gave the following extremely interesting address:

In the year 1188, soon after Richard the Lion-hearted had taken the cross himself, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, came to Hereford, preaching the crusade. Accompanied by Glanville, the chief Justice of England, and Giraldus, prebendary of Hereford and afterwards archdeacon of Brecon, he came to New Radnor, where he was entertained by a Welsh prince named Griffith. At this point, so Giraldus relates, Glanville returned

¹ The hollow in which this issued is now filled in: it was within the stone-edged patch adjoining the east side of the southern end of the bridge over the brook—the Mithil Brook. [L.R.]

to England and the party proceeded into Wales. At a place "two miles" from the town called "Castellum Crukeri" the archbishop found his first Welsh convert, who took the cross that same evening.

This is the first mention we have of Crug Eryr, which clearly represents the Latin of Giraldus, though there is a doubt as to the identity, as the present site is four miles from New Radnor.

It is a good example of the Norman motte and bailey, much like the "castle" at Pilleth on the other main road through the Radnor Forest. As it is in Norman style we may suppose that it belonged to the Normans and that it was built by them to strengthen their hold on Wales, as was Cefnlllys castle, nine miles further on, later built by the Mortimers. One naturally connects it with the fortification of the same period on the other side of the pass, clearly visible from the Forest Inn. Mr. Phillips in his article in Vol. 5 of the *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*, p. 16, thinks that there must have been a signalling station on the Van close by, to keep the two outposts in touch with one another.

The next information we have is that the "castle" was inhabited by a Welsh family named Llewellyn from 1280 to 1400 and even later. This family patronised the Welsh poets and bards. In 1588 they farmed the land on this side of the Van, but in 1698 the house was gone, for the farm had moved to a more sheltered spot. The place is also associated with the name of John Dee, the famous mathematician and astrologer (1527-1608) who was related to the Llewellyns.

It is hard to imagine that a comfortable dwelling-house could have been built on the mound but it has to be borne in mind that much of it has been washed into the ditch by the weather. The trees are of quite recent origin, although they are already much the worse for wear. Yet as one stands there and looks at the wonderful view one understands that it is a very suitable site for the home of poets and bards.¹

The second stop was at Llyn Hilyn—a beautiful tarn by the Builth Wells road about three-quarters of a mile S.E. by S. of Crug Eryr. Dwerryhouse and Miller state (*loc. cit. supra*, p. 107) that Llyn Hilyn "discharges its waters over a rock sill to the west, and is held up at its eastern end by a confused mass of hillocks of morainic matter". The presence of seagulls turned thoughts momentarily to the bird life of the district. Gulls lay their eggs on the stony margins of tarns such as Llyn Hilyn and the well-known Rhiw Pool (1½ miles S.W. by W. of Bleddfa); herons have a herony at Llanweir Pool (just over a mile west of Crug Eryr), and ravens and buzzards have for their haunts the seldom-visited heights of the Forest and of the district to the north. According to the Rev. John Goss, Vicar of Old Radnor, kites have bred for the past three seasons under protection; the merlin breeds regularly in the heather of these hills; peregrine falcons are seen occasionally; and there has been a rapid increase in buzzards of late years.

The last stop was where the road to New Radnor crosses the stream that comes out of Harley Dingle in order to look up the dingle at one of the most impressive ravines in the Forest. At Walton members completed their circuit of the Forest.

¹ See *Historic Monuments of Radnorshire*, and for Dr. Dee and his connection with Radnorshire, the account of the able lecture by Col. Sir J. E. Bradney in *Trans. Radnorshire Soc.*, Vol. III, pp. 12 *et seq.*

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1946.

BEWDLEY DISTRICT.

The Second Field Meeting (Ladies' Day) was held in the Bewdley District and over seventy ladies and gentlemen attended. The gentlemen present included:—Mr. L. Richardson (President), Mr. N. Armitage, Mr. R. H. G. Baker, Rev. H. Bland, Mr. A. W. Bolt, Mr. R. E. Bromley, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. M. Carver, Mr. C. J. Christmas, Mr. G. B. Cooper, Mr. G. C. Davies, Mr. W. K. Goodall, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. A. W. Gwillim, the Rev. H. W. J. L. R. Haywood, Mr. E. J. Illidge, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. W. J. Jones, Mr. C. F. King, Dr. A. W. Langford, Mr. A. V. Lucas, Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Mr. T. A. Matthews, Mr. E. A. Moir, Mr. E. H. Morris, Mr. W. T. Perry, Mr. H. M. Prichard, Major A. E. W. Salt, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. C. W. T. Simpson, Mr. R. C. H. Sturgess, Mr. P. J. T. Templer, Mr. W. Ridley Thomas, Mr. H. J. Trump, Mr. W. A. Vinden, Captain O. B. Wallis and the Ven. Archdeacon H. J. Winnington-Ingram, and Mr. F. C. Morgan (Assistant Secretary). Apologies for absence were received from the Dean of Hereford (the Very Rev. R. Waterfield, D.D.), Vice-Admiral F. P. Loder Symonds and Mr. G. Marshall (Hon. Secretary).

The party motored from Hereford, *via* Leominster and Tenbury Wells, to Rock, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. W. G. Mawson, who gave an account of the church.

The original church was erected early in the 12th century (1100-1125) and consisted of a nave and chancel. It is late Norman work in the Kilpeck style and the north doorway, chancel arch, font bowl (the base is modern) and carved corbels are especially noteworthy. The present north doorway is probably the old south doorway which was moved in 1510, the fragment built into the wall being the old north doorway. The chancel is 18 feet wide and 34 feet long, of which 10 feet at the east end is a 14th century rebuilding or extension. Also of this date is the sacristy, on the north side, now used as a heating chamber. The most remarkable thing about the Norman church is its size: the nave is and was 56 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft.

The south aisle with chapel at the east end and the tower were built by Judge Sir Humphrey Coningsby, son of Thomas Coningsby (whose table-tomb is in the chapel), in 1510. Now, let in the wall of the chapel is the incised effigy of Richard Smythe, rector 1529-54, in his vestments, and, against the organ, a 13th century dug-out chest. The arcade inserted in 1510 in the south wall of the Norman nave has columns of a hollow-sided octagon and plain and debased Tudor arches.

The whole church, except the tower, was restored in 1861. Mr. Philip B. Chatwin, F.R.I.B.A., consulting architect, believes that a certain amount of work was done to the tower some years later and states that the chancel arch was on the verge of collapse when he restored it in 1929.

When outside the church, the President said that the stone used is local Coal-Measures sandstone. He indicated cavities in faces of blocks and said that on two occasions those in the lower part of the tower on the south side had been pointed out to him as having been made by bullets. They were, however, natural and due to the removal of iron matter and ferruginous nodules: in a number of places nodules, consisting of a central nucleus of carbonate of iron (siderite) enclosed in concentric layers of hydrated iron oxide (limonite), can be seen *in situ*. He then contributed the following account of the Forest of Wyre Coalfield:

In the Forest of Wyre Coalfield there are two groups of coals—the "Sweet Coal" Group and the "Sulphur Coal" Group. The former is the lower and belongs to the Middle or Productive Coal Measures (Yorkian); the latter, the higher, and belongs to the Halesowen Beds (Staffordian) of the Upper Coal Measures.

Where the sequence is complete, the Middle Coal Measures are separated from the Halesowen Beds by the Etruria (or Ruabon) Marl. This Marl was laid down during a period of earth movement and igneous activity, which caused in the Forest of Wyre Coalfield an unconformity (known as the "Symon Fault" in the Coalbrookdale Coalfield) between the "Sweet" and "Sulphur Coal" Groups, and had much to do with the "Sweet Coal Group" being preserved, speaking approximately, to the north of the Dowles Valley and its absence from the district to the south (as, for example, in the Mamble area) in which the "Sulphur Coal" Group rests with marked unconformity on the "Lower" Old Red Sandstone.

Those who are familiar with the Forest of Dean will here miss the Brownstones and Quartz Conglomerate Group of the Old Red Sandstone and the Carboniferous Limestone (which forms the well-known cliffs in the Wye gorge at Symonds Yat) that there separate the "Lower" Old Red from the Coal Measures.

In this Mamble area of the southern part of the Forest of Wyre Coalfield the coal seams and other constituent deposits of the "Sulphur Coal" Group vary much in detail from place to place. They are slightly flexured, affected by numerous faults—mostly small—and the winning of the "Five Foot" or "Main Coal" is locally much hampered by water from the overlying, water-bearing "Thick Sandstone" (average 90 ft. thick).

There are three coal seams in the "Sulphur Coal" Group, namely, in descending order:—the "Bats" or "Brock Hall Coal" (about 3 ft.), the "Five Foot", "Main" or "Main Sulphur Coal" (about 5 ft.), and the "Hard Coal" (about 4 ft. 3 in.). The first is restricted in this area to the neighbourhood of Church (or Colliers') Hill, Bayton. None of the seams is very deep down: the "Main" and "Hard Coals" crop out near the margin of the Coal Measures tract, and the new Hunthouse Colliery shafts are only about 75 yards in depth, passing through the "Five Foot" at 62 yards and the "Hard Coal" at 73 yards, and leave off probably only a few feet above the Old Red Sandstone.¹

Remains of innumerable small pits mark the outcrops of the seams, and the area has been worked in a small way for a very long period. At the present time, however, the Hunthouse Colliery of the Rayton Colliery

¹ For further information see "Forest of Wyre and the Titterstone Clee Hill Coal Fields" by R. Kidson, T. C. Cantrill and E. E. L. Dixon, *Trans. Royal. Soc. Edin.*, Vol. LI (1917), pp. 999-1084; also "Notes on Coal Mining near Mamble, Worcestershire" by G. Bramall, *Proc. Geol. Assoc.*, Vol. LI (1940), pp. 56-58.

Co. Ltd., is the only pit in work, not only in the area but in the Forest as a whole. Mr. G. Bramall, Managing Director of the Bayton Colliery Co. Ltd., informs me that the Company's Mamble pit was closed in 1944, chiefly because coal could be got from the Hunthouse pit without heading under Moorend Farm. Hunthouse pit started as drifts in Hunthouse Wood in 1924, and pits were sunk to the same workings in 1929 and 1938. The drifts have been re-opened and are still at work in a small way and the outcrop of the coal can be seen at their mouths.

As the name given to this group indicates, the coals are sulphurous. The sulphur is derived from the iron-pyrites (FeS_2) in the coals: a spring issuing from the neighbourhood of the "Main Sulphur Coal" in Seckley Wood, at three-quarters of a mile E. 18°N. of the inn at Buttonoak on the Bewdley-Kinlet road, gives off sulphuretted hydrogen and originates the stream known as the "Stinking Ditch".

By the side of the road near the church are the parish stocks and whipping post—both well preserved, but in need of a cover. Stocks were used for two purposes: originally, for minor offences by the parish constable directed by the court leet; but latterly, where there were no lock-ups, for keeping persons until they could be taken to the justices. They fell into disuse with the passing of the parish constables with the County Police Act of 1839. The "Old Rectory" nearby is a good example of a timber-framed house.

From Rock the party proceeded through Far Forest village, across the Dowles Brook to near Furnace Mill. Owing to rain, the majority of those present lunched in the 'buses and cars and, owing to its continuance, the party was prevented from seeing adequately the mill and its surroundings. The President, however, dealt briefly with the local geography and forges.

Previous to about 1730, when coke largely replaced charcoal for smelting, iron-ore was often taken considerable distances to where wood to provide charcoal was ample. It is on record that in 1620 iron-ore was carried on the backs of mules from Red Hall, near Audley, near Stoke-on-Trent (from a property close to one belonging to the Blount family) to the Upper and Lower Forges on the River Rea near Mawley Hall—the home of the Blounts. Other furnace mills near by were Cleobury Forge on the River Rea, which was in work in 1739 (wood being got from Longden and Gaudy Wood Parks), and Furnace Mill. Between 1550 and 1650 the bulk of the timber in Wyre Forest appears to have been cut down and converted into charcoal for the smelting of iron-ore: Habington, who died in 1647, referred to the devastation. The water-power was required for turning water-wheels that operated bellows for the blast furnaces and hammers for forging. Much slag is still to be seen near the Upper and Lower Forges and near Furnace Mill.

Sturt Common, a local beauty spot commanding extensive views over the Forest and surrounding country, could not be enjoyed owing to the rain and the party continued *via* Buttonoak bridge and through the main part of the Forest to Bewdley.

At Bewdley the party visited Tickenhill where Mrs. and Mr. J. F. Parker, F.S.A., showed them their large and unique collection of "Bygones". All were much impressed with the size and

interest of the collection, and the President, in expressing the thanks of the party, said that he was sure that all had marvelled at Mr. Parker's industry in getting together this vast collection in the comparatively short time of about ten years.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker kindly allowed the Club to conduct their business meeting in their hall.

Mr. Arnold W. Layton, Aconbury Court, and Mr. E. Lockett, Wilson's Chambers, Hereford, were elected members.

The President said that he had attended a Field Meeting of the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club on 12th June and had conveyed the greetings and congratulations of their Club to the Worcestershire Club on the occasion of the latter's Centenary, and that the President had asked him to convey to them his Club's appreciation of their message and good wishes. He (Mr. Richardson), however, greatly regretted having to tell them that the President of the Worcestershire Club, Mr. Carleton Rea, M.A., B.C.L., a very distinguished mycologist, had died suddenly in the early hours of 24th June, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Assistant Secretary, Mr. F. C. Morgan, read some notes on Gatley Park and early education in Herefordshire.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram spoke of the connection of his family with Tickenhill.

On the outskirts of Bewdley were seen the river Severn, Blackstone Rock and Ribbesford House in a setting, in fine weather, that is one of the prettiest in this part of the Severn Valley.

After tea at Bewdley Lido, the return journey was made by way of the Hundred House, Great Witley, the beautiful Teme valley to Tenbury Wells and Leominster.

THIRD FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 25TH JULY, 1946.

FOREST OF DEAN.

The Third Field Meeting was held in the Forest of Dean.

Those present included:—Mr. L. Richardson (President), Mr. N. Armitage, Mr. R. H. G. Baker, Mr. B. Butcher, Mr. W. G. A. Cope, Mr. F. Croker, Mr. A. Davis, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. W. K. Goodall, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. T. H. Higgins, Mr. W. H. Howse, Mr. E. J. Illidge, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. G. S. Averay Jones, Mr. W. J. Jones, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. A. V. Lucas, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Rev. J. C. Maude, Rev. A. L. Moir, Mr. E. A. Moir, Mr. W. Pembridge, Mr. W. T. Perry, Mr. H. J. Powell, Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. P. Smith, Mr. C. W. T. Simpson, Mr. G. T. L. Spencer, Mr. R. C. H. Sturgess, Mr. P. J. T. Templer, Mr. W. A. Vinden, Mr. J. D. Worsey, Captain O. B. Wallis and Mr. F. C. Morgan (Assistant Secretary).

The object of the meeting was to study generally the geologic structure, scenery and industries of the Forest and to see in particular the Roman road at Blackpool Bridge and the "swallow hole" at Joyford, Berry Hill.

The following are the geologic formations, in descending order, to which reference was made during the meeting:—

Carboniferous:—

Coal Measures:—

Upper:—

Supra-Pennant Group (Woorgreen Coals at top; Household Coals in lower part).

Pennant Sandstone Group (with Coleford High Delf Seam at base).

Trenchard Group (two coals, namely, Upper and Lower Trenchard).

Unconformity

Carboniferous Limestone Series:—

Drybrook Sandstone (S₁).

Carboniferous Limestone	{	Whitehead Limestone (C ₁ S ₁).
		Crease Limestone (C ₂).
		Lower Dolomite (Z-C ₁).

Old Red Sandstone:—

Quartz Conglomerate Group.
Brownstones.

The Woorgreen Coals at the top of the Coal Measures are considered to belong to the Keele Group and the remainder of the Coal Measures to the Halesowen Beds.

Members motored from Hereford, *via* Ross, Weston-under-Penyard and Pontshill to Bailey Level in Lea Bailey Inclosure at 1,100 yards to the house called Euroclydon. Here the President said:—

The Forest of Dean is often referred to as a good example of a coal basin. This description is sufficiently accurate for general descriptive purposes. The Upper Old Red Sandstone (with included Quartz Conglomerate), Lower Limestone Shales and Carboniferous Limestone form the rim of the basin, in—roughly speaking—the central part of which lie the Coal Measures. The level about to be seen was driven in 1906-7 into the hill side to intercept at depth the steeply eastward-dipping Quartz Conglomerate, which had been ascertained to contain traces of gold. However, the "traces" had proved insufficient for business purposes and Mr. E. A. Wraight of the Royal School of Mines and he had suggested, as an alternative to closing down, the extension of the level to explore the Carboniferous Limestone for iron-ore. This was done in 1921, but the venture was abandoned in 1924 (see References 2, p. 81, and 8, p. 65.)

The sand and pebbles composing the Quartz Conglomerate were, of course, derived from geologically older rocks and transported by surface waters. Recent, loose, alluvial deposits are termed in mining circles "placers": when they belong to earlier geological times and have been subsequently covered by newer sedimentary or even igneous rocks, they are termed "fossil" placers. The Quartz Conglomerate is a "fossil" placer: so is the conglomerate or "banket" of the famous Rand gold deposits of the Transvaal. "The richest gravel, or 'pay dirt' or 'pay lead' commonly occurs towards the bottom of the deposit, frequently near the bed-rock, owing to the high density (gold is about six times as heavy as most rocks) and consequent sinking of the metal in the loose material during deposition" (9, p. 52).

A few samples of the iron-ore were collected. The President said that there are two opposing theories concerning the origin of the iron of the Carboniferous Limestone: they are discussed in the recent Geological Survey memoir on the district and he favoured the view that the iron-ore was derived from the Coal Measures (8, p. 75).

Members then walked to an exposure of the Quartz Conglomerate by the side of the road to Euroclydon. Here the rock was examined and it was described as consisting of abundant pebbles of vein quartz, occasional quartzites, and rare pebbles of jasper and decomposed igneous rocks in a matrix of sandstone.

From here members motored to Nailbridge, passing over and seeing on the way, the Lower Limestone Shales, the Carboniferous Limestone (in the process of being actively worked by The Drybrook Quarries Co., Ltd.) and Coal Measures. From Nailbridge they followed the Monmouth road, but, after crossing the railway, turned left and proceeded past the modern Cannop Colliery; Wood Distillation Works near Speech House Road Station; the

very picturesque Cannop Pond; Parkend and The Barracks, and came to Blackpool Bridge.

Cannop Colliery, No. 2 Pit, is 616 ft. 6 in. deep (8, p. 80). The Wood Distillation Works were erected in 1912-13 from plans by E. Maples Linton, of Newport, instructed by F. H. Meyer of Hanover Hainholz, and consist of a retort of large capacity for the carbonisation of the wood (cordwood from the Crown Forest) and the necessary plant for producing and working up charcoal, grey acetate of lime, miscible naphtha and wood tar (3, p. 202).

At Blackpool Bridge the stretch of Roman road between the railway and the brook was inspected: the stretch pictured in *Proc. Cotteswold Nat. F.C.*, Vol. XVIII (3), 1914, Pl. XX, is now overgrown. The road was probably a bye-road for the transport of iron-ore: unlike the great Roman roads, such as the Fosse Way, the curb- and paving-stones rest on virgin soil (3, p. 200). The Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin made some general remarks on the Roman roads of the district.

The President said that as regards forestry work in the Forest of Dean, it is conducted on efficient and progressive lines by the Forestry Commission. "It is an accepted axiom of forestry that good oak cannot be grown without beech. Beech growing below and amongst oak gives a splendid humus, which improves the soil in many ways to the benefit of the oak. As it grows it kills off side branches of the oak, and hence fine tall clean timber of great value is obtained." (C. O. Hanson, Deputy Surveyor, 3, p. 198.)

Members then proceeded *via* The Barracks and disused New Fancy Colliery to The Speech House.

The building of The Speech House appears to have commenced shortly after 1668, in which year an Act was passed for the preservation and improvement of the Forest, but was not completed until 1682. It was intended for the use of the ancient Court of "The Speech". The fine Court Room, between the Court meetings, is now used as a general dining- and coffee-room. Members of the Court are called verderers—four in number and elected by a Court of the Freeholders. Originally the duties of the verderers were to have charge of the vert and venison—"vert" apparently being anything green that in any way contributed to the sustenance of venison, and "venison", the five beasts of venery, namely, the hart, hind, hare, boar and wolf, and also the five beasts of the chase, namely, the buck, doe, fox, marton and roe. Nowadays the verderers rarely have other duties to perform than to adjourn the Court for 40 days, for there have been no deer for them to look after since 1850—although cases with regard to encroachments on the Forest can be brought to them, and the signatures of two of their number are necessary on the conveyances of small pieces of accommodation land (4, p. 227).

After lunch beneath the trees near The Speech House the business of the Club was transacted.

The following new members were elected:—Sir Alan J. Grant, Rosehill, Lyonshall; Mr. David A. Lowe, Glenview, Hafod Road, Hereford; and Mr. S. Burdett-Coutts, Gillow, Hentland.

Col. H. E. P. Patëshall sent for exhibition thistles, *Carduus lanceolatus*, with curious fasciated heads, from Allensmore.

Mr. A. S. Wood of Ladywell House, Vowchurch, exhibited a stone found at Cefn Hill in 1936 on land occupied by the Forestry Commission, at an elevation of 1,500 feet, near the junction of Cusop, Craswall and Michaelchurch Escley parish boundaries, which appeared to be a burnishing stone. The stone was brought up from a depth of 10 inches and appears to be of Ludlow rock. It was subsequently sent to the British Museum for an expression of opinion and the following report (30.7.46) was received from Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes:—

"I think it is certainly an implement for rubbing, grinding or sharpening (and possibly light hammering), of some antiquity, but of what precise age, I am unable to say. This Museum has similar stone implements from the stone hut villages of Holyhead Mountain in Anglesey, which are, broadly speaking, native dwellings of the Roman period; on the other hand the Palaeolithic specimen quoted in the document (note on "find" by Mr. Wood) from Bruniquel, France (our *Stone Age Guide*, fig. 143, 4) is certainly in the same category of tool, though there is, of course, no need to suppose that the Herefordshire specimen is itself necessarily Palaeolithic or, like the Bruniquel one, intended for use in the manufacture of bone needles. You would very possibly obtain a note of further comparative specimens from the Dept. of Archaeology in the National Museum of Wales at Cardiff." (See illustration, p. 34.)

Mr. R. C. Parr, The New Weir, Kenchester, Hereford, wrote:

"At 1.55 p.m. on Sunday, 7th July, at Canon Bridge opposite this house, there was a curious eddy which attracted quite a lot of hay 150 to 200 ft. into the air. It was a hot afternoon with no wind."

From The Speech House members proceeded *via* Broadwell Lane End to the Joyford "Swallow Hole", or "Sink Hole" as it is called locally. This swallow hole begins in the Lower Dolomite of the Carboniferous Limestone and into it cascades a streamlet to pursue an underground course (6 and 7).

From Joyford the journey was continued by way of Berry Hill to "The Yat". From the road between Berry Hill and "The Yat" the view westward was very greatly admired: it was very clear and the peaks of the Brecknock Beacons stood out distinctly.

Some time was spent on "The Yat", the views from which—on a fine day such as that on which this visit was made—always excite admiration.

After tea at a nearby tea-rooms the return journey was made by way of Lydbrook, Kerne Bridge and Ross, and Hereford was reached at 6.15 p.m.

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FOURTH FIELD MEETING.
THURSDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1946.

CORVE DALE, SHROPSHIRE.

The Fourth Field Meeting was held in Corve Dale, Shropshire, and those present included:—Mr. L. Richardson (President), Mr. R. H. G. Baker, Mr. A. Bolt, Mr. C. E. Brumwell, Mr. S. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. B. Butcher, Mr. G. H. Butcher, Mr. H. J. Davies, Mr. W. G. Farmer, Mr. W. K. Goodall, Mr. J. W. B. Griffiths, Mr. C. J. Harding, Mr. W. H. Howse, Mr. A. G. Hudson, Mr. E. J. Illidge, Mr. A. Johnston, Mr. W. J. Jones, the Rev. Canon J. H. Jordan, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. F. H. Long, Mr. A. W. Marriott, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Mr. W. T. Perry, Mr. P. J. T. Templer, the Rev. J. G. Maude, Mr. N. H. Todd, Mr. A. L. Moir, the Rev. E. A. Moir, Captain O. B. Wallis, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. C. W. T. Simpson, Mr. R. C. H. Sturgess, Mr. A. Shaw Wright, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Assistant Secretary).

Members motored from Hereford, *via* Leominster and Ludlow, to Bromfield.

During the meeting the President said:—

The object of our meeting to-day is to study the geography and archaeology of the southern half of Corve Dale—a dale of much beauty and tranquillity. The impression that may be made on a visitor on his first incursion into the dale is: (1) the numerous churches that have remains of Saxon work; (2) the number of castles (Holdgate, Broncroft and Cortham) in a comparatively small area; and (3) the considerable activity that must have prevailed in the district in Elizabethan times in domestic and, to a lesser extent, ecclesiastical building.

As regards the rock-structure of the district: the hill slope on the western side of the dale is mainly the dip slope of the Silurian rocks: the slope is floored with the Ludlow rocks of the Silurian System from beneath which emerges the Wenlock Limestone—a hard rock that has given rise to the much-admired Wenlock Edge. The Old Red Sandstone succeeds the Ludlow rocks, forms the eastern side of the dale and, in increased thickness, constitutes Brown Clee Hill except for its cap, which is hard igneous rock (an olivine dolerite) of Upper Coal Measures age.

As regards this southern half of Corve Dale during the Glacial Period, so far as has been ascertained, it was not invaded by any ice-sheet. Apedale, at the foot of the southern end of Wenlock Edge, is also free from glacial deposits—boulders, etc.; but there is evidence that a tongue of the Irish Sea Ice came down the Church Stretton valley as far as Marshbrook between Church Stretton and Craven Arms. It is held that melt-water from this tongue of ice swept sand, pebbles and small boulders past Onibury, Bromfield way; below which, and as far as Brimfield, near Woofferton, the material was arranged by the R. Teme as a river-terrace, locally broad.

On arrival at Bromfield members were met by the Vicar, the Rev. A. L. Moir, M.A., F.R.Hist.Soc., who on behalf of himself and Mrs. Moir, invited members to partake of a cup of tea before visiting the church. The President expressed the gratitude of the members for the very unexpected but welcome refreshment.

Members then went into the church where the Vicar gave the following address and afterwards, assisted by Captain A. G. Venables, R.N., and Mr. J. S. Mellor, agent to Lord Plymouth, showed them round.

In Saxon times Bromfield formed a vast ecclesiastical parish, stretching from Halford, Craven Arms, to Ludford, presumably including Ludlow. The original church is thought to be not later than 900 A.D., and is situated near the confluence of the Rivers Teme and Onny. In the reign of Edward the Confessor there was a collegiate foundation here of twelve secular canons, with prebends for their maintenance. A charter of King Edward the Confessor, as printed by the Cantilupe Society, granted various privileges to his clerks at Bromfield, with exemption from episcopal jurisdiction. The Confessor's connection with Bromfield is given with dramatic detail in Domesday Book.

A Norman church replaces the Saxon one, and was apparently cruciform with a central tower over the crossing of the transepts. This tower seems to have collapsed, owing to undue proximity to the river Onny and destroyed the sanctuary and north transept. An alternative tower was subsequently built at the north-west corner of the church.

The Saxon constitution of the community of clerks was changed, possibly under Norman pressure. The secular canons changed to regular, with Osbert as their prior in 1135. In 1155 they affiliated themselves to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

Shortly after this a charter, or precept, issued by King Henry II confirmed privileges granted by his grandfather, King Henry I, describing the church as a royal chapel, "sicut nostra dominica capella".

The priory was dissolved in 1538, creating a curious situation, for the church was under dual control. The priory held the present chancel, a vanished transept and the conventual buildings, but the parish held the nave, and had had a continual succession of vicars since Thomas de Bromfeud, vicar in 1285.

Charles Foxe of Ludlow became the possessor of the priory property, and, if the evidence is trustworthy, swept away the monastic portion, and built a Tudor mansion, incorporating the chancel as his dining room, with a bedroom above. The blocked-up Tudor window in the exterior wall of the chancel, and the ruins of a Tudor house substantiate the story.

A hundred years later the house was destroyed by fire, and the owner Richard Herbert (a Herbert having married a Foxe) restored the chancel to the church, and in 1672 Thomas Francis painted the rounded ceiling, depicting angels with festoons of texts, in art characteristic of the period, stressing the holiness of God's house.

In 1890 a complete restoration of the church was made under the direction of the Earl of Plymouth, the patron. Plaster removed from the roof and walls revealed the Norman arch of the north transept, a collar-braced nave roof dated 1577, a Caroline royal coat-of-arms with date 1670. A chancel screen was erected and a triptych over the altar contains in the central panel a copy of the painting by Ambrogio Borgognone in the Certosa chapel of Pavia.

This church stands as a monument of nine hundred years of history. Each age has left its characteristic mark upon the building, and Time has blended the work of diverse craftsmen into a harmonious unity in this Sanctuary of God.

From Bromfield members motored to Stanton Lacy where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. A. G. Durston, who described the church. The church is especially noteworthy for its Saxon work:—doorway (with cross of the Greek form above it) outside in the north wall, and, also externally, on the face of the west wall, north wall of nave, and north transept, prominent pilaster strips. The chancel is Early English of 13th century; south aisle, Decorated; upper part of massive central tower, 14th century (although its decorated lantern arches suggest that it was later under-pinned and these inserted); and the font, 14th century.

From Stanton Lacy the journey was by way of Culmington and Munslow (the home and place of burial on 28th February, 1586, of Thomas Baldwyn from whom Earl Baldwin of Bewdley descends) to Upper Millichope (one mile north of Munslow) to see the oldest inhabited house in Shropshire—now part of a farm. This house was the 12th century Norman home of the King's Forester of the Long Forest. It is entered by a round-headed doorway, but the stones of the head of the arch have ball flower ornament and have clearly been inserted later. The walls are very thick and decrease in thickness as they rise: the upper room in consequence is larger than the lower and has a stone stair to it in the thickness of the wall.

The next stop was at Shipton to see the church and view the Hall. The Vicar, the Rev. A. E. Ball, was away on holiday so Mr. Morgan read some notes on the church. The church is noteworthy for its Norman chancel arch, pierced each side by a large hagioscope; chancel rebuilt (as stated on a brass plate on the wall) in 1589—i.e., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and fragments of painted Elizabethan glass in the east window. In the tower is a 14th century chest with added Jacobean work. There are many tablets to the Myttons in the chancel: Shipton Hall, built about 1589 by one of them, is a stately Elizabethan mansion, on plan, the shape of the letter "E", with terraced garden forecourt—house and garden being beautifully kept.

From Shipton the route lay through Stanton Long to Holdgate. Holdgate is on high ground—above the 500-foot contour line; from it extensive views are obtainable over Corve Dale and of Brown Clew Hill to the south-east and the gentle incline leading up to Wenlock Edge to the west. The squat, fortress-type of tower is a landmark for miles around.

The church has a fine late Norman south doorway with carvings of Kilpeck style and a font of the same date. In Saxon times the manor was known as Stanton-in-Corvedale, but in Norman times

it was given to a Norman baron called Helgot and from him it took the name of Castle Holgate. The castle dates from 1087 and is one of the four in Shropshire mentioned in Domesday. It was garrisoned for the king in the Civil Wars of the 17th century and "much demolished". Now only the lofty keep mound and the lower portion of a circular tower of good stone-work with narrow loopholes remain. The portion of the tower has been incorporated in a house dating from Elizabethan times that has been recently carefully improved. Miss Holder, the owner, very kindly allowed members to see over her very interesting residence from which there are delightful views of Brown Clew Hill.

From Holdgate the journey was continued to Heath. On the way members passed near, but did not see, Broncroft Castle, a picturesque red stone building of the 14th century, with a massive tower at one end, that has been restored and converted into a modern residence.

At Heath the far-famed, perfect, early Norman chapel (c. 1100), consisting of nave and chancel only, and restored in 1912, was inspected with great interest. On a stall in the chancel is an interesting poppy-head carving of pre-Reformation date. It was pointed out that the two small top windows in the western gable of the church were not splayed; it has been suggested that they admitted light into a room that was used by the priest who at the time came from Much Wenlock Abbey.

Members then returned to Ludlow where they had tea at De Grey's Café. After tea the President announced with regret that he had just been informed of the death of the Rev. E. Hermitage Day, D.D., a noted scholar in ecclesiology, a Past-President of the Club, and the author of several papers in its *Transactions*. Members stood for a moment as a token of respect.

The following gentlemen were elected members:—Mr. C. J. Brecknell, Church Road, Tupsley, Hereford; the Rev. B. B. Clarke, The Rectory, Byford; Mr. A. R. Dain, "St. Hilda", Hafod Road, Hereford; Mr. W. H. Jones, Bankside, Symonds Yat; the Rev. G. O. Lewis, The Vicarage, Tupsley, Mr. H. F. Long, Tower Road, Hereford; Mr. F. W. Munnings, Larport, Mordiford; Mr. J. R. Whitfield, 36, Three Elms Road, Hereford; and Mr. S. R. Whitfield, "Highfield", Baggallay Street, Hereford.

FOURTH WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1946.

- (1) THREE FINE HERALDIC GENEALOGICAL ROLLS of local interest, given by SIR GEOFFREY CORNEWALL, BART., received by Mr. P. J. T. TEMPLER on behalf of the Club.
- (2) LECTURE by MR. CYRIL E. HART on "THE FOREST OF DEAN IN HEREFORDSHIRE".

The lineage of the Cornwall family, strikingly depicted on three fine heraldic genealogical rolls which Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, Bart., presented to the Woolhope Club, was reviewed at the Club's fourth winter meeting, when Mr. P. J. T. Templer took the chair in the unavoidable absence of the President (Mr. L. Richardson).

Sir Geoffrey told the meeting that, when making arrangements for the sale at Moccas Court some months ago, he discovered a wealth of old documents which he asked Mr. F. C. Morgan (the Hon. Assistant Secretary) to examine and to suggest where they would be most welcome. Some had, in consequence, been sent to the British Museum, some to the Society of Antiquaries, others elsewhere, and it gave him great pleasure to present the three rolls to the Woolhope Club.

Mr. Morgan, observing that it was most public-spirited of Sir Geoffrey to allow the various documents to go where they would be of the greatest value, referred to some of his many discoveries, singling out as of particular value a grant of arms of the Barony of Cavan to an Irish rebel by Queen Elizabeth in the early years of her reign. It was stated in the "Complete Peerage" that the grant had never been made—evidently it had been prepared but, because of his rebellion, never made over to him. How it came to be at Moccas was inexplicable.

In his description of the heraldic rolls, Mr. Templer recalled that the Cornwalls, a Shropshire family, sprang from Earl Richard (born on 5th February, 1209), younger brother of Henry III, and a versatile, forceful character. Among his notable descendants was Sir John Cornwall, second in command at Agincourt, who became Lord Fanhope (Fownhope) and married the Duchess of Exeter (sister of King Henry IV). After a brilliant career—he was made a Knight of the Garter—it was strange that scarcely a wrack of him remained. Among others of the line Mr. Templer spoke of the many famous Cornwalls of the 18th century, and in a supplementary comment Mr. Morgan said it was an odd coincidence that in the city archives he had recently found a deposition, of about 1680, by a lady who, in describing a fracas in Widemarsh Street, said she heard the cry "A Cornwall! A Cornwall!" answered by "A Gwynne! A Gwynne!"—and blows ensued.¹

¹ A fuller description of one of these Rolls appears on pp. 55-56.

Mr. Morgan said he sent on behalf of the Club a telegram of congratulation to the British Mycological Society, who paid a handsome tribute to the Club and Dr. H. G. Bull during their recent jubilee celebrations. The business also included a letter from Mr. George Cadbury suggesting that there was a need for a Herefordshire village—perhaps Eardisland—to be preserved, as had been done in some other counties. None was preserved in Herefordshire, but it was pre-eminently a county where that should be done, and if the Club decided to take any action he would be glad to assist.

The matter was referred to the annual meeting on 12th December, members being asked to consider it in the meantime.

Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer wrote to say that in the summer he had found the larva of an oak egg-moth on a road near Lyde church. He had fed it upon long leaves of grass, although textbooks state that it feeds upon oak or willow, and that subsequently it pupated and a fine moth had emerged.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:—Mr. Derek Dawson, Mr. J. M. Brereton, Mr. P. Lloyd Watson and Mr. I. Cohen.

The lecture upon "The Forest of Dean in Herefordshire" was then read by the Assistant Secretary in the unavoidable absence of the author. It will be found printed in this volume.

FIFTH WINTER MEETING.
THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1946.

LECTURE :

"REPORT ON THE PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF CEFN HILL,
NEAR CRASWALL."

By R. S. GAVIN ROBINSON.

The following business of the Club was transacted:—

Correspondence. A letter was received from Mrs. Hermitage Day thanking the members for their sympathy in the loss of her husband.

Mr. T. C. Gwynne wrote offering to show his collection of carboniferous fossils to any member interested in geology.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. W. A. Thorpe, Victoria and Albert Museum; Mr. A. F. J. Hopewell, Cathedral School, Hereford; Mr. G. D. Milne, Terrace Hall, Woolhope; and Rev. W. Russell Hancock, the Vicarage, Vowchurch.

A lecture, illustrated by slides, was then given by Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson upon his recent discoveries at Cefn Hill, near Craswall. This will be found printed in this volume.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.
THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1946.

The Winter Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, 12th December, 1946.

Present:—Mr. L. Richardson (President), the Rt. Rev. R. Parsons, Bishop of Hereford, the Ven. Archdeacon Winnington-Ingram, Messrs. P. H. Alder-Barrett, R. H. Gordon Baker, H. Biggs, B. Butcher, G. H. Butcher, C. Cadbury, W. E. Cole, H. J. Davies, C. Evans, R. A. Ford, J. W. B. Griffiths, J. H. Higgins, W. H. Howse, A. Johnston, G. S. Murray Jones, A. Lucas, A. Lovesey, G. H. Marshall, A. W. Marriott, E. H. Morris, V. H. Pembroke, H. M. Pritchard, R. S. Gavin Robinson, J. Scott, P. J. T. Templer, J. A. Shaw Wright, Drs. E. Dunbar Townroe and C. Walker, Lt.-Col. Symonds-Taylor, Captain O. B. Wallis, the Revs. Preb. S. H. Martin, E. Charles, S. Ifor Jones, J. H. Kilgour, G. O. Lewis and J. S. Maude, and F. C. Morgan, Assistant Secretary.

The following officers were elected for the year 1947: President, The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram; Vice-Presidents, Mr. L. Richardson, The Very Rev. R. Waterfield, Mr. G. Cadbury, Mr. W. H. Howse, and Mr. P. J. T. Templer; Central Committee, The Rt. Rev. R. Parsons, Bishop of Hereford, Messrs. A. Bolt, C. E. Brumwell, G. H. Butcher, R. A. Ford, E. H. Morris, R. S. Gavin Robinson, H. J. Trump, Major A. E. W. Salt and Capt. O. B. Wallis; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. P. J. T. Templer; Hon. Auditor, Major A. E. Capel; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. C. Morgan; Hon. Librarian, Mr. F. C. Morgan; Hon. Lanternist, Mr. B. Butcher; Delegate to Society of Antiquaries, Mr. F. C. Morgan; Sectional Editors, Ornithology, Capt. H. A. Gilbert and Dr. C. W. Walker; Botany, Mr. E. Ball; Geology, Mr. L. Richardson; Archaeology, Mr. F. C. Morgan; Editorial Committee, Mr. G. Marshall, Mr. W. H. Howse, Mr. C. E. Brumwell and the Hon. Secretary; Assistant Secretary, Mr. H. J. Powell.

It was resolved that a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., for his unceasing labours on behalf of the Club during the thirty years he had acted as Hon. Secretary. The debt the members owe to Mr. Marshall cannot adequately be expressed in words, and it is with the utmost regret that, owing to his ill-health, they have to accept his resignation. The Club realises that the high position it holds among kindred societies is due to his scholarly leadership.

It was resolved that Mr. George Marshall, the Very Rev. R. Waterfield and Mr. L. Bickerton be elected Honorary Members of the Club.

The following new members were elected: The Rev. E. G. Benson, Mr. J. M. Brereton, Mr. I. Cohen, Mr. Derek Dawson, Rev. W. R. Hancock, Mr. P. H. Hinde, Mr. A. F. J. Hopewell, Mr. A. W. Kington, Mr. N. Marriott, Mr. G. D. Milne, Mr. W. J. Norton, Mr. W. A. Thorpe and Mr. P. Lloyd Watson.

The following gentlemen were proposed for membership:—
Mr. T. O. D. Steel and Mr. Ross Fletcher.

Dr. C. W. Walker gave his report upon ornithology for the year 1945.

Mr. W. H. Howse read a paper upon "Coaching days in Herefordshire".¹

A letter from Mr. G. Cadbury concerning the preservation of a Herefordshire village was read. The matter was left in the hands of the Central Committee who were asked to act in consultation with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

It was resolved to hold Field Meetings at Presteigne and Llantillo Crossenny, and that a visit to Tortworth should be left for consideration at the next Spring Annual Meeting.

¹ Printed in this volume.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

(HEREFORDSHIRE)

PROCEEDINGS, 1947.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 30TH JANUARY, 1947.

LECTURES:

1. "THE ABERGAVENNY AND HEREFORD TRAMROAD: SOME OF THE EARLIER HISTORY OF THE UNDERTAKING." By Mr. E. H. MORRIS.
2. "A WOOLHOPIAN IN ORKNEY." By Capt. H. A. GILBERT.

There was a good attendance at the first meeting for 1947. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. P. J. T. Templer was voted into the chair.

Apologies for absence were received from the President, the Lord Bishop, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Messrs. A. W. Bolt, C. E. Brumwell, W. H. Howse and Capt. O. B. Wallis.

It was decided that expressions of sympathy be sent to Capt. Wallis and Mr. Bolt on their illness.

A letter was read by Mr. Morgan from Mr. J. S. Stephens with regard to Roman snails in Herefordshire and asking for information about them.

A letter was read from the Mycological Society stating that the Society might be inclined to visit Hereford at some future date if arrangements could be made.

Capt. Gilbert reported that two waxwings were seen at Yatton, Aymestrey. Mr. Morgan reported on one seen at Aylestone Hill and Mr. Bickerton said that one had been shot and brought to him at the Library.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. E. C. Davoll, Mr. D. H. H. Grainger and Mr. W. B. C. Paynter.

A paper by Mr. E. H. Morris on "The Abergavenny and Hereford Tramroad: some of the earlier history of the undertaking", was read¹, and Capt. H. A. Gilbert gave a talk with lantern illustrations on "A Woolhopian in Orkney".

It was resolved to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Philip Styles on his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

¹ Printed in this volume.

SECOND WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1947.

LECTURES:

1. "THE PAPACY AND THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD 1307-1377."
By Mr. J. T. DRIVER.
2. "LAND DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE
TO HEREFORDSHIRE." By Mr. C. R. H. Sturgess.

There was a good attendance of members at this meeting when, in the absence of the President, Mr. P. J. T. Templer was voted into the chair.

Apologies for absence were received from the President (Mr. L. Richardson), the Rev. E. G. Benson, Messrs. W. H. Howse and C. Franklin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Styles wrote to thank the members for the letter of congratulation on his election as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. L. S. Parker, Mr. N. H. Gardiner and Mr. E. W. Lindsay-Jones.

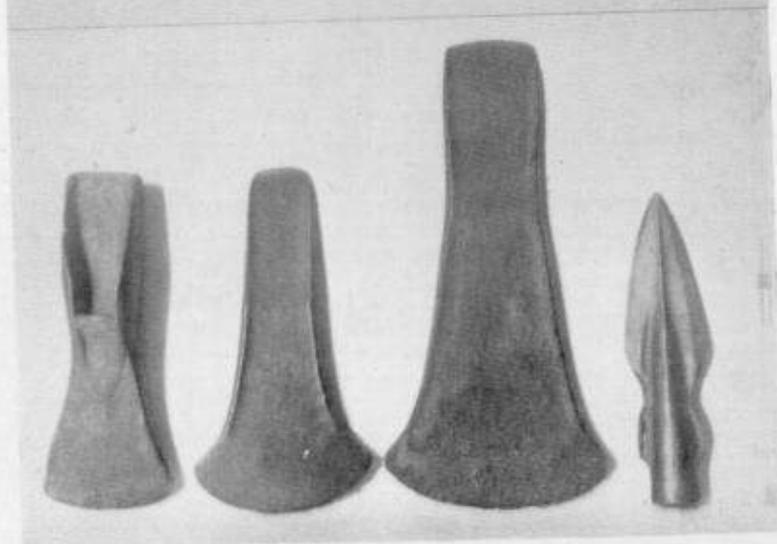
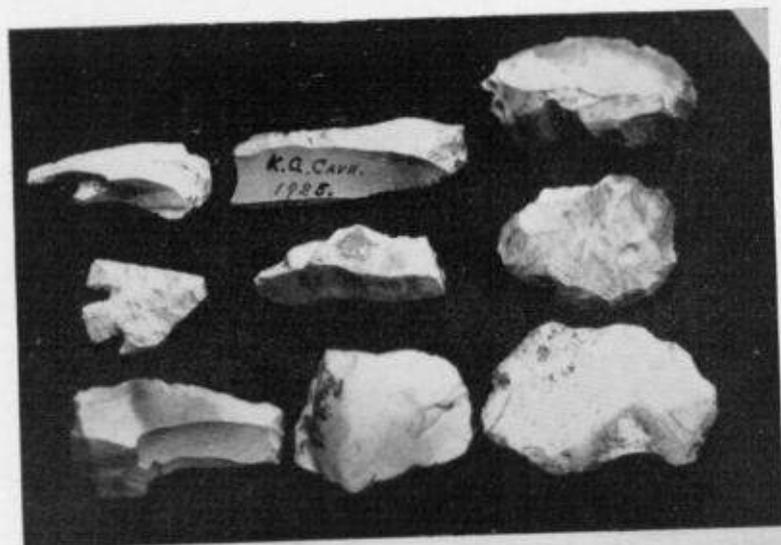
A number of flints from King Arthur's Cave, found by Mr. D. Grigg's father, were exhibited by Mr. Grigg and inspected by the members.

Since the meeting these flints have been given to the Club by Mr. F. Grigg. They have been sent to Mr. E. M. M. Alexander, of the British Museum, who made the following report upon them:

"The barbed and tanged arrowhead is a good specimen of a Bronze Age arrowhead. The tip and one barb have been broken in ancient times. Other barbed and tanged arrowheads have been found in the platform in front of the cave and are figured in *Proc. Univ. Bristol Speleological Society*, Vol. 2, p. 226 and Vol. 3, p. 67. The pale blue scraper or flint knife has been made out of an older implement. It has a Bronze Age look about it, but its patination seems very different to the usual patination in this cave. Apart from the rough end-scraper on a blade, which might be as late as the Iron Age, the other specimens are so rough that it is not possible to give a definite opinion about them." (See illustration.)

Two papers were read, one by Mr. J. T. Driver on "The Papacy and the Diocese of Hereford 1307-1377: some aspects of ecclesiastical administration in the fourteenth century", and one by Mr. R. H. C. Sturgess on "Land Drainage and Irrigation, with special reference to Herefordshire".¹

¹ These are printed in this volume.



Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

Upper : FLINT IMPLEMENTS FROM KING ARTHUR'S CAVE.
 Nos. 1, 2, and 5 to 9. Rough specimens. 3. Pale blue scrapper.
 4. Arrowhead.

Lower : BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM NETHERWOOD.
 1. Palstave of Irish type. 2. Cast-flanged axe, No. 2.
 3. Hammer-flanged axe, No. 1.
 4. Looped and ribbed spearhead.

THIRD WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1947.

LECTURES :

1. "THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' MOVEMENT IN HEREFORDSHIRE." By Major A. E. W. SALT, M.A.
2. "SOME NOTES ON BIRDS' FLIGHT." By Dr. C. W. WALKER.

Mr. P. J. T. Templer was again voted into the chair in the absence of the President, Mr. L. Richardson.

Apologies for absence were received from the President and Mr. A. W. Bolt.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Correspondence was read from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings about the Norman arches at Shobdon Court and asking if the Club could do anything to preserve them. It was resolved that Mr. F. C. Morgan should write to the present owner and suggest that Mr. H. J. Powell should call on him at some future date.

The following report upon a number of bronze implements said to have been found at Netherwood, Thornbury, was presented by Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A.

REPORT ON BRONZE IMPLEMENTS STATED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND AT NETHERWOOD, THORNBURY, N.E. HEREFORDSHIRE.

By LILY F. CHITTY, F.S.A.

Through the good offices of Miss Marjory Wight and by permission of the owner, R. Abel Smith, Esq., of Netherwood Manor, Tenbury Wells, I have enjoyed the opportunity of studying four fine bronze implements (3 axes and a small spearhead) which I have no hesitation in pronouncing to be good genuine specimens undoubtedly of Irish origin.

They are, however, reported to have been found, "with a lot more," about 25 years ago (i.e., c. 1921), in digging foundations for a pigsty close to the old house of Netherwood (Thornbury parish), just within the Herefordshire boundary, but formerly on the Kyre estate of the late Mrs. Baldwin Childe in Worcestershire. They were given to Mr. Abel Smith by an ironmonger and antique dealer in Tenbury, who bought them from the late Mr. Childe-Freeman, and he understood that they came from Netherwood as above stated.

If this history could be substantiated, the bronze hoard would be of great significance in the prehistory of Britain, because it would show:

- (1) the overlap of types centuries apart in origin (a hoard cannot be earlier than its latest component type);
- (2) the survival of the Irish bronze trade long after traffic in Irish axes appears to have ceased (though Irish *gold* objects were exported throughout the Bronze Age);
- (3) and that such trade passed through this region of N.E. Herefordshire, from which not a single bronze implement has previously been recorded.

The objects themselves merit a careful descriptive record.¹

1. *Hammer-Flanged Axe with surface decoration.* The finest specimen is the earliest in type, a fairly large hammer-flanged axe, the faces flat, tapering from a low ridge above the centre, the sides beaten up into distinct low flanges; the butt is very slightly convex; there is a secondary grinding surface above the well-splayed edge. The dimensions are: length 166 mm.; width of edge, 78 mm., ridge 35 mm., butt 32 mm.; thickness of flange 11 mm., of body at ridge 10 mm. The surface is worn and pitted but the form is perfectly preserved. Most of the body is covered with a brown patina showing remains of an overall decoration of short oblique dashes punched down the faces; no clear design is evident; on one face some lines slope in a reverse direction to the rest above the secondary edge; on this face a large patch at the butt end has been cleaned down to the core. There is an elegant very slight rise and fall of the outlines of the sides which is characteristically Irish; they show no trace of ornament.

2. *Cast-Flanged Axe, Transitional form.* In this smaller axe the low lateral flanges have certainly been cast and the form is nearer to the continental (Aunjetitz) type of flanged axe, although it is clearly an Irish variant from the prototype, with the characteristic Hibernian panel of ornament between the low central ridge and the secondary edge. The faces differ in their surface condition: one has a thin brown patina with lustrous metal showing through; the butt half is plain; below the ridge the surface has been rippled into eight curved bands forming slight hollows: the reverse is covered with a dark, fairly glossy chocolate-brown patina and the decoration is blurred, only the lowest channel remaining clear. The sides have been beaten into three planes, each rippled in the same style as the faces. The edge is widely splayed, sharp and in good condition. The dimensions are: length 123 mm.; width edge 62 mm., centre 27 mm., butt 20 mm.; thickness flange 13 mm., body at ridge 10 mm.

The association of these two axes would be quite normal. Their patination, though not identical, is sufficiently similar. Each is of a transitional form that overlapped in Ireland: No. 1 represents a late development of the typical Irish flat axe of the Early Bronze Age in the face of the incoming continental axe with cast flanges that introduced the Middle Bronze Age, of which No. 2 is a local imitation, applying the Irish love of decoration to its surface.

Nor need their discovery in the Welsh Marches cause surprise, although hitherto neither type has appeared in Herefordshire. Irish flat and hammer-flanged axes were traded widely in Britain, and a trail passing through South Shropshire to the Severn and the Cotswolds carried a number that are related to our first specimen (e.g., Carno, Montgomeryshire²; Clunbury³ and

¹ See illustrations.

² E. E. Evans, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1927, 390-1, ornament omitted from figure: H. N. Jerman, *op. cit.*, 1934, 126.

³ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 4, XII (1929), 62-3, photo.

Titterstone Clee,¹ Shropshire; Crophorne, Worcs.²). In the reverse direction came cast-flanged axes,³ and a transitional example almost identical with our No. 2 (but apparently hammer-flanged) was found at Castle Bryn Amlwg,⁴ near the Welsh border, in the parish of Bettws-y-Crwyn, Shropshire.

Quite early in the Middle Bronze Age, traffic in axes from Ireland to Britain seems to have faded out. England was evolving her own palstave types and producing her own supply.

3. *Palstave of Irish type with infolding flanges.* Our third axe should date at least several centuries later than the other two. As a tool it is of rougher character and, although it belongs to the same category as the fine and well-made English palstave (the type axe of the Middle Bronze Age), it is of the dumpy ill-proportioned Irish form that persisted well into the Late Bronze Age, to which period I should be inclined to refer the present example. It is 120 mm. long, made of thick heavy metal, cast in a double mould; the ridges of juncture down the sides are beaten flat. The butt (25 mm.) is square and blunted. There is a well-developed stop-ridge sloping inwards. The flanges are high (31 mm.); on the better-preserved face they are in bent towards the ridge and curve down the face below it to form a U-shaped shield; the ridge has been hammered down. On the reverse, the flanges form definite wings beaten down on to the edges of the stop-ridge, below which there is a rough hollow. The sides, as well as the septum above the ridge (th. 31 mm.), have been hammered in a manner that recalls the lateral rilling of the flanged axe, No. 2, but this is a typically Irish technique: the edges of the flanges show a number of notches. The cutting edge is relatively narrow (46 mm.) and is in good condition. The surface of the implement is moderately well preserved and has a brown patina, not unlike that of Nos. 1 and 2, with lustrous metal showing on the edges.

Judging from their general appearance and the colour of their patinas, there is nothing against the association of the three axes, but *chronologically* there might be upwards of half a millenium between this axe and the other two. They are all in too good condition to be likely components of a founder's hoard of scrap metal; the wide range in dates precludes their acceptance as a personal hoard.

Dumpy palstaves of various related forms are abundant in Ireland, but very few are known outside that island; they are so distinctive in appearance as to be almost unmistakable to anyone who has studied Irish Museums. The present example might well be termed a Winged Palstave: the treatment of its flanges may show influence from either (a) the continental winged axe that reached Southern Britain apparently in the second phase of the Late Bronze Age, or (b) perhaps more probably, a specialised Scottish form of axe (derived from the short-flanged Yorkshire type) in which the flanges bend over the centre to form wings that assisted in the hafting.

I feel convinced that this supposed Herefordshire specimen is Irish both in character and origin and probably also in provenance.

4. *Looped and Ribbed Spearhead.* The surface condition of the little spearhead has an entirely different appearance from that of the axes and I find it hard to believe that it was ever buried with them in the same kind of soil. In date it should be rather earlier than the winged palstave, but it is of a type that likewise persisted a very long time in Ireland and is occasionally found in Britain: its distinguishing features are the lateral loops and ribbed

¹ *Shrop. Arch. Trans.*, 4, X (1926), 233-7 and refs., pl. I, 2.

² British Museum: *V.C.H.*, Worcs., I, 194.

³ See Maps (Chitty), Plates VI and VII in Sir Cyril Fox's *Personality of Britain*, 4th Edition (1943).

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blade (Class III of Greenwell and Parker Brewis, *Archæologia*, LXI, 459) : the English parallel type (Class IV) has a more leaf-shaped blade, without ribs, and the socket tends to be longer in proportion to the blade. The present specimen clearly shows its evolution from the earlier form of socketed spearhead (Class II), which (as I hold) first developed loops in Ireland, whence the idea reflexed to Britain : in the early type the loops are near the base of the socket ; in our example they are more than halfway up it : they have been hammered flat, leaving small elongated eyelets, through which sinews might be threaded to assist in binding the spearhead to its shaft. The total length of the small weapon is 110 mm., of which the blade occupies nearly 2/3 : this is of an elongated lozenge form with the angles gracefully rounded ; the edges are widely bevelled ; short slender ribs define hollows flanking the socket ; the tip is a strong point. From the tip down the length of the blade the socket is of lozenge section with a definite narrow central ridge. The socket is hollow for more than half its length and there is a remnant of wood at the end ; the mouth is not strictly circular. The surface of the weapon is well preserved and lustrous, with vestiges of a thin green patina ; it has evidently been cleaned, but patches of thicker crust where the blade and socket meet suggest that it was formerly coated with dark green patination. Certainly it never had a brown patina like the axes.

In age, then, these four bronze implements should range over at least 500 years. If they were actually found buried together "with a lot more", are we to regard them as an ancient assemblage or a more recent collection, possibly even brought from Ireland in modern times and thrown out after their owner's departure or decease ? All are good enough for a collector's specimens. They can scarcely be part of an ancient founder's hoard, though the surface of the oldest axe is considerably worn. If they were ever lost or buried together in antiquity, it was presumably as an itinerant merchant's stock-in-trade, and he would be unlikely to keep out-of-date types so long after new forms had become the vogue. Their early association is thus highly improbable and I question whether they reached Netherwood together in the Bronze Age or, indeed, until recent days. Therefore their history in the present century demands the most careful enquiries.

Although there is nothing inherently incredible in the report of a hoard of Irish bronze implements—albeit of strangely varying dates—being found in a remote part of North-East Herefordshire where no object of the Bronze Age has ever been recorded (blanks on distribution maps are always liable to be proved fallacious), yet the green patination of the spearhead as contrasted with the brown patina of the axes enhances the improbability of their association on the site of the Netherwood pigsty, and until someone can give evidence of the discovery who was actually working on the spot at the time, or who was informed of the find by somebody who was present and saw the objects unearthed, the story must at least remain open to question.

I have to confess that an alternative source presents itself. In August, 1937, a preparatory schoolboy brought to Winchester Museum a splendid bronze halberd of Irish type about 9 inches long. He told the Hon. Curator, the late Mrs. Hooley, that he had found it in a quarry at his school in Tenbury, Worcestershire, where the other boys were finding things, including a bronze horse, an angel, arrowheads, ivory, and so forth, which they took home in their play-boxes or left about at school. Mrs. Hooley omitted to take the name of the boy or of his school and he went away with his treasure, but she reported the matter to Sir Cyril Fox, Director of the National Museum of Wales, who referred it to me. In reply to my enquiries, Miss Marjory Wight ascertained that the new Headmaster of St. Michael's Choir School at Tenbury had thrown out a collection of objects stated to have come from Mesopotamia, but this, as the halberd proved, must have contained at least one characteristic Irish bronze weapon and a fine one at that. What more

probable than that other type examples of Irish bronze implements were included ? Unlocalised specimens abound in Museums in this country as well as in Ireland itself and often form part of loan or surplus collections from the larger museums. I am inclined to surmise that the most probable derivation of these four Irish bronze implements attributed to Netherwood is rather in this recently dispersed collection. But it is to be hoped that positive evidence of their history may yet be forthcoming.

We need also to know what became of the "lot more" that are said to have been found with them.

It looks to me as if archaeologists should be on their guard if confronted with antiquities purporting to derive from the locality of Tenbury, Worcs. : the Glazelian instinct seems to be on the increase !

The following new member was proposed :—Mr. J. Roderick Thomas.

Two papers were read, one by Major A. E. W. Salt on "The Agricultural Labourer's Movement in Herefordshire", and "Some Notes on Birds' Flight", with lantern illustrations, by Dr. C. W. Walker.¹

¹ These are printed in this volume.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 17TH APRIL, 1947.

The Spring Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, 17th April, 1947, with Mr. L. Richardson, President, in the chair, when there were present:—The Ven. Archdeacon Winnington-Ingram (President Elect), The Rev. B. B. Clarke, Rev. Canon J. H. Jordan, The Revs. G. Ifor R. Jones, H. J. C. Maude, Messrs. I. Cohen, R. G. Baker, C. E. Brumwell, G. H. Butcher, Basil Butcher, W. G. A. Cope, H. J. Davies, C. Evans, R. A. Ford and W. K. Goodall, Sir Allan J. Grant, Messrs. W. H. Howse, A. G. Hudson, W. J. King, A. V. Lucas, A. W. Marriott, N. W. Marriott, V. H. Pembroke and E. H. Morris, Vice-Admiral F. P. Loder-Symonds, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. P. J. T. Templer, I. H. Trump and W. A. Vinden, Captain O. B. Wallis, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the meeting of December 12th, 1946, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. G. T. Leigh Spencer, A. W. Bolt, C. R. H. Sturgess, E. Ball, R. S. Gavin Robinson, G. Cadbury, D. Grigg and the Revd. E. G. Benson.

It was resolved to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. H. Pugh in his long illness.

A letter from Mr. George Marshall was read apologising for his absence and tendering his thanks to the members of the Club for the help they had given him as he lays down his office as Hon. Secretary. He had always been spurred by the motto of the Club "Hope on, Hope ever", and in this age of "Squandermania" members could be consoled by the old saying:—

"When land is gone and money spent
Then Learning is most excellent!"

Mr. Marshall concluded by wishing the President, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, a very prosperous year.

The Very Rev. Dr. Waterfield and Mr. L. Bickerton wrote to thank the Club for their election as Hon. members.

The Presidential address was then given by Mr. L. Richardson.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

I. RETROSPECT.

To-day the Club loses the services of its Hon. Secretary, Mr. George Marshall, F.S.A., who has served it devotedly and with distinction for thirty-three years. It will sorely miss the

benefit of his extensive archæological knowledge of the county and his guidance at its Field Meetings. It would have been better that he could have retired in health, able to attend its meetings unburdened with the duties of office, but this was not to be. In his retirement from office he knows that he will be held in grateful remembrance by the Club and have its best wishes.

Mr. Marshall's illness occurred shortly after you did me the honour of electing me your President. In order to lighten the burden on our Assistant Secretary, Mr. F. C. Morgan, I undertook to draw up the programmes of the Field Meetings, participate in conducting them, and write up the reports. I have described these meetings in detail for the *Transactions* so it is unnecessary for me to say more about them here than to state that they were very well attended and appeared to be enjoyed by all who took part in them.

The Club is much indebted to its Assistant Secretary, Mr. Morgan, for making the transport and other arrangements for the Field Meetings and all the arrangements for the Winter Meetings, and in welcoming him as Hon. Secretary in succession to Mr. Marshall we can rest assured that he will give the Club of his best. I greatly regret that owing to the very severe weather last winter I was only able to come to Hereford from Bewdley for the first Winter Meeting.

For my address I have selected the subject:—

II. WATER RESOURCES OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

Except locally in the neighbourhood of Ross in the south-eastern part of the county, Herefordshire is not well provided with underground water-resources of any magnitude, as may be gathered from the Geological Survey memoir on the *Wells and Springs of Herefordshire*, published in 1935(6).

Early in the last war enquiry was made as to the prospect of obtaining an adequate water supply for the R.A.F. Station at Credenhill by means of a deep borehole. Advice was given against the project and the recommendation was made to obtain the necessary supply from the Hereford Corporation's undertaking although this involved laying pipes for some four miles from the waterworks at Hereford. The recommendation was adopted, and other war-time establishments had recourse to rivers for their supplies. The position is realised by those responsible for providing public supplies on a regional basis and attention has recently been focused on rivers as sources.

Although the general lack of supplies of any magnitude from underground sources is realised, the subject of the hydro-geology

of the county has not been previously brought to the notice of the Club. It may therefore be useful to state briefly the position for several reasons, not least, because of the emphasis it lays on the necessity of rivers as sources of supplies if the county is to be adequately provided with water for domestic, agricultural and other suitable industrial purposes.

For those who would like to go into the subject on their own account it is necessary to have, in addition to the memoir mentioned above (6), the 1-inch Geological Survey maps of the county, or, if only a part is under consideration, the appropriate sheet or quarter-sheet. At present, only the Old Series maps, published about a century ago, namely, between 1845 and 1855, are available, and these are lacking in detail and do not show the geologically-recent Superficial Deposits (apart from Alluvium) that rest locally on the surface of the older rocks. Only parts of the county have been surveyed as yet on the 6-inch maps from which the 1-inch New Series Geological Survey maps are prepared. The existing maps may be consulted at the Public Library: if it is desired to obtain one, the sheet-number should be noted and it may be ordered direct from Messrs. E. Stanford Ltd., 12, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

In 1930-1934 I spent much time investigating the county with a view to (1) ascertaining how it was supplied; (2) collecting records of wells and boreholes so as to determine, as far as possible, the water-yielding potentialities of the rocks; (3) getting some idea as to the occurrence of springs, their persistency in yield and whether their utilisation had been adequately considered, and (4) forming an opinion as to the suitability of rivers for large undertakings. Such facts as were considered useful were published in the memoir.

I was readily and generously assisted by all those of whom I sought information. It would appear that it would be very useful if all Rural Districts had a 6-inch map of the District devoted to water-supplies, whereon were marked: (1) sources of supplies; (2) reservoirs (capacities and top water levels); pipelines (including those of regional undertakings); and (4) wells and boreholes put down by the Council, and, in the case of boreholes, by private individuals and firms as well—there would not be many. The ideal would be to have the information given on the map supplemented by a suitable book in which were recorded: (1) gaugings of springs that had been investigated, whether used subsequently or not as sources of supply; (2) general information as to the rocks penetrated by wells and boreholes; and (3) yields of such wells and boreholes, which should be actual for specified periods. With reference to (2), this information need not be detailed—the descriptions, sand and/or gravel, sandstone, marl, limestone, clay and shale would generally suffice.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NATURE AND WATER-RESOURCES OF THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The geological formations represented in the county are summarised in the following table.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

(In descending sequence.)

Recent:—

Alluvium and river gravels.
River Terraces.

Pleistocene:—

Fluvio-glacial Deposits.
Glacial sand, gravel and stony boulder clay (mostly of morainic origin).

SOLID FORMATIONS.

Carboniferous:—

Coal Measures, Upper.
Carboniferous Limestone Series:
Drybrook Sandstone.
Carboniferous Limestone.
Lower Limestone Shales.

Old Red Sandstone:—

Upper: Quartz Conglomerate Group.
Middle: Brownstones.
Lower: (a) Dittonian.
(b) Downtonian.

Silurian:—

Ludlow Series: Upper Ludlow Shales.
Aymestry Limestone.
Lower Ludlow Shales.
Wenlock Series: Wenlock Limestone.
Wenlock Shales.
Woolhope Limestone.
Llandovery Series: Purple Shales (= Tarannon Shales).
May Hill Sandstone.

Ordovician:—Absent from Herefordshire.

Cambrian:—

Upper: Shineton Shales (= Bronsil or Grey Shales of Malvern - Tremadoc Beds).
Black or White-Leaved-Oak Shales of Malvern (= *Lingula*-Beds *pars*).
Middle: Hollybush Sandstone (upper part, approx.).
Lower: Hollybush Sandstone (lower part, approx.).
Malvern Quartzite.

Pre-Cambrian:—

Longmyndian. Purple grits and conglomerates.
Uriconian. Lavas and tuffs. Absent from Herefordshire.
Malvernian. Red binary granites, gneisses and schists.

Intrusive Igneous Rocks:—

In Pre-Cambrian, Cambrian and Old Red Sandstone.

Pre-Cambrian (or Archaean).—The Malvernian forms (except for a portion adjoining on the east the Herefordshire Beacon) the prominent north and south aligned Malvern Hills, the western half approximately of which is in Herefordshire. The constituent rocks are faulted, shattered, and minutely fissured. Rain-water accumulates in the fissures, and springs issue the most prominently from fault planes. Owing to the smallness of their collecting-grounds the yields of the springs are mostly on the small side and fluctuate considerably in response to seasonal changes in rainfall: the majority have been incorporated in the Malvern Urban District Council's undertaking, but some supply private properties. The best spring originating in the Pre-Cambrian in Herefordshire is Pewriss Spring on the western flank of the Herefordshire Beacon: it has been piped to supply Messrs. Schweppe's Colwall Mineral Water Factory.

Owing to the scarcity of hardness-producing mineral matter in the Malvern rocks in a form readily soluble in percolating water, the water therefrom is very soft. A sample from St. Ann's Well, Great Malvern, had a hardness of only 1.5 degrees Clark (permanent 1.0; temporary 0.5)¹; but when water from the Pre-Cambrian traverses the Silurian faulted against it on the west it soon takes into solution carbonate of lime and becomes hard.

Uriconian rocks are absent from Herefordshire, but Longmyndian—consisting of purple grits and conglomerates—emerges in a faulted inlier at Pedwardine, Brampton Bryan, in the north-western part of the county.

Cambrian.—The Cambrian System has been subdivided as shown in the table. The shales occur in a small tract to the west of the southern end of the Malverns (where they are invaded by intrusive igneous rocks probably of Ordovician age) and emerge again in the faulted inlier at Pedwardine (where they have been

¹ One degree Clark is the hardness equivalent to that produced by 1 grain of carbonate of lime in a gallon of water, and each degree present indicates that about 12 parts of best hard soap per 100,000 gallons, or 1.2 lbs. of soap per 1,000 gallons, are precipitated as curd and wasted by the water, before the soap can begin to form a proper lather and so become available for washing—unless the water is previously softened.

To convert grains (per imperial) gallon (parts per 70,000) into parts per 100,000, multiply by 10 and divide by 7.

Water, as regards hardness, is described as follows:—

Hardness	Parts per 100,000
Soft	under 5
Moderately soft	5 to 10
Slightly hard	10 to 15
Hard	over 15
	and under 30
Very or excessively hard	over 30

identified as belonging to the *Dictyonema-flabelliforme* or lowest zone of the Shineton Shales), but they are of little interest from the present standpoint.

Silurian.—Silurian rocks occur at the surface along the eastern margin of the county in the May Hill, Malvern-Ledbury and Storrige areas; dip down beneath the succeeding Old Red Sandstone and reappear in the north-western part of the county in the hills between Kington and Ludlow and in their hinterland; and emerge as inliers in the intervening great expanse of Old Red Sandstone in the Woolhope District, at Shucknall Hill, and Hagley.

The subdivisions of the Silurian are set out in the table: in descending order they are:—Upper Ludlow, Aymestry Limestone, Lower Ludlow, Wenlock Limestone, Wenlock Shales, Woolhope Limestone, and Upper Llandoverly or May Hill Sandstone Series.

In the Woolhope District the Upper Llandoverly emerges in the centre of the well-known dome and forms the high ground of Broadmoor Common and Haugh Wood. The outcrops are environed by much-faulted Woolhope Limestone and the series consists of Purple Shales (? 20 feet thick) resting on flaggy sandstones and shales representing the May Hill Sandstone. Where the shaly beds occur, little rain-water can sink deeply into the rocks beneath, but largely remains on the surface giving rise to wet, rush-grown ground that suggests, erroneously, however, the occurrence of plenty of water at depth. Small springs issue from the beds, and there are a few dip and shallow wells; but deep wells are not likely to be successful: one, 30 feet deep, at the western end of Broadmoor Common near Haugh Wood Gate, occasionally gives out. In the May Hill area the sandstones are thicker, but—except that the anticlinal arrangement of the strata is much more elevated than the domical arrangement at Woolhope—conditions are very similar and water-resources much the same: an attempt to find a supply for a projected small dairy-farm high up on the hill-side failed and one of the few springs, that discharging into Wingate's Pool, near Yartleton Farm, has been gauged at 12 (dry weather flow) to 60 (wet weather flow) gallons per hour. In the Storrige (Cradley) area to the north of the Malvern Hills, between them and Knightsford Bridge, Upper Llandoverly rocks crop out (in this county) in an area roughly two and a quarter miles long by half a mile wide. The rocks are for the most part anticlinaly disposed, and, at Birchwood and The Beck in particular, form high ground. Springs occur along the western side of the area (probably issuing where the thicker sandstones dip down beneath the more clayey Purple Shales) by the roadside at The Beck, and one, stronger than the others, at the north-east corner

of Mallins Wood, has been collected in a well 33 feet deep and the water is pumped to supply Birchwood Farm and three bungalows adjoining the farm. The actual yield is unknown, but the supply falls off considerably during the summer. On the high ground wells do not appear to have given very satisfactory results: that at Birchwood Farm, it was understood, "would soon pump dry", and in that which used to supply Birchwood House it was said "there was not too much water".

On the other side of the county, on the Herefordshire-Radnorshire border near Presteigne, the Upper Llandovery or "brownstone" as it is called locally, crops out at Nash. The beds consist of hard, fine-grained sandstones, grits and conglomerates and belong to the *Pentamerus*-Beds subdivision, the Purple Shales being apparently absent. They emerge in a faulted inlier; are anticlinally arranged; and form high ground—up to 1,049 feet O.D. The spring used at the Nash Rocks Stone and Lime Co.'s quarry (in which steeply-dipping Woolhope Limestone of reef-facies is worked) originates in the "brownstone".

To generalise concerning the water-resources of the Upper Llandovery rocks as they occur in Herefordshire:—small springs (and an occasional larger one) occur locally, and dip and shallow wells give limited supplies; but deep wells and boreholes—especially on or near anticlinal axes—do not appear to have given satisfaction.

Of the succeeding subdivisions of the Silurian, the Woolhope Limestone contains little water; the Wenlock Shales are practically waterless and occasional springs are mainly the product of surface-drainage and accordingly liable to pollution; the Wenlock Limestone holds some water and is productive of a few springs; the Lower Ludlow is a poor aquifer (water-bearing rock), and the Aymestry Limestone is not much better; but the Upper Ludlow beds, where minutely cracked by weathering for some feet down from the surface, collect water that gives rise to a number of springs, fairly reliable if small in yield, and feeds dip and shallow wells; but deeper wells and boreholes do not appear to have been successful.

As remarked earlier, the Wenlock Limestone, which is not prominently developed as a limestone in the southern part of the Ludlow-Kington area, holds some water and is productive of a few springs. At depth, some clay is associated with the limestone; "at height," it has been locally washed out and the intake-capacity of the rock accordingly augmented.

Ledbury obtains its supply from wells and springs (the latter adjoining a fault) from the Silurian. The supply is of shallow-seated origin and runs low in times of drought: wartime requirements necessitated, in 1942, in giving effect to a recommendation

made in 1934 to obtain an augmentation supply when required from the Malvern Urban District Council's undertaking.

From what has been stated it will be clear that it is inadvisable to bore or sink deep wells into any subdivision of the Silurian in search of water much in excess of that which is likely to be obtainable from a comparatively shallow well.

Occasionally, however, faults cause springs: for example, within the Woolhope "Dome" near Greenhill Farm in the parish of Woolhope, a small fault that affects Lower Ludlow rocks appears to be responsible for springs that are used to supply, by means of a hydraulic ram, Greenhill Farm, and the overflow from the tank (which has been piped to discharge into the brook by the road-side at Winslow Mill) has been ascertained by gauging to have a flow of 7,000 gallons per day—a flow which is said to be maintained all the year round. A sample of water collected at the discharge of the pipe at Winslow Mill on 25th September, 1946, gave total hardness 24.0; permanent hardness 9.0; temporary hardness 15.0 parts per 100,000.

Old Red Sandstone.—As is well known this formation floors by far the greater part of Herefordshire. It admits of division into three main parts:—

UPPER OLD RED SANDSTONE:—

Quartz Conglomerate Group. Sandstones with minor layers of sandy shale or marl and the main bed of Quartz Conglomerate (20 to 25 ft. thick) at the base. Thickness 300 to 400 feet.

MIDDLE OLD RED SANDSTONE:—

Brownstones. Mainly sandstones: in the Mitcheldean area up to 4,000 feet thick.

LOWER OLD RED SANDSTONE:—

(a) *Dittonian.* Sandstones (and occasional concretionary marls) in roughly equal proportions: according to King (5, p. 527), up to 800 feet thick.

(b) *Downtonian.* Mainly marl, with the *Psammosteus*-Limestone in the upper part; the Holdgate Sandstone (15 to 30 feet thick) at up to 950 feet below; and the Downton Castle Sandstone at the base: up to 2,400 feet thick.

The names of the subdivisions of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, namely, Dittonian and Downtonian (as extended) are due to Mr. W. Wickham-King. He drew the dividing-line between the

two at a maximum of some 300 feet *above the top* of the *Psammosteus*-Limestone, or simply "the Limestone" as it is called locally. The present practice of the Geological Survey, largely as the result of their recent work in the Forest of Dean and Monmouth areas, is to draw the dividing-line *at the base* of the *Psammosteus*-Limestone. They have named the Downtonian beds below the Limestone, the "Raglan Marls", and tentatively regard them as forming the top part of the Silurian; while the remainder of King's Downtonian, together with the probable equivalent of his Dittonian, they have combined and called the "St. Maughan's Group", regarding it as constituting the Lower Old Red Sandstone (7, p. 9). It is very convenient in Herefordshire to have such an easily recognised bed as the *Psammosteus*-Limestone for the basal bed of a subdivision. For the present purpose, however, I am adhering to King's arrangement: when the sequence and distribution of the several subdivisions have been established by detailed mapping on the 6-inch scale it will be easy to adjust matters.

The upper limit of the Downtonian is shown, very approximately, on the sketch-map, Plate I, in the *Wells and Springs of Herefordshire*. Therefrom it will be observed that the "mainly marl" Downtonian floors the lowland of Herefordshire. As regards its thickness, this has not as yet been determined with exactitude; but it has been reckoned that at the Wall Hills, near Ledbury, from the base of the Limestone capping the hill to the base of the Downtonian is 1,865 feet, so hereabouts the total thickness of the formation may once have been up to 2,245 feet.

The Limestone and associated beds constitute an important "spring horizon". Its outcrop is usually easy to locate for it is marked by numerous quarries at many of which the stone was worked for burning for lime for local use. Many a disused working is described on the 6-inch map as "Old Gravel Pit"—a misleading description for anyone studying the map as an aid in locating gravel belonging to the Superficial Deposits. Many of the springs are in use, but probably all fluctuate much in yield in response to seasonal variations in rainfall. Information as to the dry-weather flow of springs (and this applies to all springs) should be obtained by gaugings: local statements that a "spring never fails" are not sufficient.

King noted (5, p. 528) the occurrence of salt water in beds (I. 7 of his notation) up to 300 feet in thickness immediately below the Limestone group and up to 370 feet in thickness (I. 3) immediately below the Holdgate Sandstone, "and probably in I. 5 in South Staffordshire". I. 5 is a mass of marl up to 560 feet thick immediately above the Holdgate Sandstone: it would appear that I. 5 is also saliferous in Herefordshire. This salt water may be "connate" water, that is, water that was retained when

the particles forming the rock were deposited and has not been previously expelled.

Boreholes in the Downtonian that have tapped salt water and been abandoned are those at:—(1) the Bromyard U.D.C.'s Pumping Station at Bromyard (made in 1944; 200 feet deep in the upper beds; water tapped at 20 feet, no apparent inflow below; yield about 800 gallons an hour); (2) Weobley in I. 5 (6, pp. 111–112); Winforton in ? I. 7 (6, p. 66); and Colwall in I. 3 and 5 (6, pp. 73–74). Tenbury Wells (Worcs.) spa-water is encountered in the lower beds and saline water has been met with locally in private wells excavated in the lower part of the formation.

Deep borings in the Downtonian in search of considerable supplies are not recommended: there is always the risk of their tapping little water and that salt. At the Waterworks, Leominster, there is a well 60 ft. deep with a borehole from the bottom 110 ft. deep—total 170 ft. The borehole and the bottom 10 ft. of the well are silted up. In Commercial Road, Hereford, a borehole 542 ft. deep went through 7 ft. of gravel into "red clay" and yielded "no water". A borehole, which may be typical of those in the lower part of the formation, is one 200 ft. deep and 9 in. in diameter, made at Old Country House, Mathon, in 1945, which yields on an average 1,000 gallons a day, but "has pumped itself dry at times": it is fitted with a wind pump. The Marlbrook Milk Factory, Hope-under-Dinmore, owned and operated by Messrs. Cadbury Bros., has a borehole 130 ft. deep and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter for 75 ft. and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. below and at present (1945) the pump is run for about thirteen hours a day at a rate of pumping of 3,000 gallons an hour. The yield is good for a borehole in the Downtonian, but more information is necessary before it can be said definitely that the supply is entirely from the Downtonian.

It is not easy for a private individual for whom a boring has been made to check the result of a test. A borehole, say, 200 ft. deep and 6 in. in diameter, with water standing at 20 ft. from the surface, contains 250 gallons of water which may have taken some time to accumulate. A pumping test might abstract 200 gallons an hour, that is, at the *rate* of 4,800 gallons a day. If the test had gone on for say, three hours the borehole might have been pumped dry. Facts required to be known are the water-levels (*a*) before the test and (*b*) after the test and *how long* the water-level after the test takes to recover its pre-test (or standing water) level. The "make" can then be calculated (6 in. diameter = 1.25 gallons per ft.) Some might desire a 48-hour test.

Nor is it easy to obtain reliable information as to the behaviour of dug wells in the Downtonian. 1933 was a dry year and towards its close I made general enquiries as to how the wells had held out. There was local but apparently not widespread shortage; but I doubt if there are many wells that would perennially meet

the modern requirements of an individual house of any size. Provision is usually made for the storage of rain-water: probably in many cases this could be increased and steps taken to maintain as far as possible the quality of the water. One new well that came under my notice was in marl, 31½ ft. deep and 4½ ft. internal diameter, and in June, 1945, the "make" was only about 15 gallons in 24 hours. Incidentally, a borehole nearby, 104 ft. deep, was no more successful.

As regards the siting, construction and prevention of pollution of wells, reference may be made to remarks by Mr. C. C. Duncan, F.R.I.C., F.C.S., in the *Wells and Springs of Worcestershire* (3, pp. 147-149), and the Sanitary Inspector of the local Council is always ready to be helpful.

Many farms, some residences, hamlets and parts of villages situated on low ground on Downtonian at the foot of hill-slopes composed of the upper beds of the Downtonian and succeeding Dittonian have gravitation supplies from springs from the Limestone or higher sandstones and cornstones of the Dittonian. More attention might be paid to this use of springs: in a number of cases hydraulic rams are used to pump spring-water to more elevated properties.

Intending purchasers of country properties, especially on the Downtonian, should satisfy themselves that the water-supply is perennially adequate for their requirements and have a statement in writing. Enquiries made at neighbouring cottages will often result in information as to the general position at a specified house or in the district. Also, before building a house the availability of an adequate supply should be established.

From time to time there is discussion as to the siting of new agricultural cottages. The policy in some quarters is to add the new council cottages to villages and hamlets where supplies exist or are considered sufficient to carry on with until adequate supplies are introduced by means of regional undertakings. This policy would appear to be sound in many cases; but in much of Herefordshire farms are scattered and often remote and the worker may then prefer to be near his place of employment—this is probably essential for key men. The ideal would be to take the supply to the distant dwelling, but this is largely a matter of cost.

Dittonian.—The succeeding Dittonian floors much of the country around Bromyard and occurs again in the south-eastern part of the county in the direction of Ross. In this latter area it has not yet been sufficiently studied and its precise extent remains to be determined. The subdivision is up to some 500 ft. in thickness and on account of the more equal occurrence of sandstones and marls is a better aquifer than the Downtonian. Well supplies are better and more reliable and springs (although mostly

on the small side) are fairly frequent—especially at or near the base of the subdivision. A shallow borehole may tap water which, when raised by a wind-pump to a reservoir of adequate capacity, is sufficient for a farm and its agricultural workers' cottages; but it is well to bear in mind that with modern practice requirements for agricultural purposes, that is, for the watering of stock, milk cooling, cleansing, etc., have greatly increased.

Brownstones.—The Brownstones floor the country in which are Llangrove, Llangarron, Bridstow, Ross, Weston-under-Penyard, Walford, the valley between The Chase and Penyard Hill and Howle Hill, and form the lower parts of these hills. Near Mitcheldean, Mr. W. C. C. Rose of the Geological Survey, informs me that they are at least 4,000 ft. thick; may approach that thickness in the neighbourhood of Ross; but that near Monmouth they have been overstepped by the Quartz Conglomerate Group which thereabouts rests on the St. Maughan's Group (probably = Dittonian).

According to Mr. Rose, the Brownstones consist mainly of red-purple and greenish-gray flaggy and blocky sandstones. Bands of red and green "marl" (usually non-calcareous) up to, say, 20 ft. thick, occur regularly throughout—at Mitcheldean especially in the upper and lower parts of the Group as exposed. The bulk of the Group, however, he would estimate as being 80 to 90 per cent. calcareous. The usual pellet and conglomeratic cornstones occur throughout and both these and the sandstones become coarser and pebbly at Mitcheldean.

The Brownstones constitute the best water-producing formation in the county. Springs are numerous and many of the larger ones are in use for public and private piped supplies. Many vary markedly in yield according to seasonal changes in rainfall: the overflow from Yeld Spring, which is the source of the Ross and Whitchurch R.D.C.'s supply to Llangarron, on 8th May, 1942, was at the rate of 217,000 gallons a day, whereas on the 20th September, 1938, it was at the rate of 20,450 gallons a day. Lewstone Spring, about a mile to the west of Whitchurch, has been inspected as a possible source of supply to Whitchurch: it was gauged down to 35,000 gallons a day in August, 1934. The site of the Ross Waterworks was determined by the presence of springs: in 1929 the main borehole (100 ft. deep and 24 in. in diameter) and two smaller boreholes were tested together over a period of 24 hours and the combined yield averaged 52,000 gallons per hour. The water is hard (hardness: permanent 2.7; temporary 26.0; total 28.7 parts per 100,000), no doubt due to the high proportion of calcareous sandstones in the Brownstones.

The water-resources of the Brownstones have not been tested by deep boreholes outside Ross U.D. Some evidence, I understand,

has been obtained for a fault in the valley between The Chase and Penyard Hill on the north and Howle Hill on the south by which the beds are let down on the north to the extent of up to 150 ft. near Coughton. A bore in the Brownstones in the triangle Walford Court—Walford House—Coughton might enter broken ground associated with this fault, possibly carrying more water than normal. At depth, away from ground broken by faulting, the beds may be less water-productive: deep down, where unaffected by weathering and circulating water, many sandstones of the older (Palæozoic) rocks have their cementing-material practically intact and are accordingly less porous and water-bearing. The yield of one deep borehole in these beds on the rim of the Forest of Dean did not come up to expectations.

The Quartz Conglomerate Group.—This formation, with its well-known base-bed of Quartz Conglomerate or pudding or cockle stone, caps The Chase and Penyard Hill and crops out in the rim of the neighbouring Forest of Dean. At some horizons, especially the Quartz Conglomerate, it carries water and some springs emerge from it: two well known ones are Chase Well (hardness: permanent, 1.7; temporary, 21.0; total, 22.7 parts per 100,000), which is piped to supply Cobrey Park House, etc.; and Lea Bailey Spring (hardness: permanent, 3.0; temporary, 17.0; total, 20.0 parts per 100,000), which provides a couple of small piped services. The latter was once inspected as a possible source of supply to Ross, but H. T. Blake informed me that it had been known to fall off considerably in yield.

The Lea Bailey Level, near the Drybrook-Ross road, 1,100 yds. N. 13° E. of Euroclydon, Drybrook, commences in the Brownstones at about 200 ft. below the Quartz Conglomerate, goes through the whole of this Group and the Lower Limestone Shales and into the Carboniferous Limestone. The general dip of the strata is eastwards varying from 38° to 45°. This level was driven in 1906–1907 in quest of gold in the Quartz Conglomerate. When it had passed through the Quartz Conglomerate Mr. E. A. Wraight of the Royal School of Mines and I were called in to report on prospects: we advised giving up the quest for gold and continuing the level to explore the Carboniferous Limestone for iron-ore. Some 3,000 tons of ore were obtained; but operations were finally abandoned in 1924 (7, p. 65). The inflow of water from the Upper Old Red into the level was not especially noteworthy; but the dip of the rocks is high, and their intake on the steep hill side consequently narrow.

Carboniferous.—This System embraces, in descending order:—Coal Measures (Upper), Drybrook Sandstone (= local Millstone Grit), Carboniferous Limestone and Lower Limestone Shales. In this county these rocks occur in very small areas associated

with the Forest of Dean Coalfield. They are:—(1) the Mitcheldean Area (in Herefordshire—a very small part of it near Euroclydon); (2) the Howle Hill Area; (3) Welsh Bicknor Area; and (4) the Great Doward Area. In Areas (2) and (3) the Coal Measures overstep the Carboniferous Limestone and rest on the Lower Limestone Shales: in (4) the Limestone is present. The Limestone has joints and fissures, occurs mostly “at height”, and a boring sited on high ground of the Great Doward and made into the Limestone to a depth of 180 ft. failed to encounter water. Singularly little emerges on the dip slope: weak springs are Cracklow’s and Beck’s Wells; but water-supplies hereabouts are a problem. In Areas (2) and (3) a number of springs, mostly of low and uncertain yield, issue from the limestones in the Lower Limestone Shales and locally some shallow-seated water from the Coal Measures. Little can be done on the spot to improve matters.

Superficial Deposits.—The Superficial Deposits are of recent geologic age and are, except for the alluvium bordering the principal rivers, sporadically distributed on the surface of the older rocks. They consist of sand and/or gravel (with or without an admixture of marly material), boulder clay and alluvium. In Herefordshire, pebbles occur in the older rocks only in the Quartz Conglomerate Group of the Old Red Sandstone in the neighbourhood of Ross and accordingly where they are found elsewhere they indicate the presence of Superficial Deposits.

The bulk of the sand and gravel, and, of course, the boulder clay, were introduced into the county by the Wye Glacier during the Glacial Period. The terminal moraine of this glacier is to be seen in the form of heaps—in some places predominantly gravel in others predominantly sand—on or near the edge of high ground extending from Bishops Frome, *via* Little Cowarne, to Stoke Prior and beyond. A lateral moraine of this glacier is the boulder clay that occurs at the foot of the hills extending from Kington to Ludlow, depressions or kettle-holes in the hummocky surface of which (filled mostly by direct rainfall) are the picturesque ornamental sheets of water of Eywood, Titley Court, Staunton Park and Shobdon Court, and numerous less spectacular pools. As the glacier receded it left as recessional moraines heaps of debris as at Orleton, Ryelands (Leominster), Stretton Sugwas, etc., and spreads of sand and gravel distributed by the melt-waters from the receding ice. Later, in the course of the lowering of the ground by the action of the rivers, material largely derived from the glacial deposits was arranged as river terraces such as are to be seen capping Coldman Hill, Holme Lacy, and underlying part of Sutton. Spreads of river-arranged gravel occur in the neighbourhoods of Kingsland and Leominster and beneath the greater part of Hereford. Leominster obtains its public supply therefrom and, in earlier days, Hereford, by means of wells, but the water was very hard and water

was extensively fetched from the river for laundry purposes. For a stretch near Bodenham the Lugg once excavated its channel more deeply than the level at which it flows to-day: at the Bodenham Sand and Gravel Company's pit north-west of the church (about 200 feet above ordnance datum) gravel and finer material has been proved beneath the alluvium to a depth of 35 feet without being bottomed. As may be realised at a glance at the water-filled pit from which the gravel is pumped, the deposit is full of water any of which abstracted by pumping would be rapidly replaced by percolation through the gravel from the Lugg. There are other places lower down where very similar conditions prevail. The sand and gravel of the river terraces rest on a fairly level surface of the Old Red, but of the glacial deposits on an uneven surface.

Morainic heaps of sand and gravel yield little water and are, by their nature, unsuitable for building sites. Relics of river terraces provide suitable building sites and some water. The gravel bed at Coldman Hill, Holme Lacy, has on it a number of houses and contains a considerable quantity of water: Sutton is also partly on a gravel bed. A good spring issuing from the Superficial Deposits is Abbey Farm Spring, Clehonger.

A borehole of interest is the Corngreaves Borehole, half-a-mile W. by 15° N. (not N. 15° W. as stated in the memoir, 6, p. 59) of Stretton Sugwas church. It went through 60 feet of Superficial Deposits and for 72 feet into the Downtonian. According to the drillers, water was struck at between 40 and 47 feet down and the supply was 1,000 gallons an hour which lowered the rest-level 3 feet. It is clear that the water came from the Superficial Deposits and it is improbable that any useful purpose was served by going down into the Downtonian.

Supplies of Towns.—Of the towns of Herefordshire, the City obtains its supply from the River Wye, the water of which after chlorination and filtration (slow sand filters) has been pronounced by the analyst to be "very satisfactory" (6, p. 126). The public supply of Leominster is derived from river-gravels; of Ross from the Brownstones of the Old Red Sandstone by means of borehole; of Ledbury from (a) wells in somewhat disturbed Silurian rocks and close to a streamlet, (b) a well in and springs (close to a fault) from the same formation, and (c) a supply for augmentation purposes as required from the Malvern U.D.C.; of Bromyard from shallow wells in the Downtonian; and of Kington, mostly from Crooked Well—a spring fed with water from the Downton Castle Sandstone of Bradnor Hill. The Bromyard supply needs augmentation, but the prospect of effecting this from a source in the immediate neighbourhood is remote. At Kington the provision of additional storage would probably improve the position.

Rivers as Sources of Supply.—From what has been said it will be obvious that, except possibly in the Ross area (in which it has not yet been ascertained by boring whether a maintainable yield adequate for an area undertaking is available from the Brownstones), there are no underground resources of sufficient magnitude in the county for a regional undertaking. This is realised and attention has been focused recently on rivers. It has therefore become increasingly important that the powers available for preventing untreated sewage from towns, villages and individual dwellings, and harmful effluent from factories from being discharged into rivers, streams and ditches, should be rigidly enforced.

Major A. H. S. Waters in his "Report on Water Supply" (1945) to the County Council, and approved in principle by them at their meeting on 16th February, 1946, as reviewed in the *Hereford Times* for 23rd February, 1946, suggests ten regional schemes for the county of which seven have rivers for their sources—five directly and two indirectly in the form of bulk supplies from the Hereford Corporation's undertaking which draws from the Wye. The sources suggested for the remaining three are:—an impounding reservoir in Harley Dingle, near New Radnor, for Kington U.D. and parts of Kington and Weobley R.D.s; a bulk supply from the Malvern U.D. for Ledbury U.D. and part of Ledbury R.D.; and boreholes (provided trials are satisfactory) in the Brownstones for parts of Ross and Whitchurch and Ledbury R.D.s, and part of Orcop parish in Dore and Bredwardine R.D.

Harley Dingle as a source of supply was suggested by Mr. R. P. Morris of Kington to Major Waters and was provisionally adopted by him.

In present circumstances the only way in which Ledbury can augment its supply from local sources is from the Malvern U.D.C.'s undertaking. Since 1942 it has had a supply for augmentation purposes as required from this source, the connection being made where the 10-inch rising main from the Bromsberrow Pumping Station crosses the Ledbury-Tewkesbury road near Hollybush, about 3½ miles east of Ledbury. Incidentally, one wonders, if the area of supply based on the Bromsberrow Pumping Station is much increased, whether there is risk of seasonal overpumping. The surface extent of the Bunter Sandstone in which are the boreholes of the Pumping Station is barely 2½ square miles, but the Glynch Brook flows across the area from north-west to south-east and probably assists in recharging the sandstone.

The provision of regional undertakings, if ultimately decided on, will take time—and money! In the meantime some Local Authorities may decide to endeavour to augment their supplies from local sources, and some farms may have their supplies

improved by using springs and providing adequate storage. But whatever may be done it would be well to bear in mind the possibility of regional undertakings and plan so that smaller undertakings could be readily connected therewith if desired.

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A vote of thanks was proposed by the new President, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington Ingram, to Mr. Richardson on behalf of the Club for his services. This was seconded by Mr. Templer and supported by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. Templer, presented the accounts for 1946.

The Assistant Secretary presented his report for 1946. At the end of the year there were 14 honorary members, 258 ordinary members and 3 Library members. Seven members had not paid their subscriptions although repeatedly asked to do so. During the year 35 new members were elected.

The Hon. Librarian read his report for the year 1946.

It was resolved that Field Meetings be held at Presteigne, Slimbridge and neighbourhood, Tortworth and district, and Brecon and district, and that the proposed meeting at Llantilio Crossenny be postponed until 1948. It was also agreed that one half day excursion on a Thursday, one on a Saturday and one evening meeting be arranged if possible to meet the needs of the recently-joined members of the Club and those otherwise engaged on Thursdays.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:— Mr. F. Evan C. Davoll, Mr. Alexander Farquharson, Mr. Ronald J. Fletcher, Mr. Norman H. Gardiner, Mr. Douglas H. H. Grainger, Mr. E. Lindsay Jones, Mr. L. S. Parker, Mr. William B. C. Paynter, Mr. T. O. D. Steel and Mr. J. Roderick Thomas.

Mr. E. Ball's report on botany was read by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary gave his report upon archæology for the year 1946.

The following notes on ornithology by Mr. W. H. Howse were read by the Hon. Secretary.

BIRD LIFE IN AND AROUND PRESTEIGNE

I have already reported two golden eagles which were seen flying over the town last summer in the direction of Radnor Forest, where a golden eagle was seen by a woodman the previous winter. There is little likelihood that the birds were other than birds of passage, or that they have nested anywhere in the neighbourhood of the Forest.

The grasshopper warbler regularly nested under Hill Pike, near this town, until this year, when I visited his old haunts several times without hearing him. I heard, however, the wood lark in the same neighbourhood, for the first time. Garden warblers, black caps and wood wrens are common around Stapleton, also tree-pipits; the lesser whitethroat may be heard in one or two chosen spots. Stonechats and wheatears may be seen on Stonewall Hill, beyond Stapleton, and buzzards and ravens nest not far away. In private gardens in Presteigne, blackcaps, tree pipits, goldcrests, bullfinches, the greater spotted woodpeckers, nuthatches, and tree creepers are common visitants. Redstarts are far less common around here than in Radnor Forest, but may be heard a mile out of the town, towards Nash.

The following story of a robin may be of interest. This particular bird began flying into the kitchen for food in November. He took a great liking to my wife, and would flit around when she was working alone in the kitchen, less at ease when I was there, though he had long been a close pal of mine in the garden. Presently he got to know my wife's call, and invariably came to a tree by the kitchen window when he heard it. Sometimes, if he was busy elsewhere, he would come and bob up and down to her, sound a note or two, and return to his business. He responded so regularly to her call that one night my wife gave the call at 11 o'clock. To the surprise of both of us, he returned the call from the ivy near the kitchen, where he was evidently roosting. She did not repeat the experiment for fear of betraying him to a stray cat.

A further surprise for us was that the little bird found where we slept, in the front of the house, and flew over the house each morning to appear at our bedroom window, which is in the Broad Street, away from gardens.

Alas, he has disappeared within the last fortnight or so, and we fear has fallen victim to a cat.

I may add that my wife has always had the gift for gaining the confidence of wild creatures. She has many times, at the London Zoo, been allowed by the keepers, who have noted the friendly attitude of the animals towards her, to go behind the cages and stroke both tigers and lions, and has entered the wolf's cage and fondled a fully-grown wolf. The fiercest farm dogs, when she approaches, merely come and roll at her feet!

This gift, or whatever it is, has its inconvenient side. Several times, when we lived in Radnor Forest, carrier pigeons came down on our house and followed my wife around, sleeping by her bed. (It may have been the same pigeon each time, but we were not sure of this.) The pigeons usually stayed two or three nights. Once, when a pigeon seemed loth to go, I reported his number, and found he was on a flight from South Wales to Lancashire. He flew away before I had to send him.

Even stranger is the fact that at least five times during the four years we have been at Presteigne a carrier pigeon has picked out our house and entered it. There is one here at this moment, who arrived two days ago, appearing very exhausted. He goes out during the day and returns at night to roost near my wife's bed. The others (or was it the same bird?) acted similarly. On one occasion the bird found my wife's work room, flew into it, and settled on the door to watch her at her sewing machine, appearing to take no notice of the electric light, but obviously perturbed when other members of the family entered the room. He then followed her to bed, roosting on the looking glass.

The robin never made a mess in the kitchen, but it is far otherwise with the pigeons, and these visits are becoming a positive persecution!

I forgot to say that a pair of spotted flycatchers who nested near the house last summer, and had been very friendly while rearing their young, brought all these out when they were able to fly and paraded them on the roof of an outhouse overlooking the kitchen. Then parents and young all flew away, to be seen no more. It was a mere coincidence that they should have acted in this way, but seemed a pretty way of saying thank you and good-bye.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY, 1947.

SLIMBRIDGE AND THE SEVERN WILDFOWL TRUST.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (President), Messrs. C. M. Atkinson, N. L. Armitage, C. E. Brumwell, B. Butcher, G. H. Butcher, I. Cohen, A. R. Dain, H. J. Davies, W. G. Farmer and R. A. Ford, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Sir Alan Grant, Messrs. C. J. Harding, E. J. Illidge, A. Johnston and W. J. Jones, Dr. A. W. Langford, Messrs. A. W. Marriott, N. W. Marriott, E. A. Moir, L. W. Parker, W. T. Perry and H. J. Powell, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. C. W. Simpson, G. T. Leigh-Spencer, T. O. D. Steel, C. R. H. Sturgess, P. J. T. Templer, W. Ridley Thomas and N. H. Todd, Dr. E. D. Townroe, Messrs. W. A. Vinden and A. V. Zimmerman, the Revs. S. M. Benjamin, E. F. Benson, H. G. Buisseret, G. O. Lewis, J. G. Maude, the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary) and H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Members proceeded from Hereford by bus and private car arriving at the New Grounds, Slimbridge, where they were met by Commander Peter Scott, R.N.V.R., by whose kind permission the duck decoy, collection of wildfowl and the observation posts where large flocks of wild geese congregate in winter, were inspected. Here members partook of their lunch before proceeding. Commander Scott was most heartily thanked for acting as guide to the party and for explaining the aims of the Severn Valley Wild Fowl Trust.

The next stop was made at Slimbridge church where the members were met by the Vicar who pointed out the features of interest, particularly the capitals of the nave arcade about which the Hon. Secretary also spoke. From here the journey was made to the Newport Tower Hotel where the business of the Club was transacted.

The Minutes of the Third Winter Meeting of March 27th, 1947, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. C. Cadbury, J. Norton, O. B. Wallis, E. Morris and T. Overbury.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had had further correspondence with the owner and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings but that nothing further had taken place in connection with Shobdon Arches.

It was resolved that three guineas be paid from the Club's funds to the Severn Wildfowl Trust. Many individual members also sent donations.

It was resolved that Mr. Ford and the Hon. Secretary be appointed to represent this Club and report to the British Archaeological Society when buildings of architectural or historical interest in the County be threatened with destruction under the Town and Country Planning Act 1944.

It was resolved that the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin report to the Council for British Archaeology upon any prehistoric discovery made in sand or gravel quarries. Mr. G. H. Butcher kindly promised to supply the necessary transport.

The Hon. Secretary read the following transcript from the City Archives upon 17th century tokens.

Extract from a View of Frankpledge held by the Great, or First, Inquest, at Hereford on 21st October, 1667.

Item Wee p'sent Hugh Rodd gen Thomas Mathews gent Thomas Seaborne gent Roger Boulcott m[er]cer John Hill gent Barnaby Jenkins glover Wm Walsh Willm Barnes John Morse Thomas Elton Edward Huck Robert Watts John Lane Samuell Saunders for setting out halfe pence to the greate agreevance of the Cittizens and doe humbly desire Mr Major and the Comon Councell that some speedy course may be taken for the calling them in, and one stamp for the future sett out by authority of the said Major and Comon Councell into the hand of some one or more p[er]sons who shall be engaged to give some considerable sume therefore, to be implojed yearely for some publique and Charitable use wthin the said City as the said Major and Comon Councell shall thinke fitt.

The Hon. Secretary read the following transcript of a letter in the 17th century archives of Hereford Cathedral relating to the supply of chains for the Cathedral Library books.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEREFORD CATHEDRAL DOCUMENT
NUMBER 1121

ENDORSED

Mr. Howells concern[ing] chaines.

To the right worshipfull Mr. Dr. Best, Canon-residentiary of the Cathedral church of Hereff[ord]: these there.

TEXT

Right wor[shipfull]:

Im[m]ediately upon our returne to Oxford, I enquired of those particulars for w[h]ich you gave me direction. The chaines for the Univ[er]sitie Library are bought of one Haw, who liveth at Bretingham in Stafford Shire. The price of the chaines one w[i]th another of a yard and an halfe, and an ell longe, are as Mr Rous told me, sold for iij[s] a duzzen. I have heere sent you a duzzen of the longest size, w[h]ich cost y[ou]r somme in law iij[s] vid, bought of a smith, who had them of Hawes, and yet hath some 20 duzzens of all sizes. Hawes comes every moneth to Oxford, and if you please, I'll speake to him according to your directions for chaines, w[h]ich else he doth not bringe up, and they may easily be conveyed by n[ur]r[er] carrier, if Hawes cannot direct a more compendious way of sending the[m] from Bretingham to you. These that

I have sent, are of the best, and latest, and largest fashion; made (according to the phrase of a smith) with a squivele or bolt in the midst, w[h]ich Mr Rous told me keeps them very much fro[m] intangling, and there are but 2 duzzen yet in the Library, Mr Rous purposing to chaine all the rest in the same fashion. Thus most willing to be implojed in any service within my reach for the church of Hereff[ord]: w[i]th a gratefull acknowledgment of your very many favours to me, and desire of continuance of your love, and favor, I ever rest

Yours to be co[m]manded

J. HOWELLS.

Jes[us] College
Jan 20th.

NOTE.—

This document was written in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, but the exact year of writing is not appended.¹

It was resolved that no further notices for the shorter Field Meetings other than the information given on the notices for the ordinary Field Meetings be issued to members.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. N. H. Noller, The Very Revd. H. R. Burrows, Dean of Hereford, Mr. E. Ockey, the Revd. S. W. H. Chisholm, Mr. Rex Palmer, Capt. R. C. Crooks, C.B.E., R.N.

¹ In reading the Act Books of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford I came upon entries which give the date of the unchaining of the printed books. This apparently was not known to the Rev. Canon B. H. Streeter when he wrote *The Chained Library*, 1931 (see p. 324). Books were chained as received until the early nineteenth century, as scars are to be seen on Government publications as late as this. In November, 1857, the Rev. F. T. Havergal reported that when the cases were removed to the ancient archive room in 1855, they were reassembled under the superintendence of Mr. Williams in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. The sum of £10 0s. 0d. had been placed at his (Mr. Havergal's) disposal, and with this he had placed the whole library in a creditable state as far as possible. There was not enough shelving by 74 feet. (Much original woodwork had been used for other purposes. It is now restored to its proper purpose.) Work had since been done by the best carpenter in Hereford, under his daily supervision. Books bound at a cost of £1 0s. 0d. were important or valuable, and 7/6 had been paid for labels, of which 1,000 more were required. To save expense he would write these himself. All modern chains were removed except from the MSS. and ancient books, and books were placed as in modern libraries. (i.e., with their backs to the front of the shelves). A further sum of £10 0s. 0d. was asked for. In November, 1859, Mr. Havergal commented upon the improvement in the library, and also upon the restoration of the three fine circular windows, and suggested further improvements in roof, floor, warming, lighting, and fitting. (See *Transactions* for 1945, pp. 235-40, for a paper upon the chained library.)—F.C.M.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1947.

TORTWORTH, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (President), Messrs. N. Armitage, C. E. Brumwell, H. J. Davies, C. Evans, W. G. Farmer, R. A. Ford, C. J. Harding, W. H. Howse, A. Johnstone, W. J. King, A. W. Marriott, N. W. Marriott, J. W. Matthews, T. A. Matthews, E. A. Moir, Rex Palmer, N. S. Parker, W. B. C. Paynter, W. T. Perry, H. J. Powell, R. S. Gavin Robinson, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. C. W. T. Simpson, C. R. H. Sturgess, P. J. T. Templer, E. D. Ridley Thomas, W. Ridley Thomas, N. H. Todd, Dr. E. D. Townroe, Messrs. J. D. Worsey and A. V. Zimmerman, the Revs. W. R. Hancock, C. A. Lea-Wilson, J. G. Maude and the Rev. Canon Martin, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary) and H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Members left Hereford and travelling by motor coach were met beyond Gloucester by Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson who led the party to Tortworth. Here the members were met by Mr. W. M. Blair, the resident agent, who gave an informal talk upon the history of the Ducie family and the Tortworth Estate. A visit to the church was then made and two monuments of the Throckmortons and memorials of the Ducies were inspected.

Near the churchyard members saw the famous Tortworth Chestnut, reported to be one of the oldest trees in this country, and exceptionally good examples of the English lime and tulip trees.

From here the journey by road was continued to the Bloody Acre Camp where fine specimens of beech and other trees were seen and the outskirts of the old vineyard. The vines are replaced by fine specimens of beech and other trees, and the wood is the home of wild golden pheasants. Luncheon was partaken of at the Camp and, after Mr. Gavin Robinson had spoken to the members about the botanical and archaeological interest of the surroundings, the drive was continued to Tortworth Court.

The party here divided, one portion taking a short walk with the head gardener to see some rare and beautiful rhododendrons and other plants, and the other inspecting the collection of ornamental trees surrounding the Court under the guidance of Mr. Robinson.

The next stop was made at the Quarry at Slickstones, where the various processes were inspected. The President thanked Mr. W. M. Blair, the resident agent, for his kindness and the work he had done to make the visit a success.

The journey was then made to the Newport Tower Hotel where, after tea, the business of the Club was transacted.

The Minutes of the First Field Meeting of May 22nd were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Rt. Hon. Earl Ducie, the Very Revd. R. Waterfield, the Revd. Preb. S. H. Martin and Mr. A. W. Bolt.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—The Very Rev. H. R. Burrows, Dean of Hereford; the Rev. S. W. N. Chisholm, Capt. R. C. Crooks, Mr. N. H. Noller, Mr. Rex Palmer, and Mr. E. Ockey.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. C. G. W. Malsom, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, Mr. Russel James, and Mr. W. Campion.

It was reported that Miss Whiting had presented some Roman remains from Kenchester collected by her late brother and that the Rev. A. L. Moir presented a *History of Bromfield Church* written by himself.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Director of Education asking if the Club could help in Adult Education and suggested that something might be done which would make the Club eligible for a grant from the County Council. Mr. Templer spoke against doing anything which might endanger the independence of the Club. The Hon. Secretary also suggested throwing open the Winter Lectures of the Club and referring this to the Central Committee. Mr. Templer seconded this and the resolution was carried.

A letter was received asking the Club to nominate a member to represent them on the Wye Valley and Royal Forest of Dean Tourist Board. The President proposed the Rev. J. G. Maude and this was carried.

The Hon. Secretary reported finding the accounts for the repair of the Wye Bridge in 1684, the total cost being a little over £80. It was agreed that they should be printed in the next issue of the *Transactions*. He also reported that Lady Somers had asked Miss Wight and himself to inspect lynchets recently discovered at Eastnor. They were found to be very large terraces, probably used for growing vines and they had been photographed. It was hoped that Lady Somers would preserve them. (See illustration, p. 165).

It was reported that Miss Wight had discovered some mural paintings at the Vault Farm, Marden, and that Miss Matley Moore was prepared to repair them at a cost of four guineas. It was agreed to donate two guineas for this work.

The Hon. Secretary proposed that in recognition of their work for the Club Miss Wight and Miss Marsh should receive a copy of the *Transactions*. This was seconded by Mr. Gavin Robinson and carried.

The Hon. Secretary stated that the sub-committee appointed had inspected the Garway pigeon house and that further damage had occurred during the winter. He suggested that the Club should recommend the Central Committee to donate a sum of £25 towards the repairs. The Hon. Treasurer said that the Meyrick Bequest could be used for this purpose and Mr. N. H. Todd said up to £50 should be donated. This was seconded by Mr. W. G. Farmer and carried.

THIRD FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1947.

PRESTEIGNE AND DISTRICT.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (President), the Rev. T. W. H. Chisholm, the Rev. Canon J. H. Jordan, the Revs. G. Ifor Jones, G. O. Lewis, Rev. Canon Martin, the Revs. J. G. Maude, A. L. Moir, Messrs. N. Armitage, C. E. Brumwell, I. Cohen, W. G. A. Cope, A. H. Davies, J. W. B. Griffiths, C. J. Harding, T. H. Higgins, W. H. Howse, E. J. Illidge, A. Johnston, G. S. Averay Jones, J. W. Matthews, A. W. Marriott, N. Marriott, J. E. M. Mellor, E. H. Morris, E. Noller, E. M. Ockey, L. H. Parker, S. Pitt, J. Poulter, H. J. Powell, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. C. W. T. Simpson, J. P. Smith, P. J. T. Templer, N. H. Todd, Dr. E. D. Townroe, Messrs. P. Lloyd Watson, S. Wright, A. V. Zimmerman, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary) and H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Members left Hereford by road and were met at The Rodd, near Presteigne, by Mr. W. H. Howse. The Rodd, which is the home of the Rt. Hon. Lord Rennell, was visited by his permission. In Lord Rennell's absence the members were met by Lady Rennell who conducted them over the house and gave them a brief history. Lord and Lady Rennell were heartily thanked by the President on behalf of the members for their kindness in allowing a visit to this interesting house.

The next stop was made at Little Nash Farm where Mr. W. H. Howse deputized for Lord Rennell and pointed out the features of interest.

The party then proceeded to Knill church and after taking lunch were met at the church by the Rev. J. Goss, by whose permission the church was inspected. The church is remarkable for the series of heraldic shields.

The Rev. J. Goss again met the members at Old Radnor church, where the fine chancel screen and organ case were seen as well as other objects of interest.

On the return journey to Presteigne *via* Evenjobb, Beggars Bush and Discoed, a stop was made at Yew Tree Farm to inspect a section of Offa's Dyke in good condition. This was described by Mr. W. H. Howse. On reaching Presteigne tea was provided at the Radnor Arms Hotel and the business of the Club was transacted.

The President proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. W. H. Howse for his work in connection with the meeting and this was approved.

The Minutes of the second Field Meeting of 12th June were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. A. W. Bolt and C. Evans, Lord Rennell of Rodd, the Rcv. Canon Hewitt and Mr. Donald Grigg.

A letter from the Assistant Secretary was read reporting on the condition of the Shobdon arches and after some discussion it was resolved to ask Mr. St. J. O'Neil of the Ministry of Works, who had already agreed to arrange for the work to be done to the Garway pigeon house, if he could also arrange to restore the arches at Shobdon.

The Hon. Secretary reported that a letter had been sent to the Director of Education offering to arrange a course of lectures during the winter months which would be open to the public and asking for a grant to help cover the expense incurred.

A paper contributed by Mr. L. Richardson on the geology of the district around Presteigne was received and it was resolved that it be printed in the *Transactions*. (See p. 105.)

The Hon. Secretary reported upon an inventory of a Hereford Ironmonger's shop of 1687. (See p. 151.)

The Hon. Secretary reported on a request from Edinburgh for information regarding Church Bands in the village churches in use before the introduction of organs.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Mr. C. G. W. Malsom, The Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, Mr. Russell James, Mr. W. Campion.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. George Eltome, Mr. P. B. Compton, Brigadier S. T. Polley, Mr. A. B. Andrews and Mr. S. Pitt.

It was suggested that future Field Meetings should start at 10 a.m. and after some discussion the proposal was put to the vote and carried.

An appeal for financial assistance to carry out excavations at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, was discussed and it was agreed that no action be taken.

A photograph said to be of an old drawing of Bullinghope Church in the year 1823 was presented to the Club by Mrs. Landon.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the demolition of the house in Church Street, Hereford, which contained the plaster ceilings, was imminent and that something should be done to save the ceilings. After it had been stated that they had been offered to

the City Council for storage until a home could be found for them, the Club resolved to support this proposal.

The President reported seeing Mr. George Marshall once again in the Cathedral Close after his illness, and the Club unanimously agreed to send him a message of congratulation.

In view of the restoration contemplated at Old Radnor church and the cost of upkeep, the Club agreed to donate £1 to this Church instead of the usual 10s. 0d.

Mr. Griffiths displayed a curious stone shaped like a horse shoe that he had found; and Mr. Mellor reported on a connection of the Meads family in Herefordshire and asked for information concerning falconry in the county.

After the conclusion of the meeting members walked to Presteigne church where they were met by the Rev. H. B. Curtis, who gave a brief history of the building.

Since the meeting Mr. Mellor has sent the following extracts concerning falconry in Herefordshire.

"Within the next four years (i.e., after A.D. 927) Athelstan's supremacy had been extended over the western as well as the northern kings of Britain. Either by force or display of force he brought most of the Welsh princes to a meeting at Hereford, and secured a promise of a yearly tribute, which was said to comprise an unspecified number of hounds and hawks, twenty pounds of gold, three hundred pounds of silver, and 25,000 oxen—figures which verge on but perhaps do not quite reach the incredible." (footnote gives ref. to "*Gesta Regum* 1. 148.") F. M. Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England* (*The Oxford History of England*) 2nd Edition, 1947, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, p. 336.

(Ex Domesday Book) "The same Gilbert [Fitz Thorold] holds Becce [Bach] Edwin did hold there 3 hides. There are 8 Welshmen with 2 carucates paying one hawk and 2 dogs." (un accipitrem & ii canes.)

FOURTH FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1947.

BRECON AND DISTRICT.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (President), Messrs. N. Armitage, R. H. Baker, E. Ball, I. Cohen, G. B. Cooper, H. J. Davies, G. Evans, W. G. Farmer, J. W. B. Griffiths, A. Ll. Gwillim, W. H. Howse, E. J. Illidge, T. E. Jay, A. Johnston, W. E. Lewis, C. G. Marchant, A. W. Marriott, N. Marriott, J. W. Matthews, J. E. M. Mellor, E. H. Morris, N. J. Noller, E. M. Ockey, L. H. Parker, W. T. Perry, H. J. Powell, H. M. Prichard and C. E. Prior, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. C. M. Simpson, P. J. T. Templer, N. H. Todd, W. A. Vinden and A. V. Zimmerman, the Rev. H. Bland, Rev. Preb. J. S. Jobling, the Revs. G. Ifor Jones and J. E. Maude, the Rev. Canon J. H. Jordan, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary) and lady and gentleman friends.

Members left Hereford by road and travelled to Tretower Court *via* Abergavenny and Crickhowell. They were met by Lt.-Col. Sir John Lloyd, M.C., who described the buildings and the interesting discoveries that have been made. Here the members found that much work had been accomplished by the Office of Works since their last visit in 1932 and that the work of restoration was now well in hand; when completed this will be one of the most interesting houses in Wales.

After partaking of lunch the journey was made to Llansantffraed where the burial place of Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, was seen and a short address upon him was read by the President.

The members then proceeded to Brecon Cathedral church where they were met by Mr. A. Tilley, who gave a talk upon the trade guilds of Brecon and their connection with the Cathedral church. The party was then most ably conducted around the building by Mr. Tilley.

Afterwards tea was provided at the 'Dot' Cafe and the business of the Club was transacted.

The minutes of the Third Field Meeting of 7th August were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, Messrs. C. Cadbury, G. Cadbury, A. W. Bolt, Rex Palmer, E. A. Moir, J. Poulter and the Rev. T. W. A. Chisholm.

The Hon. Secretary stated that he had written to Mr. O'Neil about the Shobdon arches but had not received a reply.

The Town Clerk had acknowledged receipt of the letter from the Hon. Secretary which had been sent on behalf of the Club.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Mr. George Eltome, Mr. P. B. Compton, Brigadier S. T. Polley, Mr. A. B. Andrews, Mr. S. Pitt. The following new members were proposed:—Mr. C. H. Stancer, Mr. Lawrence Victor Head, Mr. A. C. Lane, Mr. S. L. Beaumont.

The following report by Mr. A. W. Bolt on the effect of the past winter on bird life was read by the President.

The following is a brief outline of the effect of the late hard winter on our bird life. The information I have gathered chiefly relates to north Herefordshire and south Radnorshire except where I refer to other districts. This is not a full report by any means for I have only been able to get about very little in comparison to former years; my informants by the way are all very capable ornithologists on the birds of their district.

A farmer friend near Knighton told me that he counted 27 dead blackbirds around his farm; he also saw 6 or 7 tawny owls, about a dozen little owls, 3 kestrels, 10 or 12 song thrushes, woodpigeons by the dozen and quite a few jackdaws, carrier crows and starlings. He did not attempt a count of small birds but he estimated he had seen little short of 200 dead resident birds while going about his farm and travelling on foot to Dutlas, his nearest village, for shopping. There was snow on his farm on 1st May left from the big snow storm.

I visited this farm last week and he told me that for every 20 pairs of yellow buntings last year there are not more than 3 or 4 pairs this year. Pied wagtails are missing from 5 usually occupied sites around his district and tits and nuthatches are greatly thinned out. The meadow pipit, however, seems as numerous as ever although tree pipits and many visiting warblers are very scarce in the district this year.

I have visited a dozen or so of the Radnorshire oak woods and was surprised to find the wood warblers very scarce; woods that last year held 6 or 8 pairs have only one or two pairs this year and two woods in particular that usually held 4 pairs are this year quite deserted; the willow warbler and tree pipit are very scarce too in the districts I visited although these were well stocked in previous years. The pied wagtail I could not find at all in its usual sites and half a dozen grey wagtail sites I called at had no birds at all.

I can only assume that many visitors settled down south of Radnorshire for Dinmore Hill simply swarms with blackcap, garden warblers, whitethroat and tree pipit; there are many wood warblers there too, more than usual, but I thought the willow warbler rather thin. The chiffchaff were quite late nesting, for I found 3 fresh clutches on Dinmore on 27th May and usually the first week in May is their time.

Going back to Radnorshire for a moment, the raven came off scot-free, hardly a nest was touched on account of all the sites being unapproachable and the same report comes to me from Ireland. The buzzard does not seem to have suffered but nested very late. I was told of 3 nests with fresh eggs in the last week in May. I have not heard of a single missel-thrush nest being found by any of my friends.

A friend of mine near Leominster told me he only saw four clutches of lapwings' eggs this year, whereas forty odd clutches is his usual find. This bird, as well as the curlew, was actually on sale for food in three poulterers' shops to my knowledge.

I visited 4 large orchards all adjoining in the Westhope district that have in past years held over 80 pairs of jackdaws, 2 nuthatches, 1 great spotted woodpecker, 3 green woodpeckers, 1 stock dove, 1 tawny owl, 2 little owls, 2 marsh tits, 1 redstart and numerous great and blue tits. I found all the woodpeckers, nuthatches, marsh tits and owls missing, also stock doves, redstarts and jays and the great and blue tits seemed to be reduced to about 2 pairs of each and the jackdaw nests had dropped from 83 last year to 27 this year; that is a sorry record. I might add that I could not find in the above area a single nest of blackbird or song thrush. Bird friends from various parts of England write to tell me of the great death roll of resident birds.

I have not heard of a single nest of a goldcrest from anybody. Heron were nesting 3 weeks later, but rooks, strange to say, were on their usual date even in Yorkshire; carrion crows, too, were about on time and so too were the magpies but then there was plenty of food about for this family this year.

I saw the droppings of rabbits on the top of sally trees near Knighton and the bark eaten off lots of trees in rings 6 or 7 feet from the ground which shows the great depth of snow and hunger of these animals during the severe weather. Perhaps more later.

It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to the widow of the late Mr. V. H. Pembridge.

At the conclusion of the meeting members proceeded by road to Llanvilo church where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. G. Ifor Jones, who gave an interesting account of the church with special reference to the rood loft and screen.

Since the visit of this Club to Llanvilo in 1923, when the church was ably described by the Rector, the Rev. G. Ifor Jones (see *Transactions*, 1921-3, pp. 224-23), a Rood in memory of John Hopkin Davies, M.D., of Tir Caradoc, Port Talbot, carved by Nathaniel Hitch, and the attendant figures by the same craftsman, have been given. Figures and canopies for the central panels were added in 1926-1930; one, the gift of a member of this Club. They represent (from N. to S.) St. Peter, St. James the Great, the Blessed Virgin Mary and Holy Child, St. Luke and St. Paul. The figures and central canopy also were carved by Hitch.

Two Mensæ were discovered paving the chancel in 1926. One, which retains its central consecration cross, is undoubtedly the slab (or mensa) of the high altar. It measures 8 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. It was found by Mrs. Ifor Jones after escaping detection by archaeologists for many generations. It lay west to east between the rood screen and the altar rails. When it was being raised another mensa was found at its base lying north to south. This had lost all its consecration crosses but its thickness and chamfered edge left no doubt as to its identity. Both mensæ are now used, one rehallowed in 1936, as the high altar mensa. The other was placed under the coving of the rood loft on oak trestles at the south-east end of the nave, probably its original position. It now serves as a nave altar and was rehallowed in 1935.

The fragment of an early English lancet window has also been discovered. It was re-used in the building of the wall, when a large wooden window was introduced in late Jacobean days to take its place.

Our dragon was hardly mentioned by the Rector in his original address. An omission which was rectified in due course by the late Dr. Durham in his article on "Dragons and Rood Lofts" in *Transactions* for 1933-5, Part III, pp. 154-156.

Professor Hamilton Thompson on a visit to the church pointed out that the boss with the symbol of the five wounds under the coving of the rood loft proved that the rood loft was not earlier than 1484 and a line of ornamentation along the front of the gallery, consisting of the pomegranate, the badge of Katharine of Aragon, helps still further to date the rood loft as of the early part of the 16th century, as this design became suddenly popular when the heir to the throne was married to the daughter of the King of Spain.

Additions had to be made to the fittings of the sanctuary, which consisted only of a pitch pine communion table of rather unhappy proportions. This was replaced by a fine Jacobean table (dated 1682) which is now the Altar. Other additions, all of Jacobean date, were a sanctuary chair, a "Monk's" chair-table (for a credence table) and a Bible box (dated 1681) on a modern stand (for an aumbry). An oak "mensa", with dossal, riddel posts, and riddels, and a cross, candlesticks, altar desk, and vases, all of gilded oak, completed the refitting of the sanctuary, before the restoration of the actual re-hallowed mensa in 1936, while a clergy desk and lectern were added to the furniture of the nave. With the exception of the lectern, which is a reproduction of a pre-Reformation lectern at Hawstead in Suffolk, all the modern additions had been designed by the late Mr. Carøe, to whose skill and taste this church owes so very much, nor have additions of any other kind been made without first obtaining his approval. Mr. Carøe added to our indebtedness still further by presenting five bosses, carved by Nathaniel Hitch, to enrich the roof above the rood loft. These bosses were a Christmas gift from the Carøe family, and the youngest son of that distinguished family now acts as the architect of this church in succession to his late father of happy memory.

A bad misprint occurs in the original description of this church (on page 229 of the 1921-3 *Transactions*) where the "Cognacio de Brychan" is misprinted "Loquacio de Brychan" in the late Canon Fisher's paragraph about the dedication of the church.

FOURTH WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 1947:

LECTURE :

“EIGHT-LEGGED ANIMALS.” By Mr. T. H. SAVORY, B.Sc.

A large number of members attended the meeting on 23rd October. The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, was in the chair.

The Minutes of the Fourth Field Meeting of 28th August were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, Major A. E. W. Salt, Mr. W. H. Howse, Mr. C. Cadbury and Mr. R. A. Ford.

A letter from Mr. C. Cadbury was read about the danger to the Great and Little Dowards from quarrying. A resolution was passed unanimously urging that the Great and Little Dowards, Herefordshire, be preserved as a botanical reserve. The district has many wild flowers of great interest that are fast becoming rare and in addition has the great archaeological feature of being the place where the earliest remains of human occupation for a large area are found. At present it is in danger from quarrying and the Club felt that every effort should be made to preserve this spot in all its beauty. As the property belongs to the Crown the members sincerely hope it may be saved from destruction for the benefit of posterity.

A letter from the Town Clerk, stating that Lord Rennell had offered to preserve the ceilings from 24 Church Street at The Rodd, was read by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had heard from Mr. O'Neil of the Ministry of Works that nothing so far had been done to the Shobdon Arches.

Mr. O'Neil also wrote to say that the work to the Garway Pigeon House was well in hand.

The following new member was proposed:—The Rev. Henry Harpur Stickings.

The Hon. Secretary announced that there would be a one-day school held under the auspices of the Birmingham University Extra Mural Department in the Woolhope Club Room on

8th November, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., when Major Salt, Mr. Brinkworth and the Hon. Secretary would talk upon the study of local history.

On November 17th there would be a conference in London on the preparation of a National Register of Archives which the Hon. Secretary had been asked to attend.

A fascinating lecture on “Eight-legged Animals” was then given by Mr. T. H. Savory, B.Sc., of Malvern College, and after some discussion the meeting closed.

FIFTH WINTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1947.

LECTURE :

"SOME RARER BRITISH BREEDING BIRDS." By Capt. H. A. GILBERT.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, was in the chair and there was a large attendance of members.

The Minutes of the Meeting on the 23rd October were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary was asked to send a letter of sympathy to Major A. E. W. Salt in view of his recent accident.

The following new member was proposed:—Major O. C. Hopton.

Capt. H. A. Gilbert gave an interesting address on "Some Rarer British Breeding Birds" with lantern slides which were greatly enjoyed.

Capt. Gilbert reported that a starling ringed at the Hague in September, 1947, was recovered near Madley in October.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1947.

The Winter Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, 11th December, 1947.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (President), in the chair, Messrs. A. B. Andrews, N. L. Armitage, L. W. Bickerton, C. E. Brumwell, G. H. Butcher, I. Cohen, H. J. Davies, C. Evans, R. A. Ford, and Cyril Franklin, Capt. H. A. Gilbert, Messrs. D. Grigg, T. H. Higgins, W. H. Howse and Alec Johnston, Dr. E. W. Langford, Messrs. A. Lovesey, A. V. Lucas, A. W. Marriott, N. W. Marriott, G. H. Marshall, N. W. Noller, Rex Palmer, L. S. Parker, W. B. C. Paynter, Hubert J. Powell, H. M. Prichard, Major A. E. W. Salt, Dr. H. G. Langdale Smith, Messrs. G. T. Leigh Spencer, T. O. D. Steel, C. R. H. Sturgess, and P. J. T. Templer, Capt. O. B. Wallis, Dr. C. W. Walker, Messrs. J. D. Worsey and A. V. Zimmerman, the Revs. H. Bland, H. G. Buisseret, B. B. Clarke, H. W. J. L. R. Haywood, Rev. Prebendary J. S. Jobling, Canon E. V. Martin, Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Rev. J. G. Maude, F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), and H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The Minutes of the Spring Annual Meeting of 17th April, 1947, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford, the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. E. Benson, the Rev. T. W. Chisholm, Messrs. R. S. Gavin Robinson, L. Richardson and Shaw Wright.

It was proposed by Mr. P. J. T. Templer, seconded by the Rev. H. W. Haywood and agreed unanimously that Capt. H. A. Gilbert be elected President for the coming year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1948:—*Vice-Presidents*, The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Messrs. G. H. Butcher, W. H. Howse and O. B. Wallis. *Central Committee*, Messrs. C. E. Brumwell, P. J. T. Templer, E. H. Morris, R. A. Ford, A. W. Bolt, R. S. Gavin Robinson, H. M. Prichard, the Lord Bishop, Major A. E. W. Salt, Dr. C. W. Walker and Dr. Langford; *Editorial Committee*, Messrs. G. Marshall, W. H. Howse, C. E. Brumwell and the Hon. Secretary; *Hon. Treasurer*, Mr. P. J. T. Templer; *Hon. Auditor*, Mr. H. S. Widgery; *Hon. Secretary*, Mr. F. C. Morgan; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. H. J. Powell; *Hon. Librarian*, Mr. F. C. Morgan; *Hon. Lanternist*, Mr. B. Butcher; *Delegate to the Society of Antiquaries*, Mr. F. C. Morgan; *Sectional*

Editors—Ornithology, Capt. H. A. Gilbert and Dr. C. W. Walker; Botany, Mr. E. Ball; Geology, Mr. L. Richardson; Archæology, Mr. F. C. Morgan.

Mr. Templer suggested sending a letter on behalf of the Members to Mr. George Marshall regretting his absence and expressing their wishes for his recovery of health. This was unanimously agreed to.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Mr. C. H. Stancer, Mr. L. V. Head, Mr. A. C. Lane, Mr. S. L. Beaumont, the Rev. H. H. Stickings, Major O. C. Hopton.

The following new member was proposed:—Mr. W. H. Ellis.

Major A. E. W. Salt reported on the condition of Pembridge Market Hall which is now being used as a dump for scrap and a garage for motor cars by the owner of the New Inn. The Club strongly supported the Parish Council of Pembridge, who were prepared to undertake the guardianship of the Market Hall which is scheduled as an ancient monument.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. O'Neil, Ministry of Works, had suggested that the Shobdon Arches could be taken down, transported to Hereford cathedral and re-erected against the wall of the Vicars' cloister in the chapter house yard. After some discussion the members voted against this suggestion and the Assistant Secretary was asked to obtain an estimate for erecting a roof over the arches in their present position.

Dr. C. W. Walker gave his report upon ornithology.

Mr. G. H. Butcher reported that a letter had been received from the Ministry of Works stating that the work to the Garway Pigeon House was nearly complete and asking for the cheque for £200 being the combined donation of the C.P.R.E. and the Woolhope Club.

It was decided to hold Field meetings at Chepstow and Clun in 1948 if possible.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Council for British Archæology were meeting at York in 1948 and asked for the names of any members who wished to attend.

Mr. J. S. L. Gilmour wrote to say that nothing could be done towards preserving the Dowards on a national level but that the Woolhope Club might suggest to the appropriate local authority the establishment of a local nature reserve when this action is an accepted and recognised policy. An approach to the people concerned with the quarrying was also suggested.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

(HEREFORDSHIRE)

PROCEEDINGS, 1948.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 29TH JANUARY, 1948.

LECTURES:

1. "THE CHURCH IN HEREFORDSHIRE FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE GEORGES." By Major A. E. W. SALT, M.A.
2. "LOCAL FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN HEREFORDSHIRE." By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, in the chair.

The following new members were proposed:—Major Charles Scott, Byford Court; Mr. L. J. Praill, Tupsley; Mr. Charles Pickthorn, Hereford; Mr. F. S. Machin, Burghill Court; and Mr. J. C. Price, Kingsland.

Mr. Grigg sent relics from King Arthur's cave, an arrow head of the Bronze Age and some Neolithic flints.

Major A. E. W. Salt, M.A., read a paper on "The Church in Herefordshire from the Restoration to the Georges". (See pp. 175-182.)

An extract from a paper entitled "Local Friendly Societies in Herefordshire", by the Hon. Secretary, was read. Members hoped this would be printed in full in the *Transactions*. (See pp. 183-211.)

SECOND WINTER MEETING.
THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1948.

LECTURES :

1. "A GLACIAL DEPOSIT AT BYFORD." By the Rev. B. B. CLARKE, M.Sc.
2. "THE PEDIGREE OF JOHN WATKINS, DEAN OF HEREFORD, 1576-1594." By Paul Morgan, B.A.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, in the chair.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. Frank Leeds, Ross-on-Wye; and Mr. C. B. Lock, Allensmore.

The Hon. Secretary reported on a letter he had received from Miss M. Wight which stated that quarrying near Midsummer Hill Camp was taking place and that the Malvern Hill Conservators were protesting to the Ministry of Works and the Worcester Archæological Society were supporting the protest. A strong resolution in support was passed by the members.

Major Salt reported upon a manuscript in the Bodleian Library containing a brief for the restoration of Ledbury Church and the rebuilding of a barn at Allensmore. A copy of this manuscript is now in the Hereford Library.

A paper on "A Glacial Deposit at Byford" was read by the Rev. B. B. Clarke; and one on "The Pedigree of John Watkins, Dean of Hereford, 1576-1594" was read by Mr. Paul Morgan, B.A. (See pp. 212-218 and 114-121.)

THIRD WINTER MEETING
TUESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1948.

LECTURES :

1. "NOTES UPON THE HISTORY OF ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL, LEDBURY." By the VENERABLE ARCHDEACON A. J. WINNINGTON-INGRAM, M.A.
2. "EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL." By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, in the chair.

The President referred to the death of Col. O. R. Swayne, a past President and a member for many years, and those present stood in silence as a mark of respect.

The following new member was proposed:—Mr. F. R. Hora, Ledbury Road, Hereford.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Ministry of Works had visited the scene of the quarrying at Midsummer Hill Camp and had given the owners definite instructions where they were not to carry out any work.

The Hon. Secretary reported that during April the Ministry of Works were going to excavate at Sutton Walls under the supervision of Miss Kenyon.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Caradoc Field Club were visiting Hereford on 26th, 27th and 28th April. It was hoped to welcome the members in the Woolhope Club Room in the evening, when Dr. Walker would talk on birds of Herefordshire and the Hon. Secretary would speak about the timber buildings.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Farquharson, the Institute of Sociology, Le Play House, Ledbury, invited members to visit Ledbury on 10th April, and after seeing St. Katherine's Hospital, to join them at tea at Le Play House. The members expressed their appreciation of this kind offer.¹

¹ The visit took place on 10th April, when the President described the buildings of the Hospital and afterwards the party went to Le Play House, where they had most enjoyable entertainment.

A talk, illustrated with lantern slides, entitled "Notes upon the History of St. Katherine's Hospital, Ledbury", was given by the President, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram. This was followed by some extracts from the Accounts of the Hospital, 1584-95, given by the Hon. Secretary, who had discovered them in the Cathedral Library.

EXTRA MEETING

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1948.

By permission of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral a visit of the members of the Club and friends was paid to the library, in the Cloister, on 19th March. Mr. F. C. Morgan, joint librarian of this library, acted as guide, and many interesting volumes were displayed on tables and in show cases. Mr. Morgan said the object of this visit was to call attention to the incunabula and other early printed books, including beautiful examples from the library of Bishop Charles Booth (d. 1535), Caxtons, books used by Bishop Miles Smith in translating the authorised version of the Bible, early works on natural history, astronomy, medicine, travel, history, and other subjects. The library of the College of the Vicars Choral had recently been brought from the Common Room to the cloister library, and all the printed books belonging to the Dean and Chapter were now being catalogued. It is hoped that a paper upon the history of the library with especial reference to the printed books will be given to the Club in the near future.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1948.

Present:—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, President, in the chair, Captain H. A. Gilbert, President-Elect, the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Dr. E. Dunbar Townroe, Major A. E. W. Salt, Messrs. G. H. Butcher, O. B. Wallis, C. E. Brumwell, W. H. Howse, J. Poulter, A. Shaw Wright, N. L. Armitage, N. H. Noller, T. H. Higgins, A. V. Zimmerman, G. W. Russell, T. O. D. Steel, C. J. Harding, C. R. H. Sturgess, A. Lovesey, F. Croker, H. J. Davies, A. Johnston, G. H. Marshall, W. K. Goodall, W. J. Lewis, J. D. Worsey, C. Evans, R. A. Ford, H. M. Prichard, E. A. Moir, E. M. Ockey, W. B. C. Paynter, Rex Palmer, Hubert J. Powell, P. J. T. Templer, E. H. Morris; Dr. C. W. Walker, Dr. A. W. Langford, the Rev. G. Ifor R. Jones, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. C. A. Lea Wilson, the Rev. J. H. T. Kilgour, the Rev. B. B. Clarke, Sir Allan J. Grant, Vice-Admiral F. P. Loder-Symonds, Captain W. C. Mumford, the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford, the Rev. H. H. Stickings, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

At the suggestion of the President the Members stood in silence as a token of respect to the late Mr. A. W. Bolt.

The Resolution passed by the Central Committee that the scheme prepared by the Assistant Secretary for roofing over the Shobdon Arches should be sent to Mr. O'Neil, of the Ministry of Works, asking for support was approved.

The President then read his

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The time has come for your retiring President to vacate the Chair to which you did him the honour of electing him over a year ago and, according to ancient custom, to sing his Swan Song before he goes. We have it on the authority of Dr. Walker that our native swans have not so strong or beautiful a note as the migratory species, so I hope you will not expect too much from a President who has spent more than half his life in Herefordshire.

It is usual in this address to touch lightly on the events of the preceding year. I think I can claim to have been a lucky President and that the year 1947 was an *annus mirabilis* in that all the four Field Meetings were favoured by perfect weather! We remember with pleasure our expedition to Slimbridge and the Severn Wild

Fowl Grounds, when Commander Peter Scott and our new President did so much to interest and instruct us in the work going on there. Our second visit was to Tortworth with its famous Chestnut Tree and the wonderful array of large trees and shrubs in the grounds of the Court so freely open to us by the kindness of Lord Ducie. We had scarcely time to see it all, but I would remind members that through the good offices of a paternal government they have only to qualify for a stretch of penal servitude to find themselves there again. On each of these occasions we had tea at the Newport Towers Hotel with ample accommodation, and good service, and I think we should express our sympathy with the proprietors and staff as the hotel has since been burned to the ground, even though we cannot feel that the architectural loss is irreparable! Our Third Field Meeting was in the Presteigne area when we were welcomed at The Rodd by Lady Rennell and shown that delightful house, and included in the day visits to Knill and Old Radnor and Presteigne itself. Our last trip was *via* Tretower Court, where Sir John Lloyd showed us the fortified manor house which he had done so much to preserve for the nation, to Brecon and its splendid Cathedral.

Our Winter Meetings have also been most interesting and well attended. We had a lecture from Mr. Savory on eight-legged animals, which turned out to be spiders, though it is to be regretted that one respected Vice-President fell so far from our tradition of scientific and detached nature study as to refer to them as "horrible creatures".

Captain Gilbert, our new President, told us of some of the rarer British birds with lantern slides which illustrated his climbing skill as well as his knowledge of the subject. Major Salt robbed the Archdeacon's records to some effect and gave us a picture of the Church in the late 17th and early 18th centuries as it appeared to the eye of avenging authority.

We were very glad to welcome a new member with an interest in geology in the person of the Rev. B. B. Clark, who told us of a glacial deposit at Byford. Mr. P. Morgan traced the history and details of the pedigree of Dean Watkins, one of the pedigree rolls presented to the Club by Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, from Moccas.

Finally, we are indebted to our able Secretary, Mr. F. C. Morgan, for papers on the Friendly Societies of Herefordshire and the Accounts of St. Katherine's Hospital during 1584-95. But indeed we owe him thanks for more than that, for his constant devotion to the work of this Club, and the skill and enthusiasm with which he prepares subjects for our study. To him and to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Powell, we express our gratitude for all the work done in organising our meetings, which have been so enjoyable during the past year.



Photograph by F. C. Morgan, F.S.A., F.L.A.
MEMORIAL TO EDWARD COWPER, DIED 1596, IN LEDBURY CHURCH.

And now I must turn to the second part of my Address in which it is my duty to seek to add to the knowledge of the Club by some small piece of original research. It is natural for me to look for this along the line of local church history and I have chosen for my subject the biography of one of the Canons of Hereford Cathedral in the 16th century as it appears from a study of the local records which are open to us, and any other sources which an ordinary amateur student might reasonably be able to draw upon.¹ I hope to indicate clearly as I go along how I obtained knowledge of any statement I make in the hope that it may not only convince you that I am speaking the truth, but encourage others to set about the same kind of task when they see how it is done.

EDWARD COOPER, OR COWPER.

1528-1596.

In the N.E. corner of the south aisle of Ledbury Church there is a memorial slab now fixed against the wall, depicting an Elizabethan divine (*see illustration*) in ruff and gown with the following inscription:—

“ Edward Cowper, grave, learned and wise
Archdeacon of Hereford, and Canon erst, here lies,
Of Ledbury's Hospital Maister in his life,
The poor did protect their land rid from strife.

He deceased the XVI day of July
Ann. Dom. 1596

The time shall come that you shall be as I am now.”

It was natural that I should become interested in this predecessor of mine, and I was anxious to find out more about him. But how? I consulted our Hon. Secretary, who kindly wrote to his nephew in Birmingham, who, in the reference library there looked up the entry in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, by C. H. and T. Cooper, 1861, and *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, by Venn, 1858, and found the following notes about Edward Cowper (who was a M.A. of Cambridge University):—

“ Edward Cowper—born at Lowestoft in Suffolk, 1528, educated at Eton, elected from thence to King's College where he was admitted scholar, 16th August, 1546, and Fellow 17th August,

¹ I must acknowledge the kind help of the Diocesan Registrar in allowing me to inspect the Bishops' Registers, also of the Dean and Chapter in regard to the Chapter Acts Books and other documents, and of the Incumbents of Stoke Edith, Stretton Grandison, Ledbury, and Much March, in connection with their Parish Registers, and of the staff of the City Library with regard to the Registers of Lugwardine and Yarkhill.

1549. He proceeded B.A., 1550, and vacated his fellowship in September, 1554."

I wrote to Eton and King's College, who kindly confirmed the dates, but could add no further information from their records. I wrote also to Lowestoft, but the registers of the church there do not go back far enough to record Edward Cooper's baptism and there is no monument or mention of his family. It is quite possible that they were not people of any great note. So we must just picture this young scholar going up to Cambridge with a scholarship from Eton at the age of 18 at a time of vital importance in the history of the Church of England. During his three years as an undergraduate King Henry VIII died and was succeeded by Edward VI, and the Reformation began to take on new forms and express itself in new ways. The year that he was appointed Fellow saw the issue of the first Prayer Book of Edward VI, by which Cranmer sought to fulfil his ideal of having all the services of the Church of England "in a tongue understood of the people".

There is a little more information in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses* which throws a light on Edward Cowper's sympathies. He is said to have been the author of Latin verses in the University Collections on the *Death of Bucer*, 1550, and on the *Dukes of Suffolk*, 1551. Martin Bucer had been brought over from the Continent to become Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. He was one of the more moderate reformers and influenced Archbishop Cranmer in the production of the Prayer Books of Edward VI's reign. It is clear that the young Fellow of King's was a follower of Bucer and lamented his early death. He was also a Suffolk man, and did not neglect to ingratiate himself with influential patrons. Matthew Parker, another East Anglian, later Archbishop of Canterbury, was at this time Master of Corpus, and Vice-Chancellor.

Cowper then was becoming known in Cambridge and had influential friends. In 1554 he resigned his fellowship, if on account of his marriage or because he saw trouble ahead we cannot say. During the reign of Mary he disappeared from sight. He may have gone abroad, as so many did in this period, or he may have remained quietly in his native East Anglia. His connection with Hereford begins soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The reference books, including Havergal's *Fasti*, say that he became Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral in 1558, and it was a puzzle to me how he obtained this appointment so soon, as Queen Mary died on November 17th, 1558, and Cardinal Pole the same day, but when I came to investigate the actual records of the Cathedral I found the date was wrong. There is no entry in the Bishops' registers for this period because the See of Hereford was vacant. The Episcopal patronage in such a case would lapse to the Crown,

It would have been surprising if Elizabeth's advisers had so soon filled the vacant Prebend, or chosen Edward Cowper at once for the position. A search in the Chapter Acts Book makes the appointment more understandable. The first entry which concerns us runs as follows:—

"xxii Die Mensis Julii anno domini 1559 installatus fuit Mr. Edwardus Cowper in prebendum Episcopi in sua propria persona." The Prebend de Episcopi was an important one, sometimes called the Golden Prebend or de Penitentiarii, as its holder in the old days acted as confessor to the Bishop. It is noticeable that Edward Cowper was installed in person, and not by proxy as was so often the case in those days. He was not going to be an absentee from the work of the Cathedral, and indeed from this point for the next 27 years he is hardly ever absent from a Chapter meeting, and was a Canon Residentiary in fact as well as title. On the 30th of December that same year, Bishop Scory was enthroned (by proxy) in the Cathedral, and very soon became involved in a protracted quarrel with the Dean and Chapter over his claim to visit the Cathedral. On the 25th day of January, 1560-61, the Chapter sent a letter to Matthew Parker, now Archbishop of Canterbury, with evidence of the privileges of the Cathedral Church to be exempt from visitation by Bishop or Archbishop, begging that these privileges may be confirmed, and it is striking testimony to their confidence in the new Canon that they send these evidences "by the hand of our loved brother, Mr. Edward Cowper". He was essentially a Cathedral man, and there is little doubt that he had a house of residence in Hereford, but, according to the custom of the day, was not above accepting a few benefices or other pieces of preferment at the same time. On 17th November, 1560, he was instituted as Rector of Sutton St. Nicholas, which he held until 1569. The registers here are not old enough to have anything to say about his incumbency, but he almost certainly worked the parish through a curate. On 9th January, 1562, he was presented to the prebendal portion of Netherhall in Ledbury Church, the Queen being patron on this occasion, and held this sinecure until his death. He even took on the little church of Aylton in 1563, but this was mere chicken feed, and he gave it up three years later. The registers of the parish of Stretton Grandison record that Thomas Lovell clerk, vicar of Stretton, died on Christmas Day (6th January, 1565-6, old style), 1566, and was buried on the 7th day of January, but the registers of Bishop Scory show that on the 28th of December, 1566 (new style), Edward Cowper was instituted to the vicarage. He did not live there either, because again the Stretton Registers record that in 1569 John Crowc, "farmer of the vicarage of Stretton" was buried the last day of September. It was the regular custom to hold a benefice, and farm out the profits for a sum of money while performing the duty by deputy. Edward Cowper held this

benefice until 1580, but in 1573 he became vicar of Stoke Edith, which he held until his death. His connection with this parish must be spoken of more fully later on. To return to Edward Cowper and his life and work in the Cathedral. He was a valued member of the Chapter, constantly doing business for them in one way or another, often appointed their proctor whether to the meetings of Convocation or on special business, and in 1562, on the 30th day of October, there began that connection with the hospital of St. Katherine in Ledbury, which was going to be so great a part of his life's work. I may observe in passing that Canon Bannister in his history of St. Katherine's Hospital (see *Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1918, p. 68) has failed to notice this earlier Mastership of Edward Cowper. He only records that from 1580-1596, but there was an earlier one from 1562-1574. Perhaps it will be convenient at this point to trace the course of the legal battles in which our hero was engaged on behalf of the Hospital. The battle must have begun almost at once, though it was not finally won until 1586. At a visitation of the Hospital held by the Dean and Chapter on 20th March, 1567 (recorded in the Chapter Acts Book), John Baldwyn, Chaplain, gives the following evidence touching the master (Edward Cowper):

"He useth the poore better than ever he knewe them used— giving them meat and drink and a livery which he knew not Mr. before give."

And further in answer to the question "How much is laid up yearly?" *i.e.*, how much profit does the Mr. make on the working of the Hospital, Baldwyn continues:

"He thinketh nothing can be laid up yearly but thinketh the Mr. hath dispensed yearly xxli of his own revenue in defending the right of the said hospital to two meadows lying at Gatley's end in Eastnor against one Thos. Gatley who pleaded claim to the same by false forged deeds (as is alleged before the Queene's Majs Council in the Marches) and in defending the whole house against informers that have sought long time the suppression of the same."

This last sentence refers to the danger of the whole Hospital property lapsing to the Queen, who granted it to Bishop Scory, a dispute finally settled in 1580 in the Chapter's favour.

But the controversy over the Eastnor meadows was a more local affair, and I have found several papers in a box at Lloyd's Bank at Ledbury which throw light upon it.¹

One is a copy of a letter from Edward Cooper himself to the Council in the Marches.

"Complaint herewith unto your good Lordshippes y^r orator [*i.e.*, petitioner] Edward Cooper clarke, M^r. of the hospital of Saint Katherine

¹ These are the documents listed by Canon Bannister in the *Woolhope Club Transactions*, Vol. 1921-3, p. 243. These are now among the Cathedral archives.

in Ledbury within the countie of Hereford, that where[as] the said hospital ys endowed with certain landes and possessions for and to the meynutenance of divers poore foulke of the same hospital and where[as] some evil disposed persons yet unknown to your orator hath invented and forged certain evidences to the disheriting of the saide hospitall and utter undoing of the said poore foulke therein meynutayned. It may therefore please your honours to addressse the Queen's Licence of Commission to the Gent^r under named, or to some other as to your honours shall seem good, to call before them such witnesses as your orator shall name unto them and the same to prove and examine by their discretions in that behalf and to certify in writing unto your good Lordshippes to the intent your orator may the better commence his suit against the said offenders and this for God's love."

Thomas Clynton esquire.

Richard Harforde esquire.

Edward Threlkelde, Doctor of the Civil Lawes.

Anthony Washbourne gent.

The second is the examination of Thomas Gatley at Ludlow on the 2nd February and 14th June, 28 Eliz., *i.e.*, 1586. The crucial point of the examination is in the centre pages

"Item Whether he at any time did send one John Hawkes his servant to one Thomas Hullins, Clerk, to come to speak with him and for what purpose and at what time.

Item Whether the said Hullins was writing on a board by the fire at the examine's house, and whether the said ex^r did fetch a piece of olde parchment out of his coffer, or that the said Hullins pared the side thereof and wrote upon the same out of a paper standing before him, or did cut two labels and dropt wax upon an old seal that hanged at the same, or with a hot knife and his finger did smoothe the same, and for what purpose he did it."

(A certain piquancy is added to this enquiry when we realise that Thomas Hullins, who seems to have been the instrument of the alleged forgery, was at this time Vicar of Much Marcle!).¹

Thomas Gatley's evidence in this paper is annotated in the margin in another hand with references to the evidence of other people who contradict it, *e.g.*, to Gatley's denial of the above accusation is added the note "Hawke by his deposition proveth a forging by Hullings, this defendant's wife being present: she is to be examined". There are also several references to contradictory evidence by a certain William Meek, which brings us to paper number 3. "Information presented to the Queen's Majesty's Council in the Marches of Wales by John Buckenhill of Ledbury in the County of Hereford against William Meek of the said town and county" (John Buckenhill was steward of the Hospital). The gist of the accusation is that

"the said defendant being moved by the instigation of the devil having neither the sense of God before his eyes nor yet any regard to the Queens highnesses Laws and statutes having no regard unto his oath taken in this honourable court hath committed most detestable perjury

¹ He is so described in the evidence given in 1586. The Much Marcle Registers record the baptism of two children of "Sir Thomas Hullens" in 1567 and 1569. He would therefore appear to have been at Much Marcle for over 20 years. But during this period Edward Threlkeld and Richard Kyle were instituted to the living. It would seem therefore that Hullings was not the Incumbent but the resident Curate.

much to be abhorred and detested both before the face of God and clean contrary to the Queens Highnesses Laws and Statutes in such case made and provided."

Number 4 is a special examination held at Bewdley of Richard Wheeler clerk, vicar of Preston in the county of Gloucester. This interesting witness had been a Chantry priest in Ledbury church and was given a pension of £5 when the chantries were dissolved by Edward VI, but we find him in the 27th year of Elizabeth's reign comfortably established as vicar of Preston, the little parish between Ledbury and Much Marcle, a striking testimony to the continuity of the Church of England. He gives a long account of an agreement drawn up and engrossed by him 33 years before between one Mr. Baker then Master of St. Katherine's and John Gatley, the father of the accused Thomas Gatley. On the whole his evidence is in favour of Gatley.¹

Finally, paper number 5 gives an account of the examination of witnesses mostly in the defendant's behalf taken at Ledbury on the 17th day of June in the 28th year of Elizabeth. It would take too long to go through them in detail. They are as diffuse and contradictory as most witnesses on such occasions. They generally begin by saying that they know nothing about the matter in variance, but then continue at great length. The evidence of Sir Thomas Hullings, clerk, vicar of Much Marcle, is very non-committal :

"He deposeth and saith that he hath divers times perused and read divers deeds and writings of the said defendant touching as well the lands now in variance as other lands, the date whereof this deponent cannot remember, and he thinketh the same to be true deeds and more cannot depose."²

¹ A shorter version of his evidence was given at the later enquiry at Ledbury. It is as follows: "Sir Richard Whelar Clerk Vicar of Preston in the county of the citie of Gloucester of the age of 68 years or thereabouts also sworn and examined upon the said issues on the defendant's behalf deposeth and saith that about 33 years past he this deponent was dwelling in the town of Ledbury and chantry priest there and then by the commandment of one Mr. Baker the Master of the Hospital of St. Katherine in Ledbury did engrosse in parchment an obligation which the said Mr. Baker had then drawn in paper betwixt him and the said defendant's father touching the lands now in variance which obligation the deponent did write with his own hand and saw the same sealed and delivered in the parlor of the said Hospital in the presence of divers others and more cannot depose."

² The defence seem to have tried to fix suspicion on a certain Thomas Willis, servant to William Clinton, Esq., who was at one time tenant of the demesne lands of the Hospital. Thus John Unet of Ledbury gives evidence "that he came by one Thomas Gatley's house (the defendant), and called upon him, and there finding one Thomas Willis in a chamber standing with a botkinge and a knife in his hand, and before him on a board divers pieces of evidences, whereof one was sealed with a green seal, and all the defendant's booke of Chauncery, and then this deponent saith 'Willis what make you here? you are not here for no goodness to this poor man', and the said Willis answered and said 'I would him no hurt; but if Thomas Gatley would enter into bond to the said Willis's Master that he should not make any title to certain crofts called Gatley's crofts he would never meddle no more against him', and then the said defendant said unto the said Willis 'Thy Master is my mortal enemy', and no more herein this deponent cannot depose."



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

PART OF PANELLING IN THE MASTER'S HOUSE, ST. KATHARINE'S HOSPITAL, LEDBURY. HAS INITIALS OF EDWARD COOPER.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

LIJNTEL AT LOWER SPOAD FARM, NEWCASTLE, SHROPSHIRE. MIDDLE 16TH CENTURY.

I think we have seen enough to realise the complexity of the case, and the long tiresome struggle that Edward Cowper went through before the matter was finally settled. He well deserves the praise of his epitaph "The poor he did protect, their land rid from strife".

Before we leave this subject of the Hospital may I remind you of our last meeting, and the story I then gave you of the rebuilding of the mansion house, a house of residence for the Master, and the panelling of the parlour, which still contains the initials E.C. (see illustration).

I do not propose to dwell on Edward Cowper's work as Archdeacon of Hereford, which office he filled from 1565-1578. There are no records to help us in this matter other than those of the Archdeacon's Courts (from which Major Salt drew the information contained in his paper on the Restoration period) and these Courts were usually held by the Archdeacon's legal official. Even to this day the clergy and wardens are cited to appear at the annual visitation before the Archdeacon, his Official Principal, or other competent judge on this behalf. We cannot tell therefore how much or how little Edward Cowper did as Archdeacon. Certainly the appointment did not make him any less tiresome as a Canon to poor Bishop Scory. In the February after this appointment he signs a letter from the Chapter to the Bishop in which they defer giving their consent to the Bishop's request that he might be allowed to make extensive alterations to the Palace, so that he might often reside in Hereford. Even this prospect does not seem to have moved the Chapter to give any speedy consent! Edward Cowper was always true to type as a Chapter man. Other Canons and Prebendaries were constantly getting leave of absence, and overstaying their leave, and getting fined, but 'Venerabilis vir Magister Edwardus Cowper' is always present and correct. I picture him somewhat as the Jackdaw of Rheims after his conversion:

"He hopp'd now about With a gait devout;
At Matins, at Vespers, he never was out;

.....
If any one lied,—or if any one swore,—
Or slumber'd in pray'r-time, and happen'd to snore,
That good Jackdaw Would give a great 'Caw!'
As much as to say, 'Don't do so any more!'"

Certainly admonishing the Vicars Choral for ill behaviour in the choir, or quarrelsomeness in the College Hall, was one of the regular activities of the Chapter at this time, though they were quite ready to defend them if the Bishop tried to discipline them himself!

On the 23rd July, 1583, Edward Cowper became Treasurer of the Cathedral, one of the four great dignitaries, the others being the Dean, the Precentor, and the Chancellor. The office of Treasurer in those days carried with it the Mastership of St. Ethelbert's Hospital in Castle Street. No sooner was he responsible for it than we find Edward Cowper requesting from the Chapter four oaks out of Canon's Wood at Woolhope for the reparation of St. Ethelbert's. What energy! He was busy at the time in repairing the house at St. Katherine's, but he could not bear to see anything for which he was responsible in bad condition.

On 29th December, 1585, he gave up his Prebend de Episcopi and on the next day was installed as Prebendary de Gorwall.

In the following year he was dispensed from daily attendance in the choir, under the statutes of the Hospital of St. Katherine in Ledbury, and I think he took up residence there. From this date he rarely attends Chapter meetings, and is no longer described as a Canon Residentiary, but as a Prebendary. We may picture him in the evening of his days, living in the house he had constructed at Ledbury, still caring for the two hospitals of St. Katherine and St. Ethelbert, doing a little farming in Lugwardine, the great tithes of which he had helped to secure for himself and his colleagues of the Dean and Chapter in 1583,¹ and dropping in at the parish of Stoke Edith to see his friend and curate Sir Richard Winter. Stoke Edith is fortunate in having a wonderful old Register going back to the reign of Henry VIIIth, and Richard Winter wrote several interesting notes in it which throw light on Edward Cowper's connection with the parish. He did not live there as reference is made to Mr. John Blount, farmer of the parsonage. But he gave "sufficient timber to furnish the said church with seates". This is recorded in 1585 when the new sittings were allotted among the farms and holdings of the parish. Previous to this on the 25th June, 1575, he had obtained a licence, recorded in Bishop Scory's register, granted to Mr. Edward Cowper, Rector of Stoke Edith, Roger Mayo, Anthony Tompkins, William Horne, and the inhabitants of Free Town, Showle, or Showall to absent themselves from the Parish Church, and go elsewhere, on condition that they received the Holy Communion (probably at Stoke Edith) at Easter,

¹ On the last day of September, 1583, Edward Cowper was deputed to go to London "tractandum in negotiis de ecclesiae Lugwardine", and on the last day of October in the same year an elaborate Indenture is entered in the Chapter Acts Book by which Theophilus Adams of London, gent., and Robert Adams of London, Grocer, sell the parsonage (*i.e.*, Rectory) of Lugwardine with the Chapelries of Llangarron, Hentland, and St. Weonards, with all the rents, tithes, profits, etc., to John Scudamore of Holme Lacy, John Watkins (Dean), Thomas Thornton, Edward Cowper, William Penson, and Edward Threlkeld (Canons), their heirs and assigns for ever. The Adams brothers had received the said parsonage by grant from the Queen, no doubt in consideration of a good sum of ready money.

Nativity of St. John Baptist, and the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. It looks therefore as if extensive alterations and repairs were going on at Stoke Edith church during these years.¹ The parishioners seem to have gone to Yarkhill, as the registers of that parish show many entries during this period of baptisms from Stoke Edith, Showall and the Castle. Richard Winter also notes—June, 1587: "It^m. that the causey down to the uppermost Arch was paved at the charges of Edward Cowper p'son of Stoke Edith." Mr. Tom Foley has supplied the information that the causey ran from the blacksmith's shop at the cross-roads below Stoke Edith to Yarkhill.

So the years rolled on and Edward Cowper began to approach his three-score years and ten. On the 15th day of July, 1595, he made his will. Miss Penelope Morgan very kindly obtained for me a photostat copy of it from Somerset House. It is paper number 6. He describes himself as Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, being sick in body but in perfect mind and remembrance ("I thank God for it"), and after the usual pious commendations of his soul to God, and his body to Christian burial, he goes on—:

"It^m I give and bequeath towards the reparation of the Cathedral Church of Hereford xls.—to the poore of the parish of Stoke Edith and Westhildc xls.—to the ten poor people inhabiting within the hospital and almshouse of St. Ethelbert in the city of Hereford xls.—to the poor people of the towne of Ledbury iii^{li}—towards the reparation of the parish church of Ledbury vis., viii^d.

It^m I do give and bequeath unto Nicholas Skyrme and Anne his wife the whole term of years yet to come in my lease of the lower parkes with the lease itself, the said Nicholas paying yearly for the same unto Mr. Thos. Denton, Esq., or his assigns the out-rent due on the same being viii s. and also yielding and paying yearly therefor unto me the said Edward Cooper or unto such person or persons as I shall nominate and appoint the sum of 20 s. of lawful money of England. Also I do give and bequeath unto the said Nicholas and Anne Skyrme the moiety of my tithe hay lying in the lower house meadow beneath the Lugwardine Bridge.

It^m—unto my goddaughter Anne Skyrme, the daughter of Nicholas Skyrme one ox which is in the custody of the same Nicholas. [The Skyrmes lived at Lugwardine, at a holding called the Lower House, probably to be identified with the farm on the left as you go down Tupsley pitch, and the land in question probably lay along the course of the Lugg. The Lugwardine registers show that Mrs. Anne Skyrme's maiden name was Cam—an interesting point as the will goes on.]

Unto William Cam x^{li}, one ox or bullock which is in his custody and one iron bound corn wain—unto Anne Cam, wife of the said William and to her two sons x^{li} in money, and 2 kyne—unto Richard Cam x^{li} and to his wife x^{li} to buy a ring of gold—unto Katherine Cam, alias Winberg x^{li}.

It^m I devise and bequeath unto Margaret Cooper, and Ann Cooper, daughters of my late cosin William Cooper deceased all my tithe hay lying

¹ Certainly there was building going on at the parsonage house in 1573, for Richard Winter notes that in digging pits for a post for the wain house, and for a fence round the garden before the hall door, various skulls and bones of men were dug up.

in Walney and in the upper meadow adjoining to Lugg bridge equally to be divided between them—also to the said Margaret and Anne all such debts and sums of money as Bryan Newton gent and Joan Vaughan widow do owe unto me—also the lease of my garden in Hereford now in the occupation of Mr. D^r Smyth". [This was Simon Smyth, D.C.L., Cooper's successor as Archdeacon of Hereford. From the Chapter Acts I gather that his house lay (as did Cowper's¹) in the Brode Cabbage Lane, which I take to mean the upper (southern) half of Church Street.]

It^m I give and bequeath unto Anne Wood, daughter of William Wood, gent., deceased vi^l xiii^s iv^d in money and a Cow—unto Edward Wood son of the aforesaid William x^l or a cow, and to his sister Joan one two year old heifer.

It^m I do give and bequeath unto my cousin William Waters, his wife, and to his child, and their heirs for ever, my house in *Southwall* wherein he dwelleth—to my cosin Randall his wife and heirs my house in Southwall wherein they now or late did dwell and inhabit.

It^m My full mind and intent is that after the death of my father-in-law Bryan Hadley the house wherein he the said Bryan now dwelleth and the *Pitell* with the rest of my houses unbequeathed shall be sold by mine executors with the consent of the Bailiff of the towne of Southwall, and the one moiety thereof I do give unto the poor of the said town, and the other moiety unto the said Margaret and Anne Cowper to be divided equally between them." [Unfortunately Edward Cooper did not give the county in which *Southwall* lay, and all our researches have failed to identify it. It is most disappointing as an entry of the death of Brian Hadley might lead us to more knowledge of Edward Cowper's marriage. One gathers from the will that he had no children.]

It continues:

"I do give and bequeath unto the poor where I shall decease," vii^l—unto Henry Bennett, x^l in money and a cow, and my ambling gelding paying three pounds for the same—unto John Walton my bailiff x^l and a cow—unto Lewis ap David x^l and a cow—unto Robert Hayward x^l and a cow—unto Roger Balden xxxiii^s, viii^d, which he oweth me [that'll teach him to pay his debts!] and to the rest of my servants lodging within my house and yet not remembered to each of them vi^l, viii^d, a piece.

It^m I do give and bequeath unto Mr. Richard Winter [curate at Stoke Edith] my best gown faced with satin and a silver *tune* [? tyne, a pin or brooch to fasten the gown]—unto Edward Cam, the younger, my godson, the term of my years which I have to come in a meadow lying within the parish of Colwall—unto John Buckenhill [steward of St. Katherine's Hospital] the term of years that I have to come in a certain meadow plecke, termed by the name of the Hospital Plecke adjoining to Littlefield alias Bishopsfield—also unto the said John Buckenhill one white mare and a colt, one Bedstead and a feather bed with the furniture, and two silver bowls—unto Dorothy Elton and Alice Wood forty shillings in money and a five year old heifer.

It^m I do give and bequeath unto the *reparation of the Causey* of the parish of Stoke Edith the yearly rent of xx^s, which the aforesaid Nicholas Skyrme and Ann Skyrme are to pay me during the term of the years of my aforesaid lease in the lower park aforesaid, and my will is that the same xx^s shall yearly be bestowed as aforesaid by my curate Sir Richard Winter with the consent

¹ Canon Capes in his valuable notes on the Cathedral, originally published in the *Diocesan Messenger* but reprinted as small leaflets, is inclined to think that the Treasurer resided in Broad Street in one of the houses belonging to St. Ethelbert's, and that the property in Cabache lane was shops and tenements.

of the churchwardens of Stoke Edith or one of them. [As late as 1624 this xx^s was still being paid by Skyrme of Lugwardine—*vide* Stoke Edith registers.]

It^m I do give and bequeath towards the *erection of a Market House* in Ledbury iii^l [Was this the nucleus of the sum of money lying in the hands of John Phillips, clothier of Ledbury, for this purpose some 40 years later?]

It^m I do give and bequeath unto Mr. Edmund Pitchard the grey mare which I had of him.

It^m I do give and bequeath to my aforesaid kinswomen Margaret and Anne Cowper to each of them one hundred markes so that, and upon condition, that they seeke and follow the advice and counsell of my loving friend Richard Winter, clerke, and of the aforesaid John Buckenhill in bestowing of themselves in marriage."

I have searched the registers of Ledbury and Stoke Edith for their marriages, but in vain.

So the will draws to its end—Richard Winter and John Buckenhill are named Executors, made guardians of the two girls until they marry or attain the age of 21 years.

Mr. William Davis, Vicar of Ledbury, and Mr. Edward Pichard, are supervisors and each have a ring of gold worth x^ls., with a death's head to be engraved or enamelled upon the same.

Edward Cowper lived another twelve months and the scene closes with the following entry in the Registers of Ledbury Church (no other entry is so full or so expressive of a sense of loss).

"Mr. Edward Cowper the good Master of this Hospital in Ledbury departed this life at the Colledge in Worcester upon the 16th day of this instant July about 9 of the clock in the morning, and was buried in the Chancel at Ledbury upon the 26th day of July, 1596."

He had no particular connection with Worcester, and seems to have been there on a visit when he died. His burial in the chancel at Ledbury was due to his being Prebendary of the Netherhall and one of the rectors of Ledbury, responsible for the upkeep of the north side of the chancel.

The Chapter Acts book simply records "in vicesimo die mensis Julii, 1596, sequestratio fructus Hospitalis de Ledbury per mortem naturalem Magistri Edwardi Cowper nuper Magistri sive Custodius eiusdem vacantis". And so the history of the Cathedral Church, so much greater than that of any individual who serves it in his generation, rolls steadily on.

May I close my paper with a personal word. Edward Cowper was Archdeacon of Hereford, and Canon Residentiary, Treasurer of the Cathedral, and Prebendary of Gorwall. By a strange coincidence all these offices I hold today. I have also been Master of Ledbury's Hospital in my life, and may even claim to have been Prebendary of the Netherhall as that sinecure was merged with

the Vicarage in 1855, to become the Rectory of Ledbury. But in one thing I have beaten him, he never was President of the Woolhope Club! For this great honour I thank you all, and dedicate this small study of a Herefordshire divine to the members of the Club, wishing you all success in the years to come.

Hope on—Hope Ever!

Captain H. A. Gilbert then took the chair and thanked the Archdeacon for his great services during the past year.

Mr. P. J. T. Templer presented the accounts for 1947. These showed a balance in hand on the general account of £611 10s. 7d.; the two years' arrears of *Transactions* would absorb much of this sum.

The Assistant Secretary presented his report for 1947. At the end of the year there were 14 Honorary Members, 268 ordinary members, and 5 Library Members. During the year 31 new Members were elected.

The Librarian presented his annual report for 1947. (*See p. 247.*)

It was decided to hold Field Meetings at Llantilio Crossenny and Tewkesbury.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—Mr. W. H. Ellis, 193, Hinton Road, Hereford; Major Charles Scott, Byford Court, Hereford; Mr. L. J. Praill, The Knoll, Tupsley; Mr. Charles Pickthorn, Hopton Road, Hereford; Mr. F. S. Machin, Burghill Court; Mr. J. C. Price, St. Mary's, Kingsland; Mr. Frank Leeds, Edenhurst, Ross-on-Wye; Mr. C. B. Lock, The Garage, Allensmore; Mr. F. R. Hora, Ledbury Road, Hereford; and Mr. J. F. Reade, County Hotel, Malvern.

The following new Members were proposed:—The Rev. F. I. Turney, B.A., R.D., The Rectory, Aston, Ludlow, and Mr. R. C. Millar, Church Road, Tupsley.

Mr. F. C. Morgan presented his annual report upon Archaeology, for the past year.

Mr. F. Ball sent his report upon Botany for the year 1947. (*See p. 230.*)

The Hon. Secretary reported that the Ministry of Works had commenced certain excavations at Sutton Walls under the superintendence of Miss Kenyon.

FIRST FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 27TH MAY, 1948.

CHEPSTOW AND DISTRICT.

Present: Captain H. A. Gilbert, President, Messrs. N. Armitage, L. M. Bickerton, C. E. Brumwell, F. Cuddon, W. G. A. Cope, H. J. Davies, G. Eitome, W. H. Ellis, W. G. Farmer, C. J. Harding, A. Johnston, W. J. Jones, W. J. King, A. C. Lane, W. J. Lewis, A. V. Lucas, C. G. Marchant, A. W. Marriott, N. Marriott, J. W. Matthews, E. H. Morris, N. H. Noller, J. Norton, E. M. Ockey, R. Palmer, W. B. C. Paynter, D. T. Perry, S. Pitt, Hubert J. Powell, H. M. Prichard, G. W. Russell, C. W. T. Simpson, J. P. Smith, P. J. T. Templer, E. D. Ridley Thomas, W. Ridley Thomas, N. H. Todd, W. A. Vinden, R. J. R. Walter, O. B. Wallis, W. Weston, A. V. Zimmerman, R. C. Monkley, A. R. Dain, G. C. Davies, B. Butcher, G. B. Cooper, I. Cohen, J. R. Venning; Dr. J. R. Bulman, Major E. A. Capel, Canon J. H. Jordan, the Rev. G. O. Lewis, Preb. S. H. Martin, Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. A. L. Moir, Major A. E. W. Salt, Dr. E. D. Townroe, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Sec.), and Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Members left Hereford by motor coach and the first stop was made at Stuart House, Chepstow, the headquarters of the netsmen.

The party proceeded to Beachley to see the putchers uncover. A short journey was then made to the Ferry Hotel where the business of the Club was transacted.

The President announced with regret the loss of the following members:—Major E. F. Cockcroft, Mr. T. E. Jay and the Rev. J. G. Maude.

The Hon. Secretary suggested that Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson should be thanked for entertaining the members to tea on 10th April. This was agreed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—The Rev. F. I. Turney, R.D., The Rectory, Aston; and Mr. R. C. Millar, Church Road, Tupsley.

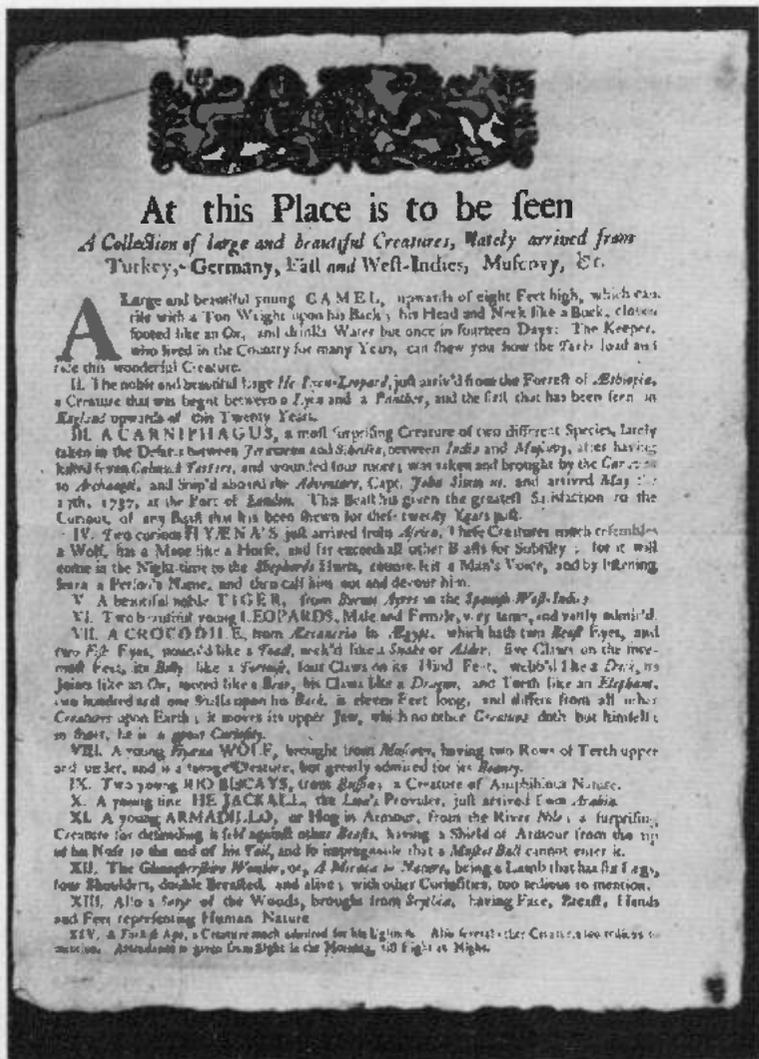
The following new members were proposed:—Mr. H. R. St. Clair Cater, Kington; Major John Butcher, T.D., Ross-on-Wye; Mr. R. Comley White, Hereford; Mr. Arthur Whitby, Hereford; Mr. F. M. Kendrick, Hereford; Mr. R. C. Monkley, Hereford; Mr. F. H. Scudamore, Belmont; Mr. J. R. Venning, Putson; Mr. J. G. F. Collins, Breinton; and Mr. R. J. K. Walter.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the excavations had been carried out at Sutton Walls under Miss Keynon and that an important report would be issued giving valuable information about prehistoric man in this district.

It was agreed that a donation should be made to enable the tomb of John Abel at Sarnesfield Church to be cleaned and repaired.

It was resolved that a letter of sympathy be sent to Col. R. H. Symonds-Taylor in his illness and that a letter be sent to Mr. George Marshall regretting that he could not be present.

Members then walked to Tecla Point to see the stop nets and tuck nets in the estuary. On returning tea was provided at the Ferry Hotel, after which the Hon. Secretary displayed an 18th Century advertisement of a "Wild Beast Show" which he had discovered (*see illustration*).



ADVERTISEMENT OF A "WILD-BEAST SHOW" of circa 1760.

Found among papers relating to Ludlow. Reproduced by permission of the Hon. Mrs. Dunne, Gatley Park.

SECOND FIELD MEETING.

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1948.

THE CLUN VALLEY.

Present:—Mr. P. J. T. Templer (Acting President), Messrs. N. L. Armitage, E. J. Barnes, C. E. Brumwell, J. G. F. Collins, I. Cohen, F. Cuddon, A. Davis, H. J. Davies, W. H. Ellis, W. G. Farmer, H. M. Fixsen, C. J. Harding, W. J. Jones, W. J. Lewis, C. G. Marchant, A. W. Marriott, N. Marriott, C. Marshall, R. C. Monkley, E. M. Ockey, Rex Palmer, W. T. Perry, S. Pitt, H. J. Powell, C. Price, G. W. Russell, F. H. Scudamore, C. H. Stancer, J. R. Venning, R. J. K. Walter, W. Weston, R. C. White, A. V. Zimmerman, W. Ridley Thomas, E. D. Ridley Thomas, J. Griffiths, the Rev. H. G. Buisseret, the Rev. B. B. Clarke, the Rev. D. Brynmor Jones, Sir Allan Grant, Canon J. H. Jordan, Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Major A. E. W. Salt, Dr. E. D. Townroe, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Members left Hereford by road and travelled to Clun via Clungunford and Aston-on-Clun, where the famous Arbour tree decorated with flags was seen. Proceeding past an old stone sign post with iron arms, a remnant of coaching days, the party was met at Clun by Mr. T. Hamar who acted as guide for the day. The members walked to the church of St. George where they were met by the Vicar, the Rev. R. S. T. Haselhurst, who pointed out the features of interest.

From the church the party proceeded to the old castle, pausing to view the old bridge over the river. At the castle a most interesting account of the ruins was given by Mr. Hamar, who has personally carried out some investigations on the site.

Returning to the coach, the Sprig Hill road was taken to Offa's Dyke, which could easily be followed as it wound its way over the hills on either side of the valley.

After lunch, which had to be taken in the coach because of a rainstorm, the journey was resumed via the Anchor Inn to Spoad Farm where, by permission of the owner, an early 16th Century carved wooden lintel was seen. (See illustration.) This depicted a stag hunt. The house was formerly the residence of the Verderer of the Forest.

Returning to Clun the party divided, some visiting the museum with Mr. Hamar, where the early maces were seen and others going

to the almshouses with the Vicar. Afterwards tea was provided at the Church Hall and the business of the Club transacted.

The Hon. Secretary was asked to write a letter of sympathy to the Rev. J. H. Kilgour in his illness.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had heard from Mr. O'Neil concerning the Shobdon arches and that the Ministry of Works considered that the placing of a shelter over the arches would not be sufficient to protect them.

The following letter from Mr. W. H. Howse upon the find of a Roman coin and on ornithology was read :

I have to report that a Roman coin was dug up last month in the garden of Pear Tree Cottage, Stapleton, near the foot of Stapleton Castle ruins. Mr. Martin says that the coin is a sestertius issued from the Rome mint by Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 163-164. It is in good condition. So far no others have been discovered and there appears to be no hoard. The site is some three miles from the British Camp on Wapley, which was probably occupied while the Romans were in Britain. The Roman road from Kenchester to Leintwardine is seven miles away, and there is no known Roman settlement near. It has been conjectured that the Stapleton Castle mound may represent a very early occupation, and the discovery of the coin would appear to point to that possibility—British, of course, not Roman.

The President will be interested to hear that I rescued a young tawny owl in my garden last week when it was being mobbed by an army of small birds. I later found another young owl near where the first was. I put both in a shed. At dusk I found both too lively to catch, as they could fly short distances, so opened the window for them to get out. As I expected, the mother bird soon came and got one of the youngsters away. The other flew into another shed, where I found it being attacked by a blackbird next morning. I took it back to its first shed where the birds could not get at it, and my wife gave it two meals. I let it go the same evening, but at midnight heard the dog barking and found the owl had flown into the house and perched himself on a board above the dog's bed. The dog refused to go back to bed, and as the owl showed no wish to move, I had to make other arrangements for the dog. The owl stayed with us all that day, but at dusk I removed it to where I first found it and have no doubt the mother got it back, as it has not appeared again. The owls were about 10 inches long.

There were two disconcerting things I discovered in owls. One was an ominous cracking noise they make when angry, like a door moving on a broken hinge. The other that, when you are carrying them feet and breast away from you, the head swivels round and you find yourself looking at the creature's eyes and beak and his back at the same time. Also the claws are extremely claw-like. If anyone wants to find out how many varieties of birds they have in their garden, I recommend placing a stuffed owl there. The effect is rather startling, like the sudden appearance of multitudes from a street in which you thought nobody lived. I have also to report a curm crane being seen near here.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Howse.

The Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. Lloyd Watson had sent a donation of two guineas to the Club funds as a token of his respect for the county.

It was resolved to send an annual subscription of one guinea to the Severn Wild Fowl Trust.

A short paper on Caer Caradoc and Caractacus was read by the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club :—Mr. H. R. St. Clair Cater, Hergest Mill, Kington ; Major John Butcher, Highbury, Gloucester Road, Ross-on-Wye ; Mr. R. Comley White, Fair View, Folly Lane, Hereford ; Mr. F. M. Kendrick, 40 Stanhope Street, Hereford ; Mr. R. C. Monkley, 10 Bridge Street, Hereford ; Mr. F. H. Scudamore, Haywood Lodge, Belmont ; Mr. J. R. Venning, 14 Arran Avenue, Putson ; Mr. J. G. F. Collins, Wye Cliff, Breinton ; and Mr. R. J. K. Walter, Eignstone, Hampton Park, Hereford.

The following new members were proposed :—Mr. Herbert Lloyd-Johnes, Monmouth ; Mr. C. Marshall, Breinton ; the Rev. D. Brynmor Jones, Hereford ; and Mr. W. Cave, Credenhill.

The following report from Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson concerning a new prehistoric site near Craswall was read :

A find of flints was first reported to me by Mr. Cyril Williams of the W.A.E.C., who showed me a flint knife found by Mr. Eric Lewis while ploughing the ground for the W.A.E.C.

The area being ploughed is south-west of the Cefn Hill settlements, already reported by me to the Club, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile distant, at 1,200 feet above sea level, on a south-west slope at the head of the Craswall Valley, and on the Abbey Farm, owned by Mr. J. Price.

I inspected the site this week, and found a comparatively dense deposit of flint chips, scrapers, two knives and a good burnishing stone in an area of about 30 yards square—other flint chips were scattered along a belt of 150 yards. An unusual feature of the working site is that it is in a particularly swampy bit of ground which indicates that there has been an alteration in springs since the occupation. From the position of the site, on a bench some way down the slope, and type of flint, patination, etc., I should make a preliminary estimate that this is a Bronze Age occupation, probably connected with the Olchon cists, and with Cefn Hill Site "C".

There is another interesting feature of the area, i.e., five or six circles of blackened earth, containing bits of charcoal, the discolouration going down to over 14 in., with a width of say 24 feet. These circles may (?) be hut sites, but only excavation can decide the point.

They may be charcoal burning pits used by the monks of Craswall Abbey, which is not very far distant—if so, it would indicate that at the period of the occupation of the Abbey the hill must have been heavily wooded.

Mr. Price of the Abbey Farm has kindly agreed to give any assistance he can with regard to the further investigation of the site, and to loan or present any finds to the Woolhope Club for report and exhibition. I have asked Mr. Price and Mr. Williams (of the W.A.E.C.) to retain all flints until a quantity have been recovered, and then a report can be made on the finds.

I am, yours sincerely,

R. S. GAVIN ROBINSON,

The thanks of the Club were conveyed to the Rev. R. S. T. Haselhurst and Mr. T. Hamar for their kindness in acting as guides to the Club and for the use of the Church Hall.

After tea the return journey was broken to enable members to walk to the summit of Caer Caradoc Camp, where a wonderful view of the surrounding country could be seen.

THIRD FIELD MEETING.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY, 1948.

NORTH MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Present :—The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram (Acting President), Messrs. G. S. Averay Jones, N. L. Armitage, C. E. Brumwell, W. Cave, W. G. A. Cope, H. J. Davies, W. H. Ellis, C. J. Harding, T. H. Higgins, W. H. Howse, A. Johnston, W. J. Jones, W. J. King, A. C. Lane, W. J. Lewis, C. G. Marchant, A. W. Marriott, N. Marriott, C. Marshall, E. A. Moir, E. H. Morris, R. C. Monkley, E. M. Ockey, Rex Palmer, W. B. C. Paynter, S. Pitt, Hubert J. Powell, H. M. Prichard, G. W. Russell, F. H. Scudamore, G. T. Leigh Spencer, P. J. T. Templer, W. Ridley Thomas, O. B. Wallis, R. J. K. Walter, W. Weston, R. C. White, J. D. Worsey, T. H. Yeomans; J. W. Matthews, the Rev. H. G. Buisson, the Rev. B. B. Clarke, the Rev. H. W. J. L. R. Haywood, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, the Rev. J. H. Roberts, Dr. A. W. Langford, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Leaving Hereford by 'bus and travelling *via* Skenfrith, the first stop was made at White Castle where, by kind permission of the Ministry of Works, members were admitted free of charge. A short history and description of the castle was given by the Rev. H. Menken (*See p. 223*).

The journey was then continued to Llantilio Crossenny, passing on the way the site of the house of David Gam. At Llantilio Crossenny church the party was met by the Vicar, the Rev. D. P. Glyn Davies, by whose permission the church was inspected.¹ Luncheon was then partaken in the grounds of the demolished Court.

¹ A description of this church, by Sir H. M. Jackson, is given in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. x, 6th Series, 1910.

Proceeding towards Usk, stops were made at Kilrough Farm and Trostrey Court, where, by permission of the owners, panelling and other interesting features were seen. Raglan Castle was then visited, where, by permission of the Ministry of Works, members again were admitted free of charge. An interesting account of this Castle was also given by the Rev. H. Menken (*See pp. 225*).

The journey was then continued to Monmouth, where tea was provided at the King's Head Hotel, and the business of the Club was transacted.

Letters were read from Mrs. Maude and Mrs. Kilgour expressing their thanks for the Club's sympathy in their bereavements.

The Acting President announced with regret the death of Mr. F. R. Hora.

Mr. Campion of Ripon most generously gave a set of the Historical Monuments Commission's report on Herefordshire in three volumes to the Club Library.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club :—Mr. Herbert Lloyd-Johnes, Newton Court, Monmouth; Mr. C. Marshall, The Manor House, Breinton; the Rev. D. Brynmor Jones, Moor Farm Lane, Hereford; Mr. W. Cave, The Hafod, Credenhill. The following new members were proposed :—The Ven. Archdeacon H. M. M. Bevan, Quatford Castle, Bridgnorth; Mr. F. T. Hocking, Hereford; and Mr. C. H. Bois, Malvern, Worces.

The following letter from Miss J. V. Prescott was read :

In 1947 a pair of house martins built a nest under the eaves of our house, and in due course five babies were hatched. Unfortunately the work on the nest was faulty; one day the bottom dropped out and the fledgelings fell to the ground. One was dead but the others seemed unhurt, so a basket was filled with soft moss and wool and hung from an attic window, with the fledgelings in it. Soon their voices, raised in hunger, brought the parents to the improvised nest, where they continued to feed their young. We noticed that the old birds were repairing the original nest, and when this was patched up and habitable—somehow—how, we do not know—the parents moved two of the brood from the basket to their original home, but apparently not wishing to place too great a weight on the renovated nest, they left two in the basket, and brought up the four birds in the two nurseries. All grew up and in due course flew away.

(Miss) J. V. PRESCOT,

King's Pyon House.

A letter from Mr. G. H. Butcher was read suggesting that the Club might give a donation towards the restoration of Leominster Priory church. After some discussion the Rev. B. B. Clarke proposed that £4 4s. 0d. should be donated to Peterchurch church, and £1 1s. 0d. to Leominster. This was seconded by Mr. W. Cope and carried.

The Hon. Secretary reported that a small sample of sandstone taken from the monument of Precentor John Swinfield in the Lady

Chapel of the Cathedral had been sent for analysis to Dr. R. W. Pocock, who reported that it is very possible that the stone is a local one from the Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire. This points to the effigy having been carved in Hereford. Mr. W. J. Jones was asked if he could give an opinion of the quarry from which the stone may have been secured.

After tea the Nelson Museum was visited, where the fine collection of Nelson relics was inspected. The members then returned to Hereford.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan, F.S.A., F.L.A.

MONUMENT OF GILES AND CATHERINE REED, DIED 1611,
BREODON CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.

FOURTH FIELD MEETING (LADIES' DAY).

THURSDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1948.

TEWKESBURY DISTRICT.

Present :—Captain H. A. Gilbert (President), Messrs. N. L. Armitage, E. J. Barnes, C. E. Brumwell, G. B. Cooper, F. Cuddon, H. J. Davies, J. G. F. Collins, W. H. Ellis, A. Johnston, F. Leeds, D. Leek, H. F. Long, A. W. Marriott, N. W. Marriott, E. A. Moir, E. Monkley, E. H. Morris, E. M. Ockey, W. B. C. Paynter, C. Pickthorn, Hubert J. Powell, Lindsay Jones, S. Pitt, J. Poulter, H. M. Prichard, F. Scudamore, C. W. T. Simpson, P. J. T. Templer, J. R. Venning, W. A. Vinden, O. B. Wallis, R. J. Walter, R. Comley White, A. V. Zimmerman, B. Butcher, G. H. Butcher, I. Cohen, J. W. Matthews, R. C. Miller, N. Todd; the Rev. E. G. Benson, the Rev. F. R. C. Jarvis, the Rev. G. Ifor Jones, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, the Rev. A. L. Moir, the Rev. J. H. Roberts, Major A. E. W. Salt, the Rev. F. I. Turney, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary), and lady and gentleman visitors.

Three motor coaches left Hereford and travelled via Ledbury to Deerhurst, where the party was met by Mr. T. Overbury, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., who acted as guide for the day. Here Odda's Chapel was visited and afterwards the interesting Saxon Church.

From Deerhurst the next stop was at Tewkesbury, where the Abbey was examined under the guidance of Mr. T. Overbury, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Luncheon was then partaken after which most of the members returned to the Abbey.

Leaving Tewkesbury, the party next went to Bredon, where the tithe barn was seen. Afterwards the transitional Norman—Early English church with its monuments was visited. The monument to Giles Reed¹ was examined with especial interest. (See illustration).

Extract from the *Victoria County History of Worcester*, vol. 3, p. 289.

¹ A handsome alabaster and black marble monument of great size to Giles Reed and Catherine (Greville) his wife both of whom died in 1611. It has life size recumbent effigies on a panelled sarcophagus. The arched canopy is carried on Corinthian columns, and bears in the spandrels the arms of Reed, quartering Or three crossbows proper, and the shield of Greville, quartered with Arderne, Ufford, and Beauchamp of Powick. Above the cornice is a central arched panel with Reed's quartered coat, surmounted by a black eagle displayed, which is Reed's crest, between two obelisks. On either side of the main arch under which the effigies

The journey was then continued to Pershore, where tea was provided at the Angel Hotel. After tea the business of the Club was transacted.

The President announced with regret the death of Mr. A. G. Hudson.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club:—The Ven. Archdeacon H. H. M. Bevan, Quatford Castle, Bridgnorth; Mr. F. T. Hocking, 1 Bullingham Lane, Hereford; Mr. C. H. Bois, Mathon Court, Malvern. The following new member was proposed:—Mr. K. G. Brooks, M.A., Ashford House, Bodenham Road, Hereford.

The President reported that the quail had been seen in Burrington and Ledbury last year and eggs had been found at Rotherwas but breeding was rarer. Mr. H. J. Davies said that Herefordshire had no order protecting lapwings.

lie are small side canopies with Ionic capitals carrying ball obelisks, and beneath them are the kneeling figures of eight children with an inscription recording that John Reed set up the tomb to his parents and that he lies in the south wall nearby."

From *Nash's History of Worcestershire*, vol. 1, p. 132.

"Giles Reed was sheriff of Worcestershire, a justice of the peace, and a man much respected in his time.

These Reades were a Gloucestershire family and seem to have acquired their property in the county by marriage with one of the co-heirs of the lords Beauchamp of Powick. See their pedigree in *Vinc. No. 115 in Coll. Arms.*"

FOURTH WINTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1948.

Captain H. A. Gilbert, President, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members and visitors.

The Minutes of the Fourth Field Meeting of 12th August, 1948, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Rev. B. B. Clarke and Mr. C. Evans.

The President referred with regret to the death of Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer. The Hon. Secretary stated that a letter of sympathy had been sent to Mrs. Leigh Spencer.

The following new members were proposed:—Mr. David W. James, Mr. Robert White, Mr. R. S. Evans, Mr. A. F. Heath and Mr. H. Scarborough.

The President read a letter from the County Council with reference to the Town and Country Planning Act asking for the assistance of the Club with special reference to old buildings of interest in the county which should be preserved and which are not mentioned in the Royal Commission's book. The President proposed a sub-committee consisting of Mr. George Marshall, Mr. P. J. T. Templer and the Hon. Secretary to advise the County Planning Department. This was seconded by Mr. C. E. Brumwell, and carried.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had written to the Ministry of Works with regard to excavation that was to be carried out at Herefordshire Beacon Camp by a private individual. The Ministry had now written to the person concerned informing him that no excavation could be carried out without their authority.

The Hon. Secretary reported that he had inspected the tomb of John Abel, together with the Rev. E. G. Benson and that the moss and lichen on the tomb wanted removing and certain letters re-cut. The C.P.R.E. were going to undertake the work and had voted £10 10s. 0d. towards the cost.

The President mentioned that the "Black Game" which formerly bred in the S.W. corner of the county and in Brecon and Radnor was apparently extinct in these parts but were still to be found in Merioneth. He hoped they would increase and return again to the county.

Two interesting films were then shown, the first "A Woolhope Club Scrap Book" arranged by Mr. Godfrey Davies; the second "The Beginnings of History", lent by the Ministry of Information.

FIFTH WINTER MEETING.

THURSDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER, 1948.

Mr. P. J. T. Templer, Acting President, was in the chair.

The Minutes of the Fourth Winter Meeting of 26th October, 1948, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. A. V. Zimmerman, C. E. Brumwell, W. H. Howse, W. B. C. Paynter, G. W. Russell and the President.

The following new member was proposed : Mr. Arthur Wood.

A talk entitled "Notes on the History of wood engraving with special reference to the work of Thomas Bewick" was given by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. C. Morgan. Lantern slides and books illustrated by Bewick and others were shown.

SIXTH WINTER MEETING.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1948.

Captain H. A. Gilbert, President, was in the chair.

The following new member was proposed : Mr. J. G. Sanders.

A talk on "Butterflies and Moths of Herefordshire" was given by Major O. C. Hopton, who brought a number of specimens of especial interest for exhibition.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING.

THURSDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1948.

At 3 p.m.

Present :—Captain H. A. Gilbert, President, in the chair ; Captain O. B. Wallis, Messrs. E. W. Lovegrove, R. A. Ford, G. H. Butcher, I. Cohen, C. E. Brumwell, W. J. Lewis, A. Davis, R. C. White, J. W. Matthews, C. J. Harding, W. G. Farmer, H. M. Prichard, P. J. T. Templer, N. W. Marriott, A. W. Marriott, F. T. Hocking, G. H. Marshall, A. Johnston, H. J. Davies, G. W. Russell, R. S. Gavin Robinson, Rex Palmer, Hubert J. Powell, F. H. Scudamore, J. P. Smith, W. H. Ellis, N. H. Noller, A. Shaw Wright, F. M. Kendrick, L. M. Bickerton, W. Richards, J. E. M. Mellor, H. Lovesey, J. R. Thomas, C. H. Stancer, J. D. Worsey ; Dr. A. W. Langford, Major A. E. W. Salt, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, the Rev. H. H. Stickings, the Rev. Preb. T. H. Parker, the Rev. H. G. Buisseret, the Rev. Canon E. V. Martin, the Rev. Preb. S. H. Martin, Mr. F. C. Morgan (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. H. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The Minutes of the Spring Annual Meeting of 8th April, 1948, were read and confirmed.

Apologies for absence were received from the Archdeacon of Ludlow, the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Mr. E. A. Moir, S. Wright, W. H. Howse, the Rev. Max Benjamin, the Rev. H. Bland, Dr. C. W. Walker, Mr. A. V. Zimmerman, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. C. Evans, the Rev. B. B. Clarke, Mr. J. C. Cadbury, and the Dean of Hereford.

It was agreed to send letters of sympathy, in their illnesses, to the Lord Bishop, Mr. George Marshall and Mr. C. Evans.

Dr. Dunbar Townroe wrote tendering his resignation and thanking the Club for their hospitality in the past.

It was proposed by Captain Gilbert and seconded by Mr. R. A. Ford, and carried unanimously, that Captain O. B. Wallis be elected President for the coming year.

The following officers were elected for the year 1949 :—

Vice-Presidents : Captain H. A. Gilbert, the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram, Mr. G. H. Butcher and Mr. W. H. Howse.
Central Committee : Messrs. C. E. Brumwell, E. H. Morris, H. M. Prichard, the Lord Bishop of Hereford, Major A. E. W. Salt, Dr. C. W. Walker, Dr. A. W. Langford, Lord Rennel of Rodd, Preb. S. H. Martin and Major O. C. Hopton. *Editorial Committee* : Messrs. G. Marshall, W. H. Howse, C. E. Brumwell and the Hon.

Secretary ; *Hon. Treasurer* : Mr. P. J. T. Templer ; *Hon. Auditor* : Mr. H. S. Widgey ; *Hon. Secretary* : Mr. F. C. Morgan ; *Assistant Secretary* : Mr. H. J. Powell ; *Hon. Librarian* : Mr. F. C. Morgan ; *Hon. Lanternist* : Mr. B. Butcher ; *Delegate to the Society of Antiquaries* : Mr. F. C. Morgan.

Sectional Editors :—*Ornithology* : Captain H. A. Gilbert and Dr. C. W. Walker ; *Botany* : Mr. E. Ball ; *Geology* : Mr. L. Richardson ; *Archæology* : Mr. H. J. Powell.

It was decided to hold Field Meetings at Elan Valley and Chedworth, in the coming year.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Club :—Mr. K. G. Brooke, Hereford ; Mr. David W. James, London ; Mr. Robert White, Hereford ; Mr. R. S. Evans, Birmingham ; Mr. A. F. Heath, Putley ; Mr. H. Scarborough, Leominster ; Mr. A. Wood, Ludlow and Mr. J. G. Sanders, Hereford. The following new members were proposed :—The Rev. R. G. Haydon, Mr. H. A. Lane and Mr. R. H. Baillie.

A report on Ornithology by Dr. C. W. Walker and a letter from the Rev. H. G. Buisseret were read. (See pp. 230–233.)

The members' attention was drawn to the appeal for help in raising money for the spire of Peterchurch Church.

A fine collection of flints and the first polished stone axe found in Herefordshire was displayed by Mr. R. S. Gavin Robinson, who had found them on sites at Craswall.

The Assistant Secretary reported on a meeting of the Wyedean Tourist Board which he had attended on behalf of the Club and said that he had been asked to prepare a design for an information kiosk for the approval of the Woolhope Club, the C.P.R.E. and the Wyedean Board. In response to a request from the Board for guides for visitors, the Hon. Secretary offered to take any interested parties round the City, and Major A. E. W. Salt offered to show parties round the Weobley district. The Assistant Secretary was elected to represent the Club on the Board, to succeed the late Rev. J. G. Maude.



Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1946.

POTTERIES AND POTS IN NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE

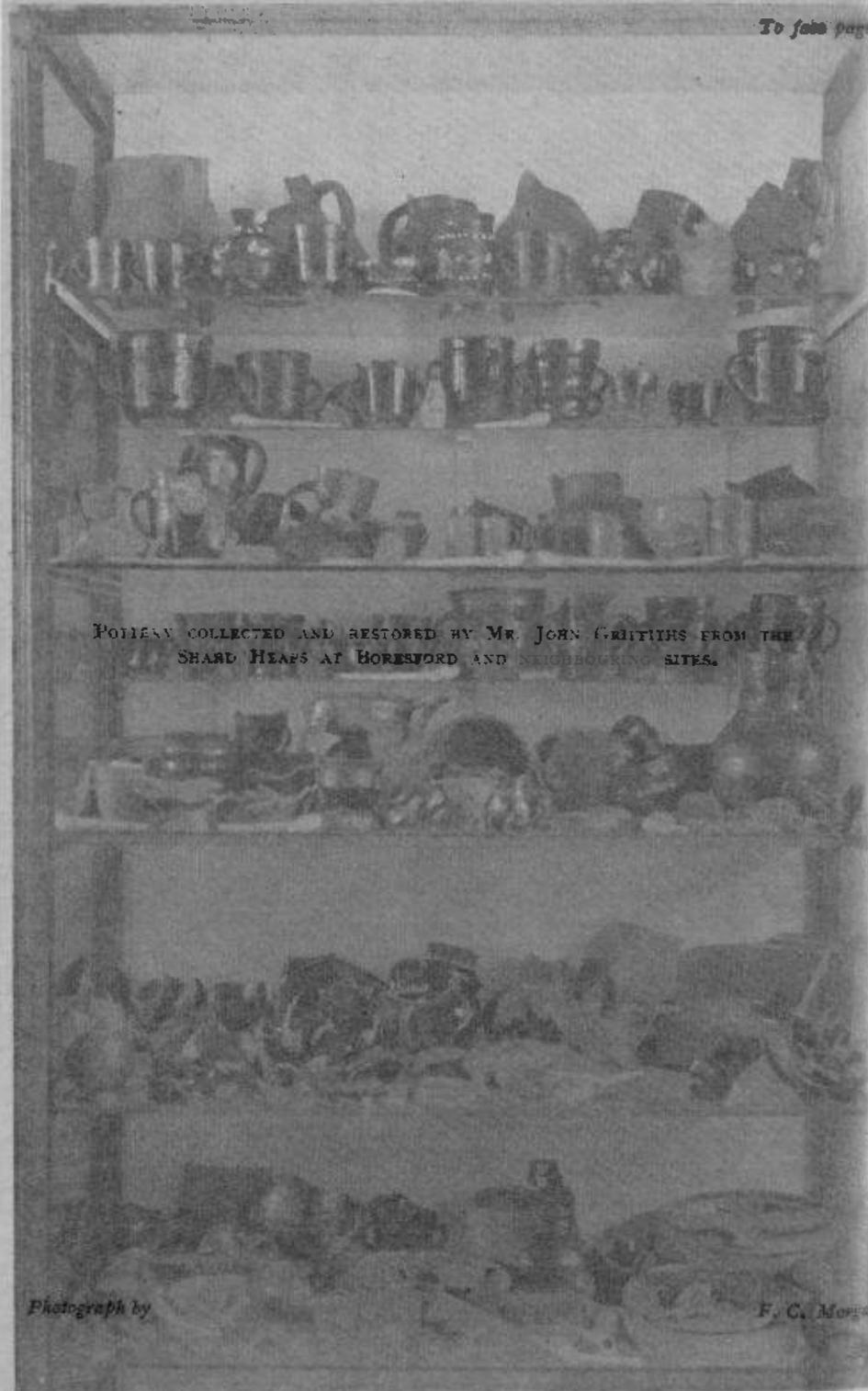
By GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.

(Read 21st February, 1946.)

The art of the potter is one of the earliest to which human beings were impelled to aspire. It probably arose from the need of some means for carrying water and where no suitable natural objects were ready at hand. This country may well have been Mesopotamia, well watered by large rivers with intervening dry tracts, and where clay was readily obtainable. It would have been observed that the clay moistened with water and kneaded into rough shapes by the children at play, and afterwards left exposed to the fierce sun of these districts would harden like a brick, and the hollows afterwards retain water without loss. It was but a step further to produce shapes suitable for any purpose required, and this without the necessity of any artificial heat. A little further observation would have shown that when the primitive pot came in contact with fire it produced a vessel of much greater hardness and not so liable to breakage; from this the pottery kiln must have been gradually devised by trial and error, though even to this day kilns are very imperfect, for the loss in burning may be as much as fifty per cent. or more, and a hundred years ago and earlier very much higher, hence the large shard heaps which closely adjoin the kilns on every pottery site, and are the key to locate a pottery and the types of pots produced there.

Long centuries before anything but the most crude pottery had been produced in this country, China, Babylonia, Cyprus and Greece had made pottery and porcelain with superb shapes and high artistic decoration unsurpassed to the present day.

The earliest pottery found in this country belongs to the Neolithic period, say 2500 to 1600 B.C., for there seems to be no evidence of the industry in Palæolithic times. This pottery was of a very soft nature and has mostly perished. During the succeeding Bronze Ages, say 1600 to 200 B.C., a little progress was made in the quality of the fabric, and pots were often decorated with patterns obtained by impressing the clay before baking with a finger nail or the bone of a bird or animal, or even a twisted thong.



POTTERY COLLECTED AND RESTORED BY MR. JOHN GRITHERS FROM THE SHARD HEAPS AT BORESFORD AND NEIGHBORING SITES.

Photograph by

F. C. MORRIS

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

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With the coming of the Early Iron Age people a better technique in every way was introduced. This race had been in touch with the Romans and had learnt the art of firing the pots in kilns, and also the use of the wheel; previous to this all pottery was hand made. Attempts, too, were made at pigmentation, and zoomorphic decoration such as patterns of ducks swimming round the neck of some pots, an idea probably derived by way of France and Spain from the Mediterranean. Beautiful geometric ornamentation derived from their metal work was used by the late Celtic potters.

With the coming of the Romans a great advance was made, and though the celebrated Samian ware was imported it was not long before imitations were being made locally and were in use by the Iron Age folk.

With the departure of the Romans in the early fifth century Britain was left to fend for itself and gradually lapsed into a state of chaos, which enabled the Saxon and kindred races on the other side of the North Sea, who had been knocking at the door for a century and a half, to swarm into the country and permanently establish themselves. Of the pottery used by these races we know little even of the most ordinary domestic ware in use, but of the five centuries previous to the Norman Conquest some few vessels have been found with incised simple patterns. The talent of craftsmen at this period lay more in the decoration of metal in which art they attained to a high pitch of perfection.

The Norman Conquest had little effect on the pottery in general use by the Saxons. This invasion brought few new craftsmen in its train, and the domestic life of the country merely continued under a different landlord. The Saxon potter pursued his art as before, with some slight change in the shape of the pitchers and like vessels. During the twelfth century these began to be adorned with human faces and heads, and aquamaniles were turned out in the shape of horses ridden by knights in armour, and other crude figures, the modelling of which was most rudimentary.

Little advance in the art was made until the latter part of the sixteenth century. At this time wooden platters and other treen ware gave place to earthen plates and drinking cups, which during the succeeding century were enriched with decorative slip ornament, and graceful shapes of all sorts came into being. It was not, however, until the middle of the eighteenth century that any considerable improvement was made in the body of the ware, at which time the process of manufacturing porcelain was mastered, great quantities of which had been imported from China from the last quarter of the seventeenth century and was in general use in the houses of the upper classes. From this time onwards the use of porcelain became general and its history is well known. None was ever made in Herefordshire.

We must now turn to the evolution of industry in our county of Hereford. Like the rest of the country the population in pre-historic times was entirely engaged in agriculture, trading their animals and hides with those who could provide them with salt, and flint and other stone implements. It was not until the time of the Romans that anything like industrialism manifested itself. Previously the natives had cast bronze and iron swords and tools, but this work was carried on individually and from no great centre. The Romans were not long before they started smelting iron on a large scale, and at Ariconium, near Ross, a town grew up entirely devoted to this industry, the ore coming from the rich field of this mineral in the Forest of Dean, and the necessary fuel from that forest and the then tree-clad area surrounding the town.

A similar industry developed on a fairly large scale in the latter half of the sixteenth and seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the north of the county at Downton. Here smelting and forging were carried on, the ore being obtained from the Clee Hills and the charcoal from the Forests of Deerfold and Mocktree, and the woods in the neighbourhood. There was also a revival of smelting and forging at this time south of the river Wye, the ore being brought from the Forest of Dean to the woods where oak for making charcoal was obtainable.

The pottery industry is comparable to that of iron, in that it made a great demand on the woods and forest for fuel, but did not require the amount of capital as did the great iron forges in the later stages of their development. How serious the denudation of the wooded areas in Herefordshire became may be gathered from reference to agreements and disputes in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on this question. The industries required the fuel, the poor and others required it for their existence and were being deprived of it, hence the disputes.¹

The potteries were no doubt worked as a family unit, who could earn a livelihood if possessed of a suitable clay bed and could obtain the necessary wood or charcoal for firing the kilns. In Herefordshire potters' clay could be found in most districts, and there are undoubtedly many more kiln sites than at present have been located.

Before the Iron Age the use of kilns seems to have been unknown, the pots being baked before an open fire. The Roman sites where pottery was made are the first we know of in this county. One such site has been located at Marley Hall in Ledbury parish, evidently in use on an extensive scale and over a long period of time.²

¹ Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1923, p. 211. Exch. Bills and Answers, James I, Hereford, No. 221. Kilns and furnaces for the making of earthen pots in Dervold Forest, are mentioned.

² Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1931, p. lxiii; 1932, pp. xcvi, cviii, 110-112, 188-191; 1933, pp. 44, 45, *illus*; 1936, pp. 21-23, *illus*.

There was another pottery near Storridge on the Worcestershire border, apparently of Roman origin, and not far away at Leigh Sinton, about three miles over the Herefordshire border, were a large number of shard heaps, which when discovered were being carted away for road repairs. The last two sites were probably also in use in mediæval times.

Of Saxon and Norman kilns there is at present no evidence, but they must have existed.

In late mediæval times a pottery was probably working in Upton Bishop parish¹, for in a large shard heap fragments of encaustic tiles were found, of the usual slip ware type, with tygs and coarse ware such as were produced in the seventeenth century, so this factory may have had a long life.

A small pottery seems to have existed at Strangworth² in Pembridge parish, possibly mediæval, but the evidence for it is slight.

Later pottery sites have so far yielded no definite evidence that they are earlier than about 1600, but potteries are mentioned in the time of James the First as contributing to the destruction of the woods for charcoal, from which it may be inferred that they existed in much earlier times, perhaps on a smaller scale, but combined with the demand made by the iron furnaces, a more recent industry, the situation had been rendered acute. From 1600 onward an increased and increasing demand for pottery vessels took place, ashen drinking cups and wooden platters giving place to the easier cleaned earthenware, though treen utensils continued in general use until the end of the seventeenth century and later.

The Upton Bishop site has already been mentioned. The next site recorded was at Whitney-on-Wye in 1917 (it had been located in 1874), where typical seventeenth and early eighteenth century pottery fragments have been found, but the shard heaps have not been systematically worked over.³

The remaining pottery sites found up to the present time lie in Deerfold Forest and its outskirts. At the *Grove Farm* is the earliest site recorded in Herefordshire, and this was noted in the *Transactions* for 1874⁴, but the actual spot was unknown until in the summer of 1924 it was found by the late Mr. Alfred Watkins, and it was he who thus laid the foundation for a study of this industry in our county. He afterwards tracked down and recorded

¹ Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1928, pp. 144-146; 1929, pp. 207, 208, *illus.*

² *Ibid.*, 1931, pp. 77-79.

³ *Ibid.*, 1917, pp. 203, 280, 281; 1918, pp. 131, 182, 183; 1924, pp. 77, 78, *illus.*

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1874, p. 4; 1919, pp. 182, 183; 1924, pp. 76-78, *illus.*; 1930, p. xviii.

the sites at Marley Hall, Upton Bishop, Storridge and Leigh Sinton, and wrote accounts of his researches on these potteries and others.

Mr. John Griffiths of Birtley House in Lingen, who discovered the site near Boresford (about 1924), took up the study of these cottage potteries and their wares after having shown this site to Mr. Alfred Watkins, and he eventually located other factories in Deerfold Forest, at Deerfold Farm (1945), Dickendale (1945) and on Shirley Farm (1945) near the high point known as The Camp. He has by his indefatigable research in the shard heaps over a period of twenty years, with infinite patience, been able to reconstruct nearly all the different types of vessels made at these potteries, which are of the same character as those from other sites in our county, and as those being made in Staffordshire. It would seem almost certain that the Herefordshire potters must have been in close touch with not far distant competitors.

Now as to the making of the pots. It is evident that some form of kiln must have been used to bake the pots, but none was known until last year. Mr. Griffiths found at the Deerfold Farm two sites, the foundations of seven circular kilns close together with hard baked clay bottoms, about 3 feet 6 inches to 4 feet across, but no evidence remained of the superstructure. This year he has found the kiln belonging to the Boresford pottery just above the shard heap. Here cut into the steep slope of the little valley a platform had been made on which the kiln was erected, the walls of which still stood to a height of eighteen inches, probably in the same state as when the potter burnt the last kiln. It was circular and the interior had a diameter of just over four feet. At the front the wall was about three feet thick, becoming thinner as it circled round to the back which would have been partly in the hillside. The lower part, about a foot, of this wall was built of large silicious sandstones, which are not natural to the site, but Mr. Griffiths says beds are found at Reeves Hill higher up the Boresford Valley and on the top of the Hill opposite by Brampton Brian park. It is possible that they may have been recovered from the brook which comes down from Reeves Hill, and in which pieces are to be found. This stone does not fracture with the heat but it was greatly vitrified. Above this line of stones the wall is made up of much smaller ones of the same kind.

Pierced through the wall of the kiln at floor level are three holes about one foot square and evenly spaced. These holes rose an inch or so above the floor level and gradually sloped downwards to the outside of the wall to ground level.

The floor of this kiln apparently had never had a stone or clay covering.

The method of use, better exemplified by the drawing,¹ no doubt was after filling the kiln with the fuelling about a foot deep, to

¹ Plate II.

construct a rough platform of stone slabs, known as bats, supported on other stones standing on the floor. In kilns of this type there is usually a small set-off round the wall and a pillar in the centre on which triangular clay slabs pierced with holes were placed making the platform. On this platform the pots to be burnt would be arranged upside down, and further flat stones (bats) laid above the pots and so on to complete the height of the kiln, which would gradually have been drawn in until an opening of a foot or so was left to act as a flue, and which could have been closed by a slab when required to retain the heat and regulate the draught. The exterior of the kiln would have been plastered over with clay mixed with chopped grass or straw before firing.

Such kilns were fired with charcoal laid on the floor, with a covering of dried grass to assist the firing, up to the level of the pot floor. Mr. Griffiths thinks that charcoal may have been packed between the pots as in primitive iron smelting, but this might have created too much heat in contact with the pots, especially bearing in mind that saggars or clay boxes are used to protect china from too great a heat.

The coarser and larger vessels would have been laid in the lower part of the kiln, and by the marks of run glaze and damaged pots it is evident that the smaller and more delicate pieces were placed inside the larger which thus acted as saggars to protect them from the more violent heat which, being much thinner, they did not require.

The firing of the kiln probably lasted about twelve hours and it took a similar period to cool, when it would be taken down to pot floor level, the finished vessels being removed in the process.

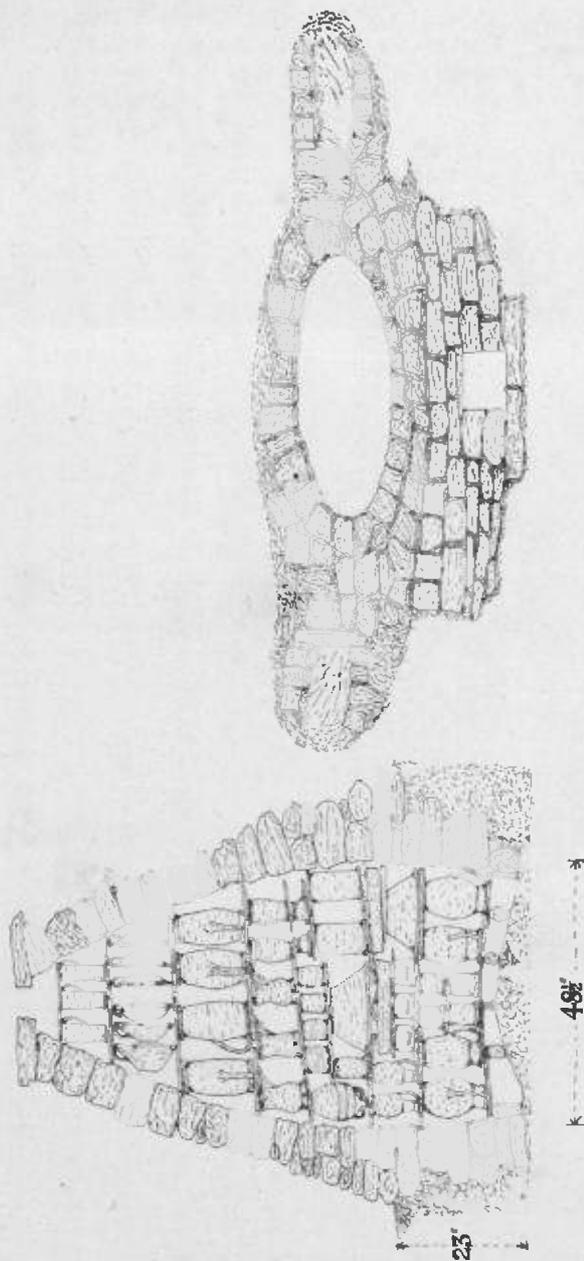
When Mr. Griffiths cleared the three holes at floor level, he found them filled with thin slabs of stone and fragments of pots without any order, and he is probably right when he suggests that these were fragments which fell to the floor in dismantling the kilns, and could have been swept through the holes to clean the kiln. The holes would have been used to fire the kiln, and regulate the draught according to the direction of the wind, by placing slabs of stone against them.

The site of the clay beds used at the potteries can be identified, nearly for certainty in many cases, but no actual place where the clay was washed and worked up has been found, unless a large stone slab uncovered at Marley Hall may have been part of the necessary impedimenta.¹ It would be interesting if possible to find out if the clay was treated by the sun-kiln method and stored for use, or merely worked up by hand.²

¹ Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1933, p. 45, *illus.*

² G. W. and F. A. Rhead, *Staffordshire pots and potters*, p. 77, for a description of this process.

To face page 6.

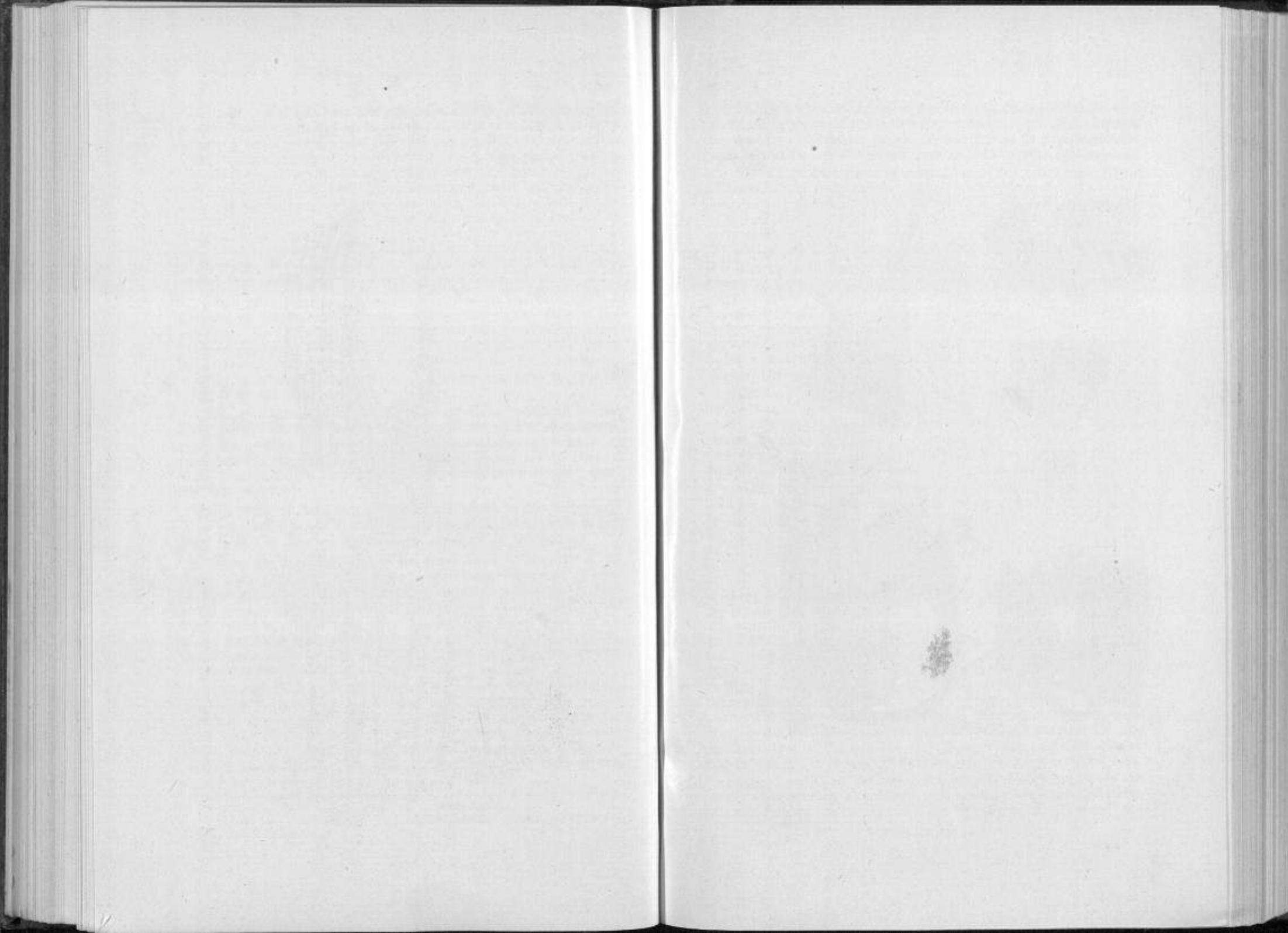


draw. John Griffiths.

POTTERY KILN AT BORES福德.

2. Foundation of kiln as found, showing the draught holes in base.

1. Suggested section of a loaded kiln.





Photographs by

M. Wight and F. C. Morgan.

POTTERY FROM NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

1. Tyg (p. 7).
2. Posset Cup with inset crystalline stones (p. 8).
3. Posset Cup with coat of arms in white slip (p. 8).
4. Bottle (p. 9).
5. Piggins (p. 11).
6. Skillet (p. 10).

The clay when baked was red of varying shades and if the heat were sufficiently great it baked a grey colour. White pipe clay was also used for decorating tygs, etc., besides its use for making tobacco pipes in this area in the second quarter of the seventeenth century.

The glazes were those in general use at the time, namely lead glazes obtained from galena, stained with manganese which gave a large range of shades from light brown to varieties of purple and to almost black. The green glaze which had been in use from very early times was obtained by oxide of copper, and it is possible the intense black was the product of iron.

The types of vessels found at these potteries are such as are known to have been made in the Staffordshire district from about 1600 to 1700, and somewhat later, this is definitely proved from dated specimens. In our remote area it is doubtful if our examples of tygs, posset cups and the like, date much before about 1610 and they may have continued being manufactured till about 1750, when fashions had definitely changed. A further systematic study of the shard heaps on the different sites may throw light on this matter.

The vessels in general use here evidently comprised the following: Tygs, that is drinking cups, posset cups, jugs, pitchers, bottles, costrels, cooking stoves, saucepans without handles, skillets, steens, piggins, plates, dishes, candlesticks, roof and floor tiles, and various vessels and objects difficult at present to identify or classify.

Some explanation and remarks on these different kinds of necessary household utensils may be of service for a further study of the industry.

Taking them in the order given above the most outstanding is undoubtedly:

1. TYGS (A.S. *tyg* cup, *tygel* anything made of clay).¹ The shapes of these cups vary in a slight degree and the sizes from 3 inches to 4½ inches high, and from 2½ inches to 5 inches across the top. The outstanding difference however is in the number of the handles. Mr. Griffiths has found vessels with 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 handles but up to 10 have been recorded elsewhere. The distinctive development of these cups took place in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, and they are the most satisfactory both from beauty of form and convenience of use of any of the pottery utensils at that time. The thinness of the ware and the fineness of the glaze make them as pleasant to drink from as the finest glass tumbler. The multiplication of the handles, though overdone, made for ease in passing the tyg from hand to hand as was customary in those days.

Some handles are double, that is with two loops one above the other, and generally alternating with a single loop handle, others are inlaid down the handle with a white slip of clay, others have

¹ Plates III and IV.

this line composed of twisted dark and white clay, while others again are just bold twisted handles.

The glaze varies from light reddish brown to darker shades, through purples to black. It is apparent that the effect of the heat of the kiln acting on the run glaze, as can be seen on the bats and elsewhere, that the shades, all manganese colouring, were produced unintentionally, the greater the heat or the length of time to which the vessel was subjected to it, being the uncontrolled factor.

Some of these tygs have on the inner side of the cup a tube, with a small hole at the base and opening at rim level. These were evidently of the same nature as puzzle jugs. Here probably the idea was to wager that the vessel could not be emptied without taking it off the table. By sucking the liquid up the tube, of course, this could be done. I can find no mention of any other such tygs, but there is a specimen in the Museum of Practical Geology with what is apparently a like tube on the outside of the vessel.¹

There are some larger upright vessels which seem to be imitations of the leather black jack.²

(2) POSSET CUPS (Mid. E. *dial.*, origin unknown). Posset was a drink made of milk curdled with wine or other liquid and flavoured with spices and herbs. The same vessel was also used for ale or other drinks. These vessels almost merge into the tygs, at least those of the larger sized tygs, but differ in having two handles with few exceptions, and sometimes, if not invariably, a lid, which would lead one to suppose that the drink was hot. The other features of the tyg apply also to the posset pot. The same vessel was made in silver, whence it is usually called a caudle cup, caudle being of the same nature as posset, that is curdled milk in some form.

Some of these possets have the handle placed horizontally, and occasionally each handle is formed of two connecting loops.

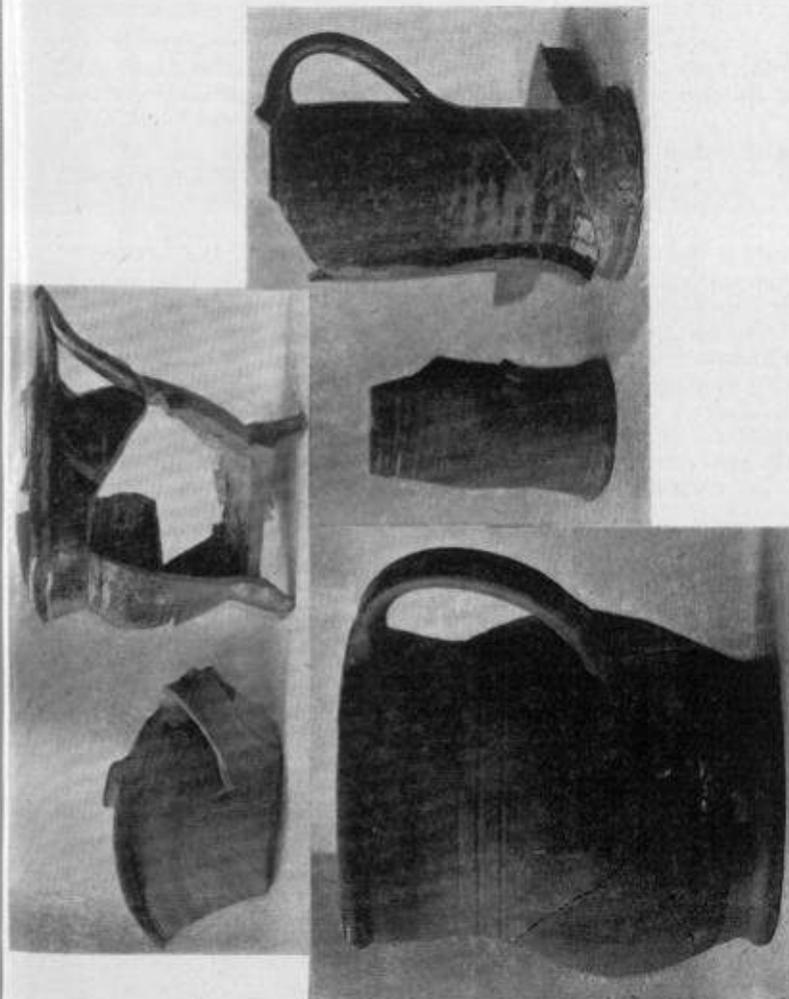
An interesting and probably unique decoration is found here, which consists of small white crystalline stones arranged in lined patterns, or sprinkled on in clusters.³ This is purely ornament, taking the place of white slip. The only other use that I can find for stones imbedded in pottery was utilitarian and employed by the Romans in their mortaria, which was done to retain the correct bacteria to curd the milk for cheese making.⁴

On two of these pots among the slip decoration is a coat of arms of Blount, Barry nebul of six (*or* and *sable*), and a stamp of

¹ *English Earthenware*, by A. H. Church, 1884, p. 20, *illus.*

² Plate IV. ³ Plate III.

⁴ One specimen of an Iron Age vessel with encrusted pebbles is recorded as having been found at Plouhinec (Finistère) in Brittany. *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times* by I. Romilly Allen, 1904, p. 141, quoting *Revue Archéologique*, 1883, p. 11.



Photographs by

POTTERY FROM NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

1. Sautepan or Posset Cup.
2. Skillet (p. 10).
3. Jug (p. 9).
- 4 and 5. Imitation of Black Jacks (p. 8).

F. C. Morgan.

three acorns, and another of a cross. This family was resident at Orleton a few miles on the other side of the Forest. May these not have been made for Thomas Blount, the antiquary (1619-1678), or his father, Miles Blount, who died in 1663? There is here a probable clue to the date of the pottery.¹

These pots are glazed inside and about three quarters of the way down outside. Some have the same glazes as the tygs, others are straw colour and others mottled green, which have been coated with slip wash before glazing.

An average example is 3 inches at the base, 5 inches across the top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

(3) JUGS.² These vary in height from 5 inches to 9 inches at the top of the neck, they are 3 inches across, the narrowest part is about half an inch less. They have one handle; some have rudimentary, and others have no spouts. One specimen has an oval neck with the handle a little on one side of the oval, and is decorated with white stones. The above are glazed outside. They are all colours, black to reddish brown, and are plentiful. Wide topped jugs have glaze on the inside only, one handle and no spout. An average one measures 10 inches high, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the middle and base $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They have lines round their rim, and perhaps should be classed as pitchers, for fetching water.

(4) BOTTLES.³ Average size 11 inches high by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. They have two loop handles near the neck with three or four single or double lines round the vessel upon the upper half from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart, suggesting bands. Smaller examples were similar, but 8 inches high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. All are glazed upon the outside only, and are of the usual colours; brown, yellowish brown, red and black.

(5) COSTRELS (Mid. E., now dialect). These have the two usual pierced loops on the shoulder for the leather thongs for carrying them. They vary in height some $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches with a diameter of $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, others with only about a 4 inch diameter. They are glazed about three-quarters of the way down the outside. Very small ones are rare.

These are frequently called pilgrim bottles, but were, of course, in general use by anyone going a journey, or for carrying ale or cider to the workmen in fields or woods.

(6) COOKING STOVES.⁴ These utensils seem to have been unrecorded before their discovery by the late Mr. Alfred Watkins in 1929 at the Upton Bishop site,⁵ who thought they might be some

¹ Plate III. ² Plate IV. ³ Plate III. ⁴ Plate V.

⁵ Woolhope Club *Transactions*, 1929, p. 207, *illus.*

forerunner of the flower-pot. They are thick and about 6 inches high and 5 inches across the top, with upright sides and flat bottoms. Through the base close to the side the potter has pushed his finger inwards to form a rough hole. This is the essential feature. It was left to Mr. Griffiths to divine their use. He came to the conclusion that they were a primitive method of heating pots by fuelling and firing with charcoal, the stove resting on a flat slab and the draught regulated by moving it nearer the edge of the slab and so permitting a flow of air through the hole. A flat bottomed vessel could then be placed on the top of the stove resting on the rim, or on a thin stone bat or clay tile. Mr. Griffiths was confirmed in this suggestion by seeing a photograph, produced in an American paper, showing natives of Burma with a cooking stove of exactly this type. He also thinks that vessels glazed inside with the usual varieties of coloured glaze, which have upright sides and are 5 inches across and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, with horizontal handles and spout opposite, were used on these stoves as saucepans. These are common. Similar vessels, except that they have no spout or handle or were not glazed in any way, were also used for this purpose, especially as their bases are very thin. They would certainly fit the top of the stoves but would have been very hot to handle and not easy to remove from the stove. These are very common. It is possible that they were butter pots, especially seeing that they were not glazed. They were made in various shapes, but those found are not of the size enacted by Parliament in 1661.¹ (See illustrations.)

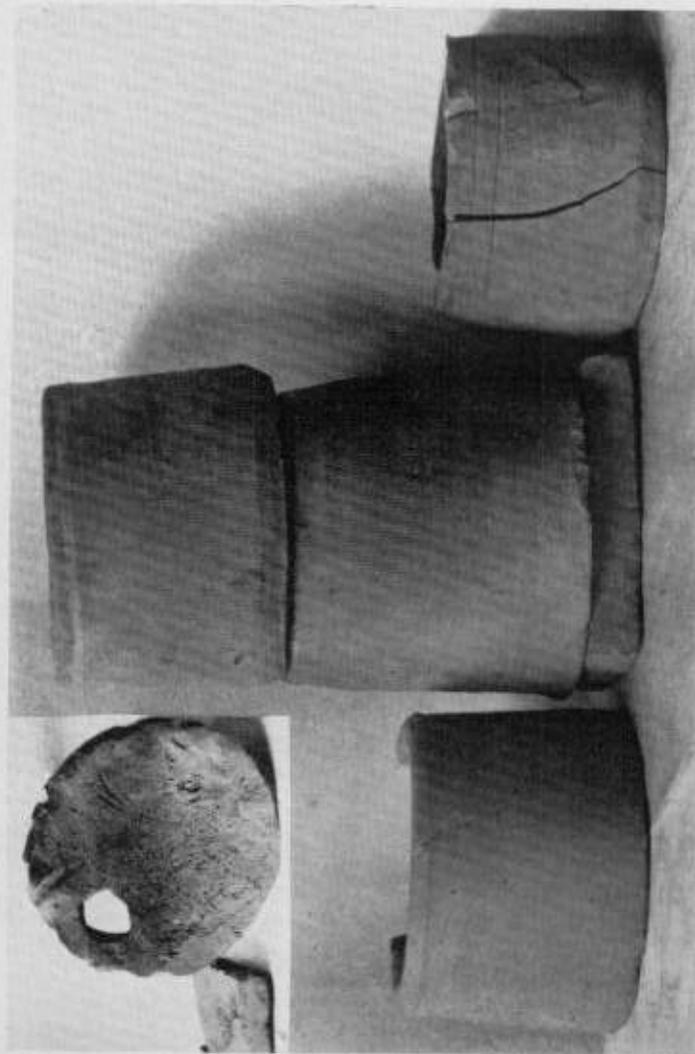
Here these cooking stoves were produced in considerable quantities but they were not confined to the Deerfold area.

(7) SKILLETS (late M.E., origin obscure).² These three-legged handled vessels are more often associated with metal because these have survived the usage of time, and were not found in the houses of the poor, who had to be content with the humble earthenware. They were, of course, the equivalent of our later familiar saucepan, and gave place to these when cooking was no longer confined to the open hearth. They were very practical, for they would stand without fear of falling over in the ashes of a wood fire. They are very numerous here and were found at Upton Bishop and elsewhere. They all have a lip spout and were glazed inside, but not with mottled green and no slip was used on them. One of the smallest is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, the base $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and the handle $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long is straight. Another size measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches across the top, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, the base $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and handle 3 inches long with a bracket. It

¹ Butter pots were not glazed. *English Pottery and Porcelain* by Edward A. Damman, 4th edition, 1904, p. 7, *illus.* The pots had to harden so as not to imbibe moisture. This by Act of Parliament, 1661.

² Plates III and IV.

To face page 10.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

POTTERY FROM NORTH HMPREFOEDSHIRE.

1. Bottom of No. 4 shewing hole in base (p. 10).
- 2, 3 and 5. Saucepans for use with No. 4 (p. 10).
4. Cooking stove on a bat shewing overlap to regulate draught through hole in base.

is possible to divide these into four types. Some are much larger. One type has shallow upright sides probably with no bracket to strengthen the handle. (See illustration.)

(8) STEENS. These are much the same as the modern article, but Mr. Griffiths has not yet fully sorted out the large pieces. They all had a lip spout formed by the potter putting his two fingers on the rim and bending it out to form the spout.

(9) PIGGINS (perhaps diminutive of pig= an earthenware pot).¹ These are vessels the actual use of which is still uncertain, but they are common and have been found on other sites. They are similar vessels to those in wood, which are generally circular in shape with a handle formed by an extension of one of the staves and were used for milking, for lading fresh cider juice out of the tub into which it fell from the press, and other such like purposes. Pottery piggins were sometimes of this round shape and an example from the Museum of Practical Geology has fine marbling and is probably of about 1700.

Most of the pottery examples are of an oblong shape. Mr. Griffiths has nearly completely reconstructed a typical example. It measures 17½ inches long by 10½ inches wide and 2½ inches deep and the height to the top of the handle is 4½ inches. There is a rudimentary spout in the centre of one end, and it was glazed inside; this glaze is usually a brown or dirty yellow.

All examples are rough underneath, probably having been built on a charcoal bed, and had the outside rough edges at the angle where turned up to make the sides, pared off with a sharp knife before baking. This also applies to plates and dishes.

They vary much in size, the above being about an average specimen. Another kind is squarer with spout in the corner and had a handle. The estimated length of one of these is 16 inches and 8 inches wide and 2½ inches high. This type is not so plentiful.

The use of these vessels may have been for curdling milk in cheese making, the spouts serving to run the whey off.

(10) PLATES and DISHES. These are nearly all the same shape, the dishes being a large edition of the plates.

• The plates are deep, a typical example has a diameter of 6 inches with a depth of 2 inches. One has the rim decorated with acorns in slip, like the posset already mentioned, but the usual decoration is a crude line or two lines of zig-zags scratched through the slip, with which most are washed, showing the red paste below. One has a regular pleasant leaf pattern round the rim. Many have green glaze dusted on, which gives a beautiful colour effect. The dishes may be 12 inches or more across.

¹ Plate III.

These plates were evidently turned out in large quantities and were sold by the dozen on a system of measuring the diameter.

(11) CANDLESTICKS. The nozzles of these have been found but no definite bases. As there was a hole made through the stick and nozzle in the process of manufacture, it was stopped by the potter taking a piece of clay and pushing it up the hole, where it shows as a round mount at the base of the socket.

(12) TILES. Ridge roofing tiles were made, a number having been found.

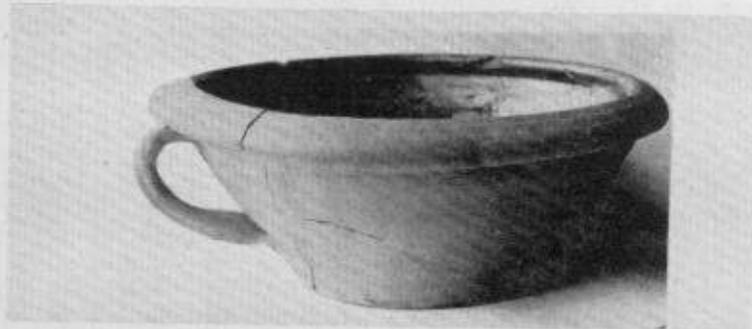
Floor tiles also were found at Boresford $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and 1 inch thick with green glaze, and border tiles $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; also plain tiles with no glaze at the Deerfold Farm site.

(13) SUNDRY OBJECTS. There is a curious vessel about $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the top and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the base and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, which has an upright handle $\frac{7}{8}$ inch high and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and not quite immediately below it a small loop handle. Its use is unexplainable.

Another object is a POTTER'S TOOL made of clay and baked hard. It is somewhat in the form of a plasterer's trowel. It is glazed all over. The length is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the flat base is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and the height with handle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The only purpose it can have served was in working the clay, or perhaps more likely in smoothing of roof or other tiles that were made in a mould.

A note dated October, 1947, from Mr. Griffiths, states that kilns at one place had been built at different levels and partly overlapped each other, proving they were frequently completely taken down, the rubbish levelled and then rebuilt. The clay before baking ranged from blue to putty colour; and the white stone decoration was pressed well into the vessel when the clay was still soft. Mr. Griffiths is now excavating two other sites: the pottery found at all places is so similar he is of the opinion that it was all made by the same people.

NOTE. Until recently a showcase at the Hereford Museum was devoted to pottery found in various parts of the county. Unfortunately this has now been put away and the case diverted to library purposes. Lending library books are exhibited here for a month before being issued to borrowers: a display of the dust covers upon a stand would serve equally well to advertise these additions to the library.



Photographs by

F. C. Morgan.

POTTERY FROM NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE.

1. Tyg (p. 7).
2. Saucepan for posset.
3. Handled Milk Steen (p. 11).
4. Site of kiln at Boresford (1. Geo. Marshall, 2. John Griffiths, 3. John Griffiths, Jun.).

A VISIT TO PEMBRIDGE CASTLE.

By P. J. T. TEMPLER.

(Read 21st March, 1946.)

The story begins on Sunday, 11th April, 1937. On that day my wife and I set out from Hereford with the idea of finding and, if possible, viewing Pembridge castle, Welsh Newton. By the aid of an A.A. Scout we found the castle, which is situated at the top of a hill adjacent to a rather narrow road, with a track leading to the castle itself. The edifice is a small border castle with drum towers each side of the gateway, and a keep reached by a bridge over a part of the moat which is now dry. A portcullis was in evidence and, altogether, on that fine Sunday afternoon, the old castle looked like a fairy picture from a long past world. The views all round were superb, and we felt a longing to know more of this fascinating abode, for place of abode it evidently was. A framed notice on a wall to the left just inside the field gate intimated that permission to view must be obtained from Dr. Hedley Bartlett who had chambers in the Temple; presumably the doctor was a barrister. The name and address was duly noted in writing, and we continued our journey home to Hereford.

I wrote to Dr. Hedley Bartlett and received a short, courteous note from him saying he would be pleased if we would attend a service at the castle chapel on a Sunday morning in mid-June following, when the Sarum Liturgy would be said, or sung, at 11 a.m.

The day duly arrived and, despite heavy rain, my wife and I reached the castle at the appointed hour, and made our way over the drawbridge and under the raised portcullis to be received by Mrs. Hedley Bartlett, who escorted us across the small courtyard to the little chapel. A bell was ringing, and there were about 16 people already assembled for the service. We all sat on old oak benches or chairs, and about five minutes before 11 a.m. the bell ceased and a voluntary was played on a small organ near the door at the west end of the chapel. Punctually at 11 o'clock Dr. Hedley Bartlett appeared in a cream cassock with a cord loosely tied around his waist. He entered the small chancel, made by a mediæval oak rood screen. I will not attempt to describe the order of service except to say that many of the prayers and collects would be familiar to a member of the Anglican church. During the service the good Doctor recited a chapter from the book of Isaiah and read a lesson from the New Testament. We heard a

delightful extempore discourse in which the modern poet, Francis Thompson, was quoted and referred to with real affection. Those who wished joined in the celebration of Holy Communion according to the Sarum liturgy, and two well-known hymns were sung. The service lasted just over an hour, and the experience was an outstanding event and made a deep impression which has not passed away. It was like a page turned back to the Middle Ages with a perfect setting.

After the service I was invited to go down to the crypt below the chapel, which was used as a vestry, to see our kind host and chat with him until he was ready to show us round the castle itself. Dr. Hedley Bartlett was then living near Saffron Walden on an estate formerly belonging to the great and famous Geoffrey de Mandeville. Luckily, I had some knowledge of this old warrior and was able to enjoy our talk, which drifted by easy stages to the Royal Stuarts and their merits and demerits.

We were then shown over the castle building, which is now a comfortable and unspoiled place of residence. The circular keep, gatehouse and most of the curtain walls date from the 13th century. The living quarters occupy two sides of the courtyard, whilst the little chapel was built in the 16th century in the north-western corner of the courtyard. One tower of the gate-house was damaged in 1644 during the civil war, but it has been carefully restored, and the whole castle made habitable by Dr. Bartlett; the work was finished in 1914. The rooms were furnished with suitable pieces of old oak, with a fair sprinkling of modern easy chairs with coverings which harmonised with their surroundings. The old stone walls were partially covered by tapestries, and shields of arms, emblazoned, and pieces of old armour were hung in other places, the whole providing a delightful effect. Modern amenities were not forgotten as there were porcelain-lined baths in some of the bedrooms; cooking facilities were also up to date.

This fine old border castle was founded in the reign of Henry I by a member of the Pembridge family, once powerful in Herefordshire. In Hereford cathedral there is a very fine monument of Sir Richard Pembridge set up in 1375. At one time in its early history the property belonged to the Wakes, and in the 14th and 15th centuries it was in possession of the powerful Mortimers, who figure so prominently in English history. It afterwards passed into the hands of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of York, third son of John of Gaunt. In the 16th century the castle belonged to the Baynham family, and later to Sir Walter Pye. In the 17th century the Kemble family occupied the fortress; Captain Richard Kemble saved the life of Charles the Second at the battle of Worcester, and refused a knighthood at the Restoration. Father John Kemble, who was martyred at Hereford in 1679 when he was 80 years of age, was a member of the family and is buried in the

adjacent churchyard of Welsh Newton. Later generations of the Kembles achieved fame on the stage.

The castle is beautifully situated at a fairly high altitude, overlooking a glorious vista with Abergavenny in the distance.

So this brief story of Pembridge castle must end, and I shall never forget that Sunday in June, 1937, when it seemed that the small congregation in the castle chapel might hear the clang and clash of armoured knights in the courtyard in the full panoply of war, or the tournament, to make the picture complete—the setting was there already.

Let us hope that now peace has returned to this land our beautiful countryside, with its sermons in stones—whether cathedral, church or castle—will be enjoyed and appreciated by all as it should be.

PHILIP CLISSETT, A BOSBURY CHAIR-MAKER.
INVENTORY OF A WEAVER'S GOODS, 1679.

By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A., F.L.A.

(Read 21st March, 1946.)

Philip Clissett was born at Birts Morton, Worcestershire, in 1817. He went to Bosbury when he was twenty-one and set up the business of chairmaking, and on 11th September, 1872, he married Harriet Dutson (formerly Wilson) a local widow for his second wife. The name of his first wife, and the place of his marriage are unknown. He was rather wild in his youth, but when about forty became religious and was for many years a steward at Stanley Hill Wesleyan Chapel, Bosbury.

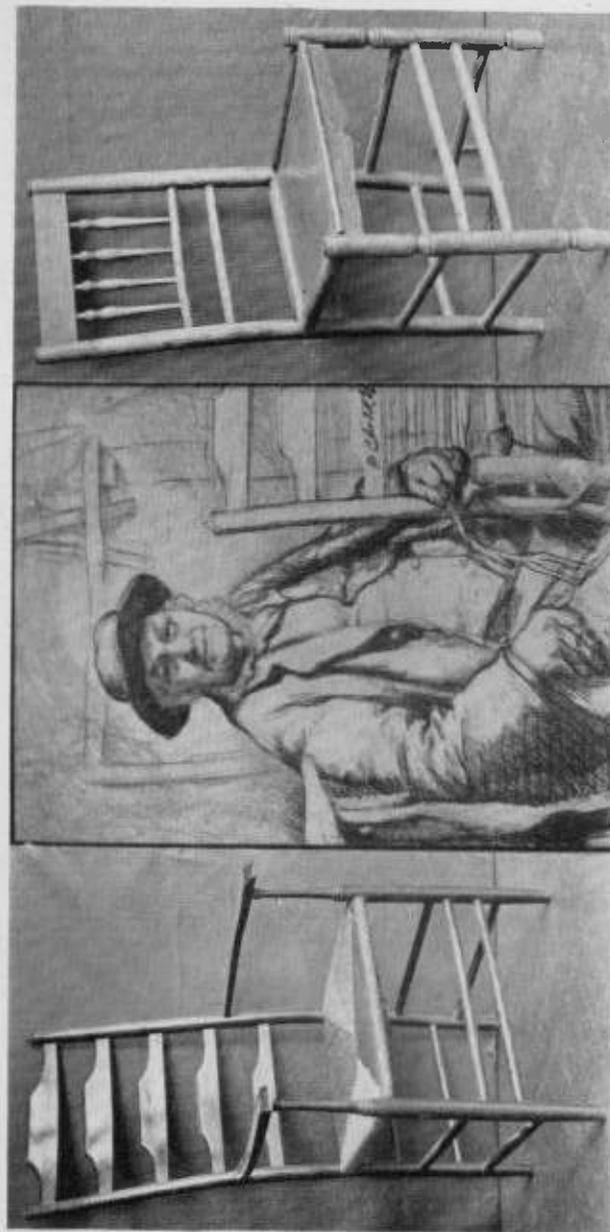
He was of strong character, and one story told of him says that when a lad his father had many times taken him to cock-fights. One day, however, when told to put two cocks ready in a bag and prepare to accompany his father, Philip said he would put the cocks ready, but would not go himself. He had had enough. Eventually his father set off alone, but as he went along he reasoned with himself, thinking there must be something in this sport which displeased the lad, and resolved that he too would give up cock-fighting. He therefore turned home, the cocks were let loose and neither father or son ever went again.

Clissett's house with workshop adjoining was at Stanley Hill, Bosbury. He would buy his timber, cart it home and make the chairs from the very beginning. In the early days he always used ash for the legs and bars, with elm for the seats. "Hoop-ash",¹ similar to that used by hoop-makers, was chosen. The timber was sawn off to the required length and then cleaved as by a hurdle-maker into 4, 6 or 8 three-cornered pieces, according to the thickness of the ash pole. Each piece was then squared and the corners were afterwards shaved off with a draw-knife, making each piece octagonal. Next a pole lathe with a horsehide thong 6 ft. to 8 ft. long was used to round both legs and spars.

POLE LATHE

The bed of the lathe was made of two stout pieces of timber five inches wide and six or seven inches thick, with a space between about four inches. Between these two upright blocks or "poppies" were fitted; they were held below the bed of the lathe by a wedge

¹ About the size of telephone poles, grown in coppices and therefore tall and slender.



Photographs by

PHILIP CLISSETT, A BOSBURY CHAIRMAKER.

Left: Arm chair made by Philip Clissett when more than ninety years of age.

Centre: Philip Clissett, from print after Maxwell Balfour, 1898, in Hereford Museum.

Right: Typical Herefordshire chair by Philip Clissett, whose initials are upon the top of the back legs. (Not visible in photograph.)

F. C. Morgan.

inserted in each. Through the top of the right poppy was an adjustable screw for holding firmly the wood to be turned, and each had a sloping slot through which a length of timber was fixed for the cutting tool to rest upon. As the "poppies" were moveable they could be arranged to take any length of wood up to six feet.

The pole was made of a pliable piece of ash one and a half inches thick. This was fixed at one end at right angles above the lathe, and to the other end a horseshide thong six to eight feet long was attached. The thong was thrice wound round the piece of wood to be turned, and then fastened to a treadle. This was in two pieces. One, a stout piece of sawn timber, reached the whole length under the lathe and was hinged with a loop hinge on the right. At right angles to this was another piece of timber also hinged with a loop hinge to the rear of the craftsman, and passing under and beyond the first piece to which it was attached by a pin. This was also adjustable and could be moved to either the right or the left as the workman required, by altering the position of the pin, the first piece of wood being bored in several places for the purpose. It was to this that the lower end of the thong was fastened, forming an angle of about 70 degrees above and below the "poppies". When a roughly shaped piece of wood was fixed for turning, the treadle was pressed with the foot, causing the timber to revolve towards the turner. The chisel was used on the down drive only; when the treadle was released the pole sprang back into position ready for the next stroke.

The wood was turned when still green and then dried. To curve the back legs they were put into a "brake". This consisted of two uprights with two stout flat pieces of wood nailed at an angle along the bottom on either side. Another length about 4 inches thick and slightly rounded was fixed halfway up, with a third bar fitted with hooks at the top. The legs were inserted into the slot at the bottom, pressed against the rounded wood alternately on each side and firmly held in position by hooks at the top. The back legs were bent across the grain, *i.e.*, at a right angle to it, to prevent splintering. They stayed in the brake for two or three days drying slowly by a fire in winter or in the sun in summer.

The back legs went from top to bottom of the chair and the butt end of the tree was always used for these because the wood was tougher and stronger. The front legs were cleft and turned in the same way as the back; the bars or staves were shaved into shape with a draw-knife and put into the lathe. When flat pieces were required for slats or ladder-back chairs the wood was cleft, planed and put into a brake to set.

A chairmaker's bit was used for boring the holes to fit the staves and the wood was bored very nearly through. The staves were then glued and rammed tightly in position. Clissett

always sharpened his own bits with a tool made from a hand-saw file with the blunt edge ground down to a point, to get three perfect cutting edges.

The time a stave or bar was in the lathe, including the thinning of the ends for tenons with the smoothing chisel, was two minutes.

Clissett usually cut enough wood to make a dozen chairs at a time, and he could make six in one week. He would often take a load in his donkey-cart and travel to Hereford and the surrounding districts to sell them. He used to buy his rushes for rush-bottom chairs from Upton-on-Severn, and made his own seats, twisting the rushes by hand.

For a long time Clissett made all sorts of wooden seated chairs, bentwood chairs, smoking chairs, etc. Later he made spindle-back chairs with rush seats, and rocking spindle-back chairs. The ordinary wooden chairs were sold at 2/6 to 4/- each, and the arm-chairs at 8/6 each.

About the year 1880 he met a London architect named MacLaren, who was so interested in his work that he drew a number of chair designs, and Clissett followed these patterns and produced ladder-back or slat-back chairs with rush seats. These chairs were sold all over England for eight shillings and sixpence each.

Specimens of the chairs made at Bosbury are in Hereford Museum. They were usually stamped "P.C." upon the top of the back legs. The last two chairs made by Clissett when he had turned the age of ninety years were at the especial request of Miss Price of Leominster. Both are arm chairs of good design; the first (now in the Museum) was found to be too high for Miss Price who therefore induced Clissett to make one a little lower.

INVENTORY OF A WEAVER'S GOODS.

Transcribed from a document in the City's archives.¹

13 AUGUST 1679

An inventory of Goodes
Atached by John Jones
sarjent of Tho. Gough²
att ye shute of William
Rowley and George Price
in primes
first 2 bedsteds
and one tabell boarde
and A grate for ye window
and 2 payer of stockings
and A bras Pott
and A Cettell
yo parte of 2 loomes and
lever

¹ No. 29. xxxiv. liii.

² N.B.—Gough was a weaver. Rowley's suit was for £10, and Price's (or Preese as it is spelled in the warrant) was for £5.

and ye warping Iron
and long Chest
one barrell and 2 kinderkinge
one barrell wth sum soope
and 9 Chaiers
And A peuter still
and A spoulinge whelle
and slayes in all Coarse
and fine 17
and 2 Glasckegs
one fetther bed and
boulster and white Rug
and Greene Curtings and
valeans
one ould bed and
Counter pane
one bed Coarde
and 4 basketts
and ye beame and scalles
and one bras scalles
one lanthorne
2 small dishis of peuter
5 yards of halffe sarge
A baskett of pincons
fine Crap A 11 yards
and Chaine 18 yards
and 16 ya³ of Coarse
Crape and 14 yards of Chaine
A littell Chest
5 peases or Remnants of
Caddis
A littell box
the yearne is in all 200 40
broaches
and 15 yards of white
flanell
and black Crape 5 yards
and 14 balles of
wosted wolle

Kinderkin—Kilderkin which is a corruption of the middle Dutch Kinderkin, and is the fourth part of a tun. The latter usually equivalent to four hogsheds.

Soop—Soap.

Spoulinge whelle—Spooling wheel, for winding spools.

Slayes—An instrument used in weaving to beat up the weft.

Glaskeg—or Glaskeg Mullen—A Headstall for a horse.

Valeans—Valance.

Bed-Coards—Cards stretched from side to side and from top to bottom of bedsteads to support the mattress.

Sarge—Serge.

Pincons—Pinson—

(1) Pincers or forceps (1356).

(2) A thin shoe (1390).

Obsolete soon after 1600.

Crap—Crape.

Chaine—The warp.

Caddis—Cotton wool, flos silk, or the like used in padding (1769). (ii) Worsted yarn, crewel (1721). (iii) A kind of worsted or silk stuff (1553).

Broaches—The spindle stick whereon the thread or yarn is wound (Halliwell).

CONINGSBY HOSPITAL AND ITS FUTURE.

By H. J. HARRIS, B.E.M. (County Officer, The St. John Ambulance Brigade).

(Read 28th May, 1946.)

Much has been written of the history of Coningsby hospital in the past. It can readily be found in the *Transactions* of the Club; but my chief interest in this monument is its associations with the order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John and its future use.

The building is undoubtedly one of the finest show pieces that the ancient city of Hereford has to offer to its visitors, but it cannot be said that it is being presented to its best advantage at present. Admittedly there are several obstacles to this, some of which at times seem almost insurmountable, but perhaps a scheme may emanate which will give the building the pride of place which it deserves.

First let us consider a few reasons why it should be retained in a condition worthy of an Ancient Monument. I have mentioned its associations with the Order of St. John! Surely this should be the first consideration. In some of the earliest records Leland, the great traveller and historian, tells us, "In Wydemere Street, or the suburb without the North Gate, there was an Hospitall of St. John, sometime an House of Templars, now it is Almshouse with a Chappell". Of course, this is not correct as the property at no time belonged to the Knights Templars. In 1320 John de Aquablanca, dean of Hereford and nephew of Peter de Aquablanca (bishop of Hereford), gave directions that, "To the poor in the hospital of St. John, Hereford, let 2/- be given for a pittance and not to the warden". Another will (in the Public Records Office) was made in favour of the hospital by Thomas de la Barre in 1338 A.D.; he left "to St. John's Widemershtrete: 2/-". When Sir Thomas Coningsby built the hospital the deed of its foundation contained the following:—" . . . and being seized in fee of houses, lands and parcels of the Commandery, which were the inheritance of those Knights of St. John of Jerusalem formerly employed in the sustentation of Christian valour and courage; the said Thomas ordained that all that quadrangle or square building of stone should be and remain for ever, under the name of Coningsby's Company of Old Servitors".

It will now be readily seen why we of the Order of St. John are interested in this old building and are anxious that it shall

not fall into a ruinous condition. The building as it now stands is in the form of a quadrangle with dwellings for one chaplain, one corporal and 10 servitors, although the chaplain has not occupied his residence for some years. There is also the original dining hall, hospital and chapel of the knights, or at least major portions of the original building. Of the servitors' dwellings only four are now occupied and there does not seem to be any likelihood of further inmates once these four dwellings become empty, as they no longer come up to modern standards. This point raises several questions: (1) What steps should be taken to preserve the building? (2) Who should be responsible for its preservation? (3) How can the building be vested in some body or association responsible for its preservation?

I confess that I cannot answer all of these questions, but am hoping that someone might be able to give clues which will assist in this. When speaking of Coningsby Hospital the Blackfriars monastery and preaching cross are included. I will now attempt to deal with the questions in the order given and afterwards leave the subject open for discussion, hoping that something will emerge which will prove of use in preserving a building so closely linked up with the Order to which I have the privilege of belonging and hold in great veneration.

What steps should be taken to preserve the building? First and foremost it is essential that no part of the building should be altered in any way. Next, the roofing must be put into a state of proper repair by using tiles of a suitable character (it is an eyesore to see a recent hole in the roof patched with slates). The dining hall should be cleaned out, the walls scraped or given a fresh coat of whitewash—personally I would like to see the stones scraped—and the room furnished if possible with a few articles of furniture of the period. The hospital above the dining hall should be refloored with old planks and made safe for visitors, and here again a few articles of furniture of the period would make it more interesting; the partition between the hospital and the chapel—which consists of a moveable shutter—should be removed so that the view from the hospital into the chapel is opened up. The creeping plant which is now growing into the chapel walls (and which threatens to burst those walls) should be removed and the walls grouted with cement. The cottages should be left as they are, but should be cleaned out and colour-washed inside. The court or yard should be weeded or kept free from grass as laid down in Rule 7 of the foundation of Coningsby's Hospital. The Blackfriars monastery should also be put into a state of preservation and the present allotments should be laid out in lawns with flower beds and seats, making it a restful retreat where people could adjourn from the busy street. On the piece of land between the motor engineers and the hospital, I would like to see a county headquarters of the Order of

St. John--built of stone of a design blending naturally with the Hospital.

Who should be responsible for its preservation? As far as I can make out, the owner in fee of Hampton Court, Herefordshire, is responsible for its preservation and is styled the commander under its old foundation. I do not know the full amount of responsibility vested in the commander, but together with the upkeep of the servitors, it must now be a strain on any one person's resources. We know that the City Council would like to have the property and develop it in the interests of the City, but they too, so far, have not been able to do much in the matter. Failing this, I am sure that H.M. Office of Works (Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings) would take over the task and make a good job of it as they have already done with so many of the Welsh border castles. Finally there is the possibility of the Order of St. John being responsible for its preservation. In this you must remember that the St. John Ambulance Brigade is only a branch of the order and is mainly concerned with giving voluntary aid to the public in various forms, whilst the Order itself is fully engaged in many activities relating to its history in addition to any other work carried out by the Brigade and the St. John Ambulance Association. The Order already owns many historical monuments including the ancient gate house and Priory church at Clerkenwell, and the complete "round" church of the crusaders at Little Maplestead in Essex. These, together with other ancient buildings owned by the Order, are models of how such buildings should be preserved in their original form, and if the Coningsby Hospital was in the hands of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, it would receive treatment worthy of its past connections, and if a suitable building were erected as county headquarters on the adjacent piece of land, as I have suggested, it would connect the past with the present to an even greater extent and would ensure that someone locally was keeping an eye on the structure and seeing that it was not abused by vandals. Of the suggestions put forward I am, naturally, in favour of the latter. If this is not possible then I should like to see the building in the hands of H.M. Office of Works who would be glad to have the chance of adding to those they have already preserved.

How can the building be vested in some body or association responsible for its preservation? I must admit straight away that I am completely unable to answer this question, and it is here that I shall need your help most. The building is tied up in so many ways. First there is the owner in fee of Hampton Court; then there is a body of Trustees; and finally, there are the Charity Commissioners.

I have tried to show you that this building, having such a wonderful history, should be preserved and opened up to those

members of the public who appreciate such historic monuments. Now I ask you to discuss the matter freely to see if something can be done; I must first of all warn you, however, that what I have told you this afternoon are only my own impressions and not those of any organisation, corporation or body such as the Order of St. John, the City Council or H.M. Office of Works.

THE HEREFORDSHIRE PORTION OF THE ANCIENT FOREST OF DEAN.

By C. E. HART.

(Read 31st October, 1946.)

In attempting to give an account of that portion of the ancient Forest of Dean¹ which lay in Herefordshire, one is immediately confronted with the difficulty of knowing how the boundary between Gloucestershire and Herefordshire ran in the middle ages.² The writer has, therefore, been obliged to use throughout this paper the present boundary between the two counties and readers are asked to remember this limitation.³

The Forest of Dean is not mentioned by name in Domesday (1086) but there are several allusions to a forest which could be none other but Dean.⁴ It seems that in the north the forest extended into Herefordshire. In connection with the Church of Hereford's lands, Domesday states: "In Rosse . . . the wood is in the King's forest".⁵ Of the manor of Cleeve (Clive) we are told "there is in the forest of King William as much land as rendered T.R.E. six sestiers of honey and six sheep with their lambs".⁶ In Brocote⁷ two-and-a-half hides "were waste and up to the present are in

¹ For earlier papers touching on this subject see S. Robinson, "The Woodlands of Herefordshire" (*Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1923); J. G. Wood, "Notes on the Chace and Penyard Park in relation to Dean Forest" (*Ibid.*, 1900-1, pp. 207-210); E. Conder, "Notes on the Purlieus of the Forest of Dean" (*Trans. B. and G.A.S.*, Vol. 29, 1906, pp. 293-302); Dr. G. B. Grundy, "The Ancient Woodland of Gloucestershire" (*Trans. B. and G.A.S.*, Vol. 58, 1936, pp. 65-155).

² e.g., up to at least 1700 the parish of Lea was in Gloucestershire (*Trans. B. and G.A.S.*, Vol. 58, 1936, p. 90).

³ In considering the extent of Dean Forest throughout the mediæval period it must be remembered that where an area is stated as being "in the forest" it does not necessarily mean that the area was covered with trees. Thus in the majority of cases when an area was "afforested" or "reafforested" it was in the sense that forest law was applied to that area, and not what we understand by present-day afforestation. A clear distinction must, therefore, be made between the *official* Forest and the *natural* (wooded) Forest of Dean, i.e., between its legal existence and its natural existence. It is with the former that we are now concerned.

⁴ See the author's paper in the current *Trans. B. and G.A.S.*, "The Metes and Bounds of the Forest of Dean".

⁵ Domesday, f. 182; *Vict. C.H.*, Hereford, i, 322. (For an earlier mention of the Hayes or Woods of Ross, see Swinfield Register.)

⁶ Domesday, f. 179b; *Vict. C.H.*, Hereford, i, 313.

⁷ This lay in Brooms Ash Hundred (as did Clive) but its modern equivalent is not known.

the King's wood."¹ It is difficult from this meagre information to decide upon the Domesday boundary of Dean Forest in this area. It would seem that some portion of the forest lay in Herefordshire, but jurors in 1300² asserted that there was no part of the Forest of Dean in that county before 1154. Errors made by the same jurors make us treat their statements with reserve. Nevertheless it seems impossible to be more precise on this point. There are, however, certain relevant records which throw some light on the subject.³

We have proof that by 1216⁴ the Forest of Dean extended into Herefordshire and included Lax Penyard chase⁵, Hule,⁶ and Bishop's Wood⁷ (all held by the bishop of Hereford), Penyard wood⁸ (held by the King), and the wood of Hope Mansel (held by the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester).

The position was still the same in 1228.⁹ A perambulation of Dean Forest made that year includes:

" . . . Newent, thence by the same road to the stream of Gorstley (Gorsley), thence ascending that stream to its source, then by a road to Bromesheff (Bromsash), thence descending by the same road to Aleton (Alton), thence by the same road to the Wye . . . "

Alton is a short distance south-east of Ross. It is marked on some earlier maps as "Oldtown".¹⁰

The jurors of 1228 tell us "The bishop of Hereford has his chase from ancient times in a certain wood called Laxpeniard, within the aforesaid forest (Dean)." About the same time¹¹ Hugh Nevill was ordered to proceed to the King's forest of Penyard¹² and there set out by metes and bounds a division between the King's "fee of Penyard" and the bishop's "fee of Ross". No

¹ Domesday, f. 181; *Vict. C.H.*, Hereford, i, 319.

² *For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 255 P.R.O.*

³ Register of Richard de Swinfield, bp. of Hereford (1233-1317): p. 49, (1148-54). Recognition by earl Roger of the rights of the cathedral in Whitehay in Forest of Dean; p. 50 (1107-1115) Grant of Hen. I to Raynolm b. of Hereford of such privileges as earlier bishops had enjoyed in the forest *ultra Waiam* "sua in foresta sua de ultra Wasam"; p. 50 (1158-1163) Confirmation by Hen. II of the right of b. Gilbert Ffoliot to estates in Forest of Dean—"episcopus assartare in foreste de Dene super Wayam fluvium".

⁴ One record (*Close Roll*, 12 Hen. III, m. 10d. 1228) says before 1154, another (*For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 255*, 1300) between 1199 and 1216.

⁵ Modern Chase Wood.

⁶ Modern Howle Hill.

⁷ Modern Bishopswood.

⁸ Modern Penyard Park.

⁹ *Close Roll*, 12 Hen. III, m. 10d.

¹⁰ See note by Wood (*op. cit.* p. 207).

¹¹ 28th Jan, 1227-28 (*Chanc. For. Procs. No. 11. P.R.O.*).

¹² Modern Penyard Park.

return can be found to this writ but it is certain that the "fee of Penyard" included Penyard park¹ and the "fee of Ross" included Chase wood, Howle Hill and Bishopswood.

In 1282² the position remained the same as in 1228. A perambulation of 1282 included the following:—

" Monmouth bridge and going up thence by the Wye as far as the ford of Goodrich castle and thus as far as Dunnes Cross, and thus by a certain lane called [Mer]sty as far as Alton, and thus by the stream of Alton as far as the public way coming from Ross as far as the oak outside Weston. And so by the king's highway beyond the bridge as far as a certain tree called Bolletree. And thus by the king's highway as far as the mill-pond of Buriton (? modern Burton Court) which is Richard Talbot's. And thus by the king's highway up to a certain cross called Luce Cross.³ And thus by the king's highway through the middle of Corsley as far as Gorsley Ford. And thus going down by the brook as far as Oxenhall bridge"

Thus all the woods with which this paper deals were within the Forest of Dean, although in 1260⁴ the bishop of Hereford had obtained what seems to have been a temporary disafforestation of part of his land. The bishop's "wood of Ros" was definitely in the forest in 1242⁵, in 1247⁶ and 1286⁷.

In the same year as the last perambulation (1282) we find details of the perambulations of the bailiwicks of the forest of Dean.⁸ The only perambulation which concerns Herefordshire is that of

¹ There seems to have been a temporary disafforestation of part of the king's Penyard park in 1227, for in that year Henry III granted to the abbot and monks of St. Mary, Grace Dieu, "land called Penyard Regis, the said land to be disafforested and quit of regard and waste and all things pertaining to the forest . . . with licence to enclose the said land with a hedge and ditch and dispose of it at their will". (Charter Rolls, 11 Hen. III, m. 34. See also *Rot. Litt. Claus.* 1227, ii, p. 170a.) See also the note in *The Hundred Rolls* (1276): "Also the place which is called Penyard which used to belong to the said bailiwick and John de Monmouth when he was Keeper of the forest of Dean arranged that the monks of Grace Dieu should have that place to inhabit and the said monks afterwards sold that place to John de Knowille and so this place is alienated to the king."

² For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 31. This is one of the lesser-known perambulations of Dean forest, and only Rudder (*Hist. of Glouc. App. II*) has printed it. The omission of this perambulation has caused several misstatements, e.g., the statement by Robinson (*op. cit.*) that "the Chase and Bishops Wood" were outside the Forest.

³ Wood (*op. cit.*, p. 208) considers this to be Lea Cross.

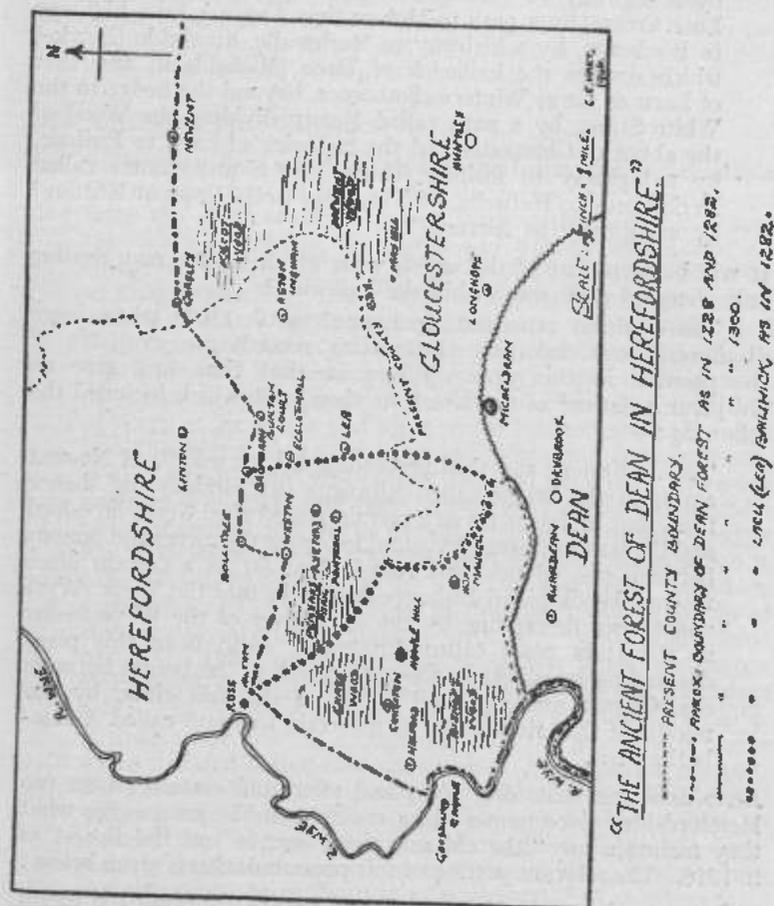
⁴ For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 30, m. 12d P.R.O.

⁵ Charter Roll, 26 Hen. III, m. 8: Licence for the bishop to take "wood in the bishop's wood of Ros without impediment of the foresters, etc."

⁶ Close Roll, 1247.

⁷ Inquisition Swinfield Register.

⁸ For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 31. P.R.O.



the bailiwick of Lacu (modern Lea Bailey), and the relevant portion is given below:—

“ From Aletune (Alton), by Aletunes Broc to the Cross of Nethere Westune (Lower Weston) to a tree called Bolletre, by a highway to Bromesasse (Bromsash), by a highway to Luce Crosse, by a path to Holwardines Croyce¹, by a highway to Birchoure, by a highway to Marlewalle, by a ride (? dyke) which divides the bailiwick of Denc (Micheldean) and that of Lacu as far as Winterwallethornes, beyond the hedge to the White Stone, by a path called Mersty dividing the Wood of the abbot of Gloucester and the bailiwick of Lacu to Pirihale, by a highway to Pirihale Thorne, by a watercourse called Derkesforde to Halwelle, by a highway to the Cross at Koctere² by a highway to Aletune.”

It will be seen that of the woods with which we are now dealing only Penyard park was within the bailiwick.³

The position remained unchanged until 1300⁴ when large disafforestations occurred. Interesting records are available of the position in this year. Jurors at that time first give an old perambulation⁵ of the forest, as then used, which included the following:—

“ . . . Newent and thus proceeding by the middle of Newent as far as the bridge called Elbrugge (Ell Bridge) and thence from that bridge as far as a certain place called Gorsteleyesford and thence from Gorsteleyesford following the metes and bounds between cos. Gloucs. and Hereford as far as a certain place where a brook called Bishoppesbrok falls into the Weye (Wye) and thence descending by the same river of the Weye as far as a certain place called Jutelynde. And from this place descending by a certain footpath which is the bound between cos. Gloucs. and Hereford as far as the said river, by the middle of that river as far as a certain footpath called Alvinebathe . . . ”

After asserting that king John had afforested certain places (no Herefordshire place names being mentioned) the jurors give what they maintain are “ the old and right bounds ” of the Forest as in 1216. The relevant portion of this perambulation is given below :

“ . . . began at Hopeswelle and thence following the metes and bounds between cos. Gloucs. and Hereford as far as a

¹ Wood (*op. cit.*, p. 208) considers this to be Old Wharton.

² Wood (*op. cit.*, p. 209) takes this to be the place where the road from Bill Mill to Cobrey Park is cut by an ancient paved road.

³ Grundy (*op. cit.*, map opposite p. 112) seems to be in error in including the Chase within Lacu bailiwick.

⁴ For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 255, P.R.O.

⁵ *Ibid.*, m. 2.

place called Burleyens grove and thence descending by the edge of the wood of the bishop of Hereford of Ros as far as the well called Assewell thence descending by the brook called Bishoppesbrok as far as the river of Weye, and thus descending by the middle of that river as far as a place called Jutelynde and thence descending by a certain footpath which is the bound between cos. Gloucs. and Hereford as far as the aforesaid river of Weye, and thus descending by the middle of that river to a certain footpath called Alvinepath . . . ”

The document then continues¹:—

“ They say that a certain part of the forest of Dean is within the co. Hereford of which part the metes and bounds begin from the river of Weye where Bishoppesbrok descends into the Weye, ascending by metes and bounds within the co. Glouc. as far as the well called Hopwell and thence as far as Gorstlesforde (Gorsley ford) according to the metes and bounds that are between co. Gloucs. and co. Hereford, and from Gorstlesforde as far as Lucecroys and thence by a path which is called Thenenescy (? Theevsty) as far as the passage of Castro Godrici (Goodrich castle) and thence by the bank of Weye as far as the said place where Bishoppesbrok descends into the Weye where the aforesaid metes and bounds began. Within which metes and bounds the lord king John afforested the vills of Walford and Hule (Howle Hill) which are members of the manor of Ros of the bishop of Hereford, which wood of Ros is *in defensu regis*, and the wood of that bishop which is called Wythchayc (belongs to Ros) together with the woods and plains of the same bishop in the same vills. The vill of Hoppemaloyssel (Hope Mansel) with the woods and plains which the abbot of St. Peter of Gloucester holds, the manor of Penyard with the woods and plains which John ap Adam holds, the vills of Weston, Ryford, Ponshull (Pontshill), Netherlee and Cokton (Coughton) with the woods and plains which Richard Talbot holds, the vills of Aston (Aston Ingham) and Overlee with the woods and plains which William of Aston holds, whereof they say there was no forest there in the first year of the coronation of our Lord Henry the king, great grandfather of our lord the present king, nor was any part of the forest of Dean in that county.”²

This perambulation was confirmed by the king in 1300 as the correct one.

¹ *Ibid.*, m. 3.—“ Hereford. Perambulation of the forest of Haya in co. Hereford, &c.”

² The accuracy of this statement is questionable as we have already seen that at Domesday woods pertaining to Ross, Cleeve and Brocote were in the forest.

The same record¹ gives another perambulation which includes :—

“ . . . the cross-roads of Newent in the highway which is called Hongendewey and thus by a certain way as far as the place which is called Gorstleyesforde to a watercourse which is called Senewallesiche and thence ascending by the said watercourse as far as the ditch which is called Pekesdiche, and thus by the said ditch as far as a thorn which is called Wytheneresthorn and from thence by a certain way as far as the grove of Richard Talbot which is called Haygrave and from thence taking the way from the left which is called Hulewardinescros (Holworthynscross) and from thence by the way which is called La Lewey by the middle of the villis of Netherle and Overle as far as the cross next the old hospital and from thence by a certain [. . . torn . . .] dwelling in the vill of Ruyforde (Ryeford) and thence by the way unto the cross of Hopemaloyssel (Hope Mansel) and from thence by a certain path between the wood of the abbot of Gloucester and the wood of the bishop of Hereford as far as the place which is called Berleyesgrove and from thence descending by the wood of the bishop of Hereford as far as the bridge which is called Ashwell and from thence descending by a stream which is Bisshopesbrok as far as the river Weye and thus descending by the said river as far as the place opposite Jetelynde And they [the jurors] say that all the villis, woods and lands underwritten beyond the bounds aforesaid were afforested after the coronation of the said Henry formerly King of England [Henry III], son of Maud the Empress, and ought to be disafforested according to the tenor of the charter aforesaid, to wit :—The vill of Biriton (? modern Burton Court) which Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Ekeleswell (Eccleswell) with the wood, the moiety of the vill of La Lee, the vill of Weston, the vill of Cokton (Coughton) which the said Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Penyard with the wood which John Abadam holds, the vill of Welleford (Walford) which John of Welleford holds, the vill of Hule (Howle Hill), the wood of the bishop of Hereford which is called Wydyhay which the said bishop holds”

As stated above, the true perambulation of the forest was taken to be the smaller one, and included no part of Herefordshire. This was confirmed in 1301.² Nevertheless, the correctness of the disafforestation was disputed at a later date by two documents.

¹ m. 5.

² Pat. Roll, Supp. No. 6a.

The first¹ makes no mention of places in Herefordshire, but the second² includes the following note :—

“ Errors in the perambulation of the forest of Haya co. Hereford which appear by reasons and evidences underwritten : The excluding of the wood of the bishop of Hereford of Ros and Wytehehay : they err because according to Domesday they are in the defense of the king.”

In 1305 the perambulation was annulled ; thus part of the Forest of Dean remained in Herefordshire. To what extent reafforestation was attained after 1305 is uncertain, but we find the wood of Hope Mansel in the Forest in 1324,³ while in Edward II's reign (1307-1321) woodland in the vicinity of “ Lynton, co. Hereford ” was also in the forest.⁴ In 1327, Edward III confirmed the reduced perambulation of 1300⁵ and once again no portion of the forest of Dean was in Herefordshire.

APPENDIX.

I. *A Perambulation of the Wood of Hope Mansel belonging to the abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester.*⁶

“ The metes and bounds between the abbot's wood of Hopemaloyssel (Hope Mansel) and the wood of the Forest of Dean begin on the north at Pirialesford leading thence by a path called Meresty which divides the wood and the bailiwick of la Lec, to Whiteston, and the bounds lead then between the wood and the bailiwick of Great Dene to Dribrok, and so to Little Haseleye, and so to Dribrokes Wallc, ascending thence by the Meresty between the bailiwick of Rywardyn (Ruardean) and the said wood, by which Meresty there is a dyke enclosing the assart lands of Alexander de Bykenore the younger, by Oldewertheynesassh to Berleye Feld.”

II. Ruardean was for a while in Herefordshire as a chapelry of Walford, and it is interesting to note that Sir Charles Oman seems to have seriously thought it possible that Dean Forest meant the Forest of the Deanery (in the Archdeaconry of Hereford) : see “ Essays in History presented to R. Lane Poole ”.

¹ Chanc. Misc. bdl. 12, No. 45, P.R.O.

² For. Proc. Tr. of Rec. No. 284 P.R.O. This document has a vertical line drawn through it, possibly indicating cancellation.

³ Close Roll 17 Edw. II, p. 70.

⁴ Cal. Pat. Roll, 3 Edw. III, m. 19, p. 445.

⁵ Stat. of the Realm, i. 255.

⁶ Pat. Roll 13 Edw. III, m. 28, 1339. There are two other copies of this perambulation (with varying spelling) in *Hist. et Cart. Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestriae*, Vol. III, pp. 234-48 (30th Nov., 1338) and pp. 237-39 (2nd April, 1339). See also Chanc. I.P.M. Misc. Bdlle. II, file 8, No. 10 (Glos. .P.M. 1302-1358, vol. v, p. 274).

THE PRE-HISTORIC OCCUPATION OF CEFN HILL, NEAR CRASWALL.

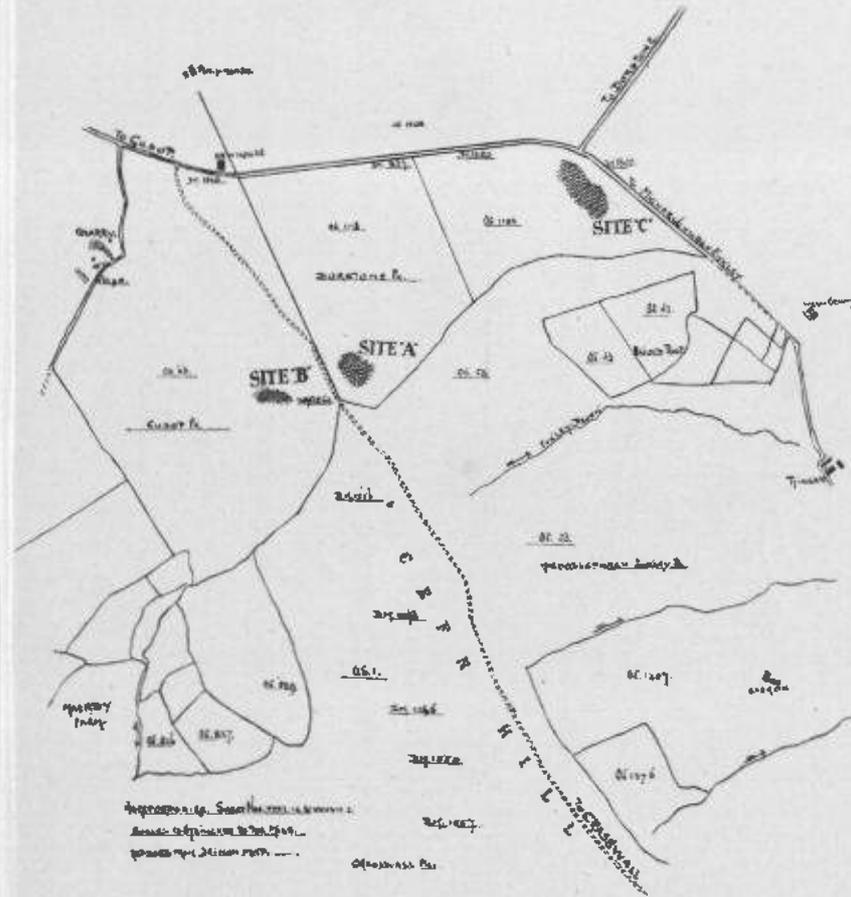
By R. S. GAVIN ROBINSON.

(Read 28th November, 1946.)

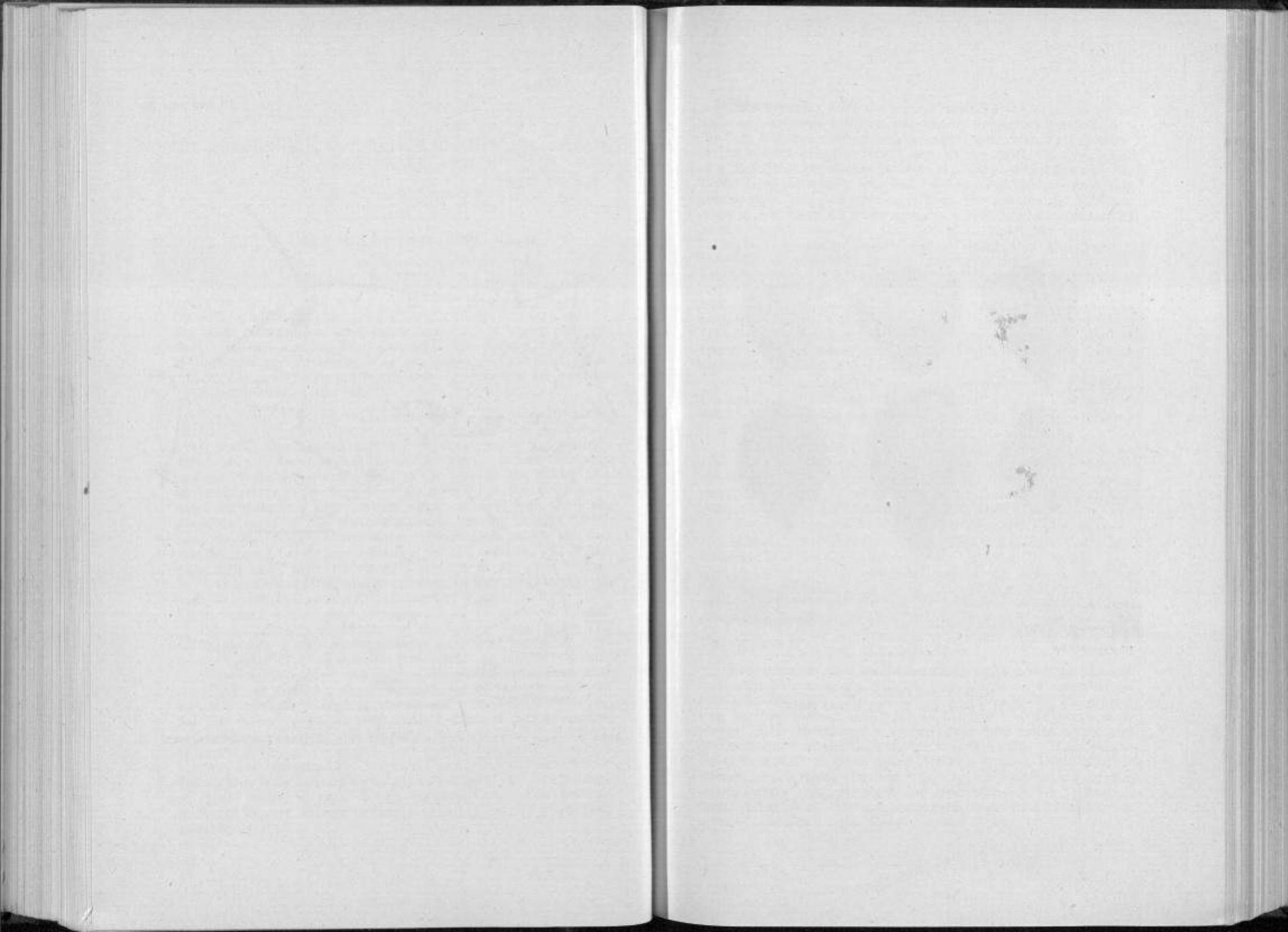
The discovery of the extensive Neolithic and Bronze age settlements on the Cefn Hill was made possible by the acquisition of the land for afforestation by the Forestry Commission, who ploughed the whole area to clear the heather and bracken before planting trees. The hill has now been planted (1946), and so there is no likelihood of any further finds or exploration, and it is fortunate that it was possible to utilise the only opportunity for locating pre-historic sites on the hill.

Cefn Hill is an out-lying buttress of the Cat's Back or north-east ridge of the Black Mountains. On the west it slopes steeply down to the Cusop dingle and the Wye valley, on the north it slopes down to Dorstone and the Golden Valley, and on the south and east there is a gentle incline to the head of the Eskley and Craswall valleys. The highest point is 1,593 feet above sea level, and here there is a large plateau which connects with the main mountain mass at the north-east angle, known as Hay Bluff. Prior to the Forestry Commission operations the whole hill was covered with a heavy growth of heather and bracken, and it had apparently never been cultivated, at any rate to any great extent. In 1938 the Forestry Commission commenced operations by fencing and ploughing the whole hill between the summit and the Hay-Michaelchurch Eskley road. The ground was ploughed to a depth of from 10 inches to 14 inches, and the furrows were turned well over, exposing a large amount of the soil from that depth. At an early stage in this operation I searched the hill for evidence of early occupation, and was able to find sufficient, such as flint chips, *etc.*, to justify a more thorough search being made, and for observation to be kept on the ground. The search continued, but had to be stopped in 1940 partly because of petrol rationing and other more urgent calls on time. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wood of Ladywell House, Vowchurch, took part in the search from time to time, and several of the Forestry Commission workers secured flints which have been added to my collection. The disadvantage of casual searchers, such as the Forestry Commission workers, is that it is very difficult to keep a record of exactly where finds are made.

To face page 32.



AREA COVERED BY NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENTS ON CEFN HILL.





Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

ARROW-HEADS FROM CEFN HILL.

Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Nos. 1 and 3 from Site A. No. 6 from Site C.

Before dealing with the actual finds and the evidence to be deduced from them, I think it will simplify the picture if we consider the Cefn Hill sites in relation to the other contemporary occupations in the neighbourhood. Firstly we can deal with the possibility of a Mesolithic population between the Black Mountains and the Wye. Here the usually accepted fossil types of implements of this period have not been isolated from the succeeding Neolithic cultures, but there are a few artifacts which may be considered as bearing a relationship to the distinctive Mesolithic types, and these may be rather inconclusive evidence that there was a Mesolithic occupation of the hill, preceding the Neolithic period. There is evidence of a Mesolithic settlement at Clun in Shropshire, on the South Wales coast, and at King Arthur's Cave on the Doward Hill, near Monmouth, so there is no reason to rule it out as a possibility in the Golden Valley-Black Mountain region, and Cefn Hill would be quite a possible site, corresponding in physical features to the Pennine Range, where sites are fairly common at a medium elevation above sea level.

The Neolithic period followed the Mesolithic at about 2200 B.C., the usually accepted evidence of the culture being the long barrow, pottery, domestication of animals, polished flints and the leaf-shaped spear and arrow heads.

The Bronze Age followed, commencing in this area about 1750 B.C., and bringing the round barrow, tanged and barbed arrow heads, and crouched burials in cists. The burial cist in the entrance hall of the Hereford museum is typical of the period, and incidentally came from the Olchon valley, which is near the Cefn Hill, though separated from it by the Cat's Back ridge.

In considering the early occupation of the Golden Valley-Black Mountain area we have therefore three cultures, *i.e.*, Mesolithic—with doubtful evidence—Neolithic and Bronze Age, of which we have ample evidence.

Leaving the Mesolithic out of the picture, we can deal with the Neolithic on fairly safe grounds, the evidence being quite substantial, and we must consider it in some detail to get a true perspective of the Cefn Hill settlements.

Neolithic man occupied the Cotswolds and the Wiltshire Downs in considerable numbers, and his long barrows are scattered all over these localities. He also settled in South Wales, the nearest long barrows to Cefn Hill being at Llanigon, on the north slope of the Black Mountains, not more than four miles away, and Arthur's Stone on the Dorstone-Bredwardine ridge. Many people have, from time to time, called Arthur's Stone a Druid altar, a menhir, or something else, but it is a typical long barrow of the passage grave type, the remaining stone slabs of the "passage" being still in place. The neighbouring fields produce "long barrow arrows", similar to the Gloucestershire types.

Between these out-lying long barrows (Llanigon and Arthur's Stone), and the centre of the culture in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, there is a wide tract, including the foothills of the Black Mountains and the Forest of Dean, where there is no known true long barrow, but there must have been contact between the obviously related civilisations, and this was probably by a track which followed the Dorstone-Whitfield Ridge, thence over Garway and Welsh Newton to the Forest of Dean and the Severn. Neolithic flints occur in very appreciable quantities along this suggested track, and I have found them as far as Gwen-herrion Farm in Welsh Newton parish.

There would be nothing unusual therefore in finding traces of Neolithic man on Cefn Hill, as his culture has been definitely identified in the neighbourhood. Cefn Hill would provide a direct route from Llanigon to the Golden Valley settlements, and also from Llangorse Lake, Llowes, Penforest, etc., in all of which he has been identified.

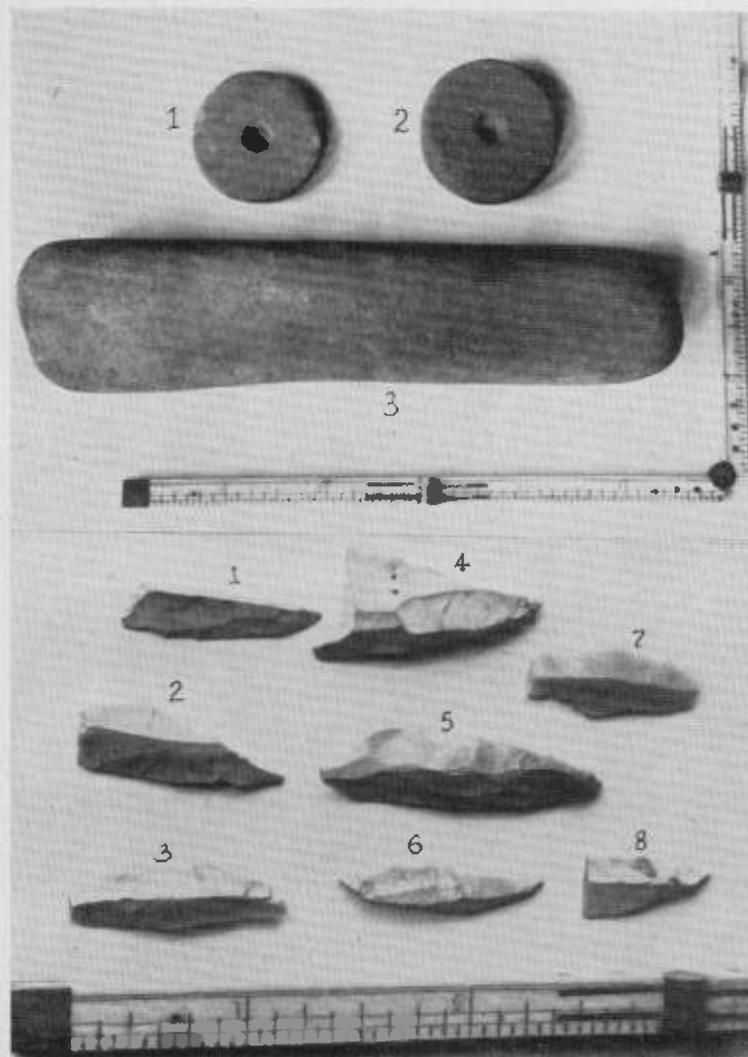
There is one peculiarity in the siting of Herefordshire Neolithic settlements which should be noted, before proceeding further. Neolithic man occupied the ridges, apparently seldom living below the 700 ft. contour (Dragon's pool in Peterchurch and Shaegaer in Vowchurch being exceptions by a narrow margin), and his sites are almost invariably close to a depression in the ground, which at that time presumably held water either in a swamp or hollow. This selection of a site on a hill adjacent to a some-time swamp is so much a feature of identification of Neolithic man in the Golden Valley district that it is almost an axiom "No swampy hollow—no leaf shaped arrows". At present, of course, in the majority of cases the actual swamp has disappeared under the plough, but the hollow frequently remains.

Bronze Age man came into Herefordshire somewhere about 1750 B.C., and there is ample evidence of his occupation, which continued down to the arrival of the Iron Age intrusion in, say, 250 B.C. The most concrete examples of Bronze Age man in the Golden Valley-Black Mountain area are the Olchon burial (already referred to), the bronze socketed palstave from Urishay, Dorstone and other places, bronze spearhead from Vowchurch, several round barrows, and a large number of tanged and barbed arrows.

We can therefore accept his presence on Cefn Hill as in no way abnormal.

Having now laid the foundations we can proceed to the actual identifications from Cefn Hill, dealing with the Neolithic first.

The Neolithic settlement (Site "A") was on the plateau near the highest point in the south-west corner of O.S. 1118 of Dorstone parish, at 1,563 feet above sea level. The ground is level, and the soil contains a quantity of brashy sandstone. There is evidence of a fairly extensive swampy area in a saucer-shaped depression

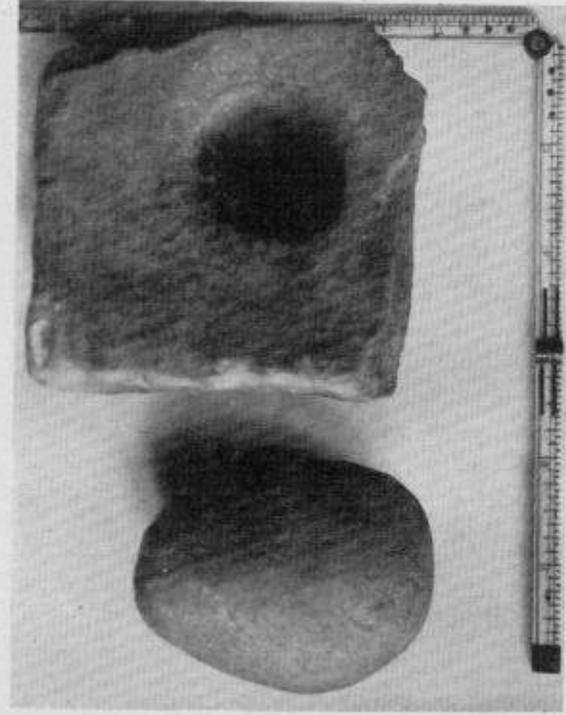


Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

IMPLEMENTS FROM CEFN HILL.

- Upper photograph:* 1. Shale spindle whorl (No. 7 in Report).
 2. Unfinished sandstone spindle whorl.
 3. Rubbing stone (See p. xxxii).
- Lower photograph:* 1, 2 (No. 2 in Report) and 3. Chert and shale blades with battered backs. Site A.
 4, 5. Chert and shale blades.
 6. Chert borer. Site A.
 7, 8. Flint blades.

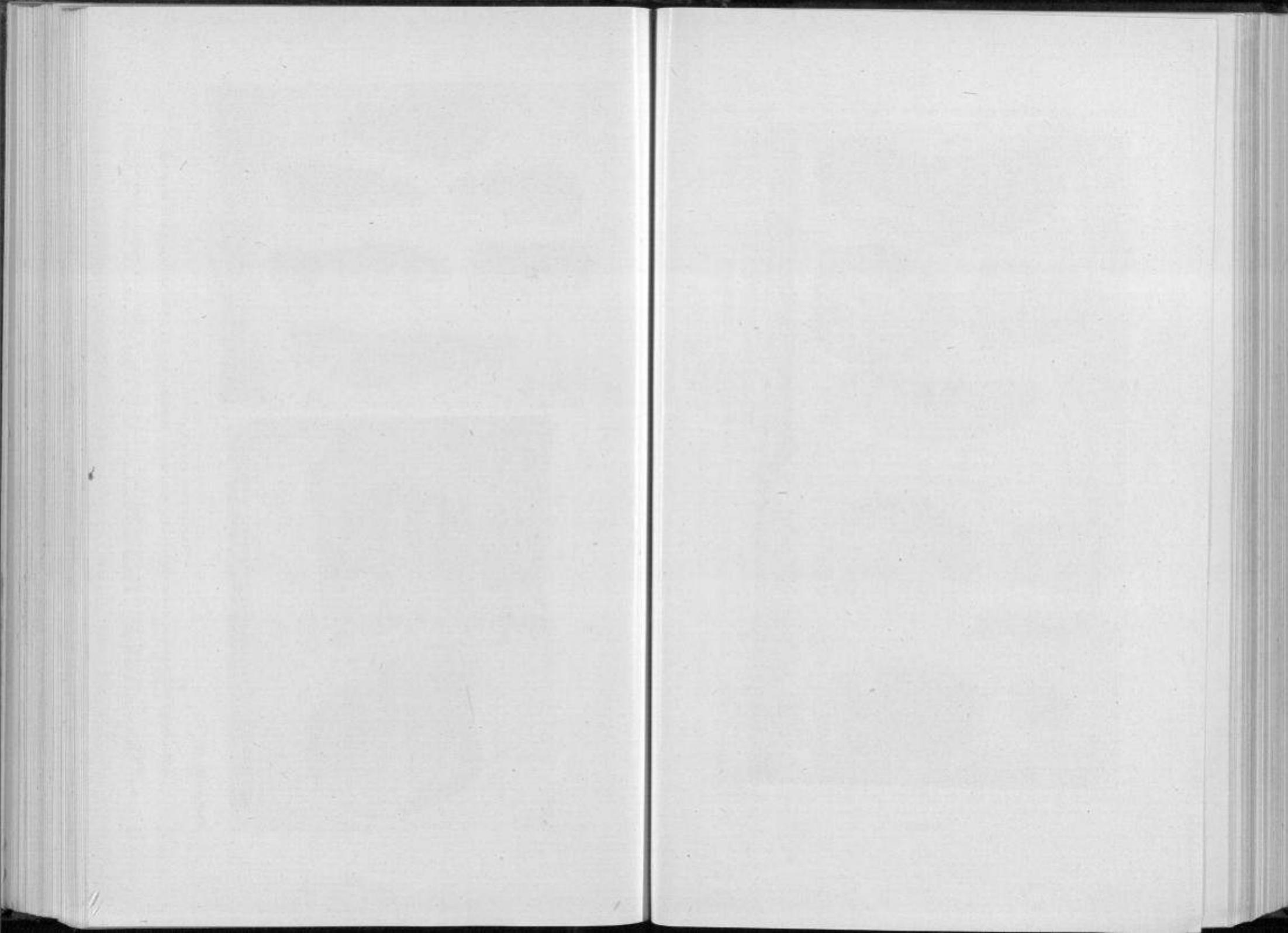


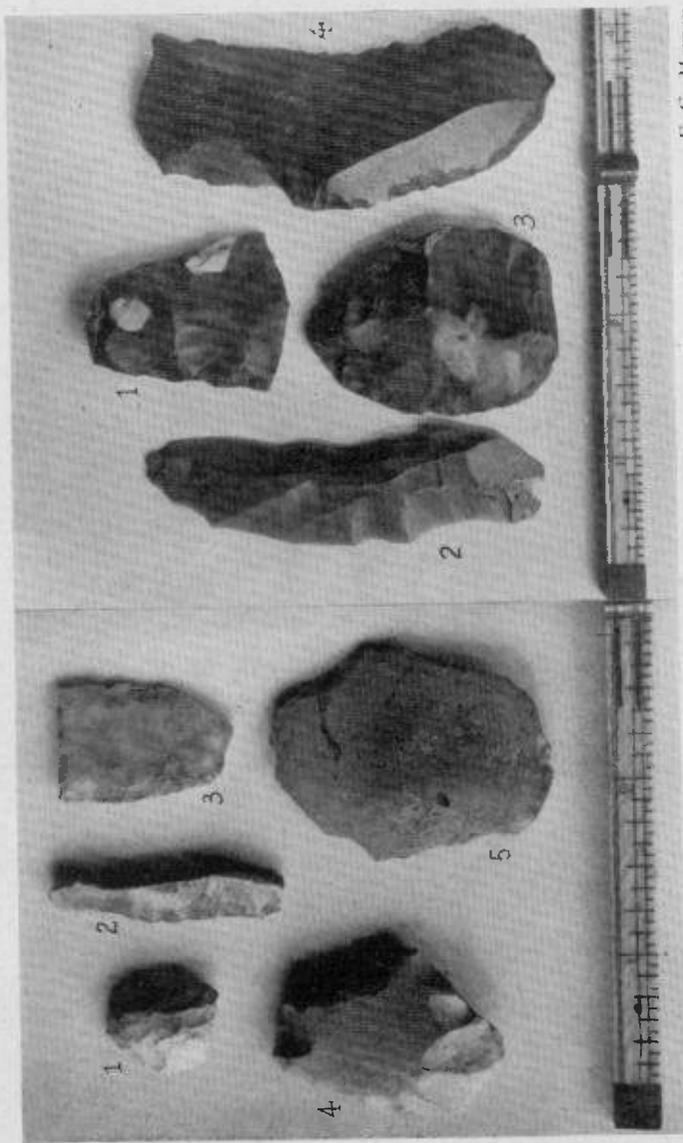
Photographs by

IMPLEMENTS FROM CEFN HILL.

Left: Holed and hammer stones for cracking hazel nuts. Neolithic Site A. Similar implements have been found in Ireland.
Right: 1, 2. Identical implements in Flint and Chert (No. 2 in Report). 3. Chert blade found in three pieces. Site A (No. 1 in Report). 4. Shale blade with barbed back. 5. Shale blade (No. 3 in Report). 6. Flint point.

F. C. Morgan.





Photographs by

IMPLEMENTS FROM CEFN HILL

F. C. Morgan.

Left: Flakes of polished Celts, reworked as scrapers (No. 5 is No. 6 in Report I).

Right: 1, Tranchet type axe for mounting in socket of red deer antler, Site A. 2, Flint knife. 3, Flint scraper.

A Flint knife.

on the edge of the south slope, which would probably have provided water. The actual living floors, as identified by flint chippings, etc., were slightly above the swamp level, and extended to some two acres of ground, with several areas containing an appreciable density of flint chippings as indication of a hut site. It should be noted that, in all probability, this ground has never been turned over since Neolithic man occupied it, and his huts are merely obscured by a natural accumulation of humus. No evidence of actual dwellings was noted, although the ground was thoroughly searched on several occasions, but various patches of darkened soil may have been hut sites. An indeterminate length of what might have been dry stone walling was found on the plateau, but the flints obtained close to it were quite different from those obtained from the Neolithic site area, the patination was different and the chipping coarser, indicating a probable Bronze Age date. (Site "B".)

A question that is very frequently asked is "Where did the Herefordshire Neolithic and Bronze Age men get their flint?". There is no local source of supply, the nearest being Wiltshire, and all flint used in the Golden valley must therefore have been imported. Nodules of flint have been found in the Urishay district of Peterchurch, and it is obvious from the very large quantity of chippings found on all settlement sites that the implements were turned out locally from imported flint. Method of transport being probably man-power, and origin probably Wiltshire or further south.

Confirmatory evidence of the importation and consequent occasional shortage of flint comes very clearly from Cefn Hill, where implements (knives, borers and scrapers) were made from shale, chert, etc., which could be obtained from Radnorshire. This is a particularly important point, as it confirms that certain tools, which to us appear to be of very doubtful utility, were so essential that when supplies of flint were deficient, the inhabitants of Cefn Hill duplicated the normal flint type in shale, even though this and chert had nothing like the hardness and durability of flint. Chips broken from polished flint axes were also salvaged and worked up into scrapers.

The inference that may be drawn from the Neolithic evidence is that there was a fairly large settlement living on the highest part of the hill,¹ obtaining their water supplies from a swamp, depending on a somewhat erratic supply of flint, and related to the Llanigon-Llangorse settlements on one side, and to the Dorstone-Peterchurch settlements on the other. If any agriculture was done there is ample flat ground between the settlement and the mountain, although the climatic conditions in winter must have been very severe, and the life of the inhabitants dependent

¹ Site A.

on hunting and fishing for mere existence. In the absence of any remains of huts, food pits or other permanent memorial to the Neolithic population, it might be argued that I have located the settlement without sufficient evidence, but I have endeavoured to construct a theory on the conditions under which these people lived, which is supported by evidence from elsewhere in the region under review. Provided that flints of a definitely Neolithic type are found in fair numbers, in conjunction with the debris of a chipping floor, with spindle whorls, pot boilers, rubbing stones or burnishers, *etc.*, in what is a normal physical position in relationship to water and field of vision, the reasonable inference is that the living site has been located. More especially as the soil in the case under consideration has never been moved since the Neolithic remains were deposited, and a concentration such as we are dealing with is in a very different category from the miscellaneous flint debris widely scattered over, say, the Cotswolds, which bear no relation to any given spot, persistent ploughing having transported them far from any centralised chipping floor.

In dealing with the Bronze Age men the question of the location of their settlements is more complex. In the first place Bronze Age men were probably in greater numbers than their Neolithic predecessors, advanced methods of cultivation, *etc.*, enabling the country to support an increased population. They were probably less inclined to congregate in settlements, as the danger from wild animals, had considerably decreased. And while the Neolithic era only extended to some 400 years, the Bronze Age began about 1750 B.C. and carried on down to, perhaps 200 B.C., giving a culture nearly four times as long as the Neolithic. A useful comparison would be that the Saxons arrived in Britain about 500 A.D. and if their civilisation had lasted as long as the Bronze Age they would still be here as a separate race.

On Cefn Hill I cannot present any reasonable theory as to where they lived and worked, other than on a flat stretch of ground in O.S. 1102 just west of the Hay-Michaelchurch road (Site "C"). There are a number of flint chippings here, the usual type of scraper and borer, and I secured two definitely Bronze Age arrows, in what might be called "mint" condition, both from the bottom of a furrow. It would not be a "normal" Neolithic site, and somebody certainly used it, the probability being Bronze Age man. Indeterminate flints can be found scattered here and there on the hill, but not in any great number, and we shall have to leave the subject with the verdict that Bronze Age man was "all over the scenery", which is probably quite true.

The following report upon the finds from Cefn Hill was received from Dr. K. C. Dunham of the Geological Survey and Museum, South Kensington.

SCRAPERS, ETC., FROM NEOLITHIC SITE, CEFN HILL,
DORSTONE PARISH, BLACK MOUNTAINS.

Scrapings from five of the implements have been examined, and sections have been cut of the other two (marked ENQ).

SCRAPERS

1. Brownish-grey chert, composed of chalcedonic silica with refractive index slightly below 1.539 and containing a little quartz.
2. Fine-grained grey siliceous mudstone or impure chert, containing chalcedonic silica, illite, quartz (in angular grains of about 0.01 mm.). A dark pigment is disseminated through the rock and there is a suggestion of banding parallel to the length of the scraper.
3. Black impure chert, similar to No. 2.
4. Pale grey quartz siltstone, composed of angular quartz grains averaging 0.005 mm., with subordinate white mica and possibly some clay material. Bedding is marked by discontinuous streaks of dark material. There is a strongly limonitized skin. ENQ 765.
5. Siltstone, similar to No. 4.

CHIP FROM STONE AXE

6. Granodiorite aplite of unusually fine grain-size; composed of quartz, oligoclase-andesine and probably orthoclase, with granules of colourless augite, enveloped by green fibrous amphibole. Tiny ore granules are scattered through the rock. The average grain-size is about 0.05 mm. ENQ 766.

SPINDLE WHORL

7. Greenish hard shale or mudstone, cut parallel to the bedding; composed of clay micas, chlorite and a little quartz in grains of 0.02-0.04 mm.

Possible sources for the dark cherts are the Lower Carboniferous rocks of south or north Wales, or south Gloucestershire; the mudstones and siltstones are most likely to have come from central Wales. I have not been able to match the fine-grained aplite in our collection, but a rock of similar composition, but coarser grain, occurs at Carrog-y-Llam, near Porth-y-Nant, Carnarvon.

THE COACHING ERA AT HEREFORD.

By W. H. HOWSE.

(Read 12th December, 1946.)

Bernard Shaw some forty years ago remarked that Hereford was three glacial periods behind the rest of the cities of England. Doubtless our President could inform us what length of time that represents. I imagine it is enough to confer on Hereford a claim to a very respectable antiquity.

A good deal of water has flowed under Wye Bridge since Mr. Shaw thus epitomized Hereford. One feels, however, that a somewhat similar thought may have occurred—and with some reason—to anyone who visited Hereford from places like London, Birmingham or Bristol in, say, the year 1850. In that year coaches were still rattling along its cobbled streets (in which a hare hunt was no uncommon occurrence), the nearest railway station was Abertavenny, and travellers to London and the Midlands had to go by coach as far as Gloucester, or Spetchley, beyond Worcester.

It is the object of this paper, which has been compiled largely from a systematic reading of the files of the Worcester and Hereford *Journals*, to give some account of the coaching era at Hereford up to the time of the city's emergence from that glacial drift of travel into the train era, which did not begin in Hereford until 1853.

Excellent as are the Herefordshire roads to-day, there was a time when they were reckoned among the worst in England. The Scottish army advancing to the siege of Hereford in 1645 were only able to march eight miles a day when nearing the city, owing to the badness of the roads. Even in 1789 there were said to be few highways in the county on which wheeled traffic could be used after the autumnal rains set in.

The Turnpike Trusts were at work in the county before 1789, and had certainly made a few of the roads fit for coaches by that date. We know, for instance, that coaches ran before that year to Worcester and to Ross and Gloucester. Improved methods of construction led gradually to more and better roads, but it was not until well after the turn of the century that there was a noticeable improvement in the journey times of the coaches, some of which improvement was no doubt due to better construction in the coaches themselves. The introduction of metal elliptical springs about 1804 certainly helped in this direction.

Before the 1770's there were probably few, if any, stage coaches in Herefordshire, travellers (except those on horseback) having to rely instead on the old stage waggons, whose average rate of

travel did not exceed three miles an hour. There was a coach from Worcester to London in 1761; it took two days for the journey. The first reference to a coach from Hereford to London discovered in the *Hereford Journal* was in 1774, when the advertised time for the journey was 36 hours.

Ten years later the time had been reduced to 25 or 26 hours; and in 1815 a coach left the City Arms at 6.45 a.m. and reached London at 5 next morning. By 1821, the time had been reduced to 16 hours, and it was possible to leave Hereford at 5 a.m. and be in London at 9 p.m. the same day. By this time the improved methods of road construction introduced by Mr. J. L. MacAdam were in force. In 1837 the Mazeppa coach took only 15 hours for the journey. The Mazeppa was probably the most famous of the coaches on the London run. Other well-known coaches on this run were the Champion, Paul Pry and Rapid.

Some of the London coaches ran by Gloucester, others by Worcester. The time taken to get to Worcester was reduced from 6 hours in 1793 to 3½ hours in 1837. By 1805, or soon after, the places served by direct coach services from Hereford included, besides London and intermediate places, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Bristol, Bath, Brecon, Carmarthen and Aberystwyth, and connection could be made at one point or another to reach any town in the country.

The time for the Shrewsbury journey was reduced from 11 hours in 1805 to 7 in 1822, and for Brecon in the same period from 8 hours to 5. By the latter year the Bristol journey took 9½ hours (8 in 1838), Bath 10½ hours, Carmarthen 12 hours and Aberystwyth 12½ hours. W. J. Humfrys, in his *Memories of Old Hereford*, said he was taken as a boy from Hereford to Shrewsbury about 1851 in a coach called the Enquirer, which was then the fastest coach out of Hereford and did the 52 miles in 6 hours.

A new service to Liverpool was started in 1834, under the advertisement, "Great and Glorious News. The Protector (for the protection of the public purse) from Hereford to Liverpool in one day!" This coach left the Black Swan at 5.45 a.m. and arrived at Liverpool at 6.45 p.m. The same firm next year advertised a "Bang-up" coach from Bath to Liverpool *via* Hereford. Competition was keen then, and had in fact been steadily increasing since about 1805.

The coaches reached their zenith in the 1830's and put up some astonishing performances. The London to Aberystwyth coach, for instance, did the 210 miles in 24 hours in 1835; and the Liverpool to Cheltenham coach in 1837 travelled 132 miles in 11 hours.

The Royal Mail coaches, which started to run in 1785, were the aristocrats of the road. Keeping London time (10 minutes

in front of Hereford) they ran to the exact minute. The Aberystwyth Mail, for instance, left the Green Dragon Hotel at 11 a.m. in 1835 and was timed to reach Aberystwyth at 8.13 p.m. The Royal Mail coach guards had red coats, and for many years wore their hair tied, as laid down by Act of Parliament.

With the opening of the Birmingham and Manchester railway in 1837 and the London and Birmingham railway in 1838, a new competitor entered the field against which no coach could stand, and, within the next 10 years or so, as the railways gradually spread, old stagers which had held the road for 50 years or more disappeared one by one.

As we have seen, Hereford held out longer than most places, though the coaches with London passengers ceased in 1838 to run further than Birmingham (taking $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours for that part of the journey). There were probably as many coaches in the town in 1840 as at any time. In that year a notice appeared in the *Hereford Journal* to announce that "the Mail coachmen resting during mid-day in the City have challenged for a dinner the dragsmen attached to the coaching departments at single wicket cricket on Widemarsh on 26th June".

By 1841 the journey to London, using the railway from Birmingham, was accomplished in 10 hours, and the *Journal* looked forward to a possibility of 8 hours in some uncertain future, though with a note of exclamation. In 1841 London passengers took coach to Cirencester station instead of Birmingham. In 1844 they were able to use Gloucester station, and by 1847 the 8 hours foretold by the *Journal* became an actuality, to be reduced (still *via* Gloucester) to 7 hours in 1849.

It is interesting to note that Pickfords were using the Birmingham railway as early as 1839 to bring goods to Hereford, the goods being dispatched from London every morning to arrive in Hereford by their road van from Birmingham two days later.

The Birmingham journey was shortened in 1844 by using Spetchley Station, near Worcester, on the Gloucester—Birmingham railway. A year earlier connection with Cardiff was made by Abergavenny station, and in 1850 travellers to Swansea used the coach only to Chepstow or Newport. Those going north were able to connect with the trains at Shrewsbury in 1848, and by 1852 the railway had crept closer, as far as Ludlow.

The last two changes enabled passengers to Liverpool to shorten their journey from 13 hours in 1834 to 10 hours when they used Shrewsbury station, and to $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours when they could leave the coach at Ludlow.

At length, in 1853, the Shrewsbury line reached Hereford, and at the same time the line from Hereford to Abergavenny and Newport was opened. It was still necessary, however, for travellers

to use the coaches to Gloucester and Worcester and to places in Mid-Wales. The railway to Gloucester was not opened until 1855, and that to Worcester until 1861.

The day when the Worcester coach, probably the oldest service of all, made its last run marked the beginning of the end: this was 27th September, 1861. The mail coach to Hay was the last of the old "regulars" to run from Hereford. It operated until 1863, when the railway was opened as far as Eardisley, and passengers took coach from there instead of from Hereford. Next year the railway was completed between Builth, Hay and Eardisley, and the whole journey was done by train.

Coaches to Aberystwyth (which the railway did not reach until 1864) continued to run in the early 1860's, but only as a summer service, and for the scenery rather than necessity, going *via* Hay and Builth, instead of by the old route through Kington, which had been connected by rail with Leominster and Hereford since 1857.

Hereford celebrated the opening of the Shrewsbury and Newport railway with tremendous joy. The train service began on 5th December; on 6th December a general holiday was proclaimed, all the church bells rang "merry peals", there were public dinners and dances, free tickets for the theatre, free meals and free coal for the poor, and fireworks at night on the Castle Green.

Expresses ran to Shrewsbury in two hours, and in 1856, the time was cut down to $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Following the opening of the railway to Gloucester in 1855, excursion tickets were issued to London at 16s. 1st class and 8s. "closed car". They were usually for periods of three or four days, and naturally attracted vast crowds.

Judging from an account of a London excursion train of 1858, the popularity of these trips made for proportionate discomforts. This train started from Hereford with 300 people packed in 6 carriages, many being left behind. It collected 18 more carriages on its journey, all similarly filled, and three engines were required to draw the load. The train broke in half twice before reaching London, where it arrived several hours late. The passengers were not allowed any luggage "beyond a carpet bag".

It may surprise some to learn that tourist tickets, available for 28 days, were also issued at that early date. Hereford passengers could book tourist to Killarney, North Wales, the Lakes, Blackpool and other holiday resorts, and in 1859 the Isle of Man was added to the list (35s. 1st class, 25s. 2nd class). A striking transformation within a period of ten or a dozen years!

Coaches, however, not trains, are the main theme of this survey, and we might therefore conclude with a few words about coaching fares, and about the coaching inns of Hereford.

Fares were often subject to cut-throat competition, especially after 1805, and varied accordingly. They also depended largely

on the current prices of hay and corn. In 1774 the fare from Hereford for an outside passenger to London was 25s. Between that year and, say, 1810 the fare usually varied from 15s. to 24s. for outside passengers, and from 27s. to 44s. for inside passengers. After 1844 outside passengers, travelling 3rd class on the railway from Gloucester, paid 16s. 6d. for the whole journey to London.

The fares to Shrewsbury were 22s. inside and 12s. outside in 1800 and 18s. and 11s. respectively in 1849. The corresponding fares to Bristol were 15s. and 8s. in 1805 and 12s. and 7s. in 1843. (Fares in the Royal Mail coaches would be generally higher than those quoted.)

The principal coaching inns in the 18th century were the Redstreak Tree, the New Inn, and the Swan and Falcon. The last was rebuilt by the Duke of Norfolk about 1791 and was at first used by him as a town house. In 1795 it was opened as the City Arms Hotel (often in its early days referred to simply as "The Hotel"); under this name it was used by many coach services until about 1850. The Redstreak Tree (presumably named after the apple introduced into Herefordshire by the first Viscount Scudamore in the 17th century) fronted High Town from where is now the Market Hall; it appears to have been the most important inn in Hereford during the greater part of the 18th century. The New Inn went on longer and coaches started there up to the 1830's; it stood at the corner of Widemarsh and Maylord Streets, on the site now occupied by the Corporation Gas Showrooms.

Towards the end of the 18th century the Green Dragon came into prominence, and remained an important coaching station to the end, most coaches after about 1850 starting there. The Bosley family, prominent in the coaching world, were connected with the Green Dragon and had for some time another coach station at No. 1 Eign Street.

The Greyhound, on the west side of All Saints Church, was another important coaching inn during the first half of the 19th century. Other coaching inns, operating chiefly in the 1830's and 1840's, were the Mitre, Black Swan, King's Head, Nelson and the Sun Tavern. The last named, I am informed by Mr. Charles Evans, was in High Town on the site of the premises now occupied by George Mason Ltd.

As a postscript, we might describe the kind of pick-me-up these inns provided for travellers before making their early morning start. A popular prescription was a hot drink called "early pearl" consisting of half a pint of boiled ale, a joey (two pennyworth) of gin, a little sugar, and a pinch of ginger. Ladies had a suitable alternative in hot rum and coffee. Thus primed, our ancestors set out on their long coach journeys, to endure discomforts which were probably not greater than those of the railway excursionists of 1858.

THE ORIGIN OF SOME EARLY HEREFORDSHIRE COATS OF ARMS.

(Contributed by GEORGE MARSHALL, F.S.A.)

The necessity for some distinctive mark when a knight was dressed in armour ready for battle became imperative when the closed helmet came into use in the twelfth century, as then, of course, his features could not be seen. This was also the case when knights were assembled for the tournament, a sport which became general in the thirteenth and later centuries in spite of legislation in the early fourteenth century forbidding such games. The first indication which we have of such distinctive marks being adopted occurs about the middle of the twelfth century, when the king wore two lions passant, or leopards as they were then called, and later in 1193 (Round, *Feudal England*, p. 539) three lions passant, which have been used ever since as the arms of England.

It may roughly be said that it was during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries that the great barons, and later their feudal knights, started to use armorial bearings, at first on their shields, surcoats and horse trappings, with a further distinctive object on the tops of their helmets, called a crest, and later upon seals and various personal belongings. These distinctive markings during this period were assumed, that is adopted, at the will of the user. It would seem that when a man was holding enough land to qualify for knighthood, generally of an annual value of £20, on being knighted he might assume arms of his own choosing unless his forbears had already done so. But at the beginning of the fifteenth century officers, called Kings of Arms, were empowered by the king to grant and register these. The science of Heraldry then grew up and became regularised. It is proposed in this paper to try to trace the origin of some of the early coats of arms that were assumed before the year one thousand four hundred, though a few later than this will be noted.

Under the feudal system when a king wished to collect an army to carry on a war, as he frequently did against the Scots, the Welsh, in France, or elsewhere, he sent a summons through the sheriffs of each county to the tenants-in-chief to bring the knights and their retainers, for whom they were liable to serve forty days in the field, to an appointed rendezvous.

These knights in the first two centuries would then have assumed a coat of arms if not already entitled to one and were proud to serve under their overlords.

By the tenure of knight's service the tenants-in-chief nominally were liable to produce as many knights as they had sub-infeudated or had in demesne, but from very early times an arrangement was come to by which they only had to find a smaller number, perhaps five or ten knights and their attendant retinue, although they might have infeudated as many as fifty. This lesser number of knights came to be known as the *servitium debitum*. The other knights were liable, if they did not come to the field, to pay a fixed sum, generally about forty shillings per fee, and then they had their discharge for that year (Morris, *The Welsh Wars of Edward I*, 1901).

Bishops and the heads of religious houses were not exempt, although they were not called upon to serve in person. The Bishop of Hereford held his lands by the service of five knights he having enfeoffed fifteen, but many other dioceses were liable for a greater number.

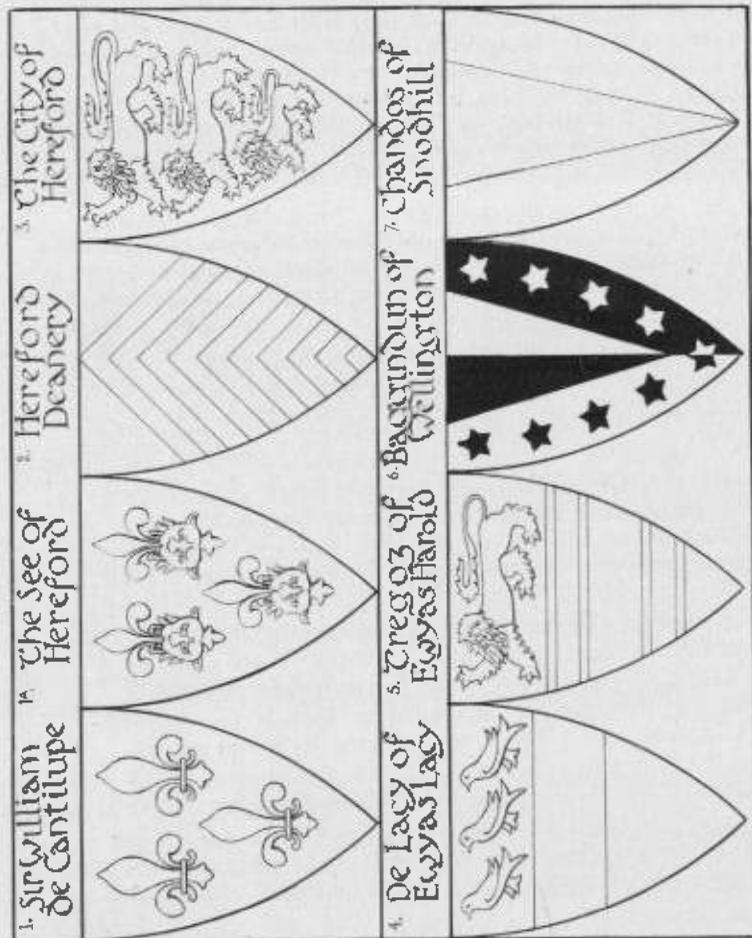
These knights and their attendant forces, when assembled in battle array, were known as the feudal host.

The origin of these early assumed coats may be classified under the headings:—

- (1) In allusion to the objects on the coat having a canting, or, as we would say punning, reference to the name of the bearer. This may be said to be the commonest and most easily recognised form of identifying the particular knight.
- (2) In referencc to some deed that the owner had performed, such as going on a crusade to the Holy Land, when escallops frequently appear.
- (3) The parental coat of an heiress or a variant of it taken by her husband on marriage in right of her landed possessions.
- (4) A variant of the coat of the overlord.

There must have been other reasons for which a particular coat was assumed which are now lost and such as probably would have been forgotten in no great length of time after their adoption.

The principal authorities for these early coats are to be found from seals which, of course, have the actual authority of the owners themselves, and the next most useful source is the Rolls of Arms, the earliest being that known as *Matthew Paris I*, which dates from 1219 to 1253. Most of these early rolls of the 13th century do not have more than two hundred names, and it is estimated that to the end of the century only about fifteen hundred coats had been assumed, but during the 14th century the number recorded increased



delin. T. Vaughan Milligan.

EARLY HEREFORDSHIRE COATS OF ARMS

to very considerably more than this. Good evidence for these early coats also may be gleaned from monumental effigies, brasses and other memorials. These are the principal authorities upon which we have to rely, though occasional disputes over armorial bearings, gifts of the owner's coat to another person, and incidental references are of further help.

In the first place it will be well to consider the armorial bearings assumed by the ecclesiastical and civil authorities, and then those of the tenants-in-chief: to be followed by the knights who were sub-infeudated.

ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES.

1. The See of Hereford.

This heads the list with the arms derived from those of the great family of Cantilupe who bore *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*, (1) the origin of which is probably to be found in an assumption of arms by Sir William de Cantilupe, father of St. Thomas of Hereford, in the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The bishop, Thomas de Cantilupe (1275-1282), does not seem to have used any armorial bearings, but on his seal of the see we find on the obverse the bishop standing in the act of blessing, with three fleurs-de-lis on either side of him, while under his feet reclines a wolf. On the reverse he is seated, also in the act of blessing, on a throne under a canopy on either side of which is a leopard's face *jessant-de-lis* (*Reg. Cant.*, p. 133). Now in this seal apparently is to be found the final origin of the arms of the see, which were no doubt adopted in their present form before or soon after the death of the bishop (1a).

In the earliest record of these arms they are blazoned as "De azure a iii fleures de or od testes de lupars issauns" (*Parl. Roll. Ed. 1*, 1275-1307). By the end of the century the general blazon had been converted to *gules* three leopards heads *jessant-de-lis or*. It is evident that in the original coat it was intended that the heads were to be those of leopards (*lupars*, *i.e.*, lions) the fleurs-de-lis being used to represent spear heads thrust through the cantels, that is the heads of the leopards, going in at the back of the neck and coming out at the mouths and so reversed. The whole thing is a canting coat, the cantels of leopards at once indicating the bearer. In early blazons the lions of England are always called leopards. Cantilupe is a corruption of the original name 'Cantelou', or 'Cantelow'; it is spelt Aston *Cantlow* in the parish of that name and still so pronounced. The family were very early settled at Aston but originally came from Normandy. Lou or loup in Norman French signifies a wolf, and loup was also a leopard. The arms of the see are without a doubt based on the bishop's

seal: the leopard's or lion's head being adopted in place of a wolf and perhaps taken from the lions in the royal arms.¹

2. The Deanery.

The only other cathedral body with a heraldic seal of this early period is the Deanery. The Deanery consisted of four dignitaries known as the *quattuor personae*, including the dean, the precentor, the treasurer and the chancellor, in that order of precedence in Hereford cathedral. Their arms are:—*Or* five chevrons *azure*. The origin of this coat is to be found in the arms of the precentor Richard de Haveringe, who was appointed on the death of John de Swinfield which must have occurred about 1317 or a little later, for then we find the new precentor professing his readiness to resign the office should it be proved that he has a cure of souls, he being also archdeacon of Chester. The dispute was referred to the bishop who decided that the precentor had not the cure of souls and so Haveringe was entitled to retain the office (*Reg. Orleton*, p. 382).

It would seem that the new precentor was a man of considerable force of character. He had a further dispute with the king in 1329, when he was dispossessed of the office, but was reappointed in 1330. He had been appointed Langtoft prebendary of York (*Browne Willis*, Vol. I, p. 148) about 1305 and from this source we learn that he died in 1339 or 1340, and was buried in York Minster. No doubt he held the office of precentor of Hereford until his death, for a new one was appointed not long afterwards.

The arms of Haveringe are the same as those used by the Deanery, and I have no doubt that soon after he became precentor he gave his arms to the Deanery, for the earliest use of this coat is or was to be found in work of this period. For instance, in glass it was repeated several times in the north and south aisles of the nave of the cathedral, in the chancel of Madley and in Dilwyn church, all being built about 1320. In addition to this the tomb of John de Swinfield (erroneously ascribed to Dean Berewe) may be placed just about this period, the mouldings of the canopy having the ball-flower ornament and in addition a number of pigs eating acorns and with saddles on their backs which were once

¹ In *The Life and Gestis of S. Thomas Cantilupe*, by R[ichard] S[trange] S[ociety] J[esus], 1674, reprinted by Richard Strange, 1879, p. 74, he says: "In testimony of the common content received by this election . . . it was agreed by all concerned, both chapter and successors, . . . that thenceforward all the Bishops of Hereford should give his coat of arms as the coat of their See—to wit—three leopards' heads jessant G, three flower de luce Or". The authority for this statement is not given. If it were true we should presumably find Bishop Thomas using a seal with the arms from the commencement of his episcopate instead of the one mentioned above, to which he was entitled by birth. I conclude therefore that the statement is a mere imagination of "R.S., S.I."

painted with the arms of the Deanery (Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, folio 1796, vol. II, p. 196; Dingley's *History from Marble*, plate clxxix, pp. 82-162; Havergal's *Monumental Inscriptions in Hereford Cathedral*, pp. 13 and 77).

In addition to this, the arms having five chevrons may have been taken as having reference to the timbers of the five roofs of the building, namely the Lady Chapel, the presbytery, the north and south transepts, and the nave: hence the de Haveringe coat proved a very suitable one for use by the Deanery.

3. THE CITY OF HEREFORD.

There is one other public body of which mention must be made, that is the City of Hereford, the early coat of which was *gules* three lions passant *argent*, which are the same as the arms of England with the lions *argent* instead of *or*. The reason for this coat being adopted or possibly being allowed by the king himself, may have been that Hereford was a royal city. The earliest instance of the use of this coat is the seal on a grant by the city of Hereford to the hospital of St. Ethelbert of one tenth of the tolls of St. Dennis' fair which can be dated about 1230. It is surrounded with the inscription "+ Sig. Ballivorum Civitatis Hereford" (Seal of the Bailiffs of Hereford). The matrix of this seal is of silver and was recovered from private hands some years ago.

The chief magistrate of Hereford was a bailiff until 15 November, 1383, when Richard II granted the citizens the right to have a mayor on the application of John de Burley probably the Knight of the Garter of that name, although he was dead in October of that year. (*Woolhope Club Transactions*, 1901, p. 111, *illus.*).

TENANTS-IN-CHIEF.

4. *de Lacy of Ewyas Lacy (Longtown).*

The adoption of arms was begun in all probability by the great barons or tenants-in-chief. Among these were the de Lacys of Longtown Castle in Ewyas Lacy, who bore *or* a fess, and three martlets in chief, *gules* (*Parliamentary Roll*). I cannot suggest what the origin of the coat was, but there seems to have been an earlier coat, for in the time of King John (1199-1216) we find Walter de Lacy sealing with a simple fess (Birch). The de Lacy fief was divided on the death of Walter de Lacy in 1246 between his two grand-daughters. The elder heiress Maud (Matilda) married Geoffrey de Geneville and had Ewyas Lacy; the younger, Margaret, married Theobald de Verdun and had Weobley, which half of the fief was known as the Honour of Weobley and was held by the Verdun family for several generations.

5. *Tregoz of Ewyas Harold.*

Adjoining the de Lacy fief was that of Ewyas Harold, held early in the thirteenth century by Sibilla de Ewyas (died 1235), daughter and heiress of Robert de Ewyas. She married, *temp.* King John, Robert de Tregoz, whose son, another Robert, a well known knight in the reign of Henry III, was slain at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The Tregoz family bore *gules*, two bars gemels, and a lion passant in chief, *or*. In the *Glover Roll* (1240-1250) it is blazoned as three-bars gemels, but afterwards always two bars only. This is one, if not the earliest instance, of the charge, bars-gemels. The only thing I can suggest for the adoption of such an ordinary is that it may refer to the fact that some members of the family who adopted it may have been twins; gemel = a twin. The lion may have been taken from the arms of England. The Tregozes ended in two heiresses, grand-daughters of the second Robert.

KNIGHTS AND OTHERS.

6. *Baggindun of Wellington.*

Arms:—*Or*, a pile *sable* between nine mullets counter changed (*St. George Roll*, circa 1278-1295).

A Sir Richard de Baggindun was settled at Wellington in the latter part of the thirteenth century and held land under Chandos of Credenhill. The above coat is evidently a variant of the over-lords, namely, *or*, a pile *gules* nine estoiles counter changed.

7. *Chandos or Chaundos of Snodhill and Credenhill.*

Arms:—*Argent* a pile *gules*.

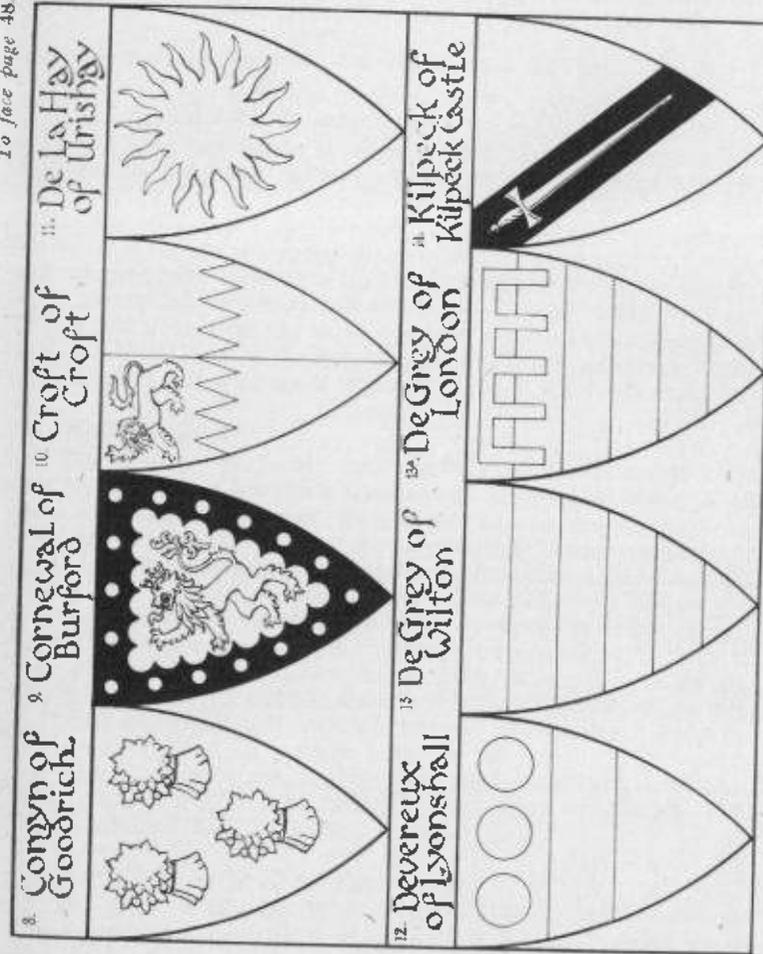
The Chandos family was settled here from very early times until the fifteenth century. I would suggest that the pile is a ray of the sun and is in reference to the root of the name, referring to light, which we have in the words "candle" and "chandelier". There seems to be a corroboration of such a derivation in the fact that Sir Robert de Chandos (dead in 1278), who held lands under Sir Robert de Chandos of Snodhill, evidently a relation, bore a variant of the coat namely, *or*, a pile *gules*, nine estoiles counter-change (7A); the stars evidently referring to light (*cf.* Baggindun).

8. *Comyn of Goodrich.*

Arms:—*Gules*, three garbs *or*.

Elizabeth Comyn the daughter and co-heiress of John Comyn of Badenach by Joan, sister of Aymer de Valence, the last earl of Pembroke, married Richard Talbot and so Goodrich passed to the Talbots of Eccleswall (*see* No. 18). The coat evidently cants on the name, for the garbs or sheaves were originally of comyn which was an umbelliferous plant grown for medicinal use, and

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they are sometimes blazoned as sheaves of comyn. Elizabeth was born about 1300. There is an interesting account of the expenses at Goodrich of Joan de Valence at the end of the thirteenth century (Journal of the *Brit. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. 6, pp. 145-213).

9. *Cornewall of Burford, Berrington, and Moccas.*

Arms:—*Argent*, a lion rampant *gules*, crowned or within a border engrailed *sable* bezanty.

This coat was borne by the Cornwall families and was first assumed by Richard, King of the Romans, sometime between 1225 and 1227. In the former year his brother Henry III had given him the duchy of Cornwall and the kingdom of Poitiers. The coat of the latter was the lion rampant crowned, and the border was adopted from that of the duchy of Cornwall which was bezanty. This coat is of particular interest because its date can be fixed within two years. In the latter year we find Richard sealing with this coat (*Birch*) and as the before-mentioned honours were conferred on him in 1225 it must have originated between this date and 1227.

10. *Croft of Croft.*

The arms of this family are, quarterly per fess indented *azure* and *or*, in the first quarter a lion passant *or*, the lion being taken from the arms of England. This appears to be an allusive coat, the four quarters representing four crofts, that is four small pieces of enclosed land, pasture or arable, probably the former as blue (*azure*) and yellow (*or*) make green. It is always said that the lion passant *or* was added to the coat in commemoration of and allusion to the escape of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I, from Hereford in 1265 where he was detained as a prisoner by Simon de Montfort. He had been sent a fast horse which he was exercising on Widemarsh Common when at a given signal from the Croft of the period on a white horse on the hill of Mynors park, Tillington, he put spurs to his steed and out-raced his guard. Croft, with a large retinue, hidden just over the brow of the hill, then conducted him to Wigmore castle.

11. *De la Hay of Urishay, Peterchurch.*

The arms of this family are, *argent*, a sun *gules*, possibly in allusion to the name D(e la H)ay, that is 'Day'. This coat is borne by the families of Day, St. Clere, and others, who bear a sun in splendour. The family was settled at Urishay in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The coat is found in several of the early rolls of arms.

12. *Devereux of Lyonshall.*

This family was settled at Lyonshall castle from very early times but the first member who is likely to have assumed arms was

William, son of Stephen de Ebroicis, who married Isabel de Cantilupe and founded Wormsley priory. This William was summoned to attend Henry III in 1258 and again in 1263 against the Welsh and he died fighting at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The arms he assumed were *gules*, a fess, and in chief three plates; or as blazoned in the Glover roll *circa* 1240-1250, *gules*, a fess *argent*, and three *torteaux argent* in chief. *Torteaux* in early heraldry were roundles of any colour. This is a very early coat of an infeudated knight who probably assumed a variant of the arms of his over-lord Walter de Lacy of Ewyas and Weobley from whom he held his land for three knights' fees. The arms of de Lacy were *or*, a fess, with three *martlets gules*, in the chief.

13. *de Grey of Wilton-on-Wye and Ruthin.*

This family of Grey bore *barry* of six *argent* and *azure*, and various branches bore the same arms with differences, such as a label of five points *gules* (Grey of London) (13A), a *bend gules* (Grey of Rotherfield) (13B), with *bars flurette* (Grey of Sandiacre) and another a chief with three *torteaux* (13c) but the tincture of the bars is never varied from *argent* and *azure*, a difference which was so generally resorted to in *barry* coats as for instance in that of Mortimer.

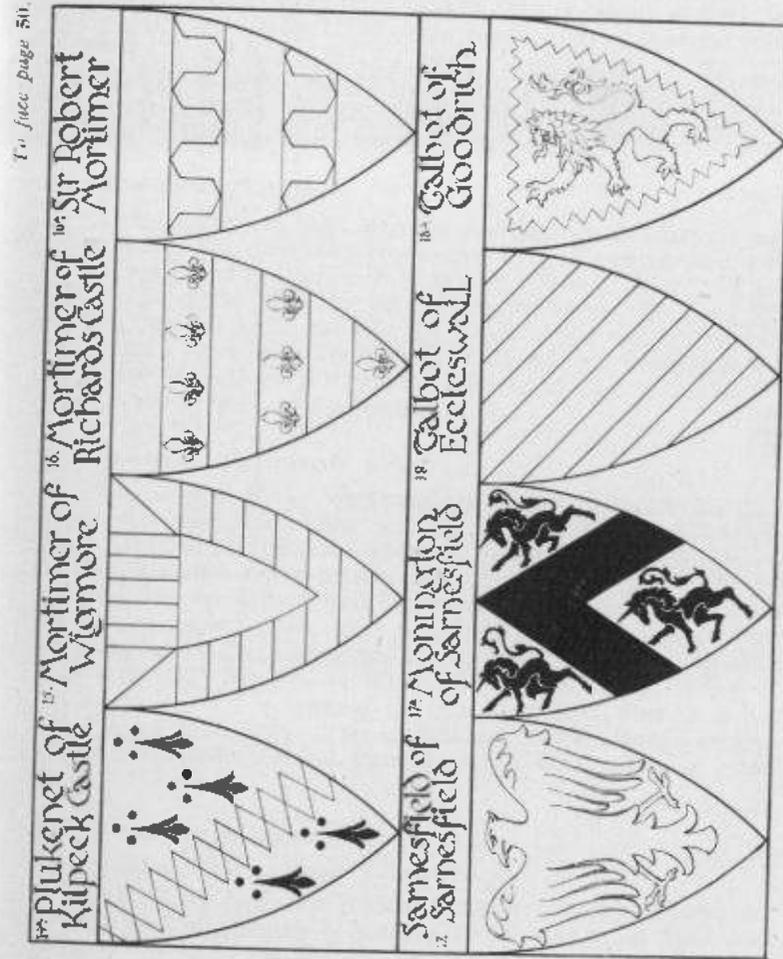
Some years ago the late Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, suggested to me that the *barry* coat canted on the name, that is to say white and blue which make grey. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that the tinctures of the bars were not altered in any of the Grey coats.

14. *Kilpeck of Kilpeck Castle.*

Hugh de Kilpeck, according to Strong, is said to have borne arms, *argent*, a sword in *bend*, *sable*. His daughter and his heir, Joan, married Sir Philip Marmion, who was dead in 1291, Joan having pre-deceased him. He held the castle of Kilpeck by courtesy of England as an inheritance of his wife, and according to the Camden and Dering Rolls, assumed the arms of his wife *sable*, a sword, point in base, *argent*. This coat is evidently a cant on 'Kil-peck'.

14A. *Walerand of Kilpeck Castle.*

Isabella, the co-heiress of Hugh de Kilpeck, married William Walerand and he had her share of Kilpeck. The castle was in the possession of Sir Robert Walerand some time in the middle of the thirteenth century. His arms were *argent*, a *bend engrailed gules* (Glover Roll, 1240-1250) or as I rather suspect the arms originally were a *bend fusilly*, also canting on the word Kilpeck, *fusils* being pointed diamond shaped objects. *Fusils* often became engrailed in later blazons.



14b. *Plukenet of Kilpeck Castle.*

Sir Alan Plukenet, knight and baron (died 1298), eventually succeeded Sir Robert Walerand, his uncle, and bore a variant of the Walerand coat, namely *ermine*, a bend fusilly, *gules* (*Camden Roll*, 1278-1285). Incidentally, this Sir Alan or his son of the same name, gave their name to Allensmore, which they reclaimed from a marsh.

The Pyes of the Mynde are said to have borne the arms of Plukenet, probably as subinfeudated knights of the barony of Kilpeck. (*Heralds Visit. Herefordshire*, 1569).

15. *Mortimer of Wigmore.*

This family were Lord Marchers and bore arms, *barry, or and azure*, a chief *paly*, the corners *gyronny*, with an *escutcheon argent*. In Latin the name Mortimer is written 'Mortuo Mari'. There can be no doubt that this *escutcheon* represents the Dead Sea punning on the Latin name. The origin of the rest of the coat is obscure. There are many variants of it used by different branches of the family as those of Richards Castle (of which more presently), Chirk, Attleburgh and Chelmarsh.

16. *Mortimer of Richards Castle.*

This branch of the Wigmore family bore various coats. Sir Hugh Mortimer (died 1274) was the son and heir of Robert de Mortimer (died 1219) and the brother of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore. Sir Hugh sealed, *barry of six*, charged with *fleur-de-lis*, and his son and heir, Sir Robert, bore *barry or and vert* "florettee de l'un et l'autre" (*Walford Roll*), also *gules* two bars *vair* (16A), which seems to be the coat adopted by him and his descendants from this time onwards. His son, another Sir Hugh, used it at the siege of Carlaverock and it is recorded in the *Guillim Roll*, *circa* 1300, and the *Falkirk Roll*, 1298. This coat is apparently founded on that of his grandmother, Mabel Marmion, whose coat was, *vair*, a fess *gules*.

17. *Sarnesfield of Sarnesfield.*

Arms:—*Azure*, an eagle displayed *or*.

This family had held land in Sarnesfield from the beginning of the thirteenth century or earlier. At the end of the fourteenth century the male line died out on the death of Sir Nicholas de Sarnesfield in 1394. He seems to have been the only member of the family who made a name for himself as a knight, and as before this time they possessed land of the value of a knight's fee or more, previous owners must have liquidated their liability by money payments. Sir Nicholas was created a Knight of the Garter in 1386. The first that we hear of him is in 1359, when he had

letters of protection to pass with Edward the Black Prince beyond the sea. In 1381 he held the office of Standard Bearer as well as Knight of the Chamber to Richard II. Most likely he was a friend of his neighbours the Burleys of Birley, four of this family being Knights of the Garter about this period. This is rendered more likely as a detached part of Sarnesfield, about six miles away, called Lye Court, adjoins Birley parish.

There is a coffin slab in Sarnesfield church with a large incised shield bearing an eagle displayed. In Beltz, *Order of the Garter*, p. 309, the arms of Sir Nicholas are given as, *azure*, an eagle displayed *or*, ducally crowned *argent*, but if the eagle on the slab has a crown it is difficult to say for it is much worn. Probably this coffin lid is to commemorate Sir Nicholas but it may be earlier. The *St. George Roll* 1275-1298 also records this coat.

Undoubtedly this is a canting coat on the name being "S'ernsfield", i.e., Sire Ernsfield, ern being an eagle, and is used in other coats as D'Erneford, Erne, Ernle.

The Sarnesfields held one knight's fee of the Honour of Weobley but this was probably the land of Little Sarnesfield in the parish of Weobley, which I believe was known as Sarnesfield Roger, I expect after Roger de Lacy.

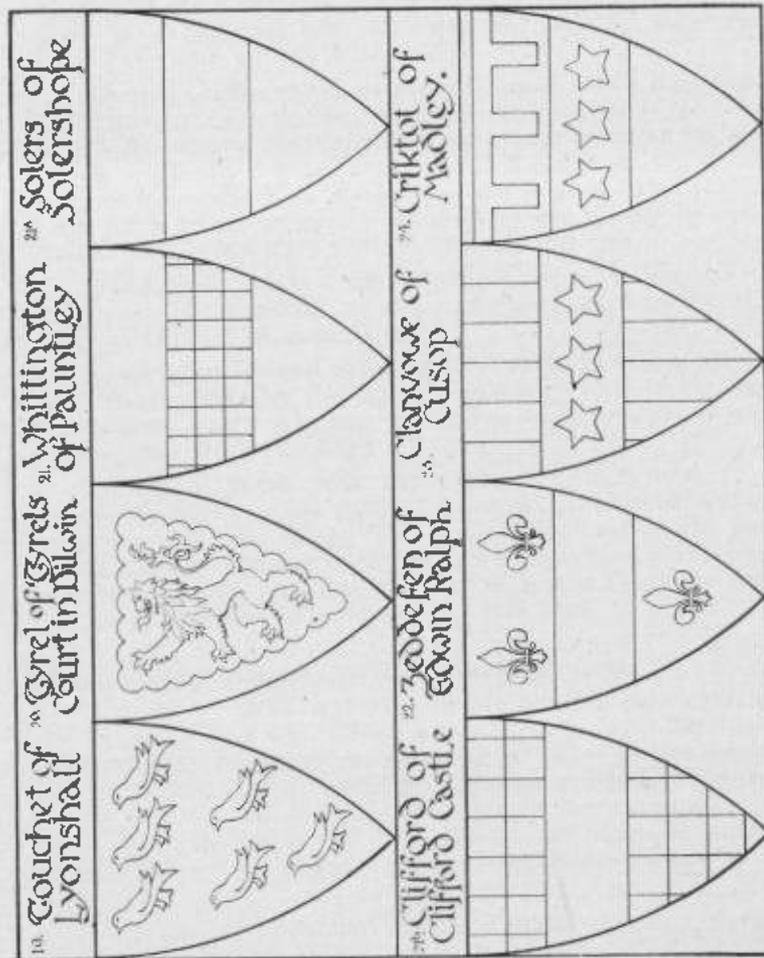
Sarnesfield passed with the heiress of Sir Nicholas to the Monington family whose arms are, *argent*, a chevron between three unicorns *sable* (17A). This is a canting coat on the name, *monos* (one) in reference to the unicorn's single horn. These arms possibly may not date until the time of Henry VII, when one of the family, Thomas Monington, was knighted.

18. *Talbot of Eccleswall in Weston-under-Penyard.*

The Talbots bore originally, *or*, five bendlets *gules* (18A), but Sir Richard Talbot (died 1306), son and heir of Sir Gilbert Talbot (died in 1247), apparently on inheriting his father's lands, assumed the arms of his mother, Gwenilian, daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd, prince of South Wales, which were, *gules*, a lion rampant *or*, with a bordure indented of the last, which coat¹ their descendants, afterwards the earls of Shrewsbury, have borne ever since.²

¹ This coat was in the south window of Dilwyn chancel. *Topographer*, 1789, p. 351. *MS. Brit. Museum* and *Symonds Diary*, p. 265. The chancel was built shortly before 1305.

² The Roll of Arms known as Walford, 1275-1280, printed in *Archæologia*, vol. 39, gives the coat as, *or*, a lion rampant *gules*, collared *or*, a bordure *vert* bezantee, as borne by Sir Richard Talbot, who died in 1306. He was succeeded by his son Sir Gilbert Talbot, who was aged twenty-nine years at the time. Gilbert was dead in 1346. I can find no other authority for such a coat. His son, Sir Richard, married Elizabeth Comyn, the heiress of Aylmer de Valence (died 1323) who inherited and brought him the castle of Goodrich.



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19. Touchet of Lyonshall.

Lyonshall Castle passed out of the hands of the Devcreux family in the last decades of the thirteenth century to a well-known baron, Sir William Touchet, who held it until his death in 1322. He sealed the barons' letter to the Pope in 1301 as lord of Levenhales, also corruptly spelt Louhales, Lethinhales, Lynhales and Leonhales.

The coat of Touchet was, *gules*, six martlets, three, two and one, *or*, but he sealed the letter with a lion rampant crusilly patteé. I can find no other instance of the use of this coat by the family, but as the letter was signed Lord of Levenhales it evidently cants on the name 'Lyonshall'.

20. Tyrel of Tyrels Court in Dilwyn.

This family was settled in Dilwyn in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries and their arms were, *azure*, a lion rampant *argent* within a border engrailed (indented in Parliamentary Roll) *or*. The earliest example I can find of this coat is on the shield of a monumental effigy of a knight in Dilwyn church. Doubtlessly by the costume and the use of the ball flower ornament it represents Sir Roger Tyrel, knight, who died in February, 1316. He was probably Knight of the Shire in 1314 but the records for this year are lost. The arms on this effigy are a slight variant of those of Talbot of Eccleswall (see No. 18). The Talbots held a third of the manor of Dilwyn and no doubt the Tyrels held this land under them by knight's service.

21. Zeddefen of Edvin Ralph.

This family was settled at Edvin Ralph and held their land under the bishop of Hereford by one knight's fee, and their arms were, *argent*, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis *azure*? The earliest instance of this coat is on the shield of the effigy of Ralph de Zeddefen in Edvin Ralph church who probably died about 1296. Their arms are a variant of William de Cantilupe, the father of Bishop Thomas, *gules*, three fleurs-de-lis *or*, and from this we may infer that these arms are allusive and that Ralph took them during the earlier years of Bishop Thomas holding the see, before the present coat of the see was adopted (see No. 1). An article will be found on this family and an interesting series of monumental effigies in the Woolhope Club *Transactions* for 1924, pp. 40-49.

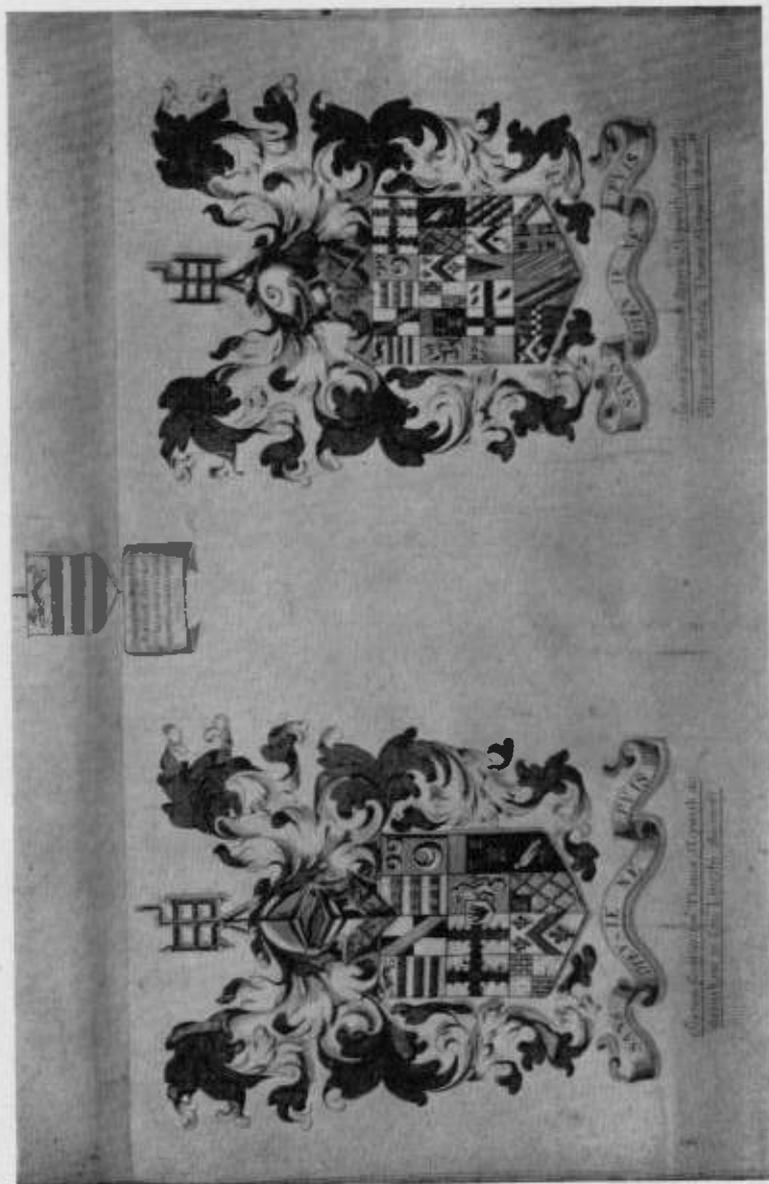
22. Clanvowe of Hergest and Cusop.

23. Crikot of Madley.

This is a case of a man giving his arms to another. Sir Thomas Clanvowe granted in 1410 his armorial bearings "without reclaim by me or my heirs", which were paly of six *or* and *azure*, on a fess

gules three mullets (possibly martlets) *argent*, to his relation (consanguineo) Sir William Crikot of Madley. Sir Thomas Clanvowe left three daughters, one of whom, Alice, apparently married John ap Rees, and there was a window in Madley church commemorating her, her husband and their children, with the shield before the lady shown as paly of four. Another daughter married Walter Barr, whose arms were quartered in another window. The Crikot arms were, *argent* on a fess *gules* three mullets *or*, a label *azure*, (23), and were in a window in Madley church. The family owned Webton in that parish. See *The Ancestor*, Vol. 9, p. 219, and *Miscellaneous Grants of Arms*, Harl. Society, Pt. II, p. 219, and the *Diary of Richard Symonds during the Civil War*, Camden Society, p. 233.

These are a few examples showing how arms were adopted in the first two centuries of their use. Many more could be cited, and a close study of the lives of the knights, and how and of whom they held their lands would greatly increase the number. This is an interesting study which has not received the attention which it deserves.



Photograph by

ARMS ON HERALDIC ROLL PEDIGREE OF SKIPWITH OF GRANTHAM AND METHERINGHAM, 1704.

F. C. Morgan.

PEDIGREE OF SKIPWITH OF GRANTHAM AND
METHERINGHAM, LINCS., 1704.

Contributed by PAUL MORGAN, B.A.

Description of one of the three Heraldic Rolls given to the Woolhope Club by Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, Bart. Notices of the others will follow in the *Transactions* for 1947.

The manuscript of the Skipwith pedigree measures 26 inches by 45 inches and is a fine, careful piece of workmanship throughout, with a border of gold and blue foliage on each side $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The shields and inscriptions are set out with a remarkable regularity and neatness typical of the 18th century, and it has been simplified to show only the main line of descent, omitting all collateral lines of brothers, sisters, etc.

This pedigree was prepared in 1704 and shows the descent of Sir Thomas Skipwith, Bart., and his only son, George Bridges Skipwith, from Sir William Skipwith who was knighted at Roxborough in 1547 for his services in helping to defeat the Scots at Musselburgh. The Skipwiths were a Yorkshire family with many branches, and here is shown only that cadet branch known as Skipwith of Grantham and Metheringham. The Sir William mentioned was of the family of Skipwith of Newbold, Lincolnshire, and married twice, and this pedigree shows his descendants by his second wife, Anne Totheby, through his son Edward, who resided at Beniworth, Lincolnshire.

It was Sir William's great-grandson, Thomas, who brought a baronetcy to this branch of the family. He was a lawyer who was knighted on the 29th May, 1673; made a Sergeant-at-law in 1675, and created baronet in 1678. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Latham of Essex, and died on 2nd June, 1694. However, this title did not survive long. He was succeeded by his son, also Thomas, who is mentioned in Mrs. Manley's "Secret memoirs from the new Atlantis" (7th ed., trans., Watson, 1736), as a man of unenviable notoriety. This Sir Thomas married Margaret, widow of William Brownlowe of Humby, Lincolnshire, and daughter of the 6th Baron Chandos. Her ancestry, with no mention of her first husband, is shown to her great-grandparent, the 4th baron, who succeeded to his title in 1594, presumably to balance the Skipwiths, and present the noticeably ordered and regular appearance of the Roll.

The last baronet was their son, Sir George Bridges Skipwith, 3rd baronet, who married the sole daughter and heiress of Robert

Pitt, M.D., and died issueless on the 3rd June, 1756, when the title became extinct. Sir George was buried in the church at Metheringham, where there are also two monuments to the memory of members of this line. The two Sir Thomas's are buried in St. Mary's Chapel of the parish church at Upminster, while Margaret, wife to the second Sir Thomas, was buried in Henry VII's Chapel, Westminster, on the 8th January, 1742.

This pedigree has a full heraldic achievement. The Skipwith arms are shown throughout as: *Argent*, three bars *gules*, in chief a greyhound courant *sable*; crest: A turnstile *or*. The Skipwith arms were originally the same as those of the Estoutevilles, from whom they are descended, but Sir Patrick de Skipwith in the late 12th century married Beatrice, daughter of Sir Pagan de Langtune, and added in consequence a black greyhound in chief. In the bottom corners of this manuscript are elaborately set out the arms of the second Sir Thomas, which shows 12 quarterings; and opposite, those of his son, Sir George, which shows 24 quarterings, the Chandos arms having been added. The first Sir Thomas of this line had a sinister hand appaumé *gules* for difference, while Sir George, the last baronet, shows a label, the cadency mark for an eldest son, as his father was alive at the date of the compilation of this pedigree.

There are at least two mistakes in this genealogy. Elizabeth Page is shown as the mother, instead of the first wife, of the Sir William Skipwith who was knighted in 1547; and the wife of the 4th Baron Chandos is here named Cecilia, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, whereas she was really named Mary. This Sir Owen Hopton was Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

No dates, besides 1704, are mentioned, and no particulars are added to any individual inscription besides parentage, title and place of origin.

A very full account of this family is to be found in Fulwar Skipwith's "A brief account of the Skipwiths of Newbold, Metheringham and Prestwold". (Tunbridge Wells, 1867) and many of the details mentioned have been gleaned from this work.



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

BASE OF COLUMN FOUND ON SITE OF ST. GUTHLAC'S PRIORY, HEREFORD.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1946.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.

HEREFORDSHIRE PRINTERS.

From examples of printing in Ross belonging to Mrs. Leeds it is possible to add to the list of printers that appeared in the *Transactions* in 1941. Auction posters and other ephemera bear the following imprints:—

J. Cowmeadow 1838
George C. Dobles, Post Office, 1850
Farror 1830-4
W. Farror and Son 1836
T. Farror 1857
Farror and Dobles 1843
Wm. Hill, Printer and Stationer, 1861
Wm. Hill, Steam Printing Works, Gazette Office,
High Street, 1872-82
B. Powle 1832-40
Rich^d Powle, Stamp Office, High Street, 1876

From these dates it appears that the families of Dobles and Farror may have joined for a time.

ST. GUTHLAC'S PRIORY.

What appears to be the base of a column from St. Guthlac's Priory was reported to me by Mr. Kenneth Lee a few days ago. He saw it in the garden at Mr. James Rowberry's, Union Lane, and was informed that it was dug up near his entrance gates some eighteen years ago. At some time it had been used as a trough for a pump for which purpose a hole has been cut in the side; it is now filled with earth from which an evergreen tree is growing. It is 3 ft. 9 in. across and octagonal in shape. Probably many other interesting remains of old Hereford are to be found if watch is kept for them. (*See illustration.*)

IRONWORKS AT BRINGWOOD.

During the process of cataloguing the documents from various parts of the county, records of the old ironworks frequently are brought to light. Among those preserved at Gatley Park is one containing the articles of agreement, dated 30th December, 1637,

between Sampson Eure and Francis Walker for the supply of wood for 'coles' (charcoal). The ironworks had been leased to Walker by Robert, earl of Lindsay (the Lord Great Chamberlain) and others for twenty-one years from Michaelmas, 1638. For the first seven years of this period Walker was to purchase at least 3,000 cords of wood and roots to be delivered within six miles of the works at the following prices. Cords of wood delivered within three miles $\frac{3}{8}$ each; roots delivered within six miles $\frac{3}{8}$; wood delivered above three miles and within six to be $\frac{3}{6}$. Every cord to measure 8 ft. x 4 ft. x 4 ft. Walker to have liberty to 'cole' on the ground and to take turf, rubble, sand, and fern, and to erect 'cabbins for the Colliers'. An unusual word appears in the clause that 'Eure could reserve out of every "hagge" or parcel of wood such standells or trees to remain as he thinks fit.' A 'hagge' was a small wood.

After the first seven years Walker was to get and provide wood where he could for himself.

It will be remembered that a similar document recording an agreement dated 1674 between the Earl of Kent and Paul Foley of Stoake Court was one of the papers given to the City Library recently. The price of each cord in this was 7/-.

WELL AT HAMPTON DENE.

Mr. H. S. Thynne last autumn reported the finding of a deep well under his lawn at Hampton Dene. A leakage in the public water supply to his house led to the discovery of this: it had been arched over and was covered with turf. Mr. George Marshall and I visited Hampton Dene together, and Mr. Marshall formed the opinion that the well was made for use in brick-making, as there were signs of a disused clay-pit in the field nearby. Small brick kilns probably were in operation in various places on the outskirts of the city in the 17th and 18th centuries. One at the top of Aylestone Hill is referred to several times in the archives of the 17th century.

NOTES ON THE PHILIPS FAMILY OF LEDBURY.

Our Honorary Secretary has sent the following notes upon the Philips family of Ledbury:—

In furtherance of the particulars of the Market Hall at Ledbury given by the Ven. Archdeacon A. J. Winnington-Ingram on the recent visit to that place by the Club, the subjoined pedigree may be of interest. It shows that John Philips 'the elder' mentioned in connection with the building of the Hall was the great-grandfather of John Philips, the poet, author of *The Splendid Shilling* (1701), *Blenheim* (1705), *Cider* (1708) and other poems. It will

To face page 58.

THE PHILIPS FAMILY OF LEDBURY.

John Philips, mercer and clothier of Ledbury. Will dated 3 May, 1652. Bur'd at Ledbury, 8 May, 1655. Died c. 1651.

Stephen Philips son and heir. Bapt. at Ledbury 31 Aug., 1606. — Elizabeth Matr. at Brazenose Coll., Oxford, 20th Oct. 1626, aged 17* *pleb.* B.A. from Christchurch, 7 May, 1629; M.A., 21 Jan. 1631/2. Vicar of Lugwardine 1637; Preb. of Eigne, 1642, until his death. Bur'd at Lugwardine 12 Jan. 1666/7.

* Dates or age, or both, must be wrong.

1. John Philips, bapt. at Ledbury 13 July, 1634. Living 1668 *vide Wool. Trans.* 1942, p. xxiv.

2. Stephen Philips, — born at Lugwardine, 1638, Dunc. *Hist. of Heref.*, vol. ii, p. 246. Matr. at Brazenose Coll., Oxford, *cler. fil.* 1 Apr., 1656; B.A. 12 Feb., 1658/9; M.A., 1661; B.D., 1669; D.D., 1677. Student of Lincoln's Inn, 1657, as 2nd s. of Stephen of Lugwardine, *cler.* Vicar of Bampton, Oxfordshire, 1668; Archdeacon of Salop 8 May, 1669, Preb. of Norton, Hereford, 1670. Died 20th August, 1684, aged 46. Bur'd at Bampton, M.I. there.

Mary, daur. of Thomas Cook, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, and Vicar of Bampton, Oxfordshire. He died 1669 and was succeeded in both dignities by his son-in-law. She died in Hereford, 11th October, 1715, aged 75. M.I. in Hereford Cathedral.

3.

4. Joseph Philips, died 14th March, 1708/9 in his 60th year. M.I. in Hereford Cathedral, where it is stated that he was the 4th son of Stephen.

1. Thomas Philips, died 6th Jan., 1681/2, aged 13 years. M.I. Heref. Cathedral.

2. Stephen Philips. Matr. at New Inn Hall, Oxford, pauper, 3rd July, 1688, aged 17. Adm. pens, aged 18 at Trinity, Cambridge, 28th June, 1689, previously at Oxford. At school at Westminster. Matr. 1690, Scholar 1690. Non Juror. Left without a degree. B.A. from Brazenose Coll., Oxford, 1692. Student of Inner Temple, 1692. Vicar of Beddingham, Sussex, 1696-1701. Vicar of Bisley, Gloucs., 1715-40.

3. Vincent Philips, Scholar of Winchester School. Member of Trinity College, Oxford. Died 30th July, 1700, aged 28. M.I. Heref. Cath.

4. John Philips, the Poet. Born at Bampton Oxfordshire, 30th Dec., 1676. At school at Winchester. Matr. at Christ's Church, Oxford, 1694. He died unmarried at the house of his mother, in Castle Street, Hereford, of consumption, on 15th February, 1708/9. Bur'd in Hereford Cathedral. M.I. there.

5. Robert Philips. Matr. at Merton Coll., Oxford, 9th Nov., 1693.

6. 7. On their father's tomb, he is said to have had seven sons. Possibly these died in infancy.

be seen that many members of the family went to the University of Oxford and entered the church.

I am indebted to our member Mr. J. B. Willans for extracts from Foster's *Alumni Oxoniensis* for information not to be found elsewhere.

BUTCHERS ROW, HEREFORD.

Last year I gave some notes upon the Butchers Row in Ledbury. A few extracts from the Corporation of Hereford minute book concerning the Butchers Row in the High Town may interest members of this Club :--

1825, 8 April. It was agreed that the interest of the Corporation in the house occupied by Joseph Nash, butcher, in the Butchers Row, be relinquished as soon as arrangements are made for taking down the remainder.

1828, 28 February. A fund to be raised for taking down the old houses in Butchers Row.

1830, 2 December. The Town Clerk to inform the Commissioners that the Corporation by subscriptions and relinquishing their interest in several houses, have considerably contributed to the taking down houses which formed Butchers Row, are still disposed to give up their interest in the house occupied by Joseph Nash at the south-east corner of the old Market House on condition that the Commissioners make over to the Corporation the land upon which the part of Butchers Row now taken down, and the land upon which the remaining houses stand when they are removed.

1831, 7 February. The Commissioners had consented to make over to the Corporation the site of houses in Butchers Row. It was therefore ordered that the house at the corner of the Market House be removed.

1835, 6 February. £200 to be advanced as a donation for pulling down two houses in Butchers Row, the property of Mr. Caswell and Mr. Davies, the Corporation to undertake to pay £3 annually as a rent charge on the said premises. Gratification was expressed to the Commissioners upon their co-operation in this desirable object.

1835, 3 July. £200 voted for the taking down the houses in Butchers Row to be paid as soon as it can be procured.

"THE DESPISED SALMON."

On page 424 of Professor Trevelyan's *English Social History* it is stated that "The extraordinary abundance of salmon and trout [in Scotland] afforded not only good sport, but a cheap food for the people. In some parts the gentry despised salmon as a

dish that cloyed, and farm-hands struck if they were fed upon it every day."

Hoping to find confirmation or disproof of this statement a few months ago I started a correspondence in *The Scotsman* asking for evidence. As I expected, none that would be accepted in a real examination of the belief was forthcoming. Many writers stated that they had been told of the legend by old people long since passed away. One writer said he had heard of a similar belief concerning the mythical clause in apprentice indentures (said to have been inserted in those of this City of Hereford also) in cities in Germany. Upon a visit to that country and a search among the archives there not the slightest proof was forthcoming. It seems to me that there cannot be any truth in the legend, widespread as it may be.

I regret that this report is so short this year, and urge members of the Club to watch for and inform me of anything they may hear of likely to be of interest archæologically. Investigation will quickly follow.

ORNITHOLOGY.

By C. W. WALKER, M.C., M.D., CH.B.

The beginning of the year was characterised by alternating frost and heavy rain: there was much flood water in the Wye and Lugg valleys, where large flocks of common and black-headed gulls fed daily on drowned worms. These gull flocks pass over Ross daily just after dawn on their way from the Severn estuary to their feeding grounds in the flooded valleys of Wye and Lugg, and return southwards about sunset to roost on the estuary. Flocks of golden plover were larger than usual, and in early March, when the west escaped the heavy snow which covered all northern, eastern and south-eastern England, huge flocks of peewits and some golden plover (I saw one flock of 300 golden plover near Lugg bridge on 5th March) fed on our meadows. Migratory finch flocks were much in evidence about this date: Col. Symonds-Taylor, Miss Marsh and Dr. Langdale Smith reported flocks of siskins: flocks of brambling, and of tree-sparrows were seen also. On 18th March a cock blackcap visited Dr. Melrose's bird table: otherwise no very early reports of spring migrants were received, and this bird may have spent the winter here, as blackcaps occasionally do. Pairs of hawfinches were seen by Capt. Gilbert at Bishopstone, and Col. Thornycroft at Breinton. The latter pair were collecting nesting material but the nest was not found. The marsh-warbler returned to its Herefordshire haunt to breed for the ninth consecutive year: the first clutches were scientifically robbed by an egg-collector—a stranger to the district—but some second attempts at nesting were successful. The corncrake was lamentably scarce this year: it was heard, however, at Putley by Dr. Langdale Smith about the middle of May.

In the autumn the equinoctial gales brought two unusual visitors. Dr. Kingdon reported a Manx shearwater at Leominster, and Mr. N. Thornycroft caught an Arctic skua, suffering from oiled plumage, at Abergavenny.

The Rev. A. J. E. Goss contributes the following ornithological notes from Presteigne, Radnorshire, for the year 1946:—

"A continued increase in the breeding of the common buzzard, the nests being placed in trees much nearer farms and cottages than hitherto. Most farmers and keepers do not destroy them.

I have seen the peregrine once myself at Walton, and have other reported views. No sign of nest, but the most likely rock-site near here is inaccessible owing to military operations.

Some increase of raven breeding, some in trees and some on rocks. A number of birds shot by farmers on the hills, on the charge of attacking lambs.

Several pair of merlin breeding in heather near New Radnor. A decided increase in this species.

A pair of kestrels occupied a magpie nest in this garden six yards from the house and raised a brood. Fewer sparrow-hawks this year owing to keepers.

Crested grebe breeding on Hindwell pool. Many species of wildfowl observed here in winter.

Two pairs of pied flycatcher breeding near water in this parish. Both nests in holes in trees. I have not before observed this species in this district.

No sign or sound of the land-rail this year. I heard it only once last year. *Caprimulgus* (the nightjar) is fairly common here and breeds on the hillside.

The ring ousel is constantly seen in this neighbourhood, but I cannot get any evidence of breeding so far.

The black-headed gull colony at Llandegley is rapidly diminishing. Hundreds of eggs are taken every year. Dr. Jobson of New Radnor is urging the County Council to protect it.

I hope a new census of heronries may be taken. The one recorded at Knill was destroyed years ago, and the large Penybont one dispersed by felling three years ago. A few bred at Llandegley the next year."

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT FOR 1946.

I regret to say that very little use has been made of the Club's Library during the past year. Only three volumes have been taken home by members, though a few others have been used on the premises. By arrangement entered into some years ago members of the general public who use the City Library have been allowed to consult some few volumes; the set of six inch ordnance maps are used frequently.

One volume of local interest has been added to the Library:—

942.96 Howse (William Henry): *Presteigne, past and present* 1945. Pts.

OBITUARY MEMOIRS.

MR. F. E. WHITING.

DIED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1946.

The only surviving son in this country of Mr. Richard M. Whiting, and youngest member of a family long prominent in Herefordshire agricultural circles, Mr. Frank Earle Whiting, of Lower House, Credenhill, Hereford, died on Sunday at the age of 61 years.

Mr. Whiting had, since 1927, been a director of the Hereford firm of chemists, Messrs. Chave and Jackson Ltd., of which his brother, Mr. Ernest Whiting, was head until his death in 1933. Two brothers who had achieved considerable repute in the agricultural profession were Mr. J. H. Whiting, of Aldersend, Tarrington, who passed away in 1941, and Mr. A. J. Whiting, of Magna Castra, Kenchester, who died in 1939. Mr. F. E. Whiting, who was a bachelor, is survived by two sisters, Miss Whiting of Lower House, and Mrs. W. Smith, of The Leen, Pembridge; and by a brother, Mr. Richard Sidney Whiting, of British Columbia.

The family has a long association with Credenhill and the church, of which the deceased was churchwarden, for many years. This has been permanently enriched by two examples of the woodcarving in which he was a skilled and sensitive artist—the altar table, a memorial to the parishioners who fell in the war of 1914-18, and the screen erected at the other end of the church commemorating his father's 40 years' churchwardenship. Mr. F. E. Whiting became a member of the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club of Herefordshire in 1918 and in 1941 he and Miss Whiting gave to Hereford Museum a collection of Roman pottery, coins and other remains which had been got together by Mr. A. J. Whiting.

Though his health had not permitted him to take a very active part in public life, the charm of his manner, and many acts of kindness, had endeared him to a wide circle of friends, who will regret his passing.

THE REV. ERNEST HERMITAGE DAY, D.D., F.S.A.

DIED 18TH AUGUST, 1946.

Dr. Ernest Hermitage Day was a well-known authority on religious and archaeological matters, and author of several books upon ecclesiology. He was at one time editor of the *Church Times*.

He joined the Woolhope Club in 1911, became President in 1927, and was made an Honorary Member for his services in 1944. Although he went to South Africa, where he died, in 1927, his interest in the Club continued to the end and he contributed his last paper for the *Transactions* in 1936.

When resident in Hereford in 1918 Dr. Day took part in the storm aroused by the appointment of Dr. Hensley Henson as bishop of Hereford. He found himself unable to ask for a licence to continue his help at All Saints Church until the Bishop had retracted various passages in his writings concerning the Virgin birth. This meant his severance from ministerial work in the diocese until the appointment of Dr. M. Linton Smith as bishop in 1920.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1947.

THE ABERGAVENNY AND HEREFORD TRAMROADS: SOME OF THE EARLIER HISTORY OF THE UNDERTAKING.

By E. H. MORRIS, M.Inst.C.E.

(Read 30th January, 1947.)

The development of the coal and iron industries of Great Britain at the end of the eighteenth century brought the question of the transport of these minerals very much to the fore, and the last decade of the century witnessed the construction of a large number of canals in mining areas. It was soon apparent that something more was needed to assist in the collection of minerals from the works and in their distribution to customers; and thus there sprang into existence throughout the mining district of South Wales and Monmouthshire a system of feeders known as railways or tramroads. An old writer, Cummings, writing in 1824, stated that, while in the year 1790 there was scarcely a single railway in South Wales, by the year 1812 there were upwards of 150 miles of tramroad connected with canals, collieries, iron and copper works in the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan and Carmarthen alone, exclusive of a considerable extent within the mines themselves. By the year 1824 the mileage had increased to more than four hundred, exclusive of one hundred miles underground. The whole of these tramroads were constructed upon the "tram-plate" principle.

The origin of the term "tramroad" is in dispute and cannot be definitely determined. There is a Scandinavian word "traam" signifying a scantling of timber, and it seems probable that "tram" was adopted for the short lengths of wooden rails upon which, in the practice of north Britain, the small colliery trucks ran. Hence the track became a "tram"-road and the trucks themselves came to be called "trams". In South Wales, however, the rails were made of cast-iron plates, not of wood. The plates were, generally, three to four feet long, about four inches wide and three-quarter inch thick; they were cast with a flange about three inches deep on one edge, and were laid flat in pairs, with the vertical flange on the inside, upon irregular blocks of stone, weighing about 150 lbs. each, at each joint. In the centre of each stone a hole

was drilled and plugged with hard wood. At the centre of each end of every plate was a small notch, so that when the plates were laid out end to end the contiguous notches gave a small square hole, through which an iron spike was driven into the plug, and thus both plates were secured in position on the stone sleeper. The wheels of the trucks ran upon the flat plates and the flanges guided the wheels. The gauge, measured over opposite flanges, was between three and four feet, as a general rule. These trucks or "trams", as they were called, were similar to those used in colliery yards, open boxes of iron holding a ton or so of coal each, and having four plain disc wheels of cast-iron about twelve inches in diameter. Part of one of these wheels is exhibited in the Hereford City Museum. The trams were formed into trains, and drawn by horses. To complete the track the space between the flanges of the plates was filled with broken stone to form a track for the horses' feet and to serve as ballast to keep the plates in position.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that in the year 1801 a project was being considered for a tramroad between the rivers Severn and Wye passing through the Forest of Dean, with its numerous collieries, which at that time were the source of supply of the great bulk of the coal used in the adjacent parts of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. Hereford, it was claimed, received 20,000 tons annually, which were all consumed within a radius of four miles of the centre of the city. The supply was transported by barge up the river Wye; but there was insufficient water to float the barges as far as Hereford except in times of spate, and so delivery was precarious, and stocks had to be accumulated to meet emergencies; the cost of the coal was thereby increased. The price of coal in the merchant yards at Hereford about that time varied from 32s. 0d. for best hard coal to 28s. 0d. for soft, per ton.

And so it came to pass that on the 22nd September, 1801, a meeting of the committee which had been set up to further the project of this tramroad from the Wye to the Severn was held at the Swan Inn, Ross-on-Wye; Price's survey of the route and Outram's report upon the scheme and estimate of the cost were received. The meeting resolved to apply for Parliamentary powers to construct the line in the next session. It was also resolved to hold a further meeting on 22nd October, to receive the report of Messrs. Scudamore and Clive; John Scudamore was in the chair.¹ A further meeting was held at Ross on 12th November, 1801, to decide whether the whole scheme should be presented to Parliament, or only the portion between the Forest collieries and the river Wye. The notice to the press was signed by J. Carpenter as Secretary.² There is no information available regarding the result of that meeting. But on the 30th September, 1802, a plan was deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hereford showing a projected scheme of a tramroad, 24 miles in length from the river

Wye opposite Lydbrook, terminating at Wyc Bridge, Hereford. The plan, which was signed by Thomas Bayley, bears the title "Plan of an intended railway from the river Wye opposite Lidbrook to the side of the said river near the Bridge at Hereford—surveyed 1802 by H. Price". The proposed route followed the west bank of the river to Goodrich Castle and Bridstow; thence it struck west to Michaelchurch, passing close to the New Inn at St. Owen's Cross; thence to Hunderton, passing, on its way, near to Llandinabo church, Wormelow Tump, Dewesall church, and Haywood Lodge. This can hardly be the same plan that was submitted to the meeting at Ross on the 22nd September, 1801, if the date of survey as inscribed on the plan is correct. Nor is it clear for what reason copies of the plan were submitted to the respective Clerks of the Peace for Hereford and Monmouth, as there is no available evidence that an Act of Parliament for the construction was ever obtained. It may be presumed that this project of the cheaper transport of coal overland from the Forest of Dean to the city of Hereford failed, through lack of sufficient financial support.

This spirit of enterprise was, however, not dead, but the venue was changed to the Monmouthshire coalfield. In the year 1810 a project was being considered at Abergavenny for the construction of a tramroad from a point at Llanwenarth on the Brecon to Abergavenny canal, which was then in process of making, to Llanvihangel Crucorney, a distance of six miles, in the direction of Hereford. The interest of that county was aroused, with the result that a public meeting was held at the Angel Inn, Abergavenny, on the 26th September, 1810, to consider the propriety of making and maintaining a tramroad from the Brecon canal to the city of Hereford. Two resolutions were passed thereat: the first, that such a convenient means of communication between Abergavenny and Hereford would be of great advantage to that city and to south Herefordshire generally and would "also set aside that almost impassable barrier between the two counties, namely Campstone Hill, and would be of great public benefit"; the second, to hold a further meeting at the Town Hall, Grosmont, on the 24th October, for the same purpose, under the direction of a committee appointed thereby, viz., Revd. W. Powell, Revd. John George, F. S. Secretan, Thos. Jones, banker, Theophilus Gilbert. Thirty-three subscribers entered their names, including Messrs. R. P. Scudamore and E. B. Clive.³ At the second meeting on 24th October, 1810, Mr. R. P. Scudamore presided. The resolutions of the previous meeting were confirmed and the committee was enlarged by the addition of the names of R. P. Scudamore, Sir Hungerford Hoskyns, Benjamin Hall, M.P., E. B. Clive and the Mayor of Hereford. A subscription list was opened for the cost of making a plan and estimate of the undertaking, and £260 was raised, fifty-three subscribers appending their names. The committee was further directed to enquire into the nature of the tramroad

then being projected between the Brecon canal and Llanvihangel and to consider the propriety of adopting the same as part of the scheme with which the meeting was concerned; or, otherwise, to settle with the promoters terms for a junction of the two undertakings at or near Llanvihangel.⁴

The next meeting—of the subscribers to the cost of the preparation of a plan and estimate—was held at the City Arms Hotel, Hereford, on the 23rd January, 1811⁵; Sir Hungerford Hoskyns presided. The results of this meeting were not reported, but an important public meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hereford, on the 21st March, 1811, with Sir Hungerford Hoskyns in the chair. It was stated that the proprietors of the Llanvihangel railway had agreed to extend their line to Goitre; and that the proposal now before the meeting was that a new undertaking be formed to extend the line to Hereford, a distance of 15 miles in accordance with the plan submitted by the committee. The estimate of the engineer, John Hodgkinson, amounted to £2,000 per mile, and it was resolved that a subscription list be opened immediately to raise £33,000, on the distinct understanding that subscriptions would be void, except for the sum expended on preliminaries, unless the amount specified were obtained by the 2nd November following. In support of the scheme it was again stated that the consumption of coal in the neighbourhood of Hereford city was 20,000 tons annually, and that if only 6,000 tons were conveyed over the tramroad, the receipts would suffice to pay ten per cent. interest on £33,000; and such coal might be sold at Hereford at the reduced price of 26s. 0d. per ton. The proposal was enthusiastically received, and the subscription list, which was at once opened, reached £19,400 immediately with thirty-six subscribers.⁶ During the month of April some small additions came in, which were duly published week by week in the local press. Although efforts were made to stimulate subscriptions in the press, citing the success of the promoters of the contemporary Hay tramroad, less than £20,000 had been promised by the end of April, and as no further reference to the subscription can be traced, it must be held that the requisite capital could not be obtained, and that the project failed of accomplishment. It is interesting to note, however, that two plans were deposited in this year with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Monmouth. The first, deposited on the 30th September, 1811, shewed a tramroad from the Skirrid Inn, Llanvihangel Crucorney past Goitre as far as Monmouth Cap. It bears the signature *John Hodgkinson, Engineer*. The second, which was deposited later in the year, was a similar plan from Llanvihangel to Monmouth Cap, with an extension to the Wye Bridge at Hereford. On these plans the line of tramroad approximates to the course ultimately adopted only as far as Goitre. It is not now known by what body of promoters these plans were deposited.

The Bill for the construction of the tramroad from the Brecon canal to Llanvihangel was passed on 25th May, 1811, and by it the Llanvihangel Railway Co. came into being. The work of construction was pressed forward with vigour immediately. A new company, which bore the title of the Grosmont Railway Co., was formed—owing, it may be presumed, to the failure of the project to extend the Llanvihangel tramroad to Hereford—to undertake a further construction from Llanvihangel to Monmouth Cap; the Bill for this work received the Royal Assent on the 20th May, 1812. No information is now available regarding the inception and promotion of these two concerns. The first Act empowered the Llanvihangel Co. to raise £20,000, the second gave power to the Grosmont Co. to raise £13,000 in £100 shares and a further £7,000 if it should become necessary. The original subscription to the former was, according to Priestley, a contemporary writer, £15,400; but the amount subscribed to the latter, which included a turnpike road for vehicular traffic, alongside the tramroad, from Pandy to Monmouth Cap is not known. It seems probable that this turnpike road, which had previously been advocated in the press,⁷ was made with a view of giving direct access from Herefordshire to the centre of South Wales by way of Abergavenny, Merthyr, and the Vale of Neath, over a new public highway, then in course of construction. The works of the Llanvihangel tramroad were carried out by William Crossley as engineer and it is probable that he supervised the construction of the Grosmont tramroad also.

It may be concluded that the failure to complete the undertaking to the city of Hereford was a blow to the promoters; but the project of extension was not allowed to die. Rumour has it that meetings held at Hereford from time to time with the object of stimulating public interest in the venture were broken up and ended in disorder, through forcible opposition by barge owners and others who were alarmed at the threat to their livelihood. At long last, however, the persistence of the promoters bore fruit; at the instigation of E. B. Clive, a series of public meetings was held at the Guildhall, Hereford, in the months of August and September, 1825, under the presidency of the Mayor, Dr. J. Bleack Lye, with the result that a subscription list was opened, and a committee formed to prosecute the scheme of continuing the tramroad from Monmouth Cap to the Wye Bridge, Hereford, a distance of twelve miles.⁸ At the meeting held on the 23rd September, 1825, it was resolved that a sum of £25,000 should be subscribed and application made to Parliament for an Act. The Mayor, Sir J. G. Cotterell, Bart., Robert Price, M.P., E. B. Clive, Thomas Hill, Richard Blakemore, and E. B. Pateshall, were elected upon the committee, which was empowered to make plans and estimate, approach the existing Llanvihangel and Grosmont Companies with a view to a working agreement, and afterwards

formulate a Bill and present it to Parliament. It was also agreed that any subscriber of five shares at £100 each should be entitled to a seat on the committee. The following firms were appointed—as solicitors: James, Bodenham & Hardwick and W. Pateshall; as treasurers: Matthews, Holloway, Cooke & Carless and Bodenham, Jay & Co. A covenant was subsequently entered into by ninety-four subscribers to contribute the sum of £23,700 by way of capital; the document has been preserved in the Hereford City Library. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of E. B. Clive and Thomas Hill, the manager of the Blaenavon Colliery, who each subscribed £1,000, no name appears in the covenant of those who were advertised in the press as subscribers at Sir Hungerford Hoskyn's meeting in 1811. The subscriptions reached the figure of £25,000 by the 10th October and the list was closed, twenty days before the date pre-ordained for the closure, *viz.*, 1st November.⁹

The Bill was passed, the Act receiving Royal Assent in May, 1826, and construction proceeded at once under the supervision of John Hodgkinson, the engineer. The tramroad was opened for traffic from Monmouth Cap to the Wye bridge wharf, Hereford, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 21st September, 1829, when the first consignment of coal from Abergavenny arrived at the wharf. In all during the day thirty-four trams arrived at Hereford, fifteen from the Blaenavon collieries and eighteen from Pontypool laden with coal, and one of grain. Four weeks later rates were fixed, for tonnage carried by the tram road, at:—for minerals, manure, apples, cider, 1½d. per ton per mile; for general merchandise, 3d. per ton per mile.

The Hereford Railway Co.—to give its official title—was short of funds. In October, 1830, it was reported to a meeting of the proprietors that not more than £23,500 of the £25,000 of capital as subscribed had been paid up; that there were outstanding debts of £2,800, in addition to £2,200 borrowed on mortgage; and that recent efforts by advertisement to borrow £2,600 at 5 per cent. had been fruitless. The meeting passed a resolution that the shareholders should each advance an additional £25 for each £100 share held, and be credited with two shares each, but nothing came of it. By the 30th June, 1833, the amount of the mortgage debt had risen to £6,014, and interest amounting to £294 per annum was being paid thereon.

About 1834 the first clerk, James Price, died and his successor, James Fowler, at once adopted a policy of applying the net profits to the reduction of the mortgage debt, with such success that in 1846 the debt amounted to no more than £800, and a dividend of £458 was paid to the shareholders, about 2 per cent. on the capital.

The traffic receipts from tonnage increased gradually from £800 in 1831 to about £1,100 in the peak years 1834–38, and then

declined to £850 in 1844; the decline was attributed to the increased price of South Wales coal, which brought coal from the Forest of Dean once more into favour. Net revenue, though fluctuating, averaged about £700 annually over the fourteen years. Rents provided a small revenue, which did little more than balance the outgoings in rent for the wharf at Wye bridge. On the other hand, the cost of maintenance was very small. Salaries were about £70 per annum, of which the clerk received £30. Upkeep of the track was the chief item of expense, averaging about £150 per annum.

In the year 1845 a company was formed to construct a steam railway from Pontypool to Hereford, to join up with projected railways from that city to Shrewsbury and Worcester, under the title of the Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway. This concern purchased the three tramway undertakings under an agreement which provided that the purchase money should be paid in instalments, the original owners to continue working the tramroads and to receive 5 per cent. per annum interest upon the unpaid residue until the completion of purchase, handing over to the purchasers the net profits. The date of the completion of purchase was subsequently extended to 31st July, 1851, when the work of constructing the new railway, which had been in partial abeyance, was resumed, many pieces of the old tramroad between Abergavenny and Llanvihangel and between St. Devereux and Hereford being absorbed in the process.

The Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Railway was opened to traffic from Pontypool to Barton Station, Hereford, on the 2nd January, 1854, and six years later, on 1st July, 1860, was absorbed into the system of the West Midland Railway Company, which in its turn on 1st August, 1863, was amalgamated with the Great Western Railway Company; thus the property of the old tramroad companies changed hands three times in quick succession. Each successive owner disposed of the surplus land of the tramroads to adjoining land owners as opportunity offered; the turnpike road from Pandy to Monmouth Cap was conveyed in 1860 by the West Midland Railway Company to J. L. Scudamore.

To conclude, it may be interesting to criticise the sanguine prospects submitted by the then promoters at Sir Hungerford Hoskyn's meeting at Hereford in 1810, in the light of the financial results of fifteen years' operation by the Hereford Railway Co. of the tramroad, three miles less in length, from Monmouth Cap to Hereford, upon a capital nearly £10,000 less than that required for the earlier project. It is reasonable to assume that the bulk of coal transported greatly exceeded the modest estimate of 6,000 tons annually, probably by 50 per cent. or more; yet the net receipts amounted to no more than £700 per annum on the average; and the cost of the coal at the wharf at Wye bridge was 22s. 0d. per

ton. To pay 10 per cent. interest on the capital sum of £33,000, net receipts amounting to £3,300 would have been needed, involving an increase in the rate of toll of over 6d. per mile—an impossible figure; and the cost of the coal delivered at Hereford would have been prohibitive.

For further details of the construction of the three tramroads, and of the later history of the Hereford Railway Company, reference may be made to the *Transactions of the Woolhope Club*, Part III of the Volume for the years 1939-41, p. 97.

REFERENCES TO THE "HEREFORD JOURNAL"

1. 7th October, 1801.
2. 4th November, 1801.
3. 10th October, 1810.
4. 7th November, 1810.
5. 2nd January, 1811.
6. 3rd April, 1811.
7. 26th February, 1812.
8. 18th August, 9th and 28th September, 1825.
9. 12th October, 1825.

THE PAPACY AND THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD, 1307-1377.¹ SOME ASPECTS OF ECCLESIASTICAL ADMINISTRATION IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

By JOHN T. DRIVER

(Read 13th March, 1947.)

The following essay is an attempt to deal with certain aspects of the administration of the mediæval church during one of the most critical periods in its history. Nineteenth-century historians were prone to regard the mediæval papacy as corrupt from the beginning, and thus, when they came to analyse the causes of the Reformation, read history backwards. A. L. Smith was one of the first scholars to react against this view and to point out that many of the corrupt practices of the later mediæval church actually began as reforms. This is true of the notorious system known as papal provisions which, beginning as part of a reforming movement in the twelfth century, resulted, consequent upon the acceptance by Christendom of the *plenitudo potestatis* (or absolute power of the pope) in the following century, in the papal claim to dispose of all benefices to the frequent exclusion of the right of ordinary patrons. By the fourteenth century, papal provisions had become an integral part of the complex financial and legal system of the papal Curia.²

During the first seventy years of the fourteenth century the papal court was in exile and virtual captivity at Avignon, with the result that the Avignonese papacy fell under the influence of the French monarchy, and this naturally caused suspicion between the English and papal courts. A further consequence of the exile was the loss to the papacy of the revenues of its Italian estates, and this, together with the extravagance of certain popes, notably Clement VI, drove the Avignonese popes to traffic on an unprecedented

¹ I should like to express my gratitude to Professor G. Barraclough for the friendly advice and criticism which he has given to me. His kindly encouragement and patience has not only made this article possible, but has added whatever scholarly attributes it possesses.

² For fuller discussion see:

A. L. Smith: *Church and State in the Middle Ages*. (Oxford, 1913.)

J. Haller, *Papsttum und Kirchenreform*, I. (Berlin, 1903.)

For the workings of papal provisions see:—

G. Barraclough: *Papal Provisions*. (Blackwell, 1935.)

J. T. Ellis: *Anti-papal Legislation in Mediæval England*. (Washington, 1930.)

F. W. Maitland: *Roman Canon Law and the Church of England*. (London, 1898.)

scale in benefices and multifarious indulgences. In England the clergy were impoverished by the incessant demands of pope and king; the laity, on the other hand, viewed the papal officials with distrust and looked upon them as agents of their French enemies. Thus it was that during the fourteenth century anti-papal feeling became intensified in England; and this was registered by the passing of the *Statute of Provisors* and the *Statute of Praemunire*.¹ The effects of these measures have been the subject of much controversy. Following the writings of the mediæval chroniclers, Bishop Stubbs held that the *Statute of Provisors* was evaded from the first, and was, in effect, a "dead letter". This attitude was challenged by W. T. Waugh who wrote that "the effect of the *Statute of Provisors* has never been properly investigated. But even a somewhat hasty examination of the *Calendars of Papal Registers* shows that at various times, especially after the *Council of Constance*, the control of the pope over English preferment became very slight."²

Although it is beyond question that the prestige of the Roman church suffered immensely both in England and on the continent as a result of the increasing corruption accentuated by the policy of the Avignonese popes, yet there are reasons to believe that historians have sometimes been too sweeping in their condemnation, and have rarely verified the prejudiced statements of mediæval chroniclers from the available documents; whilst the decline in Christian standards which certainly took place was not entirely the result of papal policy, but often the result of royal, aristocratic or episcopal misuse of the rights of appointment.

One factor in the situation was the character of the bishops who occupied the see of Hereford during the period 1305-78. But an examination of the episcopal appointments throughout this time, complicated in many cases by political considerations, would demand a separate study;³ and for present purposes, therefore, attention will be confined to the appointment of the lesser dignitaries, canons, prebendaries and parish priests, concluding with an analysis of papal indulgences issued to clerks beneficed in the diocese. By considering each of these categories separately, it should be possible not merely to arrive at a general assessment

¹ An earlier (but transitory) outbreak of anti-papal feeling had taken place in Henry III's reign. Cf. H. Mackenzie: *The Anti-foreign movement in England, 1231-32* in *Hashins Anniversary Essays*. (New York, 1929.)

² W. T. Waugh: *The Great Statute of Praemunire* in *The English Historical Review*, Vol. XXXVIII. (1922.)

Cf. W. Stubbs: *The Constitutional History of England*, III vols. (Oxford, 1874-8.) Vol. III, p. 355.

³ Cf. W. E. L. Smith: *Episcopal Appointments and Patronage in the Reign of Edward II*. (Chicago, 1938.)

Also, Miss K. Edwards: *The Political Importance of English Bishops during the Reign of Edward II*. E.H.R. Vol. LIX. (1944.)

of the degree of papal interference in diocesan life and administration, but also to discover what aspects of the same were particularly subject to papal interference.

We start our analysis with the cathedral dignitaries.¹ Five deans held office during the reigns of Edward II and Edward III, one of whom, John Aquablanca, the last of a long line of Savoyards to be beneficed in the diocese, was already in possession when Edward II came to the throne. Of the remaining four deans the pope was certainly responsible for the appointment of two, and confirmed the appointment of a third. The interest which the papacy took in the deanery was, therefore, appreciable, the explanation doubtless lying in the importance and monetary value of the dignity, and possibly in the need to have some reliable personage in possession. However, the papacy was not alone in encroaching upon the bishop's rights of presentation, for sometimes we find the crown employing the system of papal provision to secure the promotion of its servants; whilst sometimes it would present its nominees directly to the bishop, thereby overriding the claims of the pope to control clerical appointments. The promotion of Stephen de Ledbury to the deanery of Hereford in 1323 is an instance where the papacy supported the royal candidate.²

Evidence for the preceptors of the cathedral, while more scanty, is sufficient to enable fairly accurate deductions to be made. During a period of seventy years, ten new appointments were carried out, but of these only one was certainly the result of papal intervention. This was in 1342, when a certain Thomas of Winchester was appointed on the petition of his friend and patron, William, Bishop of Norwich.³ At the date of his appointment, Thomas was too young to be in orders and so received a papal dispensation; in addition, he was allowed to be absent from England to study at Bologna for five years.⁴ Here is a clear case where the provincial hierarchy employed the system of papal provisions and indulgences to promote the interests of their friends and servants. One case of royal interference with the preceptorship deserves mention, if for no other reason than that it illustrates how political motives played their part in ecclesiastical appointments and that interference did not come from the papacy alone. Richard

¹ There are lists of and references to dignitaries, not always accurate, in: Le Neve: *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, ed. T. D. Hardy. 3 vols. (Oxford, 1854.); John Duncumb: *Collections towards the History of Hereford*. (Hereford, 1804.); A. T. Bannister: *The Cathedral Church of Hereford*. (S.P.C.K., 1924.)

² It is possible that the pope appointed the royal nominee to appease Edward II because (it will be remembered) the pope had already appointed Orleton against Edward's wishes.

³ C.P.L. III, p. 31, and *Cal. Papal Petitions*, I, p. 79.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Havering had been precentor of Hereford for more than ten years when he was suddenly removed from office (March, 1330) by one of the regents during Edward III's minority; the dignity was conferred first upon John de Hoo of Exeter,¹ and thereafter upon John de Ashton²; later in the year, however, when Edward III had obtained full control over the government and had removed the Earl of Warwick from power, Havering was restored to office. It is thus probable that Havering's removal and restoration were the results of political intrigues.

Papal interference in the appointment of the cathedral treasurers was confined to an abortive attempt in 1330-31 to secure the office for a certain John de Chaumbre (or Camera), who was backed also by the crown, against the episcopal nominee, Thomas de Boley. The outcome of this conflict is unknown, but it seems possible that both parties resigned their pretensions, for in 1333 an entirely new appointment was made in the person of Henry de Shipton. There is, however, an additional interest attached to this case. It is well known that mediæval kings used the church to pay for secular administration. Now John de Chaumbre was certainly attached to the household of Queen Philippa³; and so the attempt to provide him with an office in Hereford cathedral was probably an instance of the indirect means employed by the crown to provide an income for officials in its service. Apart then, from this isolated case, the bishop seems to have retained full control over the appointments to the treasurership. But it is worth recalling that the office was worth only ten marks per annum as compared with forty marks for the deanery and the same for the precentorship; it is, therefore, possible that those whose profession it was to petition the pope for lucrative livings might not have considered such a poorly paid office worth the efforts and expense entailed.

A more active rôle was played by the papacy in the appointments to the chancellorship—an office worth some thirty marks in the fourteenth century—for out of seven new appointments three were the result of papal provision. A further point of interest lies in the fact that all these appointments occurred within the same decade, 1340-50. Two of the three providees, Robert de Wynneferthing (appointed 1342) and John de Aumbresbury (appointed 1344) were already holding benefices in the diocese at the time of their promotion, and both were pluralists⁴; the third papal providee, Richard de Wymundewold, was a Doctor of Canon Law and an advocate in the Roman Curia.⁵ It is perhaps significant

¹ *Le Neve*, p. 485.

² *Ibid.*

³ *C.P.L.* II, p. 323.

⁴ For Chancellor Robert—*C.P.L.* II, p. 361, and III, pp. 58 and 75. For Chancellor John—*C.P.L.* III, p. 183.

⁵ *C.P.L.* III, p. 75, also *Cal. Pap. Pst.* I, p. 13.

that of these papal providees two already had connexions with the diocese, while the third possessed high academic qualifications, which would be of service to a diocesan chancellor. It is, therefore, fair to conclude that in this case the choice of the papacy was not injudicious.

The papacy interfered little with the bishop's right to appoint the archdeacons of Hereford and Salop, perhaps because these officials were the bishops' executive officers whose duties, unlike those of the dean, precentor, treasurer and chancellor, were not confined to cathedral administration, but extended into every parish of the diocese. There were, indeed, two cases of papal interference, but in both it would appear that the papal appointment was in accordance with the established rules of canon law, and did not, therefore, constitute an unprovoked attack upon the bishop's rights. John de Ross (later Bishop of Carlisle) resigned the archdeaconry of Salop in 1318 because, without papal sanction, he had accepted an office held by an undispensed pluralist; Henry de Schorne, archdeacon of Hereford (1303-17), possessed a canonry and prebend of Hereford worth £27, in addition to livings in other dioceses, but was compelled to resign the archdeaconry after the promulgation of John XXII's bull *Execrabilis*—a decree designed to cut down the abuses of holdings in plurality; according to the new canon law the filling of livings thus vacated belonged to the pope.

In the light of the above review it cannot be claimed that the papacy made a deliberate attempt to control the higher clergy of the diocese of Hereford during the fourteenth century; although it would certainly appear that Canon Bannister underestimated papal interference when he concluded that during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries only one dean, John Harold (1380-93), was a papal providee.¹ This becomes clear if we summarise the evidence statistically. In the space of seventy years under review, when papal interference was at its height, there are only nine clear cases of papal provision to the major offices of the diocese, in not one of which a foreigner was concerned; against this, episcopal appointments numbered fourteen definite cases, and three doubtful ones. Royal interference was, indeed, even slighter, four cases being recorded, of which only three resulted in the acquisition of benefices for the king's nominees. These latter cases should be borne in mind, if the papal position is to be viewed in perspective. We have already seen how the crown interfered in ecclesiastical appointments, sometimes by direct presentation to the bishop. Nor should it be forgotten that some of the bishops used their powers in a secular way. Bishops Orleton and Trillek stood out among fourteenth century bishops of Hereford in this

¹ A. T. Bannister, *op. cit.*, p. 80.

respect, for both liberally distributed offices to their relatives.¹ Viewed in this light, it would be hard to class papal interference as abnormal in scale.

The relative infrequency of papal appointments to the major dignitaries of the cathedral church is significant; but as F. W. Maitland stated, canonries and prebends were "the staple product of the papal market",² and it is, therefore, in this sphere that papal intervention in its acutest form is to be sought. What are the results if we survey the material, episcopate by episcopate?

During the last twelve years of the episcopate of Bishop Swinfield (1305-17) some five papal mandates were issued conferring Hereford canonries and prebends, but of these only two were certainly executed and their holders put in possession of the prebends. On the other hand, the bishop was responsible for five appointments; and a lay patron for one; the king at this period appears to have exercised no influence whatsoever.

Richard Swinfield's successor was Adam Orleton (1317-27), a famous antagonist of Edward II. Orleton was created bishop contrary to the wishes of the king in 1317, and throughout his episcopate maintained a firm control over clerical appointments in his diocese, despite the fact that he had received his office by papal provision. It is significant that the papacy attempted to increase its influence at this time, for eleven mandates of provision were issued; only five, however, obtained benefices for their holders. Provisions by the king or nobles also were few, but there are traces of the influence of Queen Isabella, the friend of Mortimer and Orleton; for example, one of her clerks, William Boudon, was dispensed to retain his pluralities after Isabella had petitioned Pope John XXII on Boudon's behalf. On the other hand, there is an interesting case of a disputed appointment which caused friction between Edward II and the pope.³ Yet the influence of pope, queen and nobles pales before that of the bishop, whose astuteness in playing off one party against another would seem to account for his strong position, certainly in this sphere of diocesan life. Episcopal appointments during Orleton's time numbered twenty-one, and his attitude was characterised by his advancement of his relatives, three of whom were given posts under him.⁴

¹ Cf. the offices bestowed by Bishop Orleton upon his brother, Thomas—in 1317 he became General Proctor of the See; in 1320, was given the sinecure prebend of Ledbury; and in 1322 obtained the chancellorship of the cathedral.

Cf. also the case of Thomas Trillek, brother of Bishop John. Thomas held prebendal portions in Bromyard, Moreton, Holgate and Overhall in Ledbury, in addition to livings in other dioceses whilst in 1353 he became Dean.

² *Roman Canon Law and the Church of England*, p. 67.

³ Cf. the case of John Denton, a royal nominee, who met with papal opposition—*Reg. Orleton*. (Canterbury and York Society, 1908), pp. 328-7.

⁴ These were—John de Orleton, for whom see, *Reg. Orleton*, pp. 375, 386, 388, 389; Roger Orleton, for whom see, *Reg. Orleton*, p. 61; and Thomas Orleton, for whom see, *Reg. Orleton*, pp. 6, 8-9, 255, 386-7.

The seventeen years of Thomas Charlton's episcopate (1327-44) covered the remaining years of the pontificate of John XXII (and, incidentally, the early years of the young Edward III), the pontificate of Benedict XII, and the first two years of the pontificate of Clement VI. The sharp rise in the number of provision mandates issued during this period was probably due to the activities of Pope John XXII, who sought to make capital out of the political disturbances in England. But, although the number of papal mandates rose from eleven to twenty-seven, the proportion of those known to have had effect decreased to about one in five. Nevertheless it would be false to infer that this sudden increase in papal activity was due solely to the capriciousness of the pope and his desire to extend his control over clerical appointments, for a number of mandates were issued on the petition of king, queen, magnates and University.¹ Two clerks, John de Camera and Henry de Caumpedon, found patrons in the king and queen, and in Henry, Earl of Derby, respectively. It would seem, however, that this influence was confined solely to the obtaining of a mandate of provision, for there is no trace of any direct presentation by the crown at this period. Thus, so far as actual presentations measure the extent of papal influence, it would appear that, at this time, it was strong, for Thomas Charlton himself provided to but one canonry.

The episcopate of John Trillek (1344-60) covered the years of the Black Death and witnessed the passing of the anti-papal statutes. In the sixteen years of his episcopate thirty-three mandates were issued; but it is noteworthy that of these only six are known to have been executed. Perhaps the most striking feature of these provision-mandates was the influence exercised in their procuration by the nobility; in all, fourteen were issued as a result of petitions presented to the pope by the nobles. Among the clerks profiting by the support of aristocratic patrons were: John Bateman, who obtained the backing of Matilda of Lancaster²; Reginald of Stanton who secured a canonry and prebend through the patronage of the Black Prince³; and Robert of Frome who used the good offices of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.⁴ In contrast, royal, episcopal and ecclesiastical influence was almost entirely absent, but it is a noteworthy indication of the increasing influence of the Universities that a petition was presented by the University of Oxford on behalf of John Tresilian, M.A., Proctor of Oxford.⁵ Offsetting this, an improvement seems to have taken place in the bishop's control over actual appointments, for Bishop Trillek was responsible for eleven appointments to canonries and prebends in his cathedral.

¹ The University of Oxford petitioned the pope on behalf of William Wroth (or Broch)—*C.P.L.* III, p. 132 and *Cal. Pap. Pet.* I, p. 60.

² *C.P.L.* III, p. 201.

³ *Cal. Pap. Pet.* I, p. 153.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 55.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 147.

The comparatively brief episcopate of Lewis Charlton (1360-9) saw a further decrease in the effectiveness of papal mandates, for although twelve were issued, it has not been possible to prove that any papal providee actually succeeded in obtaining a benefice. Furthermore, the paucity of evidence of royal or aristocratic influence in obtaining these mandates is not without significance. Once again, however, a University employed the papal system to obtain a living for one of its members when, in 1363, the University of Cambridge petitioned the pope on behalf of Roger de Sutton, D.C.L.¹ In view of the fact that papal providees had little, if any, success in obtaining possession of livings, it is not surprising that episcopal appointments were more normal, Bishop Lewis presenting four clerks to Hereford canonries. One case of royal nomination is recorded² but none by any other patron, lay or ecclesiastic.

During the episcopates of William Courtenay (1370-75) and John Gilbert (1376-88) there is no trace of papal interference. Is it, therefore, fair to assume that this absence of evidence was due to the anti-papal legislation of the previous decade? Perhaps no judgment on so major a point is possible until evidence from other dioceses has been obtained. But it does seem clear, analysing the facts set out above, firstly, that the majority of papal mandates were issued during the years 1327-69, and secondly, that the proportion of these actually put into effect decreased considerably as time passed. It is thus tempting to conclude that the *Statute of Provisors* was instrumental in curbing papal interference in this sphere of diocesan life. However, it must be borne in mind that the figures quoted above are conservative, in so far as the mere issue of a papal mandate has not been accepted as proof of possession unless definite collateral evidence could be adduced. This may have resulted in an under-estimate of the effectiveness of papal intervention and an over-estimate of the bishop's freedom of action; but it remains true that the odds were often against a papal providee if local opposition were strong, and we can, in fact, point to a case where a clerk supported both by the king and the pope was staunchly opposed by the bishop's nominee.³ Nevertheless, if a round view is taken, papal interference remained a potent factor in the collation of Hereford canonries and prebends until about 1370, although it would be reasonable to suggest that the *Statute of Provisors* nullified most of the papal mandates.

It has been pointed out by modern historians that the papacy refrained on principle from interference with the right of lay patrons to present to ordinary parish livings,⁴ and a statistical

¹ *Cal. Pap. Pet. I*, p. 404. ² *Reg. L. Charlton*, p. 70.

³ This was the case of Boley v. Chaumbre, for which see, *Reg. T. Charlton*, p. 7.

⁴ Cf. Barraclough, *Papal Provisions*, pp. 43-44, and note 1, p. 44.

analysis of presentations to parish churches in the diocese of Hereford bears out this observation. Presentations in Swinfield's episcopate show a balance overwhelmingly in favour of lay patrons, who presented to over a hundred parish livings. Ecclesiastical patrons and the bishop followed with some eighty-five and fifty appointments respectively. The crown and the papacy together presented far fewer clerks than the lay patrons—the papacy presenting to one living only. Statistics for the episcopate of Adam Orleton tell the same tale; for, although there was an increase in papal appointments, it was not sufficient to alter substantially the ratio established under his predecessor, and thus the position of the lay patrons was still strong. Once again, the crown played an insignificant part, probably on account of the political disturbances of the time, during which Orleton, always a leading opponent of Edward II, participated actively in the dethronement of the king.

Lay, ecclesiastical and episcopal patronage held the field during the episcopate of Thomas Charlton. Papal influence had by this time sunk to a negligible level, for although three provision mandates were issued, none appears to have been executed. Royal patronage, on the other hand, was extended, thirteen cases having been found where the king presented the incumbent. This was possibly due to the appropriations of alien houses during the early stages of the Hundred Years War which brought their patronage into royal hands. This feature was more marked under Bishop Trillek (1344-60), when crown appointments reached eighty-eight, more than the combined totals for the three previous episcopates. Presentations by the laity and ecclesiastical patrons remained high, whereas papal appointments did not reach ten.¹ It seems likely that the sudden rise in royal influence is to be attributed to two factors; the *Statute of Provisors*, and more important, in all probability, the mass appropriation of alien priories with their attached benefices, a number of which were situated in the diocese.

Statistics for the last three episcopates of our period are less reliable, but those which exist point to the continued absence of papal intervention, and a decline in royal influence after 1360; the latter was almost certainly due to the restoration of many Hereford livings to alien priories consequent upon the Treaty of Bretigny (1360), and perhaps, to a lesser degree, to the confused state of politics at the end of Edward III's reign.

Although the extent of papal influence over an English diocese is most obviously reflected in and must be measured by papal provisions, yet the papal indulgences (or dispensations) issued for multifarious infringements of the canon law have some bearing on the subject as well as an intrinsic interest. The issue of these dispensations was part of the routine work of the papal chancery,

¹ The figures were as follows:—lay presentations, 167; crown, 88; ecclesiastical, 124; episcopal, 59; papal, 10.

but the cumulative effect was to bind every individual, from the king and bishop to the meanest peasant and humblest clerk, to the Church.

In Bishop Swinfield's day at least eight dispensations for plurality were granted to canons and prebendaries of Hereford, and about the same number to ordinary parish priests. One noted pluralist of the time was the Savoyard, Dean John Aquablanca, who held the prebends of Bullinghope and Ledbury. He was frequently absent from England, seemingly on business for his friend and patron, Amadeus of Savoy.

Pluralism was less marked during the ten years of Adam Orleton's episcopate. This change was almost certainly brought about by Pope John XXII's bull, *Execrabilis*, which compelled pluralists to resign their last living acquired. As a result of this decree, Henry de Schorne resigned the archdeaconry of Hereford in 1318,¹ and John de Walwyn, who held the benefices of Kington, Lugwardine and Old Radnor, was compelled to resign Kington.² Gilbert de Middleton was more fortunate, for although he held two incompatible benefices, the bishop declared one of them immune from the cure of souls and so overcame the illegality³—a device frequently employed by the more unscrupulous bishops to fill lucrative benefices with their nominees.

The increase in the number of papal mandates of provision in the episcopate of Thomas Charlton was accompanied by a parallel rise in the issue of papal dispensations to pluralists, non-residents and the like. Precentor Richard Havering, D.C.L., was permitted to hold benefices to the value of £400; whilst his successor, Thomas de Winchester, received a dispensation for being under-age and non-resident. These two are the most glaring examples, but there were others of less note who, as non-resident clergy, failed to perform their duty towards their parishioners.

The years of John Trillek's episcopate saw no diminution in the number of non-resident pluralists, for more than twenty dispensations were issued, generally at the request of some noble or influential person. After 1360 there was a decline in the issue of these mandates just as papal provisions themselves became less frequent. Nevertheless, the effect must have been marked and cannot fail to have disrupted parish life in England. Although Hereford was not over-populated with foreigners or pluralists, it endured its fair share of these ecclesiastical drones. Any study of local history must, however, take account of local conditions; and it seems reasonable to suppose that the diocese of Hereford, situated, as it was, on the borders of the disturbed Welsh marches and subject to intermittent borderland strife, was probably not as

¹ *Reg. Orleton*, p. 60-1.

² *Ibid.*, p. 89.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 255.

representative a diocese at the period under review as (say) Lincoln or York. This may account in large measure for the absence from the diocese of beneficed cardinals and other foreigners whose presence in the land was the subject of so many hostile petitions in the Parliaments of Edward II and Edward III.

By the fourteenth century papal provisions had become one among many methods of obtaining a benefice.¹ When, therefore, papal providees abounded, it did not follow that the pope was pursuing a conscious policy of filling the diocese with his nominees, but rather that certain interested parties were using the papacy to further their own ends. From the king and queen downwards, even to the Universities, all employed the existing system to obtain preferment for their servants, friends and kinsmen.² This attitude of the English nobility, which did not scruple to resort to papal provision when it suited its interests, is in marked contrast to the anti-papal sentiments of the period recorded in the *Rotuli Parliamentorum*.

Furthermore, it should be noted that although papal interference was at no time excessive in the diocese of Hereford, and declined rapidly after 1351, this did not imply a return to the older system of episcopal control. The papal loss was not the bishop's gain, but rather the king's and nobles': and although the *Statute of Provisors* appears to have had more effect than has hitherto commonly been thought, it did not extend the bishop's freedom at the expense of the papacy; on the contrary, it increased the patronage of the crown, and, therefore, led to an extension of secular control over the Church. The increasing control of the king and magnates was one of the evil results of the Hundred Years War, during which the beginning can be seen of the tendency to bring the Church into dependence on the State, and thus to pave the way for the assumption of royal supremacy after the breach between Henry VIII and the pope, and the beginning of the Reformation.

What is true of one diocese is not necessarily true of all. As yet, any generalisation attempting to assess the effects of papal interference on the English Church as a whole in the fourteenth century would be premature, but the following tentative conclusions, suggested by the Hereford evidence, may serve as a useful basis for comparison when (as it is to be hoped) like research is undertaken on similar problems in other dioceses:

- (i) Lay patronage, and even that of ecclesiastical patrons, was virtually untouched by papal provisions. This suggests

¹ Pointed out by Barraclough, *op. cit.*, p. 149.

² Examples are innumerable:—Amadeus of Savoy petitioned on behalf of John Aquablanca; Matilda of Lancaster on behalf of John Bateman; John, King of France, on behalf of Nicholas de Neuton; the University of Oxford on behalf of John Tresilian.

that Herefordshire parish life was not unduly dislocated on this account, and that we must be prepared to look elsewhere—for example, to the system of vicarages which certainly contributed to a lowering of clerical standards—for the explanation of any deterioration in religious standards which did occur.

- (ii) It is impossible to deny the existence of papal interference with the appointment of the higher clergy of the diocese. But even this was not unqualified; the treasurership and precentorship were practically free from papal control, and the deanery alone was seriously affected.
- (iii) The issue of papal mandates reached a peak during Trillek's episcopate and thereafter declined sharply. So far as it goes, therefore, the evidence from this diocese seems to contradict the accepted view of the ineffectiveness of the *Statute of Provisors*, and if this conclusion is substantiated by parallel studies, an important modification of current opinion may result.
- (iv) Lastly, the decrease in papal influence was not marked by a return to the 'old order' in the Church. Rather the 'Age of Erastianism' was being ushered in, which became more noticeable when Wyclif expounded the doctrine of using secular power to effect reform—reform which did not result in the unfettering of the Church. Blame for this cannot be laid entirely at the door of the king or of the nobility, for some must be imputed to the bishops, not a few of whom employed the Church to further family interests. Yet in England, as in Germany, the practice had begun whereby the younger sons of the nobility entered the Church and used her more for their own material benefit than for the spiritual well-being of the Christian souls committed to their care.¹

¹ Barraclough, *op. cit.*, pp. 51 and 54, draws attention to the material self-seeking after ecclesiastical preferment by the younger sons of the German aristocracy.

See also:—Stutz, *The Proprietary Church as an element of Mediæval Germanic Ecclesiastic Law in Studies in Mediæval History*, trans. and edited by G. Barraclough (Blackwell, 1938), Vol. II, pp. 35-70.

LAND DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

By C. R. H. STURGESS, N.D.A.

(Read 13th March, 1947.)

LAND DRAINAGE.—This subject can be divided conveniently into three sections:—(1) Main rivers; (2) Brooks and field ditches; (3) Field or under-drainage; *i.e.*, from the sea to the hills.

(1) *Main rivers.*—These are now generally under the control of Catchment Boards in this country and these Boards carry out improvement and maintenance work on all main water courses in their respective areas. In Herefordshire we have the Wye Catchment Board and the Severn Catchment Board; the former dealing with the larger portion of the county. There may, of course, be special subdivisions in these catchment areas, as for instance the River Lugg Internal Drainage Board, which deals with the Lugg and its tributaries, within the Wye Catchment area.

(2) *Brooks and field ditches.*—The proper functioning of these depends on the conditions of the main arterial drainage and in the last few years considerable work has been done on these smaller water courses and ditches, the general care and maintenance of which is normally the responsibility of the owner and occupier of the land adjoining.

(3) *Field or Under-Drainage.*—This is the last stage of the progression from the sea towards the uplands and is one of the most interesting sections of the art of land drainage. It is normally known as tile drainage nowadays, but this is perhaps only a comparatively recent designation, as under-drainage is an old art and was used in one form or other long before the invention of the tile or pipe. In this country I have seen systems of under-drainage carried out with such materials as stone slabs, brushwood, alder poles, broken stone, and possibly a unique material used near Kington—cores of ox or cow horns, placed criss cross in the trench.¹ The stone slab drains were usually constructed with one flat stone on the bottom of the trench with two more set up on it, either as an equilateral triangle or as a right-angled triangle, leaving a small space through which the water could run. Most of these old drains when opened up functioned extremely well.

The alder pole drains also were in a good state of preservation, but most were choked up—as the space left between the three poles placed two and one was small and having no solid foundation it soon became choked.

¹ Specimens from this drain are in Hereford Museum.

Before going into a somewhat more detailed description of tile drainage, which is my main theme to-day, I should like to mention one or two interesting points in the history of under-drainage. As regards general drainage history, it is said that stone, brush and open drains were described in the writings of one Columella about 200 B.C. One of the earliest examples of tile drainage was discovered in France in 1620—where the tiles were funnel shaped and fitted one into the other, spigot fashion. These were found in a plot of land belonging to a monastery which was famed for its fertility and were at a depth of some four feet; it is not known when they were laid. A book on Land Drainage was published in England in 1650 and one in France in 1600, and Joseph Elkington discovered his system of interceptor drainage in 1764.

As far as this country is concerned probably the most active periods of land drainage were between 1840-80 and from 1940 to the present day. In the former period, following the Public Monies Act of 1847, some £9 million was spent on land drainage and it was said that by 1880 some three million acres had been under-drained. Unfortunately, prior to the 1914 war and again between 1920 and 1939, considerable neglect occurred in the maintenance of field ditches and streams, with the result that a large amount of this good work was either functioning badly or was completely out of action. In recent years a good deal has been done to rectify this neglect and to bring these systems into working order again, as well as putting in a very considerable acreage of new work.

There are some excellent examples of these old systems in Herefordshire which have come to light as a result of work on streams and ditches or by the finding of old drainage plans in estate offices or private hands. I have several of these old plans here which were given to me about 1945 by the Rt. Hon. Lord Rennell of Rodd, who has asked me to pass them over to the Club for safekeeping if the President will accept them. They are probably 80-90 years old. An interesting thing happened with reference to one of these, Lowe Farm. In 1942 a field on this farm was drained and as an outfall we used an old pipe discovered by the old drainer employed. This seemed clear and as the alternative was a very long length of new main we decided to risk using the old pipe though it was not known where it went to. It was extremely interesting to find this pipe shown in the old plan given by Lord Rennell in 1945, 3 years afterwards; and to see that the field we drained in 1942 was the only one not drained 80-90 years ago. Other old systems recently opened up are in the Letton, Blakemere, Wigmore and other districts. In the nineteenth century the cylindrical pipe was introduced, but as late as 1843 the Royal Agricultural Society was awarding silver medals for various forms of drain tiles. This probably accounts for the somewhat curious tiles we sometimes uncover.

The well known horseshoe tile with the separate flat tile under it was first used in England in 1810, and with the invention of the cylindrical tile-making machine, progress in under-drainage was rapid. James Scott of Deanston was a pioneer and used a system of thorough drainage in 1832, followed by Josiah Parkes with a similar but deeper laid system in 1846. A further system of under-drainage, now called mole drainage, was used and described in 1724 as plug drainage. Reference to these various systems will be made later in the paper. A passing reference must be made to the gigantic drainage schemes carried out in the Fens of England, the Haarlem Lake, in Zuyder Zee schemes in Holland and the Pontine Marshes in Italy. In France and Germany, too, very large schemes have been undertaken and considerable sums of money made available for drainage work. In the United States of America the science of drainage engineering has made great strides since the first tile was laid there something over 100 years ago, and vast areas of derelict land have been brought under cultivation.

The main reason for land drainage of any sort is, of course, to so control the water table as to make land previously waterlogged available for the growing of crops, and this in practice means lowering the water table. This lowering of the water table allows more pore space in the soil, making it possible to maintain a better tilth with more room for air and more room for the root expansion¹

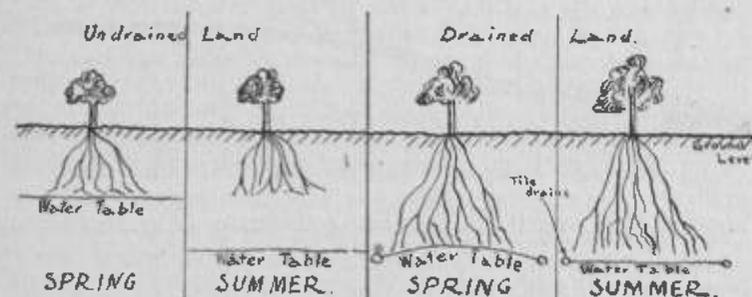


FIGURE 1.

of any crop grown on the land. As an example, if the water table is lowered from one foot from the surface to three feet, then the space for feeding roots is trebled, with the result that the plant roots more deeply, and becomes more resistant to drought. The passage of water downwards and through the soil causes additional air to be drawn into the soil and this aids in the liberation of plant food and also assists in decay and nitrification, as the bacteria which aid these processes require oxygen and nitrogen and must obtain

¹ See Figure 1.

both these elements from the air. A well drained soil is also warmer, and can be worked much earlier in the year; the old saying "wet soil, cold soil" is very true.

Lastly, good drainage prevents erosion, and though this problem does not affect us seriously it is a major problem in other parts of the world, notably America and Africa.

I would now like to elaborate somewhat on different systems of under-drainage.

(1) *The Interceptor System.*—As I mentioned previously this was discovered (or invented) by Joseph Elkington in 1764 and consists of laying a single line of pipes in such a way as to "cut off" or intercept surplus water before it reaches the surface. It is used very successfully in fields on a slope. You have possibly all seen in this county a line of small springs on a hillside all breaking out more or less on a contour and Elkington devised his method to deal with this—by siting his line of pipe a short distance up hill from the break-out line so that at a depth of about two feet six inches to three feet the line of pipes "cut off" the water before it emerged on the surface. In this way it was possible to carry off the moisture before it could waterlog the lower lying land.¹

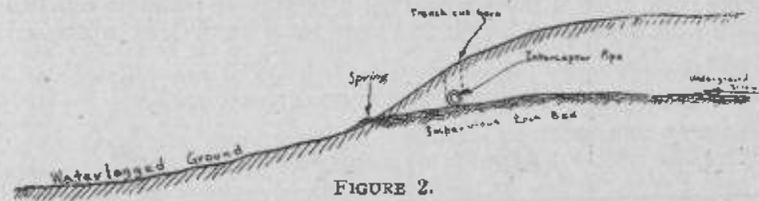


FIGURE 2.

(2) *Thorough Drainage.*—This system entails the laying of parallel lines of pipes at regular intervals (running into a main or carrier pipe) all over the piece of land to be drained,² irrespective of

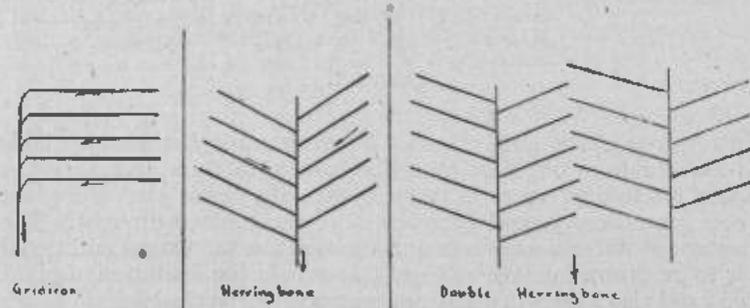


FIGURE 3.

¹ See Figure 2.

² See Figure 3.

whether the whole field is wet or not. In the earlier days these drains were laid as close as ten feet apart and three feet deep, but in about 1846 Josiah Parkes devised a scheme for deeper and more widely spaced drains at a depth of four feet or more. Rigid adherence to this latter principle, as you can imagine, led to a considerable amount of wasteful work, as many of these deep drains were ineffective from the time they were laid, and recently I have seen some of these dug up as dry as the day they were put in, while a more shallow system in adjoining land was working well and drying off the land much more effectively.

There are, of course, cases where this deep work did function well but generally modern practice conforms more to depths of from thirty to thirty-six inches and, except in very heavy soils, at from eleven to twenty-two yards apart.

The layout of these thorough systems conforms more or less to regular design and may be gridiron or herringbone or a combination of both.

(3) *Natural layout.*—This system is greatly used at the present time as it is much less costly in labour and materials than thorough drainage and, if sited correctly, can be as effective. It consists in placing the drains in the natural hollows or "lows" of the field and may be a small regular system or of the interceptor type, so that the wet areas of a field are drained independently and the dry areas are left undrained. As some one wisely said, "The fact that there are wet patches in a field does not mean that it rained more in those places than on the rest of the field" but it does mean that parts of the field drain naturally into the hollows, and either we have to prevent the surplus water getting into the hollows or, if it got there, we have to take it away.³

(4) *Sink Hole Drainage.*—This, as the name implies, consists of sinking a shaft or well through an impermeable stratum into a permeable one and is normally only done in a natural basin where the cost of deep trenching through the high sides of the basin to get an outfall are out of all proportion to the value of the land. The Swallow Hole at Joyford can perhaps be called a natural example of a sink hole—the water here getting away through faults in the underlying stratum. This system is not common in this country, but an allied system is used extensively in the U.S.A. and is known as well drainage.

(5) *Mole Drainage.*—This is a system of under-drainage without pipes and is carried out most successfully in heavy land. The mole is formed by drawing through the soil at a depth of from

³ Mr. Sturgess here exhibited a contour plan of a field showing the very slight falls which could not be judged by eye and the proposed layout of a system to drain the field.

eighteen to twenty-four inches a plug or bullet from two to three inches in diameter. This is attached to a vertical blade mounted on a suitable strong carriage and drawn by steam or motor power. It is usual to run these mole drains into a single piped main so that there is only one outlet to look after and in some of the heavier clay districts these mole drains have a life of some ten years.

The first mole plough was produced in 1850 and was used with steam tackle as a mole drainer in 1859.

This system is not used much in Herefordshire as the presence of rocks or stones causes the diversion of the plug or bullet and breaks the alignment of the channel, causing blocks and consequent rapid breakdown of the system.

Materials used in under-drainage.—As mentioned before, such natural materials as poles, brushwood and stone have been used and in certain cases wooden box drains are still used where timber is plentiful and in cases where the nature of the soil requires long lengths of conduit to prevent mis-alignment of the drains through soil movement, as in peat soils or running sand. The most general material is, of course, the burnt clay tile, of from three inches to nine inches in diameter and usually one foot long. In the United States concrete drain tiles are used extensively and are said to be extremely satisfactory.

SOME HEREFORDSHIRE DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

In January, 1863, a Mr. T. Curley, C.E., published a pamphlet being "A Report on the proposed Arterial Drainage of the Letton Brook (commonly called Letton Lake) for the Drainage of Staunton Common and other lands adjoining thereto". It mentions in the preamble that an extraordinary flood occurred on the Wye in February, 1852, when the level was twenty feet above normal summer level and that though no scheme other than embanking the river at enormous cost could stop flood water of this sort from flooding Staunton common, it was proposed to show that provision could be made to take off this flood water as quickly as the river subsided. It was proposed to straighten, deepen and widen the course of the Letton brook and to lower the invert of the Letton bridge. The cost of the work was estimated to be £1,800. Mr. Curley also mentions that he was at that time engaged on the improvement of the Worm brook under the then new Act (Land Drainage Act 1861) and he recommended a petition for the setting up of a Commission of Sewers (Letton) to deal with the proposed scheme and its carrying out and maintenance afterwards.

This Commission of Sewers was set up and I have been lucky enough to be able to borrow the original instrument for members to see; it is now in the possession of Mr. Greville Phillips who has

also lent me photographs, etc., of the work done by hand labour on this Letton scheme in 1925.

Unfortunately there was no means of imposing maintenance and the ditches, etc., lapsed into a neglected condition again, with the result that during the last war the work had to be done again, this time by mechanical means. In relation to the original work under the Commission of Sewers, I have here a photograph copy of an under-drainage plan of part of the area dated 1867, which shows the layout of the thorough drainage system then carried out, and obviously following up the work done on the main ditches which give the outfall necessary to such a scheme. I have recently found the outfalls of some of this work and they are now working well, though in one or two cases the tiles are a little deeper than the present water level in the ditches, which rather points to the fact that the river level at the outfall of the lake is slightly higher than it was in 1863 or that Mr. Curley managed to get a better grade on this main ditch by hand labour than we have been able to do with machines. A further report was made by Mr. Curley in July, 1864, dealing with the Ridgemoor brook on the Berrington estate, which scheme was to benefit one thousand acres of Lord Rodney's and some eight hundred acres belonging to adjoining owners. There were obviously other schemes carried out about this time in Herefordshire, as the presence of beautifully laid out under-drainage schemes indicates. A feature of these schemes was the very well constructed catchpits or junction wells, some six feet deep with steined sides and cast iron covers, in many cases embossed with the name of the contractor or estate and a date.

It gives one great pleasure to find these old schemes, to carry out reconditioning work on them, to see the stagnant water in the wells drop as work proceeds and pipes appear from four to five feet down with clear water running into and out of the pits. It is known that once again a first class piece of work done some eighty years ago is in working order.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is generally understood to be the process of supplying water to waterless regions, in order that the land may be cultivated and crops grown. In this country, however, it can be more correctly described as supplementing the natural rainfall in order that an increase in crops can be obtained. By this I mean that the old methods of "drowning" water meadows and the modern methods of irrigation of market gardens, were and are carried out in regions of fairly high natural rainfall and used to overcome any "drought" periods and so keep up a high level of production.

Irrigation is a very, very ancient art and there are definite traces in both the Old and New Worlds of ancient systems in

places as far apart as the Near East and Peru. Ancient empires were founded and scientific irrigation was evolved in regions which are now desert.

In the Euphrates-Tigris region, for example—successful agriculture "via irrigation" was responsible for the growth of at least three ancient empires: Babylon about 1,000 B.C. followed by Assyria and the empire centred on Baghdad, which was founded in 762 A.D. After the Turkish conquest of this region in about 1516 the area rapidly fell into a state of desolation, mainly due to the neglect of the very fine irrigation system and a change in the course of the Tigris which necessitated alteration and re-organisation of the system, which were not carried out. Egypt has always depended on irrigation and as far back as the First Dynasty about 4000 B.C. the Bahr Yusuf (or Joseph's Canal) was constructed, running for some 300 miles. In modern times such great projects as the Assut, Assuan and Sennar Dams have been constructed and some thousands of square miles of desert brought into cultivation. In China, too, large irrigation works were constructed as long ago as 2800 B.C. In the New World there were such ancient Empires as the Texcocan and the Aztec, both founded upon successful agriculture "via irrigation" and in what is now South America was the great Inca Empire, the home of very fine irrigation works. The destruction of these empires was primarily due to the same cause—i.e., the Spaniards' lust for gold and, as a result of this, the great water ways and systems fell into disuse and the desert took control.

In more modern times large areas in what is known as the Mediterranean region of Europe were irrigated and their agriculture still depends on the maintenance of the old systems.

In Spain, for example, extensive irrigation works were constructed by the Moors, and after their expulsion decrees were made enforcing their water laws and ordering the works to be kept up as of old. In Northern Africa is the oasis, i.e., the natural desert garden, surrounding a well or spring of water, and this natural system was expanded by the French when they took control of most of Morocco and Algeria. Their engineers continued the process by more modern methods of well sinking and boring, with the result that very considerable areas in the Algerian Sahara are now producing crops—dates being the most important. One could go on quoting instances of large scale irrigation works in most of the desert lands of the Old World but time does not permit.

There is, however, a unique method of irrigation along the Shatt-al-Arab at the head of the Persian Gulf. The rising tide here drives back the waters of various streams until they overflow their banks and the land is inundated twice a day, thereby irrigating the largest area of Mesopotamian date cultivation.

In the New World the U.S.A. leads the way with irrigation and in 1920 it was stated that there were over nineteen million acres of land so treated in the Western States. In Canada there is one of the largest individual systems on the continent of America—The C.P. Railway Irrigation Block in Alberta. In South America there are some works but only a very small percentage of the cultivatable area so far is artificially watered.

In Australia there are large irrigation systems based on such rivers as the Murray, the Goulburn and the Murrumbidgee. There are also enormous artesian basins, tapped by boreholes of depths down to 5,000 ft., but the water from these artesian wells is not extensively used for irrigation, though some small areas of lucerne and sugar beet are grown with the help of this water.

I would now like to mention two Herefordshire irrigation systems:

(1) *Golden Valley*.—In 1610 Rowland Vaughan¹ published his "Most Approved and Long experienced Water Works containing the manner of Winter & Summer drowning of meadow and pasture by the advantage of the least river, brook, fount or water-prill adjacent; thereby to make these grounds (especially if they be dry) more Fertile Ten for One"; one of the longest titles for a work on irrigation I have come across. Unfortunately the book does not give as much information on the layout of the "Water Works" as we should wish, but I have no doubt that a system was laid down and I have seen water furrows believed to be part of the original Vaughan water works on Chanstone Court Farm, Vowchurch, and adjoining land. Vaughan says that the whole scheme took shape in his mind after coming across a small stream of water caused by a mole working in the bank of a brook, which small stream was flowing over a meadow and the grass over which the water spread was of a "pleasing green". He apparently came against considerable opposition from neighbours and from one old tenant of his, but he presumably overcame this and got the system working. One rather interesting remark he makes is that "Draining of grounds is cousin germain to Drowning".

(2) *Staunton-on-Arrow*.—Capt. King-King has very kindly sent me some notes on this system, part of which is on ground formerly owned by him or his family. Just before the general ploughing-up campaign of the war years, he managed to get round and mark on his 25 in. ordnance maps the various water channels, bolts, etc. The following is a précis of his notes:—This system was commenced in 1660 and was completed in 1710—50 years of spade work. On the right bank of the Arrow one main water course takes off from the Grove Weir half a mile below

¹ See also *Transactions of the Wootton Club*, 1936, pp. 35-38, for an article by R. S. Gavin Robinson.

the railway viaduct. This irrigated most of the Court of Noke land.

The Staunton course takes off from the Butts weir three-quarters of a mile west of the church and provided power for a sawmill and a corn mill before going on to irrigate the land. A third course takes off from the Noke weir. The main course divided at the Roaring Bolt into the upper and lower courses: the upper course follows closely the contour of the land and crosses the Stocklow Cross-Milton Cross road and then runs immediately below Milton House and on towards Shobdon. This latter length was over-ambitious and never functioned properly beyond the boundary of Stocklow farm. The lower course crosses the Noke-Milton Cross road at Short ditch, irrigates land adjacent to the old turnpike and crosses the Milton-Pembridge road at the present aerodrome; also coming into the short ditch is that course running from the Noke Weir, and the whole system then fades out in Shobdon Marsh.

In many places water once used is recovered and used again lower down. The work of controlling the system was done by a man called the "floater or drowner" and apparently the last so employed died not long since.

These irrigation schemes worked well in the days of large estates when the control of the weirs, sluices and bolts was under one owner, but with the break-up of estates, the systems have fallen into disuse, as no agreement seems to have been made between the various owners as to responsibility for their various parts. Capt. King-King comments that since the late eighties the "floater" ceased to have been employed by one farmer after another, but that in the course of the preceding 200 years the texture of the soil was changed from poor heath soil into that described as alluvial, as over the course of the years the silt was floated on to the land from the irrigation channels.

There were more such systems in Herefordshire, but I do not know of one in working order; this is a very great pity, as I feel that even with all our modern methods in agriculture we may have lost something worth while.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

By MAJOR A. E. W. SALT, M.A.

(Read 27th March, 1947.)

I propose in this paper to deal with the history of the agricultural labourer in Herefordshire from the beginning of the nineteenth century and to preface my remarks with a quotation from Adam Smith, because it recognises the fact that the agricultural labourer is a skilled craftsman.

"Many inferior branches of country labour require much more skill and experience than the greater part of mechanic trades. The man who works upon brass and iron works with instruments and materials of which the matter, strength and tempers are not very different on different occasions. But the man who ploughs the ground with a team of horses or oxen works with instruments of which the matter, strength and temper are very different on different occasions. The condition of the material which he works upon is, too, as variable as that of the instruments he works with and both require to be managed with much judgment and discretion."

I would add to this definition that the invention of the petrol engine and its application to agricultural machinery has greatly increased the need for skill, intelligence and resourcefulness in the handling of these instruments.

In 1800, however, when my story begins, as over a hundred years later, the agricultural labourer was not officially recognised as a skilled workman. Furthermore, because Nature will not stand for a minute regulation of hours of work, his working day was abnormally long. He had, also, to be physically strong—and tireless. He had to use his tools—even before the mechanical age—with consummate skill. He could, to take one illustration, pleach and weave a hedge to a thing of beauty. Last but not least, he had to be content with the lowest wage given to any skilled man.

In Herefordshire, because of its remoteness, the agricultural labourer's wages were not only low, they were lower than in any other county.

I have averaged the weekly budget of six families during the Napoleonic wars—the family consisting of a man, his wife and four children—and append the result.

Cost of Living per week—

	s.	d.
Bread, flour, oatmeal	5	11
Yeast and salt	0	2½
Thread and worsted	0	2½
Bacon (or pork)	1	4½
Tea, sugar, butter	10	½
Soap, starch, blue	3	½
Candles	4	½
Small beer	6	¾
Cheese	5	½
	10	3¼

	£	s.	d.
<i>Amount per annum</i>	26	14	1
Add Rent	2	1	0
Wood	2	10	0
Clothes	3	1	0
Births, burial, sickness	1	6	0
GRAND TOTAL	£35	12	1

In Herefordshire, average earnings per week—

	s.	d.	
Man	7	10	
Women } hoeing, weeding, picking	1	5	
Children } stones, scaring birds	2	7	
TOTAL	11	10	
or Yearly earnings	£30	15	4

making a deficit balance of £4 16s. 9d.

Even if you allow for harvest money which would go some way to make up the deficiency, there is still a margin on the wrong side, a margin that was bound to increase as the price of corn rose—as it did to 18/8 a bushel in 1812. Consequently wages had to be subsidised out of the rates under the Speenhamland system (which allowed 3d. a man and 1d. a woman or every other member of the family on every penny the loaf rose above 1/-), by grants in aid of the 'paupery poor', by sending men round to farmers and paying their wages. Whatever scheme was adopted, the poor rate was bound to go up. (In Weobley in 1812 it was 9/- in the pound!)

After 1815, with the fall in the price of corn from 18/8 as we have seen in 1812 to 16/2 in 1813, 11/- in 1814, 10/- in 1815 and 8/- in 1816—and, later, after the good harvest of 1822 and successive years, there was some improvement. To begin with, the Herefordshire labourer did not suffer from the effects of enclosure as did his fellows elsewhere, as the county was already enclosed with little or no legislative aid.

As Clark¹ says, writing in 1794: "Herefordshire is an enclosed county. Some few remnants of common fields remain in the county" (Bircher, Ewyas Harold, Michaelchurch Commons will serve as illustrations) "but, in general, it seems to have been enclosed from the forest state and this accounts for its crooked fences and narrow lanes." Clark is only following Leland (1535-1543).

"From Hereford to Leominster I went through enclosed country and to Ludlow through goodly corne ground partly enclosed." Bringewood and Mocktree forests would account for much of the rest. So, under the Act of 1801, only 4,890 acres or 3.5 per cent. of the land in the county was enclosed, as against 51.5 per cent. in Northampton, 46.5 per cent. in Huntingdon and Rutland, 46 per cent. in Bedford, 45.6 per cent. in Oxford and 40.1 per cent. in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Herefordshire knew little of the hopelessness of a man losing at one fell swoop the strip that he tilled, his one cow, the fuel that he picked up in the woods, the turf that he tore from the waste.

Secondly, there were few cottages without a close. Thirdly, every labourer had his perquisites—potato ground, skim milk and the inevitable cider. 2 to 3 quarts a day in winter, 3 to 4 quarts a day in summer, 6 quarts a day at harvest.

The claim, therefore, made by J. L. and Barbara Hammond in *The Village Labourer* (1760-1832) and by William Cobbett in *Rural Rides* that the country was being depopulated did not apply to Herefordshire—where between 1801 and 1871 there was a slight increase.

Why the agricultural labourer in Herefordshire did not move may have been due to his conservatism—it may also have been due to the shocking condition of the county roads, among the worst in England and even the subject of a charge by the Judge to the Grand Jury in 1828. The fact remains that—whatever the cause—the number of Herefordshire men that left the county for the 'dark satanic mills' during the Industrial Revolution could, literally, be numbered on the fingers of one's hand, while the second quarter of the nineteenth century witnessed a small but steady rise in wages for the man who had a reputation

¹ Clark (John) *A History of the Agriculture of the County of Hereford, 1794.*

as a good workman and did not deserve the oft-quoted taunt "I can sow, I can mow, I can stack, I can do my master too, when my master turns his back".

Unfortunately, as against the rise in wages, the conditions of agriculture were changing and the labourer liked the old ways. He preferred a flail for threshing, such as you can see pictured in the Luttrell Psalter, and though the *Hereford Journal* had a leading article on the inevitability of the threshing machine, you could not make him believe that machinery would not lower his standard of living. The storm of rioting and rick-burning that swept through the southern counties must have affected even the remote west. 'Even Hereford, that hitherto peaceful and submissive county, was shaken,' say the Hammonds. There is indeed a spice of exaggeration in the statement—there were no bands of labourers marching about the county demanding half-a-crown a day, and there was no threat of striking or outrage—and Judge Patteson could declare at the Michaelmas Sessions of 1830 "There has been no rioting, no arson, no breaking of machines, which have been of frequent occurrence in other counties".

But there were two cases of trouble. A half-witted boy of 17 set fire to a rick, and Henry Williams, a journeyman tailor aged 20, living in his father's house, dropped a letter in the road addressed to Mr. John Monkhouse of Stow Farm, Whitney-on-Wye. The letter is the counterpart of those delivered in Kent under the signature of Captain Swing. "We as you call Rebels if you don't pull down your machine witch you do thrash your grain which we shall come that way and will set you and all that you have with fire. Remember in Kent they have set all that would not submit" ("set" is used in the sense of "fix") "we will serve the same for we are determined to mak you support the poor better than they have been supported, yet, for they are starving at present so pull down your thrashing machins or else Bread or Fire without delay, for we are 5 Thousand men and will not be stopt. (Directions). Leave this where it lie for John Monkhouse that Devill of a farmer of the Stow, Herefordshire."

The Bridstow boy, who might easily have burnt the rick with a tinder, was transported for 7 years. Williams, who had no lawyer to defend him and pleaded innocence, was convicted on the circumstantial evidence that the paper in a book in his father's house was identical with that on which the letter was written and, on the Judge's ruling that to leave a letter addressed to someone near his house is proof of delivery, was sent to Botany Bay for 14 years.

But there was no more disturbance or sign of it and it did not need 457 transportations, 9 executions and over 400 imprisonments—as elsewhere in England—to bring peace to the county,

though, in a panic, 200 special constables were sworn in at Wigmore. Nor was there any excitement over the Charter, nor any branch formed of Owen's Grand National Trades Union, popular as it may have been among the agricultural labourers of Kensington, Walham Green, Fulham and Hammersmith.

They were indeed queer years when the Tolpuddle labourers could attend a quiet meeting in a local 'pub' to talk about better things, without a suggestion of intimidation or outrage or a strike and be torn away from their homes and families because Lord Melbourne thought they were in favour of the Reform Bill!

Another forty years pass before we next hear of agitation. There had been no further increase in wages and 11/- a week with perquisites, two rows of potatoes, skim milk and cider, still prevailed. But it was not easy to see how wages could have been raised when a farmer renting 300 acres, after paying his rent, made a profit of £547 13s. 0d. out of which he had to pay £94 in tithes, £96 in income tax (part of this was paid by his landlord), £38 in land and window tax, £61 in Malt Tax and £26 12s. 6d. in tax for his horse and gig, leaving a remainder of £234 odd for every emergency. The only solution was less taxation—and a lower rent. (Curiously enough, the abolition of tithes did not as yet occur to the farmer as a possibility.) In a bad year, indeed, reduction in rent was often allowed by good landlords.

After the disastrous wet summer of 1879, when half the crops failed and liver-rot decimated the sheep (*Punch* had a cartoon of three labourers sitting on a fence with umbrellas waiting for the eternal rain to stop), and again in 1881, when "the land was saturated and chilled and coarse herbage overgrew the finer grasses" (as a very small boy, I just remember the corn sprouting in the stook), my father remitted 30 per cent. of his rents, nor was he alone. "The English rural landlord," says Trevelyan, "did much for the English countryside and its inhabitants, whereas the rural landlord of Ireland and the town landlord of England was a mere exploiter of other people's labour. But the rural landlord lacked some sympathy with the labourer's desire for a better standard of life," and this brought Joseph Arch and his Agricultural Labourers' Union into being, though one of the first unions in the country, preceding Arch's Warwickshire campaign, was formed by the vicar of Leintwardine in 1871. In 1872, also, meetings were held all over the county under the auspices of a branch which embraced South Shropshire and North Herefordshire, Joseph Arch himself coming into the county to a mass meeting at the Old Gore. The meetings were all held on Sunday and it was nothing for labourers to walk from 12 to 16 miles to a meeting as, indeed, they were in the habit of doing to a chapel service. Many of them, indeed, were local preachers and speeches were punctuated with cries of

'Amen', 'Praise Him' and other devout exclamations. The labourers invariably told a simple, commonsense tale, there is never a word against the employer, and only one meeting—at Kington—with a gallimaufry of black eyes and smashed hats—was disorderly. The sole demand was for a rise of 4/- a week which was asked for on the ground that the purchasing power of the sovereign had declined. They complained, also, of their long hours—7 to 5 in winter, 6—6 in summer, and one man grumbled because he had to feed horses between 3 and 4 a.m. They wanted, in addition, more meat and better houses. There is one amusing episode of the agitation. The Bishop of Gloucester, who was not in sympathy with the movement, said that "as they could not have their ears nailed to the pump, they should be ducked in the horsepond," to which Dean Leigh of Hereford, who came from Arch's Warwickshire, answered, "The Bishop seems to believe in adult baptism, which is contrary to the doctrines of the Church of England".

The answer of the farmers to the demand for a higher wage was that, though mechanics were paid more, the rent of the agricultural labourer's cottage was lower, his tools were provided, that he did not have to start with years of unremunerative apprenticeship, and that his life was never on a dead level.

There are two other interesting features in connection with the movement. The first was the formation of a co-operative Pig Club at Colwall—one of the first experiments in agricultural co-operation in a country which—unlike New Zealand and Ireland—has never taken kindly to it. The second was the presence at almost every meeting of a representative of the British and Foreign Colonial Emigration Society, the forerunner of a movement that in the lean years of 1879 and after was to carry a gradually increasing flow of emigrants not only to Ontario, his special province, but to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and, as the railways pushed further and further, to the fertile wheat lands across the American border. It was no wonder that the Kingsland branch of the Agricultural Labourers' Union, which had been formed in 1894, adopted as its slogan "Migrate, Emigrate"—a more satisfactory battle-cry than the "Organise, Educate, Agitate and Combine" of Oxfordshire. For even if emigration deprived the county of some of its best workers and started a decrease in our rural population from 125,000 in 1871 to 108,000 in 1937, the farms of Canada and the United States could tell many tales of Herefordshire men who have made good. Emigration, too, had another result. A lessening of the labour force was bound to mean either less land under cultivation or a higher wage for labourers, who were becoming scarce. And so there was a general rise of 2/- a week which, however, was not due to the unions. They had started with a great

flourish, but they made two mistakes. The sick benefit subscription of 1/6 a year was too small and Arch was too autocratic. When, therefore, he "chanced his arm" in a struggle with the farmers of West Suffolk, and the farmers locked the men out, both the funds of the Union and its membership dwindled. In Herefordshire there was, indeed, some recrudescence in 1890 when the Red Van of the Land Nationalisation Society toured the county at a propitious time, when the Education Act was beginning to bear fruit, the Parish Council was a potential debating society within the village and the penny press was willing to circulate the story of the labourer with 5 children who had incurred a debt of £20, was stopped off on wet days, paid 1/6 a week for his cottage, and had his offer to reimburse his creditor at the rate of 4/- a month for 10 years accepted.

And yet, though two Government inquiries by the Board of Trade in 1907 and the Board of Agriculture in 1912—and two private inquiries—the Chamber of Agriculture in 1912-1913 and the Rural League in the same year—reported an average wage all over the country of 17/1, 17/9, 20/- and 17/3 respectively, the wage of the agricultural labourer in Herefordshire still remained at 13/1, with the result that in 1914 the county was roused. The man behind the movement was Sidney Box, one of a family of 10 and an orphan at the age of 8, who had had three years' schooling and had been to work since he was 9. Branches to fight for an increase were formed in almost every village and Alderman Langford and Mr. Alfred Watkins joined in the fray, which grew in intensity till in the third week in July, after 1,500 notices had been sent to the farmers, a strike—not a new weapon, as the teachers had gone out at the beginning of the year—was imminent. Moreover, to the call for a minimum wage of 20/- was added a 60-hour week, 1/- extra per week at threshing, 4d. an hour overtime and time and a half at harvest.

Fortunately, there were sympathetic landowners and farmers who were prepared to negotiate and Sir John Cotterell, the King's representative as Lord Lieutenant of the County, followed the example of His Majesty at Sandringham and gave another 3/-, with the result that, though the Farmers' Union were not prepared to meet the men, by the beginning of August there was a general rise of 2/-. So, out of 30,000 labourers in the county, only 200, including 3 roadmen, actually came out and they also went back when on 9th August Box announced that, because of the national emergency, the strike was off.

But it took a war and an almost lethal submarine campaign to bring about the Corn Production Act of 1917 and yet another war to bring wages up to the present level, and when, in 1920, an agricultural labourer sat on a Royal Commission on Agriculture, a skilled workman had come into his own.

A postscript to my story. For generations farm labour was hired at a fair held on the day of the patron saint of the parish. The hiring was usually for 11 months only, lest residence should give the labourer a settlement and the parish should hereafter be responsible for his maintenance. Failure to abide by a verbal contract made at the fair—accompanied by the passing of a shilling—was punished by a fine and even by imprisonment and whipping. In 1867 an attempt was made in the county to organise an Agricultural Servants' Registration scheme, which, however, came to nothing and the hiring fairs continued, though objected to on moral grounds, until they were superseded by the Labour Exchanges.

A small amount of hiring is still done at several of the fairs held in May on, or near, the Welsh border, including Craven Arms, Penybont, Rhayader and Builth Wells. All contracts are 'verbal' for twelve months and the farmer binds the deal by a payment of 1/- or 2/6. In old days, the payment of 2/6 implied that the labourer would turn up at once and do a week's work without pay. Both payments are known locally as 'earnest' money. Generally, unless there is a press of work, 7 to 10 days are allowed between the hiring date and the time of starting on a new farm, while there is usually a further 7 days' holiday at Christmas, known as 'Christmassing'.

SOME NOTES ON BIRDS' FLIGHT

By DR. C. W. WALKER.

(Read 27th March, 1947.)

In considering the flight of birds, we are at once confronted by the fact that each species in its development has specialised and become adapted for its own particular needs. Thus the buzzard has developed its aerial circling—"swimming sublime, in still-repeated circles, screaming loud", the peregrine falcon its breath-taking "stoop" upon its quarry, the barn-owl its slow, mousing patrol of fields and hedgerows, and so on. The buzzard maintains height in its circling, as may be seen on careful watching, by turning itself into a sort of helicopter-screw, its wings and tail forming the three blades of the helicopter, the leading edge of each being slightly angled upwards as it meets the wind. In various birds—eagles, kestrels, buzzards and others—the use of the "bastard wing", a small independent organ at the carpal angle of the wing, is well seen during the process of soaring. This small bundle of feathers is raised in order to deflect some air on to the "back" or upper surface of the wing to prevent eddies which would tend to induce "stalling": the same effect is produced in aeroplanes by the device known as the "Handley-Page slot".

In its "stoop" the peregrine falcon—a stream-lined bird with its centre of gravity well forward—converts itself into a down-directed projectile of extreme efficiency and speed. At close quarters the bird's speed is so great that it ceases to be distinguishable as a bird, and becomes a blue-grey streak, while its rushing sound, known to falconers as the "lash", is awe-inspiring.

Another specialised form of flight is the hovering of the kestrel, in which a constant tremulous fanning of the wings with much play of bastard-wings and tail, results in keeping the bird motionless in space. The same technique is employed by several other species of birds, notably the terns and the osprey.

The flight of the swift has been admired and speculated upon by all bird-watchers. Some have averred that the swift habitually beats its wings alternately, but I disagree strongly with this view. It may, and does, beat first one and then the other wing more strongly to effect slight changes of direction, but if it beat one wing only at one time, it would turn itself over on its back. This does actually happen when a bird, irritated no doubt beyond endurance by the parasitic *hippoboscidae* which infest its plumage in the nesting season, raises a wing in full flight in order to attack

the offender with its beak, and in doing so often loses control and goes into a spin for a few seconds—a phenomenon duly noted over 150 years ago by Gilbert White of Selborne.

The only bird I know of which habitually, by the unopposed flap of one wing, turns itself upon its back in the air, is the raven. It does this when attacked by its traditional rival the peregrine falcon, thus presenting its great beak and feet as the peregrine stoops at it. It must be an awe-inspiring sight to the oncoming bird, for the falcon never completes her stoop in these circumstances but sheers off without striking at her enemy. The raven also performs this "stunt" when soaring for pleasure: no doubt it enjoys its own little aerobatic performance.

I can only give a few examples of the actual speeds at which birds fly, noted when I have chanced to be driving in the car for some distance parallel to, or behind a flying bird. By driving at exactly the speed of the bird and reading the speedometer, approximate results can be obtained without correction for wind. Such records are:

	m.p.h.
Sparrow-hawk, along road-hedge	20-25
Barn-owl mousing	10
Barn-owl mousing	11-12
Little owl (rather flurried)	17
" " (rather flurried)	20
Kingfisher (paralleled for 1 mile)	28
Starling flock (flying to roost—no wind) ...	40
" " (flying to roost against some wind)	30
Jackdaws flying steadily	30+
Green woodpecker (no wind)	18
Swallow, hawking flies	25
Swallow	30
Swallows and house martins, migrating in flock	25
House martin, hawking flies	18
Blackbird	20
Chaffinch	20
Chaffinches (in flock)	22
Swift (pursuing flies)	40

All the above were noted under conditions of little or no wind.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF FOLLY BANK, PRESTEIGNE.

By L. RICHARDSON, F.G.S.

Contributed 7th August, 1947.

The Presteigne district is mountainous—up to 1,300 feet at Reeves Hill and 1,367 feet at Llanwen Hill, with a fairly level tract between 429 and 492 feet above ordnance datum in the neighbourhood of Presteigne, the county town of Radnorshire. By far the greater part of the district, both high ground and low, is composed of Silurian mudstones and shales; but, owing to an extensive fault that runs through Bucknell and the western part of Presteigne, Old Red Sandstone is let down to the west of the fault and composes Reeves Hill and the adjacent country. Immediately to the east of this fault is a zone of disturbed country so far as the rocks are concerned: Longmyndian, Cambrian (*Dictyonema*-Shales) and a trace of Bala rocks have been brought to the surface at Pedwardine, near Brampton Bryan; and at Nash Wood and Corton to the south of Presteigne, Upper Llandovery and Woolhope Limestone emerge in a distorted anticline. The Silurian rocks in this Presteigne District have a regional dip to the eastward in which direction they disappear beneath the Old Red Sandstone of Herefordshire.

Corton Quarry, Folly Point, near Corton Bridge over the railway, about half-a-mile to the south-east of Presteigne Station, exhibits 30 to 40 feet of massive grits and coarse sandstones (with occasional specimens of *Pentamerus oblongus* J. de C. Sowerby) belonging to the Upper Llandovery. In local building circles the rock is known as the "brownstone", and it has been extensively quarried here for use on the Kinsham Estate. The Shire Hall, County School, and about fifty per cent. of the old houses and fifty per cent. of the walls in Presteigne are built of "brownstone"; also, Corton railway bridge. Much of Presteigne used to be roofed with tilestones (fissile micaceous sandstone) from the Old Red Sandstone of Reeves Hill to the north-east of Norton on the Presteigne-Knighton road, where there are numerous old tilepits; but now most of the tilestones on the roofs have been replaced by slates. Along the south-eastern side of the hill between Folly Point and above Nash a bed similar to that with the little quartz pebbles in the "brownstone" has been worked under the name of "millstone grit" in numerous small openings along its outcrop for making small (15 inch) hand-mill stones, and Mr. John Griffiths of Birtley House has found a number of them lying about near the old workings.

The Upper Llandovery Sandstone here has been bent into an anticline. Woolhope Limestone once succeeded, but it has been removed from the crest of the anticline: it now occurs along the north or Folly Bank side, where it dips steeply north, and along the south-east side, where it dips at a high angle south-eastwards.

The Woolhope Limestone has been worked for burning for lime along the Folly Bank side of the hill and there are remains of primitive horse-shoe-shaped earthen kilns. Bits of coal got scattered about and—apparently—later their presence led some people to think that they had come from coal seams present in the hill. In 1912, although ample geological information had long been published to demonstrate the futility of searching for coal here, a boring was made 888½ feet deep and on its failure to prove coal a drift (or tunnel) was driven the following year—according to Mr. John Griffiths of Birtley House, son of Aaron Griffiths for whom both boring and drift were made—for 335 yards into the hill side.

T. C. Cantrill, in a paper "On a Boring for Coal at Presteign, Radnorshire", published in the *Geological Magazine*, dec. VI, vol. IV (1917), pp. 481-492, has given full particulars concerning the rocks penetrated by the boring; some concerning the drift, and states that an earlier search for coal was made in 1910. He gives a map on which the sites of Corton Quarry, the borehole and drift are marked. Those interested are referred to Cantrill's paper for the log of the boring: here only certain information is given.

FOLLY BANK BORING, PRESTEIGNE.

Site.—Folly Bank, ¼ mile S. 8° E. of the church, Presteigne. 1-inch map, New Series, 180; 1-inch Geol. Surv. Map, Old Series, 56 N.E.; 6-inch quarter-sheet, Radnorshire XXV N.E., Herefordshire X N.E.

Year in which made.—1912 (begun 9th April, finished 11th September).

By whom made.—Diamond Boring Co., Durham.

For whom made and object.—Late Aaron Griffiths, Willey Lodge, Willey, Herefordshire, in search of coal.

	Thickness	Depth.
	ft. in.	ft. in.
Wenlock Shales	29 9	
Woolhope Limestone and shales ...	24 7	54 4
Upper Llandovery Sandstone ...	70 8	125 0
? Longmyndian	22 6	147 6
(Fault: displacement, 858½ ft.)		
Wenlock Shales	741 0	888 6
Dip 55 degrees, decreasing below 147½ ft. (as seen in cores) from 20 to 30 degrees.		

The Woolhope Limestone in an open working nearby is about 12 ft. thick. Professor E. J. Garwood, during a visit at Easter, 1915, obtained from the site of the boring a piece of core consisting of conglomerate very similar to that found in the Bayston Group of the Longmyndian (see Cantrill, p. 489). Cantrill explained the boring going from older rocks into younger (Wenlock Shales) again, as being due to the older rocks having been thrust along a fault-plane over the younger. Mr. John Griffiths informed me (23/9/46) that when the boring was about 150 ft. deep, water "boiled up", ran away, and then settled down to the small flow now seen issuing from the pipe (from the borehole) and discharging into the dip.

FOLLY BANK DRIFT.

Site.—140 yards W. by N. of the borehole.

Year in which made.—1913.

For whom made and object.—Late Aaron Griffiths in search of coal.

Particulars of drift.—335 yards long (according to Mr. John Griffiths) and sloping at a slight angle from the horizontal, through the basal part of the Wenlock Shales, Woolhope Limestone, Upper Llandovery Sandstone (according to Mr. Griffiths, "silica sandstone full of little white quartz pebbles, and, in one place, a bed of 'fire-clay', 12 ft. thick, of which some bricks were made that turned blue when burnt"), and possibly, according to Cantrill (p. 486), into the Longmyndian (Pre-Cambrian). In September, 1915, the drift, according to Cantrill, was derelict and full of water: at the present time some water is to be seen running out of it.

FOLLY BANK QUARRY.

A little to the south-west of the drift is Folly Bank Quarry in which the following beds are displayed dipping at an angle of 40 degrees to the north:—

In a small excavation in the extreme western part:—

Wenlock Shales (basal part).—Grey shales or mudstones with seams of intensely hard, blue-hearted, tough, argillaceous nodules (locally called "balls"), some of septarian nature. Woolhope Limestone.—Bluish grey limestone with calcite in some parts exhibiting lustre-mottling.¹

And in the main quarry:—

Upper Llandovery Sandstone.—Very hard, fine-grained, "brown" sandstone; ditto, with lines of little white

¹ Lustre-mottling is due to light-reflecting surfaces of fractured surfaces of the crystalline calcite cement.

vitreous quartz pebbles; and coarse grits—some hard, others soft (decomposed); with occasional partings of bright yellow clay. Mr. Griffiths has collected from these clay partings many beautiful little quartz crystals and he informs me that similar crystals collected here have been made use of in the manufacture of cheap jewellery.

About an eighth of a mile south-west by west of the Folly Bank Quarry is an old shaft, very neatly cut, and, according to Mr. Griffiths, "65 ft. deep and 4½ ft. in diameter, in 94 per cent. silica sandstone"—Upper Llandovery. Its precise date of sinking is unknown; but Mr. R. A. Pugh of Presteigne informs me that he thinks it was in about the year 1866.

A shaft was sunk by Philip Davis, auctioneer, of Presteigne, in 1910 (about half a mile west-by-north of the borehole) on Slough Farm ground in apparently Lower Ludlow rocks also in search of coal.

PEDIGREE OF EDWARD, EARL OF WORCESTER, AND SIR THOMAS CORNEWALL, OF BURFORD, SHROPSHIRE, 1615.¹

Contributed by PAUL MORGAN, B.A.

The anonymous compiler's heading on this roll sufficiently describes its contents: "The pedegree and discente of the Right Honourable Edwarde Earle of worcester Lord Herbert Baron of Chipstow Ragland and Gower, Earle Marshall of England Maister of his Majesties Horse: Knight of the Noble Order of the Garter: and of his Highnes most Honourable Pryvie Councell now liveinge: And alsoe the Pedegree and discent of the Noble and Auncient Family of Sir Thomas Cornwaill knight Baron of Burford now Liveinge Ano dom. 1615: beinge both lineally descended from Gefferey Plantagenett Earle of Aniou . . ." But although the Worcester line is the first mentioned, it is not set out with the detail and description given to the Cornwall family; bare names are listed and few of the female members of the noble line are named. This straight-forward descent from Geoffrey Plantagenet to Edward, 6th earl of Worcester, 1601-1667, needs no comment as it does not differ from any of the standard pedigrees and adds nothing to what is already known. It is the Cornwall lineage that makes this manuscript more interesting.

The House of Cornwall, by Cecil G. S., 4th earl of Liverpool, and Compton Reade (Hereford, 1908), has already dealt with the Cornwall family in the fullest possible way, and the present writer is deeply indebted to this valuable work for many of the particulars given here. However, it cannot be definitely ascertained that use was made of this roll under discussion, though it is perhaps the one dated 1615 mentioned (*op cit.*, p. 42) as being in the possession of Mrs. Baldwyn Childe, but apparently this and the one dated 1619 made by Augustine Vincent which is quoted more extensively, were fundamentally alike.

This manuscript measures 17¾ in. x 60 in. and is set out with the descent of the earls of Worcester from King John on the left, and that of the Cornwalls on the right in two regular lines. Extracts from documents and explanatory notes are written on each side. It is emblazoned, with the full arms of the earl of Worcester on the bottom left and the Cornwall arms showing 29 quarterings on the opposite side. The arms of Richard, earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans decorates the top right.

¹ This and the pedigrees of Skipwith of Grantham and of John Watkins were given to the Club by Sir Geoffrey Cornwall, Bart. (See pp. 55-56, and 114 to 121.)

This anonymous manuscript was presumably prepared for Sir Thomas Cornewall, 12th baron of Burford, 1573–1636, as appears from a statement at its base: "Be it remembered that these Evidences aboue recyted (and most parte of the Landes therein contayned) with a Number more of excellent worth and estimacon concerninge the Antiquitie of the House and name of Cornewaille are in the Custodie and possession of Sir Thomas Cornewail knight Baron of Burford Julij Ano domini 1615." This Sir Thomas was known as the 'Great baron' and was prominent at the Court of James I, and as this roll proudly attests he was "sworne servant to that Noble Kinge James and a Gentleman of the honourable Privie Chamber in Ordinary to . . . Henry, late Prince of Walles the laste day of July Ano dom. 1603, who then gave to the said Sir Thomas a Juell wch. he ware about his Neck wherein was most lively drawn the pictures of the Noble kinge his Father and himself." This jewel became an heirloom and is mentioned in his wife's will.

This document shows the legitimate descent of the Cornewalls from Geoffrey Plantagenet. This is interesting, as shortly after its compilation in 1615, doubts were first cast on its legitimacy when Ralph Brooke had alleged that the Richard Cornewall slain at Berwick in 1296, here shown as the son of Richard, king of the Romans, by his second wife, Sanchia of Provence, was "a base sonne" (*A catalogue and succession of the Kings . . . 1619*, p. 46). Thomas Milles in 1610 (*Catalogue of honor . . . p. 134*) had been in favour of the legitimate theory, while Augustine Vincent in 1622 agreed with Brooke (*A discoverie of errors in the first edition of the Catalogue of nobility* [by Brooke], 1622, p. 134). In 1619, Sir Thomas Cornewall had employed Vincent to draw up his pedigree from the MSS. at Burford, and in that roll Vincent showed the legitimate descent (Liverpool & Reade, *op. cit.*, p. 43), but he later changed his opinion, as indeed it appears that Milles had done also. Sir Thomas protested to Vincent, and their correspondence is given in full in the earl of Liverpool and Compton Reade's book (pp. 43–49). However, Sir Thomas failed to convince the heralds and the illegitimate theory has usually been maintained since; in the 17th century by the 1623 Visitation of Shropshire (Harleian Society, vol. 28, p. 146) and by Dingley (*History from Marble*, ccvii; Camden Society, vol. 97. Reprinted in Nas's *Collections for the History of Worcestershire*, supplement, p. 78–80.) This is also the modern view and has been re-affirmed by recent research (N. Denholm-Young: *Richard of Cornwall*, 1947; p. 112n.)

This 1615 pedigree unfortunately does not help the solution of the various problems connected with the early history of the Cornewall family. For instance, it is here stated that Sir Richard Cornewall, son of the King of the Romans, took the duke of

Brittany prisoner and so was rewarded with an ermine field for his arms instead of an argent one. This identical anecdote is then repeated for his son, Sir Geoffrey. Partial erasures in both accounts, however, reveal the compiler's uncertainty. The desire to refute an illegitimate ancestry is perhaps implied when there is added to the description of Sir Geoffrey, "Sonne to Sir Richard and nephewe to Edmond Earle of Cornewail as appeareth by his deed of Gifte under his seal of Armes of a lordshipp or Manor Called Cornwaillis Eyver . . . Buckingham, anno Ed. I . . ." Latin extracts are then given in which Sir Geoffrey is called Edmund's nephew. This Sir Geoffrey married Margaret, daughter of Sir Hugh Mortimer, baron of Burford, "and soe was Baron of Burford," as this document says. The appellation, 'Baron of Burford,' remained until the 18th century and nothing is here added to the existing information, or why these barons never sat in Parliament.

Descriptive notes are given to many of the persons mentioned, but little that is not actually found on the monuments in Burford church, or given in Dingley's *History from Marble* (ccvii, Camden Society, vol. 97) is revealed. Divergences from the accepted pedigrees in Liverpool and Reade's *House of Cornwall* and the *Visitation of Shropshire*, 1623 (Harleian Society, vol. 28, 1889, p. 145), are:—

(i) The second baron is here shown as Edward Cornewall who married Cecilia Seymour, whereas the second baron was really Richard who married Sibell de Bodrugan, and was father of the third baron, Geoffrey, who married Cecilia Seymour. The second baron receives no mention at all, but the compiler was obviously doubtful, as this portion has been partly erased in this manuscript, and corrected.

(ii) It is here alleged that Margaret Lenthal, sister of Elizabeth Lenthal who married Thomas, the sixth baron, married "John Lord Zouche saynt Maure and Cantelloup". This should read, Katharine married William, lord Zouche. The confusion probably arose through Elizabeth's step-brother, Edmund, marrying Margaret daughter of Lord Zouche.

(iii) The wife of Sir Edmund, the seventh baron, is here named Margaret Hoord; elsewhere Mary is found.

(iv) Edmund Cornewall, the tenth baron, 1537–1585, a man of huge build who figures in Shropshire legends, is here called "the stronge and boulde baron of Burforde", while the doggerel lines about him differ from those given in Liverpool and Reade (*op. cit.*, p. 213); this version runs:—

"In hawkes and houndes he tooke delight
and eke in learned trayne
Both horse and man for service fit
he alsoe did maintaine."

The printed version gives "temed waync", referring to one of the baron's famous feats of strength, but "learned trayne" makes excellent sense, as Habington comments on his "wit and style so rare . . . as I scarce saw any to equal him, none to excel him".

(v) The compiler is most eulogistic about Thomas Cornewall, the eleventh baron, who had died shortly before the preparation of this roll, on 21st May, 1615, but no mention is made of his youngest son, the Rev. Richard Cornewall, rector of Burford, who had died unmarried in 1610.

(vi) The Sir Thomas for whom this descent was prepared, rather curiously, caused a monument to be erected during his lifetime, in 1630, in Burford Church, to the memory of himself and his family. On it appears a list of his 13 children which is quite different from this pedigree, and the parish registers. On this monument, a "Richard" is given as the eldest son, but there is no Richard on this MS., while the only one in the registers is a Richard who was buried on 23rd March, 1610, with no age mentioned. This may refer to an infant baptised elsewhere, and otherwise the list on this document agrees with the parish registers, and not with the monument. The earl of Liverpool and Compton Reade (*op. cit.*, p. 224) think that perhaps the names on this memorial may have been added by the children themselves after their parents' deaths.

The whole of this manuscript is in one hand-writing, with the exception of some additions made in 1628, when a different hand has written in full the children of Anne, sister of the eleventh baron, who married Francis Walsh of Shelsley Walsh, Worcester-shire, among which entries the phrase "now liveinge 1628" occurs.

This pedigree is fully emblazoned and shows no unusual heraldic features. The arms of Richard, king of the Romans, appear as: Argent, a lion rampant gules, crowned or, within a bordure sable bezanty; but from his son onwards, the bordure is engrailed. The arms of Sir Thomas Cornewall in 1615 show 29 quarterings, supported by two lions rampant gules and bezanty, crowned or. His crest is again a lion rampant gules, crowned or, and this differs from the crests given for this family in the 1623 *Visitation of Shropshire* (Harleian Society, vol. 28, 1889, p. 145); then the crests were (1) A Cornish chough proper; and (2) A cockatrice argent. However, a tiny Cornish chough gules is shown in the 1615 manuscript alongside the name and description of the contemporary Sir Thomas. The motto for his arms is "La vie durante", which apparently he was the first Cornewall to adopt (Liverpool and Reade, *op. cit.*, p. 219).

The arms of the earl of Worcester, opposite to the Cornewall's, are:—Quarterly, 1 and 4 (Beaufort): On a field or, quarterly 1

and 4, France, azure, three fleurs-de-lys or; 2 and 3 England, gules, three leopards or; all within a bordure gobony gules, argent and azure.

2. (Herbert), Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant argent.

3. (Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV), Argent, a fess and canton conjoined gules. This shield is contained within a garter, supported by a leopard and a wyvern and with the motto *Mutare vel timere sperno*. Thus the supporters and motto are the same as those of the present-day dukes of Beaufort. The only peculiar feature about these arms is the fact that the bordure gobony, borne in 1 and 4, has the addition of a gules section, since elsewhere only argent and azure is found. In this manuscript the additional gules section is shown from Henry, second earl of Worcester onwards.

Taken as a whole, the heraldic displays are obviously not the chief feature of this roll; the stress is very much on the documentary aspect, judging from the several extracts from deeds and descriptions of the notable feats of the early Cornewalls. Liverpool and Reade do not think that Sir Thomas Cornewall, the 1615 representative of his line, was aware of his possible illegitimate descent from Richard, King of the Romans, until Brooke made that assertion in 1619 and so precipitated the controversy with Augustine Vincent, but whether Sir Thomas knew it in 1615 or not, the anonymous compiler must have been acquainted with the possibility, or else he would not have so carefully built up a case for a legitimate descent.

PEDIGREE OF JOHN WATKINS, DEAN OF HEREFORD,
1590; WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF ITS COMPILER, THOMAS
JONES OF TREGARON, AND ITS PAINTER, RICHARD
ADAMS OF LUDLOW.

Contributed by PAUL MORGAN, B.A.

Unlike the Cornewall and Skipwith pedigrees which have already been described, the compiler and "paynter" of this Watkins pedigree give their names. A descriptive panel reads: "This is the Pedigree and Achivement of the worshipful Mr John Watkins Esquier Deane of Hereford and howe that he is descended of many Auncient & noble houses as this pedigre memoreth and sett forth with good warrant and Authoritie both of Chronicles Books of Pedigrees Auncient Records and evidences By me—Thomas Jones of Tregaron. Finished at Fountayne Gate the xvth daie of July Anno dni. 1590." Immediately beneath this, in another hand, is: "Richard Adams of Ludlow, paynter". These personages will be dealt with in the reverse order in which they are mentioned above.

Adams is a common Shropshire and Ludlow surname, but a few facts are ascertainable about this particular Richard, though this is the earliest record of him. The next mention is in 1603-04, when in the Ludlow churchwardens' accounts there appears: "It'm to Rich. Adams for workmanship & varnish aboute the pilpit . . . iis. viiid." (*Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.*, series 2, vol. 1, 1889, p. 279.) During the following year, the Lord's Prayer, Creed and Ten Commandments were painted (*ibid.*, p. 281), and though no names are recorded, it seems possible that Adams might have been employed. The Commandments had originally been painted in 1561, in accordance with Elizabeth's order that they were to be displayed in all churches, so perhaps they were only retouched at this later date. There is a peculiar shortened form at present in existence in St. Lawrence's Church generally supposed to date from 1561, though there is no definite evidence that it was made at either date. (D. H. S. Cranage: *Churches of Shropshire*, p. 128.)

No more facts about Adams are forthcoming until 1616, when he was employed by the Ludlow Corporation. The account of Bailiff Thomas Blashfield reads: "ff the pen'ons or Bannerolls of the Armes of Prince Charles of Wales paid to Richard Adames

wch. Coates of Armes the Schollers did beare in their hands, viis." ("Records of Ludlow" in *Shropshire Arch. Soc. Trans.*, Vol. 8, 1884-5, p. 221.) These banners were painted as part of the celebration of the creation of Prince Charles as Prince of Wales. In a contemporary description by Daniel Powell, called "The Love of Wales" (reprinted in R. H. Clive: *Documents connected with the history of Ludlow*, 1841, p. 69, etc.), more is learnt of Adams and these banners. They were six in number and represented the Prince's arms, namely (1) England and Scotland; (2) Britain and Saxons; (3) France and Ireland; (4) North Wales and South Wales; (5) Cornwall and Chester; and (6) York and Lancaster. The scholars of the "King's Free School" who carried them later made speeches and then presented them to Ralph, lord Eure, President of the Council of the Marches, "Who willed Richard Adams, Gentleman, being skilful in Heraldrie, thre present, to see them orderly placed in the said Chappell [*i.e.*, of St. Mary Magdalene in Ludlow Castle], where they now remaine as remarkable trophies of that solemnitie". Adams' description here as "gentleman" perhaps implies that he was of independent means, and so could indulge his taste for heraldry.

Richard Adams is a frequently recurring name in the Ludlow registers, but perhaps our painter is the one who married Elisabeth [*sic*] Selwyn on 27th July, 1595; had three children between 1597 and 1608, and was buried on the 29th May, 1624. (*Shropshire Parish Register Soc.: Diocese of Hereford*, Vol. 13.)

There was no lack of employment in Ludlow for a painter skilled in heraldry at the end of the 16th century. The Council Chamber in the Castle was profusely decorated with coats of arms of the members of the Council of the Marches about this period; more were in the Bull Inn (R. H. Clive: *op. cit.*, p. 193), while there still exists in the Feathers Hotel, on the first floor, a carved overmantel, dated 1603, with marquetry panels, arms of James I and the badges of the Prince of Wales (*Country Life*, vol. 98, 1945, p. 1142). Adams may possibly have had some connection with these works whilst his heraldic knowledge may have been acquired from this pedigree's compiler, Thomas Jones, a well-known antiquary.

Much more is known about this Thomas Jones, of Fountain Gate, Tregaron, Cárdiganshire (1530-?1620), who was a colourful character and whose actual and legendary life is recorded elsewhere. (*Dictionary of National Biography*; T. J. Llewelyn Prichard: *Adventures and vagaries of Twm Sion Catti*, edited by J. Pryse, new edition, 1872: *Cambro-Briton*, vol. 1, p. 212.) It is believed, though it is rather uncertain, that in his youth he was a notorious highwayman familiarly known as "Twm Sion Catti" whose exploits have earned him the reputation of being a Welsh Robin

Hood and which are recorded in several popular works on highwaymen (e.g., Charles G. Harper: *Half-hours with the Highwaymen*, 1908). However, a general pardon, for "omnia escapia et cautiones" granted him in January, 1559, is said to be extant (*Notes and Queries*, Series 1, Vol. 2, p. 12); while he was sufficiently established as a good citizen in 1600 to complain to the Star Chamber about an attack and an attempted lynching on him and his servant at Caron Court Leet by the vicar of that parish, one Jevan David Morgan, owing to disputes concerning lands and the repairing of Caron Church. (*Star Chamber proceedings relating to Wales*, edited by I. ab O. Edwards, 1929, p. 39.) Jones was also a bard of some repute and copies of Welsh poems by him still exist. (British Museum, *Add. MSS.* 14907, f193; 15008; 15056, f22. Meyrick: *Cardiganshire*, p. 249.) Although thought to be a magician by ordinary folk, he gained great repute as an antiquary and genealogist, and as a man of means he might well have employed, or taught heraldry to, some such person as Richard Adams. This Watkins pedigree is one of his earlier productions. He is known to have compiled his own descent in 1588 (Dwnn: *Heraldic visitations of Wales*, edited by S. R. Meyrick, vol. 1, 1846, p. 44-45), and several other MSS. in his handwriting exist (for list see D.N.B.). He flourished until about 1620, thus being contemporaneous with Adams (R. Williams: *Eminent Welshmen*, 1852, p. 261-262).

The manuscript roll in question measures 19 by 74 inches; the upper end has been badly damaged in the past, causing the disappearance or illegibility of several of the earliest entries. It is emblazoned with a large coat for Watkins himself at the base, and few descriptive notes are given. It has become a platitude to stress a Welshman's love of his genealogy and family ties: Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick wrote "the Welshman's pedigree was his title-deed, by which he claimed his birthright in the county" (*History and antiquities of . . . Cardigan*, 1907 edition, p. 30). This roll is a typical example of this title-deed, claiming John Watkins' descent from "Cradog Vraych . . . Earle of Hereford lord of Radnor and knight of the Round table in king Arthur's time", who lived at the end of the 5th century, with a summary of the three preceding generations to Caradoc Vreichvras, through about 24 generations, besides giving particulars of many collateral branches. However, Thomas Jones was not too certain of this descent, and summarises the generations between Maenarth, lord of Brecknock, and Caradoc Vreichvras, qualifying his assertions with a statement "as before we can find noe records of maredges yt have matched with those names . . . onlie ye originall line is perfectlie knowne". Watkins traced his ancestry to Gwgan, third son of Llewelyn ap Moreiddig Warwyn, through the Trehearne Vaughans and Madoc ap Trehearne. This branch is not mentioned in G. T. Clark's *Limbus patrum Morganiae et Glamorganiae . . . 1886*", though he traces the

pedigree of Maenarth fully, but only mentions the descendants of Sitsylt, eldest brother of Gwgan.

From these early Welsh heroes the pedigree continues in great detail, showing the connections of the families of Vaughan, Trehearne, Howel, Rees and Herbert. Thomas Jones indicates a well-known family with a note such as "Of this Thomas Vychan are descended all the Vychans of Hergest and the Vychans of Clyrw with others and the moste part of the gentlemen of Hereford". In this way the Dean's connection is shown with the Vaughans of Tretower, Talgarth and Bredwardine; the Games family; the Earls of Worcester and Pembroke; Sir John Price (died in 1573), the antiquary, here described as "of Hereford"; Sir David Williams, the lawyer (died in 1612), who is here not credited with his title. No descriptive anecdotes are added, except in the case of Moreiddig Warwyn, which will be mentioned when the heraldry is discussed.

Henry Vaughan the Silurist, a Vaughan of Tretower, belonged to a distant collateral branch of Watkins, their common ancestors being Llewellyn ap Moridegg, lord of Cantreselef (10 generations through Watkins' paternal grandfather) and Howel Vychan (6 generations through Watkins' paternal grandmother). But there is a closer territorial connection in Scethrog, part of the parish of Llansantfraed, Brecknock, where both were born.

On this roll, John Watkins is shown as the second son of Watkyn Howel of Scethrog, by his wife Gwladis, daughter to Evan Andro ap David ap Jevan Vychan. Watkyn Howel was descended from Madog ap Trehearne, but his father, Howel ap John, was the first to settle in Scethrog. The Dean's eldest brother was Morgan, of whom nothing more is known, though it is probable the Walter Morgan the Dean mentions in his will as his "brother's son" was Morgan's child. He was left £40. The third son was Andrew, who is commemorated by a stone in the nave of Llansantfraed church (Theophilus Jones: *A history of the county of Brecknock*, edited by Sir J. R. Bailey, 1st baron Glanusk, 1909-11, Vol. 4, p. 17) which states that he married "Lleice, daughter of John Walbieff, esq." and had 11 children, of whom four survived, 3 sons and one daughter. It also gives his coat of arms with eight quarterings and proudly alleges his descent from Bleddin ap Maenarch; Jones adds "these Watkinses were descended from the Madocs of Llanfrynach". Andrew died on 20th July, 1601. The youngest brother was called David, to whom an interesting monument was formerly in existence in Llansantfraed church, stating that "late of Skethrog, he dyed the 2nd day of November, 1618, aged 88, he left issue, viz., William, married Elinor, daughter to Richard Herbert, esq. Gwladis married Thomas Madock, on [sic] of the lords of Skethrog, and Edmund, an infant of nine years old. This David, his father and grandfather lived in St. Brid's three

hundred years! Be not glad when thine enemie falleth, but consider, to me this day, to thee tomorrow,—And why

As I was so are yce
As I am you shall be
That I had that I gave
That I gave that I have :
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left all I lost."

(T. Jones, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, p. 204.)

The three hundred years must mean that some were concurrent and were perhaps a reference to the longevity of the family, for Watkyn Howel, their "Natural father", was still alive in 1592 when the Dean made his will and bequeathed him £20.

Of John Watkins himself not a great deal can be gathered. The earliest mention is by Anthony à Wood, who says John Watkins "of All Souls, again elected Proctor, 12th April, 1564" (*Fasti Oxonienses*, edited by Bliss, Vol. 1, col. 164). A certain John Watkins was Chancellor of St. David's from 1570/71 to 1577 (Le Neve: *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, edited by T. D. Hardy, vol. 1, 1854, p. 478, &c.) and was probably our subject, as he was nominated Dean of Hereford on the 9th January, 1576/77, and installed on the 3rd March following. He also held the rectory of Ross from 1575 until his death (Duncumb: *Collections for the history of Herefordshire*, edited by Cook, vol. 3, 1882, p. 119). The John Watkins who was Prebendary of Nonnington from 1570/71 to 1593 was almost certainly the Dean, as he is known to have resigned that office in 1593 and to have died in 1594. His will, made in August, 1592, was proved on the 25th May, 1594, when he is described as of "Lonnertherm, Monmouth" (P.C.C. 1594, 42 Dixy), a place that cannot be definitely identified, though it may be a 17th century transcriber's error for Llantarnam. It is also known that in February, 1586, he attested to the fact that Edward Cowper, the Master of St. Katharine's Hospital at Ledbury, was unable to supply two light horse as demanded by the Council of the Marches. (*Cal. State Papers Domestic*, 1581-90, p. 308.) His good repute in the district is shown in the bishop's letter to the Lord Treasurer recommending his nomination as a Justice of the Peace in October, 1587, when the prelate says of him: "I doubt not but as I take him to be every way fit for the room, so the naming of him would be found both as ease and a benefit: especially to such of the county as be inhabiting neer to the city, where in mine opinion some want is of such a one" (Strype: *Annals*, 1824, vol. 3, pt. 2, p. 454). A further glimpse of his ecclesiastical career is revealed when he was one of the four Commissaries appointed when the diocese of Peterborough was *sede vacante* in 1584. (Strype: *Life and acts of John Whitgift*, 1822, vol. 1, p. 411.)

This will conclusively proves that the Watkins found in Llansantfraed during the 17th century cannot have been his direct descendants, which has been stated elsewhere, for he mentions neither wife nor child of his own. The rector of that parish in 1630 was called Andrew Watkins, probably the grandson of the Dean's brother Andrew, whose tombstone mentions an Andrew, son of John Watkins, the eldest son, who married Joan verch Owen William ap Richard Gunter. Theophilus Jones says (*op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 216) "he was of the family of Watkins of Llansantfraed House near the church, Pentatrig, Tal y Bryn, etc. His grandfather, John Watkins, was Dean of Hereford in 1590." But neither this roll nor the Dean's will mentions any family of his own, while Andrew's wife is mentioned and David also had descendants, so it seems more probable that this rector was the Dean's grand-nephew. The late Canon F. E. Hutchinson in his *Henry Vaughan* (1947, p. 16) also mentions this family, for a John Watkins helped to take an inventory of the goods of the poet's father after his death in 1658, and it is here asserted that this John was "a grandson of a former Dean of Hereford . . . he was related to the Walbeoffes to whom also Vaughan was related". The fact that the Walbeoffes are specifically cited perhaps strengthens the case that this later John Watkins was the nephew rather than a grandson of the Dean, namely the eldest son of Andrew Watkins by his wife Lleici Walbeoffe, who is mentioned on Andrew's tombstone referred to above.

From his will, it is learnt that the Dean had apparently been administrator for the estate of John Williams of Ross, since he first arranges for his executors to account for Williams' properties to his sons, William and Charles, which consisted of a messuage and lands in "Lonnertherm" worth £310, where presumably the Dean died, and a lease for £27 of some lands called "the Ridges" in Ross from Richard Taylor, corvisor. William Williams was offered the opportunity of having the properties themselves, or of causing them to be sold to discharge Watkins' obligation. The bulk of the Dean's own property was left to his two younger brothers, Andrew and David, who were also his executors, while the eldest one, Morgan, receives no mention. Besides a half share in the residue with Andrew, to David were bequeathed houses and lands in "Lanmgaij" [*sic*] and in Llangasty Tal y Llyn, Brecon, while Andrew only had his debts forgiven and 40/- for each of his children. Three nieces, daughters of his sister who married Howel John David, are also mentioned: Joan, wife of Evan ap Howel, was left £10 and 40/- for each of her children, and her husband's debts were forgiven him; Maud, the widow of Thomas Lewis, was left the reversion of the property bequeathed to David, after his death; Maud's sister, Gwenllian, received no bequest, and is only mentioned as a vendor, with Maud, of some property to the Dean. To his kinsman, John Philip alias Lloyd, was left the

advowson of the rectory of Winforton, Hereford, "accordinge to the trust which my kinsman Watkin Loid reposed in me," which had been purchased from Michael Vaughan. John Philip does not appear on the roll, but he was possibly a descendant of Morgan Lloyd, son of Philip ap Madoc ap Trehearne, great-great-great-grandfather of the Dean. His two maidservants and his cook were remembered with small bequests, while to his manservant, James Owen, he left £5 for service and writing the will. To each of his servants he left a year's wages and a black robe.

Mr. Bernard Bennett received 40/- and a black gown to preach at his burial. This was presumably his curate at Ross, since Bennett was vicar of that parish from 1594 to 1615, and the vicars were nominated by the rectors until 1671. It seems to have been a fairly common practice for Deans of Hereford to have been rectors of Ross also.

Finally, Watkins made some charitable bequests: to the poor of Ross, £3 6s. 8d.; to the poor within the chapelry of Weston-under-Penyard, 10/-; to the poor of Brampton Abbots, 10/-; and to the poor of Lugwardine, 20/. His ultimate request is for his "very good friends", David Williams and John Parry of Dowlas, to be the overseers of his will, and not only to see it executed properly, but to gather in his just debts by law if necessary. Presumably this clause was added on account of the money owing to him by various of his kinsmen, including his brother Andrew, who was also an executor.

These odd facts seem to show that Dean Watkins was not an outstanding character in any way, but a man of solid worth, kindly disposed and well thought of by his contemporaries; in short, a thoroughly estimable person.

This Watkins family later moved to the town of Brecon, where they became well-to-do mercers, and a late seventeenth century pedigree prepared by Hugh Thomas, deputy to the Garter King of Arms, exists. Ultimately their surname changed to Waters. The male line became extinct at the beginning of the 18th century, though Mary Waters, their last representative, married Sir Halswell Tynte in 1727, from whom the St. John Mildmay family is descended. (British Museum: *Harleian M.S.* 2289, f51b; summarised by Gwenllian E. F. Morgan in *Notes and Queries*, series 12, vol. 4, 1918, pp. 178 and 205.)

This roll is fully emblazoned, presumably by Richard Adams. The most noticeable feature at a rapid glance is the frequent recurrence of the Vaughan arms, throughout given as: Sable, three boys' heads, coupéd at the shoulders argent, their perukes or, enwrapped about the necks with as many snakes proper. No chevron is shown in any of the sixteen repetitions of this coat. Thomas Jones adds an interesting note about the origin of these

arms, since the first one to bear them is not usually mentioned. He says that Moreiddig Warwyn, grandson of Maenarch, "was borne with ye adder about his neck he was the first that bar this coate. They bare before the three beare headdes for that they weare lyneallie discended of Cradog vraychuras earle of herefford." The name Moreiddig means the "Mighty jealous one" and Warwyn means "white nape or shoulder". This man was born at Llechryd, Radnor, which itself means "a place of horror", on account of this miraculous event (Theophilus Jones: *op. cit.*, vol. 3, appendix, p. xi). Guillim makes suitable comment: "It hath bene reported (how truly I cannot say) that someone of the Ancestors of this family was borne with a Snake about his necke; a matter not impossible but yet very unprobable: Ideo quaere." (*Display of Heraldrie*, 4th ed., 1660, p. 247.) Another feature about these Vaughan coats is that in each case the boys' heads are all facing half right, whereas in many other representations of these arms, each boy looks directly ahead.

At the base of the roll, a large shield, 5½ by 7 inches, depicts the Dean's own coat. It is quarterly, 1 and 4, Vaughan, *ut supra*; 2, Vert, a fess ermine between three cups (or pitchers) or; 3, Gules, a fess argent between three escallops argent; a crescent *en surmount*. The second refers to his great-great-grandmother, who was "on [sic] of ye d. and heirs of Jenkin Picher". Why the third is included is obscure; without the fess it is that of Dacre. It is first emblazoned on the arms of Trehearne ap Madoc, who married Margaret, daughter of Hopkin ap Rees. The Rees arms, which is incidentally similar to that of Price and Games, namely: Sable, a chevron argent between three spear heads argent gutty de sang, appears frequently, but not in the line of Watkins' direct ancestors. The crescent *en surmount* may be a cadency mark and refer to the fact that the Dean was a second son, but again, it first appears at the same point as the third coat.

This roll is typical of its period and locality, and many others of like nature, of course, exist. Its chief interest lies, perhaps, in the way it directs attention to the three persons responsible for its existence—Adams, Thomas Jones and Dean Watkins himself—so that the gathering together of the ascertainable facts about them can add to our knowledge of the Marches at the close of the Elizabethan period.

CHURCH CHESTS OF HEREFORDSHIRE

(Contributed by F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.)

In spite of difficulties of position and lighting, ninety Herefordshire chests have been photographed¹ and notes taken of others. The last are in places so confined that no photograph is possible. Fortunately a photograph of Avenbury chest was taken by the late Alfred Watkins, before it was sold and went out of the county. Particulars of one hundred chests are given.

HISTORY.

The earliest type of chest in use for keeping valuables was the dug-out, made from the hollowed trunk of a tree. To strengthen this it was usually bound with iron and secured with heavy hinges, hasps and locks. This was followed by chests made of planks of two types, box and hutch. These are nearly always nailed together, though some, as at Burrington, are dovetailed. Hutch chests differed from the box type by the ends or styles² being extended to form feet. Early examples were heavy and iron bound, the latter were light and could have been used for articles of lesser value only. The framed chest was the third style, made in both box and hutch patterns.

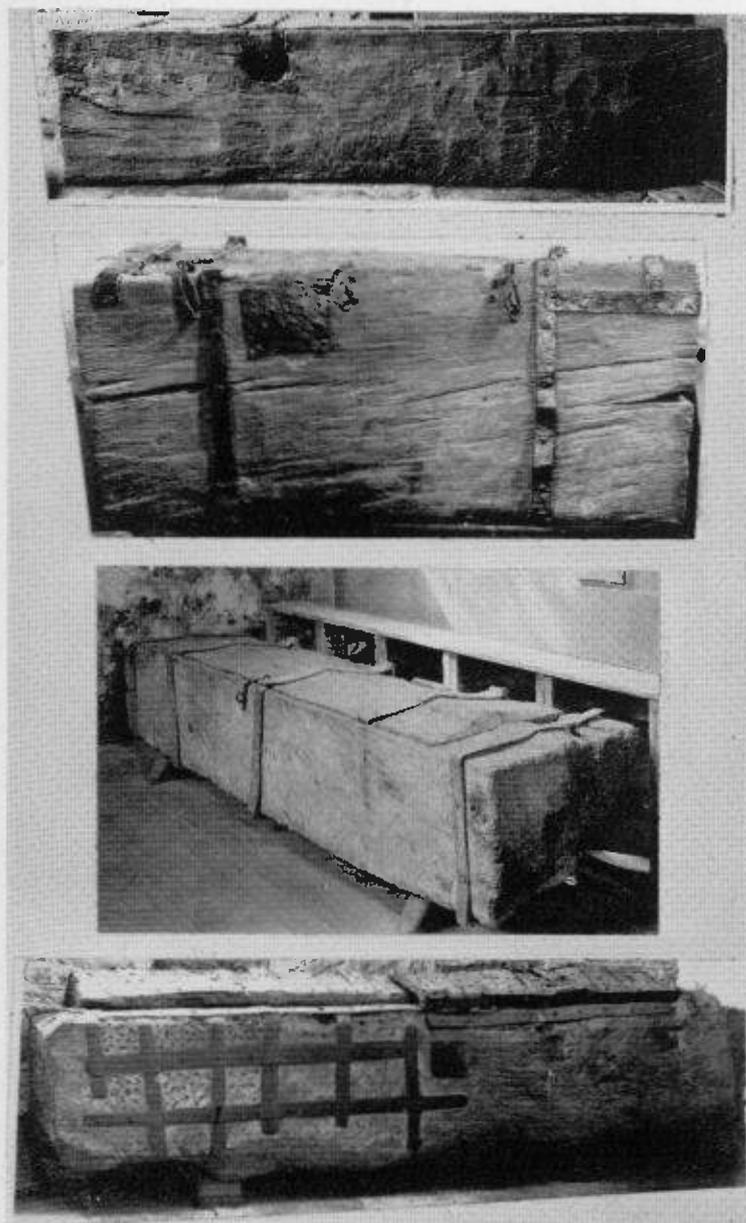
In pre-Reformation days chests were important articles of church furniture. They held the valuable vessels, service books and vestments. Many were fitted with carrying rings so that an ecclesiastic could take them with him upon journeys. They also contained money belonging to the church, and were then provided with more than one lock, usually three, the keys being held by the vicar and the churchwardens, so that they could be opened only when more than one person was present. Some of these have a money box, or till, fitted near the top at one end, with or without a lid: if provided, this may have been pin-hinged.

Another form of chest was a repository for relics, but this is unknown in Herefordshire.

After the Reformation the elaborate service books and vestments were abolished, and church chests were neglected. Some

¹ An album of these photographs has been given to the Club by Mr. Morgan.

² Avenbury for example.

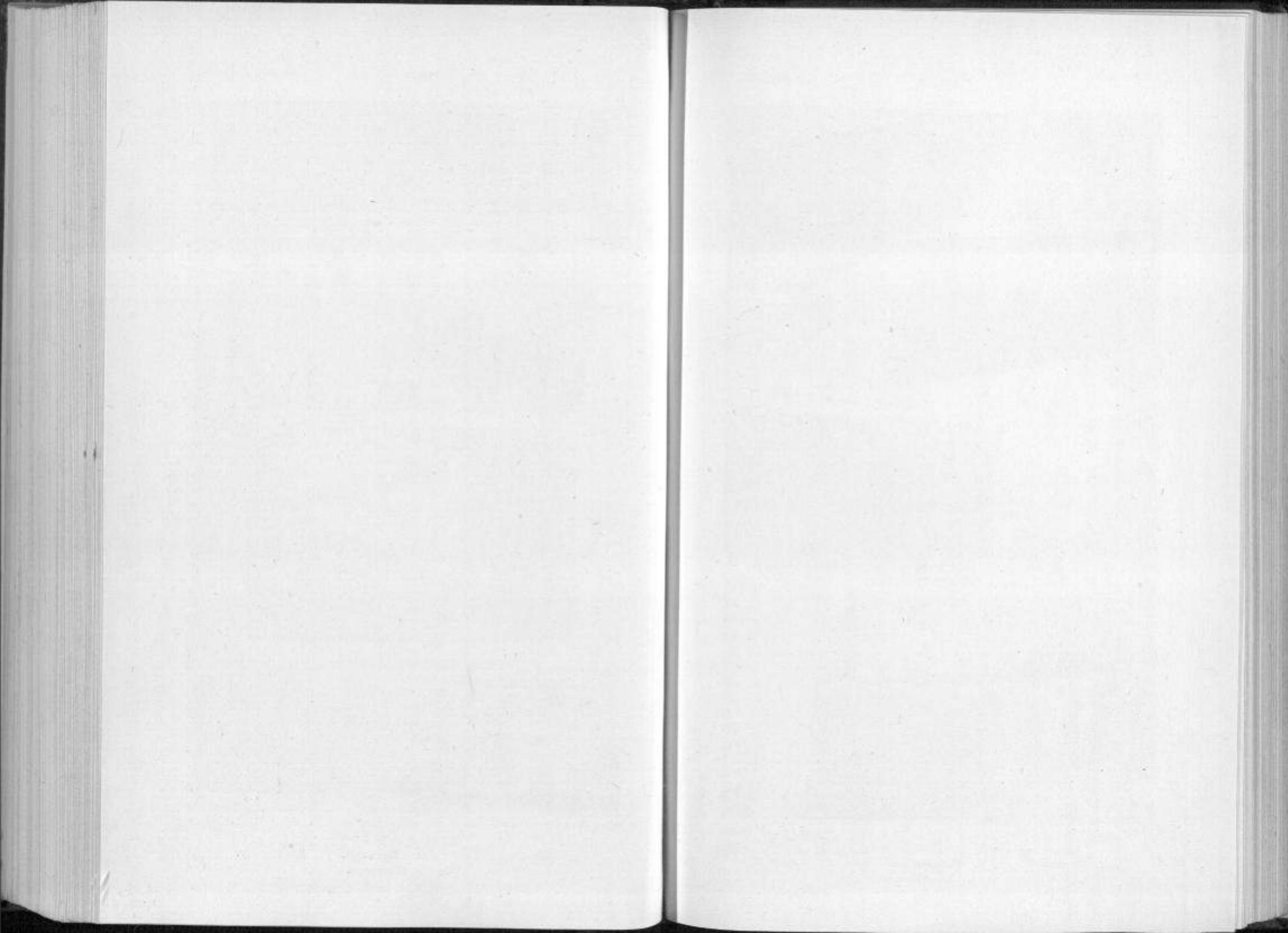


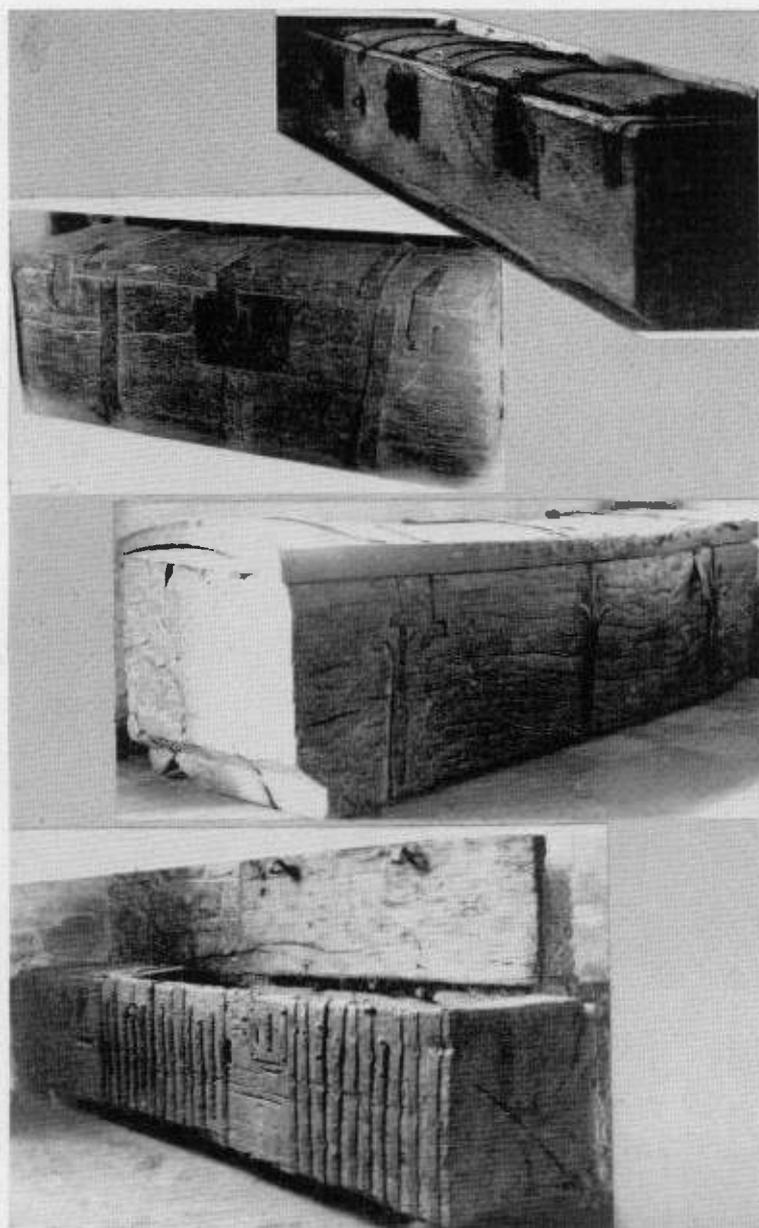
Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

DUG-OUT OR LOG CHESTS.

1. (top) Llancillo.
2. Mordiford.
3. Garway.
4. St. Weonards.





Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

DUG-OUT OR LOG CHESTS.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Munsley. | 2. Puddlestone. | 3. Orleton (1) |
| | 4. Kingstone. | |

were sold, others were broken or relegated to church towers, where many may be found, and instead of works of art they now hold broken bell ropes, oil-cans, old lamps, and a variety of rubbish. Occasionally the ancient chest is seen in use as a coal scuttle. Surely it deserves a better fate.

Poverty has always been a problem and when the charitable work of religious houses ended it became serious. Archbishop Cranmer therefore, in the reign of Henry VIII, ordered a "Poor man's chest" for alms to be provided and placed near the altar. Bishop Ridley ordered ministers to admonish communicants immediately after the offertory, urging them to remember the poor man's box. Some clergy adapted the old church chest for the purpose. This may have been the reason why the fine chest at Mathon now has its lid in three lengths. The one on the left being only 11½ inches in length (see later).

The framed pattern chest of the 17th and 18th centuries is the most numerous in Herefordshire churches today. This is also the type much used for domestic purposes, and many seem to have been given or bequeathed to the church after first being used in the homes of previous owners. They were the "bottom drawers" of former times. The elaborate carving of some is noticeable.

In 1812 a cubical iron box had to be provided by the authorities in accordance with the Registration Act of 1812, for preservation of parish registers. An early example is in the church at Much Dewchurch. The wooden chests soon became neglected after this date.

DUG-OUTS.

There are fourteen dug-outs. Those in a good state of preservation are: (1) the fine iron-bound chest at Kingstone measuring 8ft. 6ins. in length; (ii) Garway only one inch shorter; (iii) Munsley 6ft. 5ins.; (iv) Lea 6ft.; and (v) Llancillo 5ft. 4½ins. These are especially interesting. The marks of the adze remain more clearly upon the last than in any other example seen. There are two dug-outs at Orleton, No. 1 having good iron work. The great chest at St. Weonards shows some signs of decay through neglect in former days, although it is cared for now; Mordiford,¹ only 3ft. 9ins. in length, also looks as if it has suffered from exposure. Of the other dug-outs Clodock No. 1 has lost its lid, and was lying upon its side, and those at Foy and Fownhope are in the church towers, the former being in poor condition but still worth attention. All the foregoing are mediæval, and some

¹ This was found recently in a loft over the stable at the Rectory. It was saved from being used for firewood by Mr. George Marshall.

may be of Norman origin, though it is impossible to date accurately. No doubt the Garway example once held the treasures of the Knights Templars.

" PLANK " CHESTS.

There are fifty-four " Plank " chests, i.e., those constructed of unframed timbers. Of these twenty-five are of box type, three being decorated; and twenty-nine are hutch type, four being decorated.

Box Type.

In this section the most important are two in the Cathedral and those at Cradley and Breinton. No. 1 in the Cathedral was probably a book chest of the early church authorities and has the original carrying rings. It was perhaps used for conveying service and law books of some mediæval bishop when he changed his residence, of which he had several in this county. It is made of poplar wood, and was brought to light by the late Canon Streeter when investigating the history and construction of the chained library. It dates from the 14th century, except the lid which is new. The Cathedral chest No. 3, formerly the property of the Vicars Choral, has a curved lid, a fine lock plate and is iron bound. It is a good example of the work of the century.

The 17th century Breinton chest was in use in the church before 1812, and was returned there in 1887 by the Vicar, the Rev. J. Lomax, after renovation. This is recorded upon a tablet on the chest, which fails to state where it was in the intervening time. It is similar to Hereford Cathedral chest No. 1.

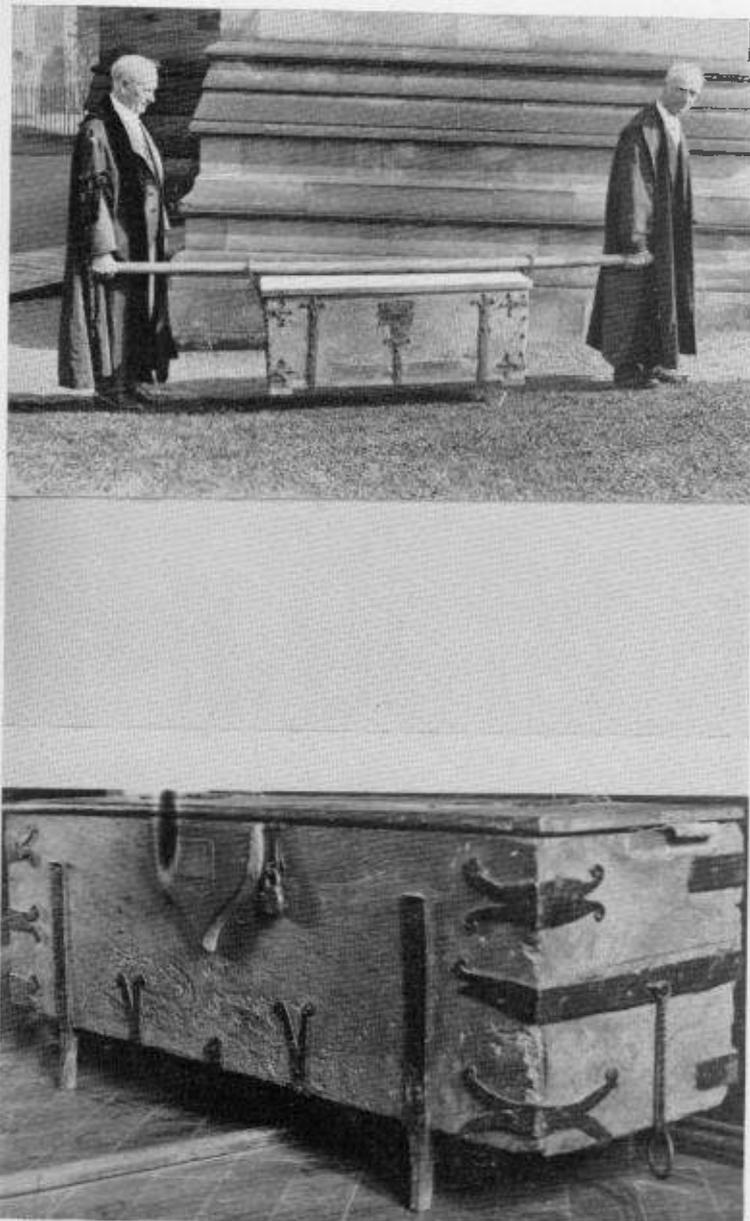
The longest chest is the mediæval example at Cradley. This is difficult to photograph successfully owing to its size (9ft. 3ins. long) and position under a window. It is iron bound with two lids, and has well-made hinges.

Much Marcle chest is plain, except for initials and dates—" I.S. 1688 ", " P.S. 1688 ", and " I.H. " of later date.

Hutch-type.

The magnificent 14th century example from Avenbury, with dove-tailed styles having four-petal flowers carved upon the feet and with carrying rings complete, is now lost to us. The two chests of the 14th century in Hereford Cathedral¹ and All Saints church are grand examples of craftsmanship, the Gothic carving being

¹ This has a slot for coins of ancient date but not original. Possibly it was made for small monies connected with the library such as the fee of 3/- at one time paid for the privilege of having a key to the library.

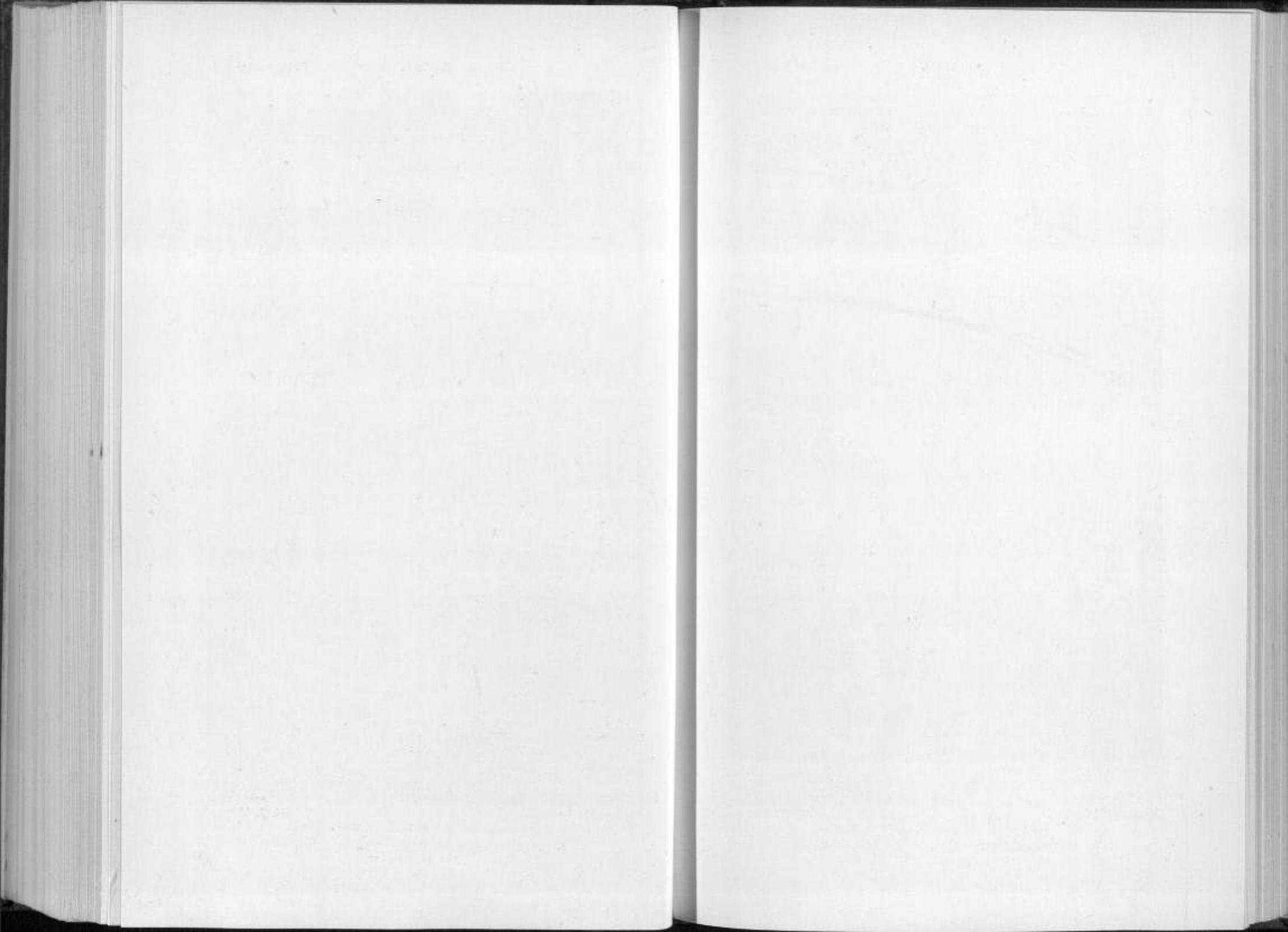


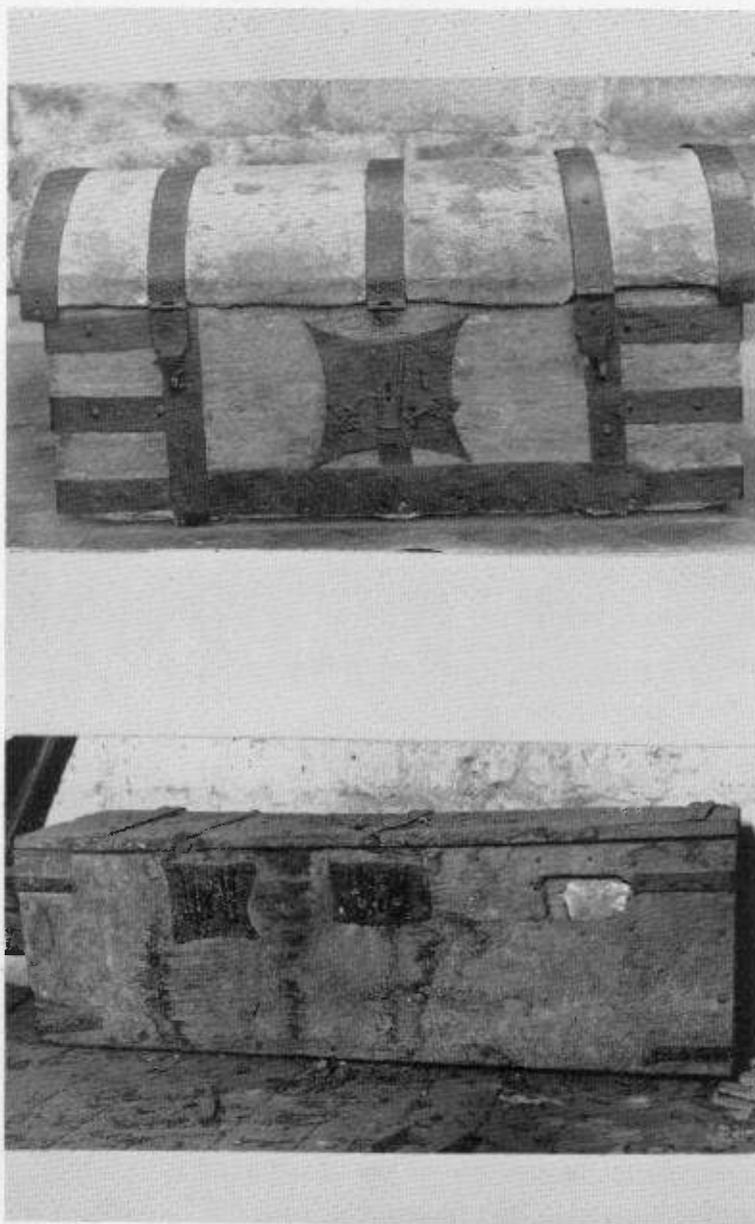
Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS: PLAIN BOX.

1. Hereford Cathedral (1).
2. Breinton.





Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS: PLAIN BOX.

1. Hereford Cathedral (2). 2. Bishops Frome.

somewhat similar and possibly from the same school of design. These being of lighter construction were undoubtedly for the storage of books and manuscripts and not for treasure. As Canon Streeter humorously remarks "Books require protection, not so much from burglars as from 'borrowers'; against such, a decorated chest, locked by three keys held by three different persons, is a sufficient bulwark".¹

Mathon chest is dated 1698 but is undoubtedly earlier. It has the names of the then wardens—"Jo. How" and "H. Dangerfield" upon the lid. Originally the lid was in one length, with three locks, but is now divided into three. A short lid 11½ ins. long with an extra lock is at the left end (the only one in this position known to me), the others measure 15½ ins. and 39¾ ins. The fine iron work upon this chest includes carrying rings.

Other dated chests are at Clodock 1695, Ledbury 1686, and Lugwardine 1702. These are not of great merit. For some unknown reason the chest from Canon Frome is now in Munsley church. It is a larger and heavier type, 5ft. 10ins. over all, with a lid in two lengths.

The chest at Much Birch has the front and one end carved with conventional enrichment and is made of 1¼ in. oak though it measures 4ft. 6ins. only. An otherwise plain chest at Ledbury is dated 1686 and has the initials "C.M." upon the front. At Eastnor there is a decorated Italian chest dated 1632.

FRAMED CHESTS.

Box Type.

There are thirty-three framed chests, eight of box type, two being decorated; and twenty-five hutch type, sixteen being decorated.

The fourth chest at Ledbury has carved panels, rails, and muntins and at Eastnor there is a second elaborate Italian chest (No. 2). Plain chests at Madley and Yarpole are noticeable.

Hutch Type.

The longest chest of the type also used for domestic purposes in the 17th and 18th centuries is Abbey Dore, No. 2, with a four-panelled front measuring 6ft. 7ins. in length. No. 3 in the same church has a three-panelled front of local design, as somewhat similar patterns are found on a chest at Shobdon and on various pieces of furniture in the Old House, Hereford. Mr. W. A. Thorp of the Victoria and Albert Museum believes this was a type of

¹ Streeter, *The Chained Library*, p. 11.

design peculiar to Herefordshire. A chest at Bodenham has the donor's initials and date "H.B. 1684" recorded in nails upon the upper rail and muntins. Initials also appear at Brampton Abbots, "I.S." where the two panels are shaped, at Downton-on-the-Rocks, "M.L.," and at Shobdon, "A.S." Ledbury has two of these panelled chests. No. 4 has carved panels, rails and muntins. The most elaborate carving is at Vowchurch where the whole front is covered with conventional designs. The chest at Sarnesfield came from Somerset; it was given to the church in about the year 1895, by the Rev. Humphrey Farran Hall.

Sellack has a chest said to be mediæval, with sixteen small panels in the front. The original lock seems to have had five clasps let into the upper rail and a bolt shot into each when the key was turned. Upon the lid are two diagrams, possibly for the game "Nine men's morris".

In *The Church Chests of Essex*, by H. William Lewer and J. Charles Wall, 1913, there is an historical introduction of importance to all students of this branch of ecclesiology. I wish to pay tribute to the learned authors of this volume for some of the facts briefly recorded in this paper. To Major J. G. N. Clift of Cheltenham I owe thanks for suggesting the scheme of classification adopted here. This is original and could well be followed by other writers on the subject.

The attention of students of chests may be called to the very fine "standard" chest given to the Old House by Mrs. Hopton of Clyro. This large chest, covered with stamped leather, at one time probably held valuables of one branch of this old Herefordshire family.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF HEREFORDSHIRE CHURCH CHESTS.

DUG-OUT or LOG CHESTS.

Plain

Clodock (1)
Fownhope
Foy
Garway (1)
Kingstone
Lea
Llancillo (1)
Mordiford
Munsley
Orleton (1) and (2)
Pudleston
St. Weonards
Whitbourne

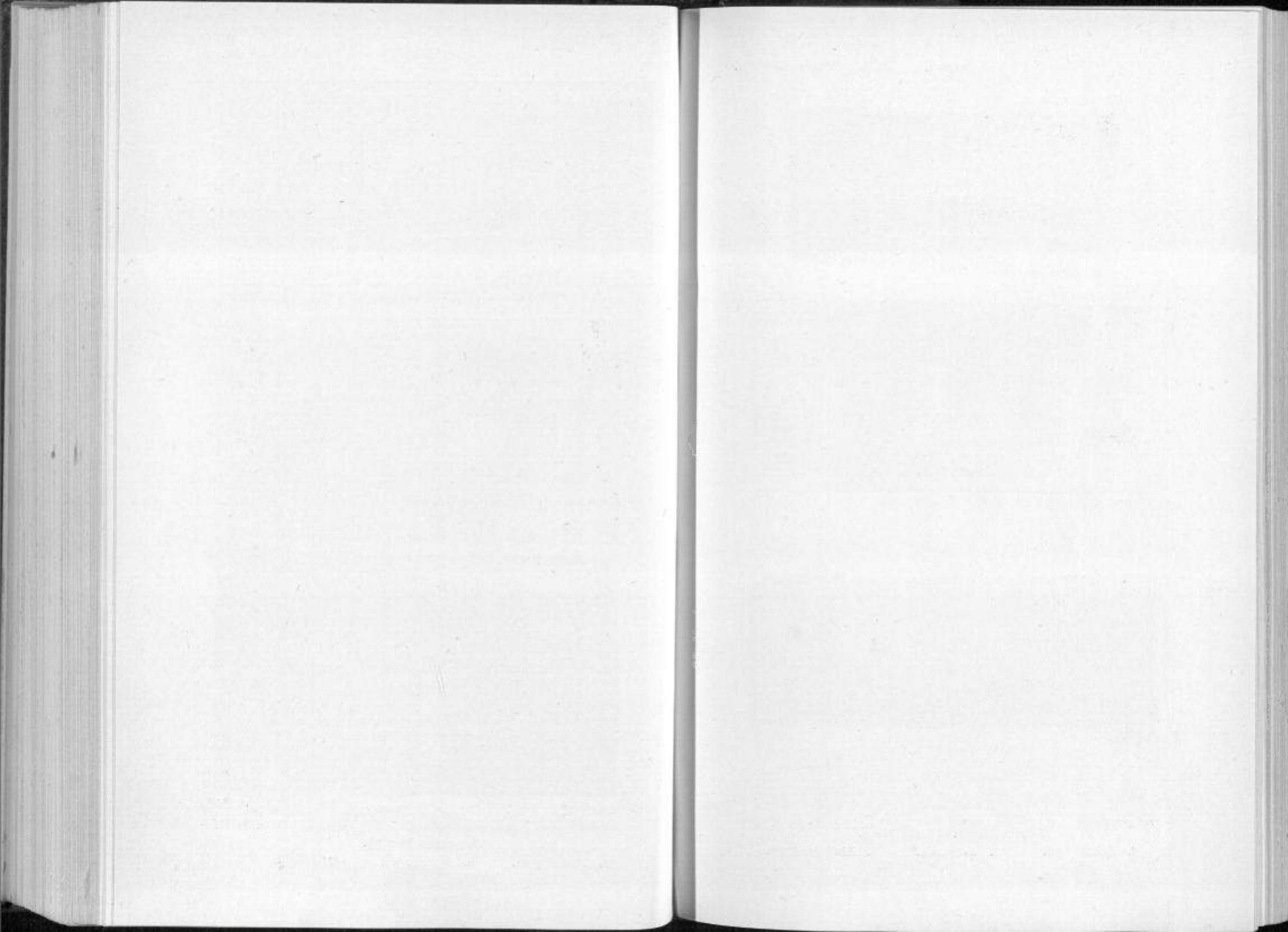


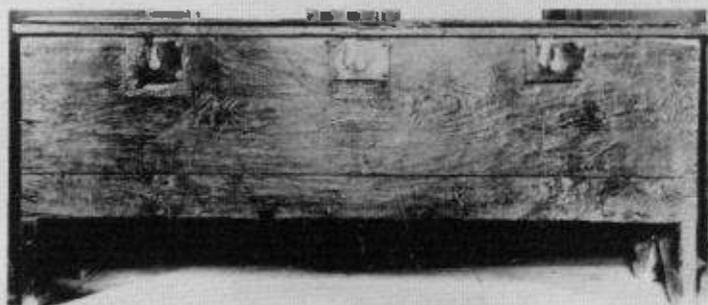
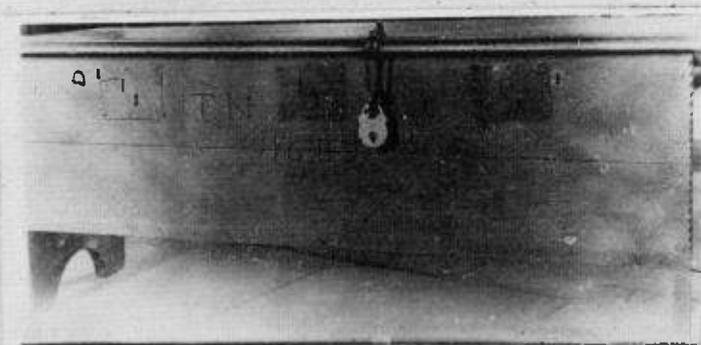
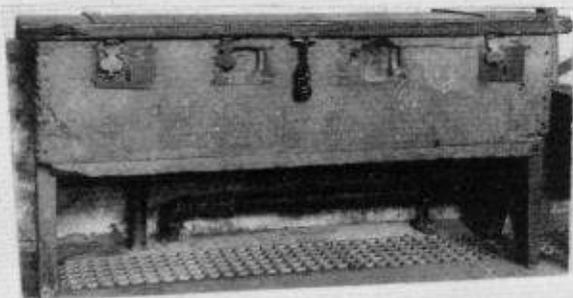
Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS : DECORATED BOX (1 and 3), AND FRAMED CHEST :
DECORATED BOX (2).

1. Llancillo (2). 2. Eastnor (2). 3. Eastnor (1)





Photographs by

PLANK CHESTS; PLAIN HUTCH.

F. C. Morgan

1. Ledbury (3). 2. Pencombe. 3. Little Hereford.

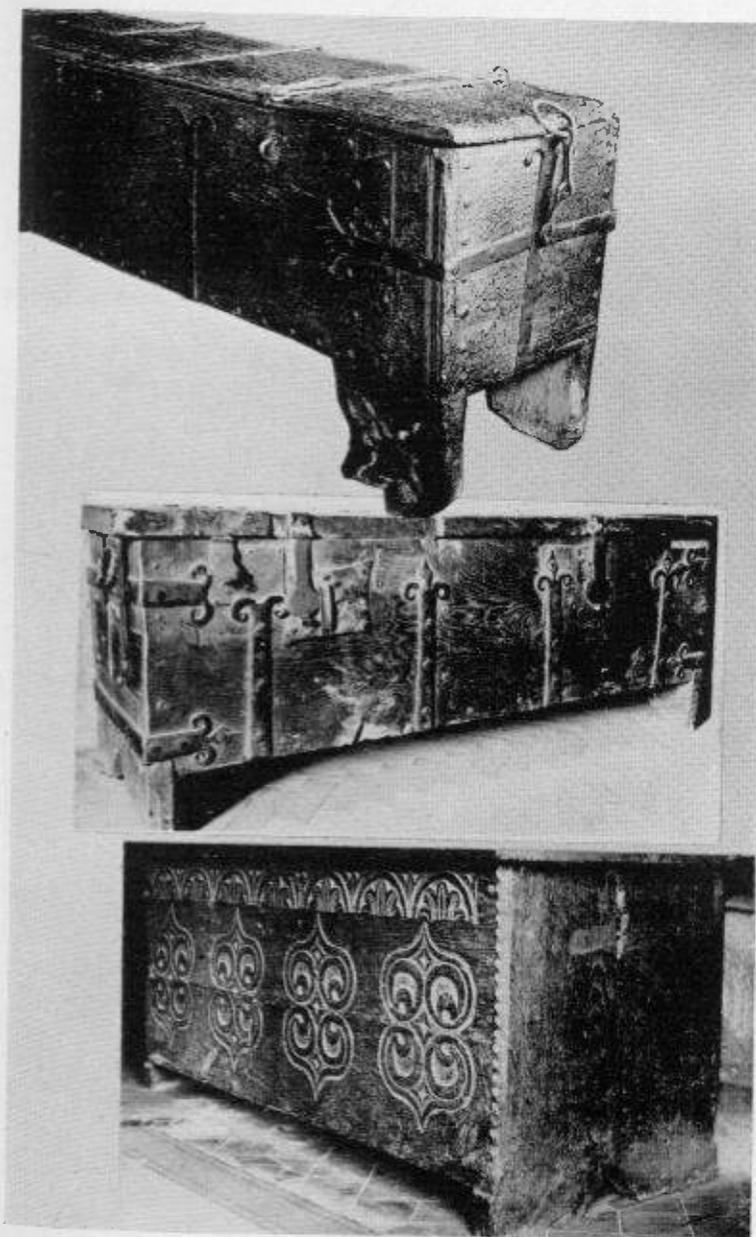
PLANK CHESTS

Box		Hutch	
<i>Plain</i>	<i>Decorated</i>	<i>Plain</i>	<i>Decorated</i>
Abbey Dore (1)	Eastnor (1)	Acton Beauchamp	Avenbury
Bishop's Frome	Llancillo (2)	Burrington	Birch, Much
Bodenham (2)	Orcop	Canon Frome	Hereford
Breinton		Clodock (2)	Cathedral (3)
Cradley		Cowarne, Much	Hereford,
Craswall		Garway (2)	All Saints
Dulas		Hampton Bishop	
Eye		Hereford, Little	
Hereford Cathedral (1)		Holmer	
and (2)		Ledbury (3)	
Holmer		Leintwardine	
Hope-under-Dinmore		Longtown	
Kingsland		Lucton	
Leintwardine		Lugwardine	
Madley (1)		Mathon	
Mansell Lacey		Middleton-on-the-Hill	
Marcle, Much		Moccas	
Ross (1) and (2)		Pencombe	
Stoke Prior		Rowlestone	
Stretford		Stanford Bishop	
Walford		St. Devereux	
		Upton Bishop	
		Walterstone	
		Westhide	
		Yarkhill	

FRAMED

Box		Hutch	
<i>Plain</i>	<i>Decorated</i>	<i>Plain</i>	<i>Decorated</i>
Evesbach	Eastnor (2)	Abbeydore (2)	Abbeydore (3)
Madley (2)	Ledbury (4)	Bodenham (1)	Allensmore
Norton Canon		Hentland	Brampton Abbots
St. Margarets		Leominster	Colwall
Yarpole		Michaelchurch	Docklow
Weobley		Esceley	Downton
		Preston-on-Wye	Ledbury (1) and (2)
		Sellack	Llanwarne
		Stoke Prior (2)	Monnington
		Winforton	Newton
			Pipe
			Sarnesfield
			Shobdon
			Turnastone
			Vowchurch

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
1 ABBEY DORE	40	21½	18	15½	17th ?	Wanting. Hasp and staple for padlock.	Exterior strap.	Carrying handles on ends. Plain boards.
2 "	79	23½	35	22	16th or 17th	Left lid, one missing. Right lid, three out of use; the fastenings of outer two later than central.	Interior strap.	Front, four-pannelled. Ends, pannelled. Lid, plain in two lengths, left 54", right 24".
3 "	55	24½	26½	19½	17th	One.	King hinges.	Front, three-pannelled; with local design? Plain plank on four shaped feet.
4 ACTON BEAUCRAMP	53½	18	19	c. 13	18 ?	Modern staple and padlock. Scars of two earlier locks.	Two strap	Front, four-pannelled. Sides, pannelled. Back, rough pannelled.
5 ALLENSMORE	54	26	25	?	17th	Two, not original.	Not seen.	Hutch type. Iron bound, round carrying rings. Large dove-tailed joints, front feet carved with four-petal flower. Present whereabouts of chest unknown. Approximate sizes given by the Rev. L. Archer-Shepherd.
6 AVENBURY	70	18	26	—	14th		Six strap	Top, plain. Front and one end with conventional enrichment. Lid strengthened with three later wooden strips. Framework of 1¼" oak.
7 BIRCH, MUCH	54	22½	24½	18	17th	None. Scar of original staple filled in and carved. Signs of original hasps, extending along the width of lid.	Two strap, reaching as far as 3" along the bottom of chest. Fleur-de-lis end on top.	



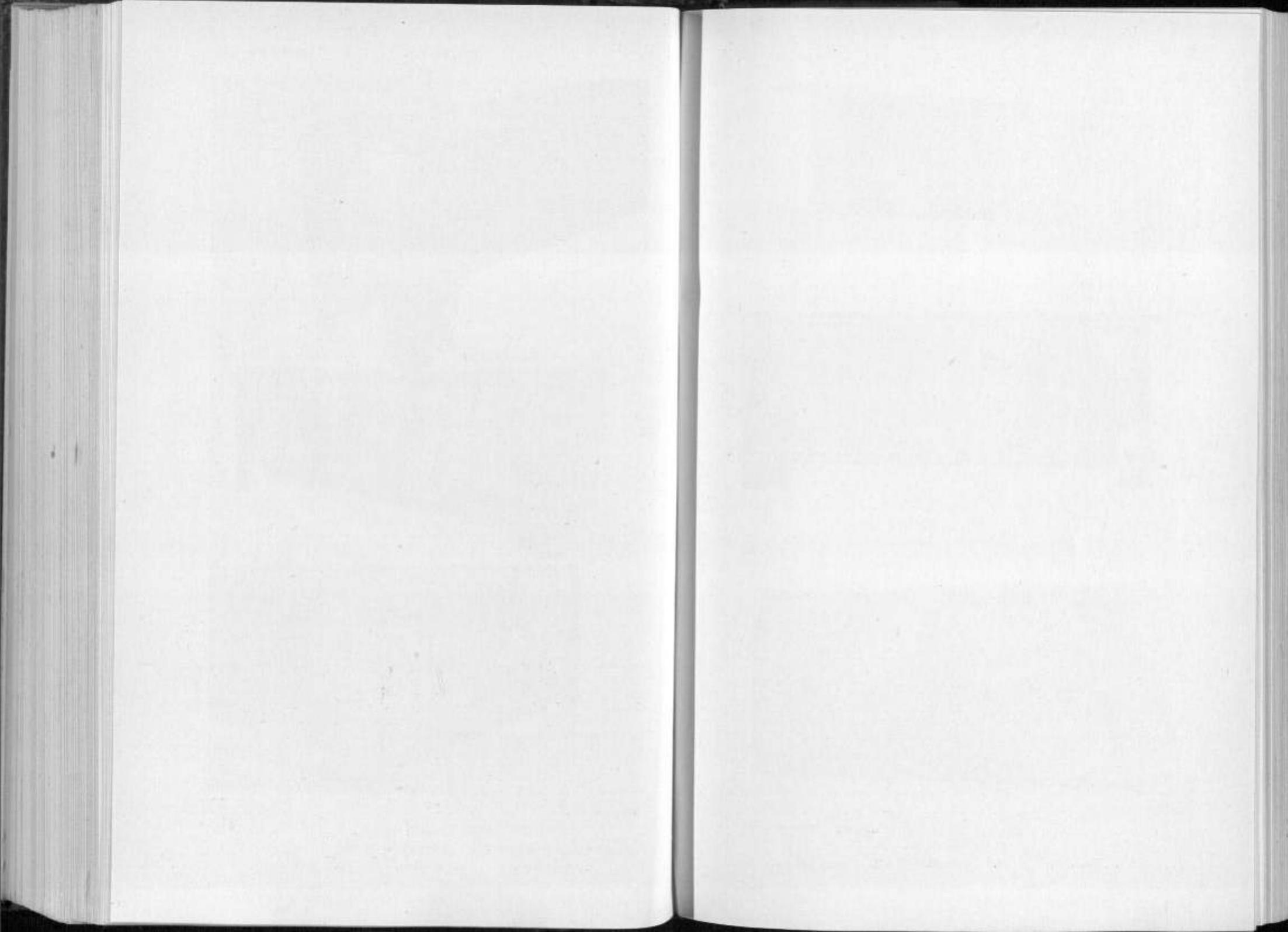
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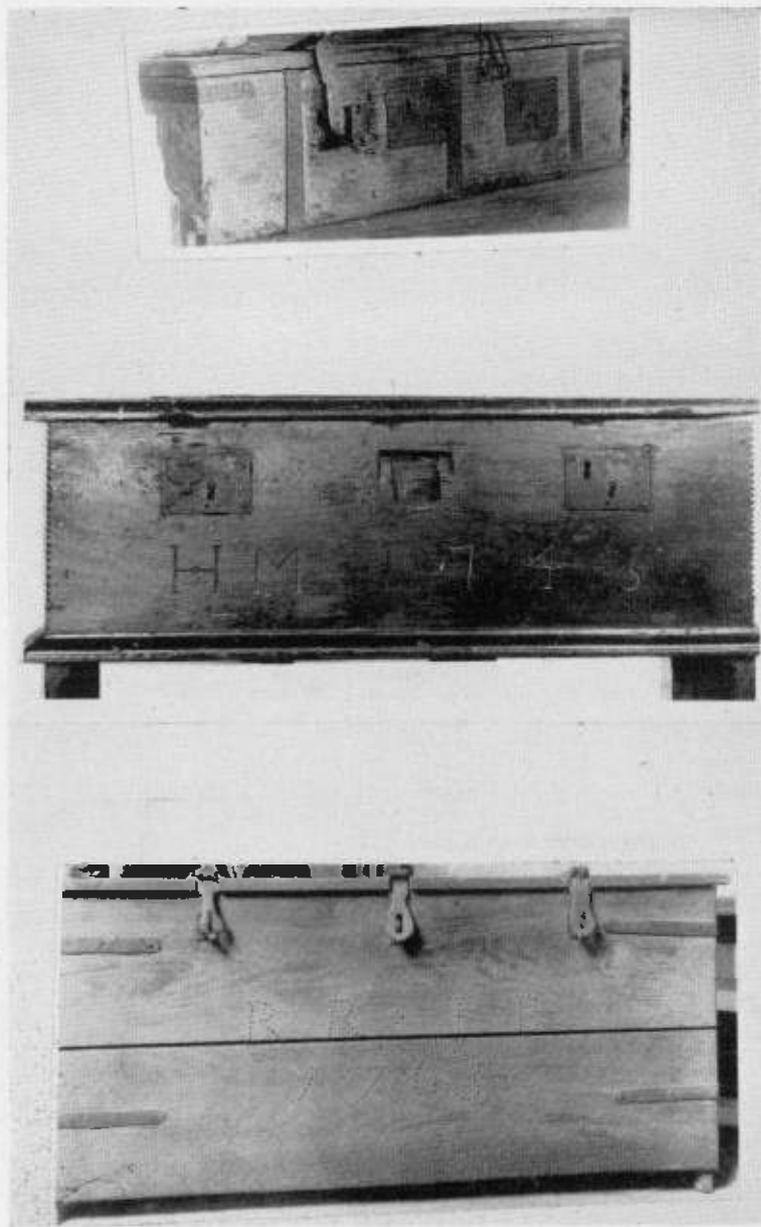
A. Watkins (top)
F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS: HUTCH.

PLAIN (2). DECORATED (1 and 3).

1. Avenbury. 2. Mathon. 3. Much Birch.





Photographs by

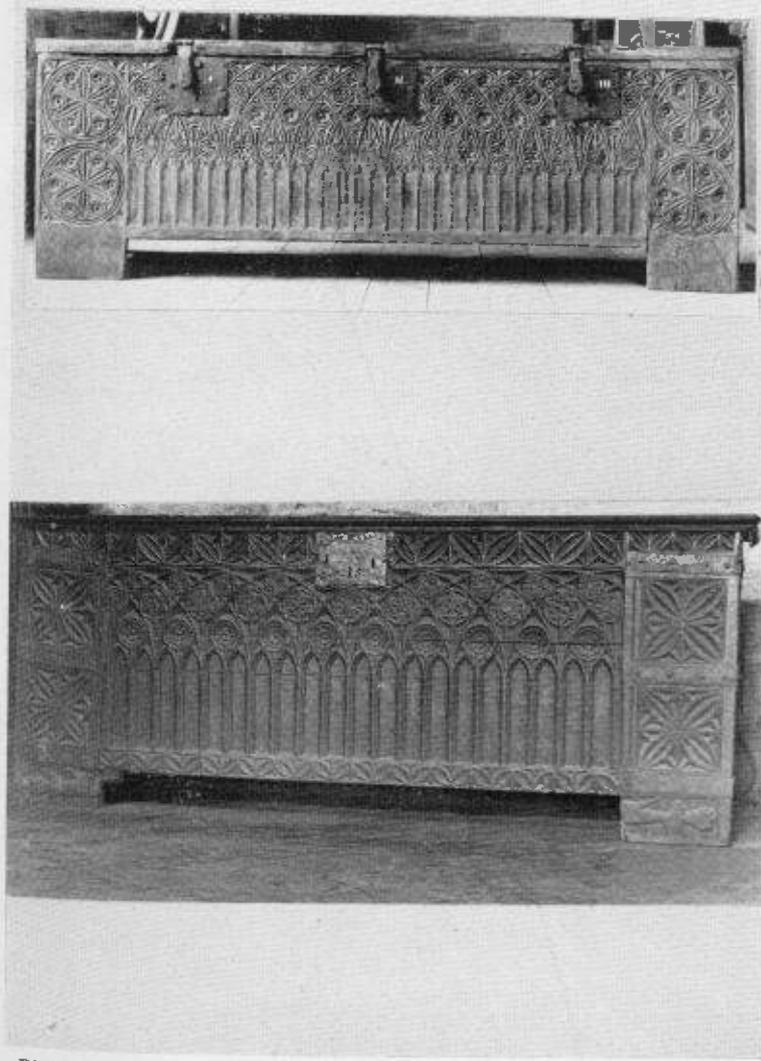
F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS: PLAIN BOX (1 and 2).
PLAIN HUTCH (3).

1. Ross (2). 2. Crasswall. 3. Upton Bishop.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
8 BISHOP'S FROME	64½	19	21	17½	16th or 17th	Three wanting; two lock plates and strap for fastening in position. Three out of use.	Three strap.	Plain.
9 BODENHAM	51	22	26	21	1684		Modern hinges at bottom. Ring hinges to lid.	Front, three-panelled, falling outwards. Lettered with brass nails on top rail 1684; on mountings EX DO II B Lid of later date. Plain. Stands on octagonal legs.
10	37	14½	29½	13½	17th?	Original lock with two hasps, catches wanting; they were secured by one movement of the key.	Modern strap.	
11 BRAMPTON ABBOTTS	47	19½	26	18	17th	One.	Two modern interior strap.	Lid, carved border. Front, two-shaped panelled. Sides, panelled. Back, panelled. Initials I.S. on top rail. This was given to the church by the Rev. R. H. Bird, for the custody of parish documents for which there was not room in the safe, on 24 June, 1912. Plain, with iron bands and straps; iron legs, and carrying rings. Inscription records that it was used in the church before 1812, and was returned after renovation by the Rev. J. Lomax, Vicar, 1887.
12 BRINTON	59½	17½	23	16	17th	Modern staple and padlock.	Two strap-shaped.	

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
13 BURGHILL	49	14½	24½	15½	—	Three. Hasp of right one wanting.	Two strap.	Hutch type. Elm.
14 BURREINGTON	78½	19	22	16½	16th or earlier	Scars of three locks on longer part of lid, and two on shorter.	Two exterior strap loop.	Plain. Dove-tailed joints and shaped feet. Hutch. Lid in two lengths 54½" and 2¼".
15 CANON FROME	70	20½	27½	18	17th	Scar of old lock. Modern pad-lock.	Two interior strap on each lid.	Hutch type. Lid in two lengths, left 35½", right 34½". Removed to Munsley.
16 CLODOCK	48	23½	19½	12	13th	Wanting.	Wanting.	Dug-out, rebated for missing lid.
17 " Interior	32	12½	13	9½	1695	Three, out of order.	Three strap.	Hutch type. Moulded edges to front and back. Front carved with date 1695.
18 COLWALL	57	23½	30½	21½?	17th	One small (locked), 3 old: 1 for left and 2 for right lid; scar for fourth on right.	Two ornamental butt on top, 6½" from back.	Front, three-panelled. Ends, 1 panel. Styles enriched. Mountings and rails carved zig-zag pattern.
19 COWARNE, MUCH	72	15	15	12	1717	Three.	Two interior strap, broken.	Lettered "R.R." 1717
20 CRADLEY	111½	19	20	16	Mediæval	Two modern in use. Two old, one in each lid, at top also.	Left strap Two with fleur-de-lis ends with scrolled ends.	I.F." Iron bound. Lids: left 53", right 58½". Chest in two divisions, iron-bound.
21 CRASWALL	38	12	23½	11	1745	Three, centre missing.	Two-strap.	Lettered on front H.M. 1745; moulding on right and wanting.
22 DOCKLOW	42½	20½	24½	17½	17th	One original with key.	Two loop.	Front, two-panelled. Carved topvail. Small division on right interior, 4" wide and 4½" deep.

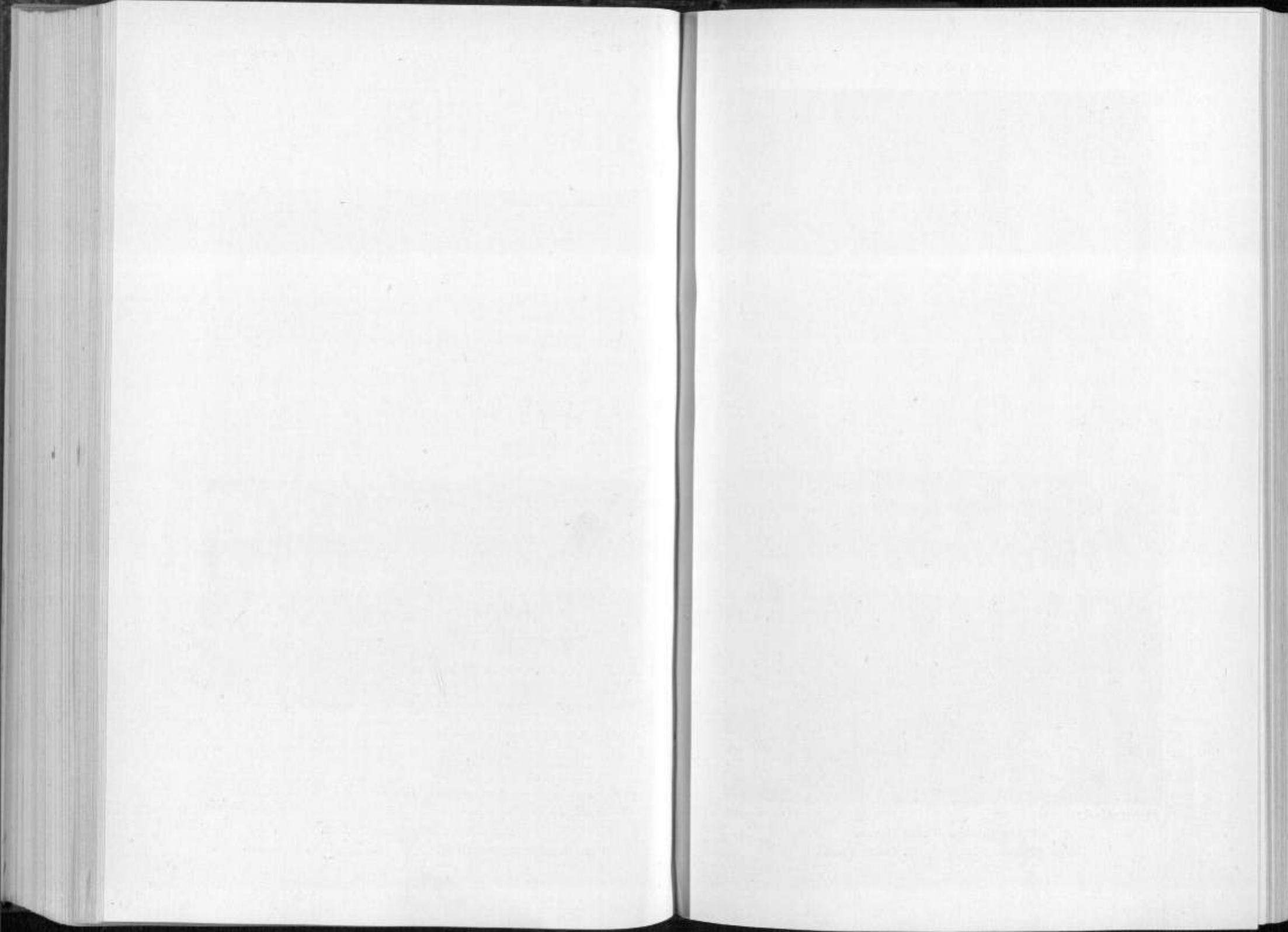


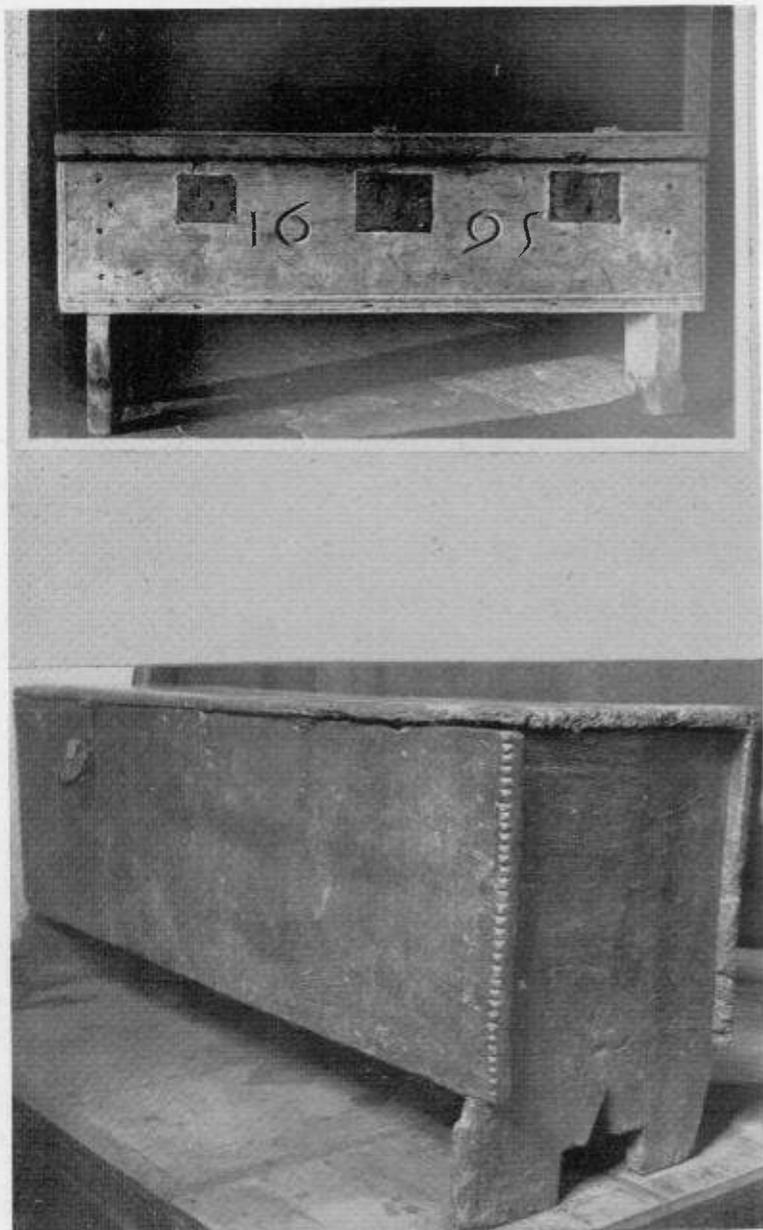
Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHEST: DECORATED HUTCH.

1. Hereford Cathedral (3).
2. Hereford, All Saints.





Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

PLANK CHESTS: PLAIN HUTCH.
 1. Clodock (2). 2. Canon Frome.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior Depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
23 DOWNTON-ON-THE-ROCKS	57½	22½	30	24½	1650	One.	Two ring hinges.	Front, three arched panels. "M L" carved on upper rail. Lid three-pannelled. Ends, one panel. Four short turned legs.
24 DULAS	61	17	22½	c. 12	17th	One scar of old lock with hasp remaining. Modern padlock and staple One in lid.	Two strap. Two butt.	Gadrooned base, drawer and two bands of ornament. one with a "putto" and the other with date 1632 and grotesque scrolls; two small figures on either side of keyhole in lid. Italian. Front, panelled with figure subject, etc., in poker work on top, front and ends. Italian. Front, three panelled. Ends pannelled. Top, three panelled. Lid with moulded edge and stretchers to front. Ends form low feet.
25 EASTNOR	45	17½	25	11½ and drawer below	1632			
26	40	18	20	15	17th	One.	Two brass butt.	
27 EVESBATCH	47½	21	27	19½	17th	One, wanting.	Two butt.	
28 EYE	56½	22½	19½	15½	17th	One small and others where probably the hinges ended in hasps.	Two strap loop joints extending down back. Probably these reached to front of chest and ended in hasps for padlocks. They are broken off half-way along lid now.	
29 FOWNHOPE	106	28½	23	13	Medieval	Wanting. Key-hole in lid.	Strap on left lid.	Lid in two parts (i) 74", (ii) 29" nailed down.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
30 Foy	55½	23	21½	14½	Medieval	Three broken? Four plain lock plates.	Two strap.	Dug-out. Coped top.
31 GARWAY Inside	101 75½	20½ 16	17 13		13th or earlier	Original locks wanting. Key- hole in lid. Modern hasp and staple.	Three strap carried round chest, one im- perfect.	Dug-out. Iron-bound round ends. Top, flat coped.
32 "	51½	17	24½	13	17th	Three lock and plates of three others. Two modern hasps and staples, one padlock. Fragments of lock fittings on lid.	Four strap	Hutch type. Lid and interior in two equal portions. Front of right lid of later date.
33 HAMPTON BISHOP	76½	17	21	15½	17th	Three; two on left, one on right, wanting.	Three strap on under side of lid.	
34 HENTLAND	53½	22½	24½	17½	17th	Original lock plate. Hasp for padlock.	Two interior strap and out- side on back.	Front, four-panelled. Lid, four-panelled. Sides, panelled.
35 HEREFORD CATHEDRAL	48	21	19	15½	Early 14th	Two lock plates; larger above, with keyhole and two slots for staples. Smaller, with one keyhole, of later date.	Three loop.	(1) Made of poplar wood; the top new (about 1930), the front re- paired at bottom. Iron bound with carrying rings. Probably for the travelling library of a bishop.

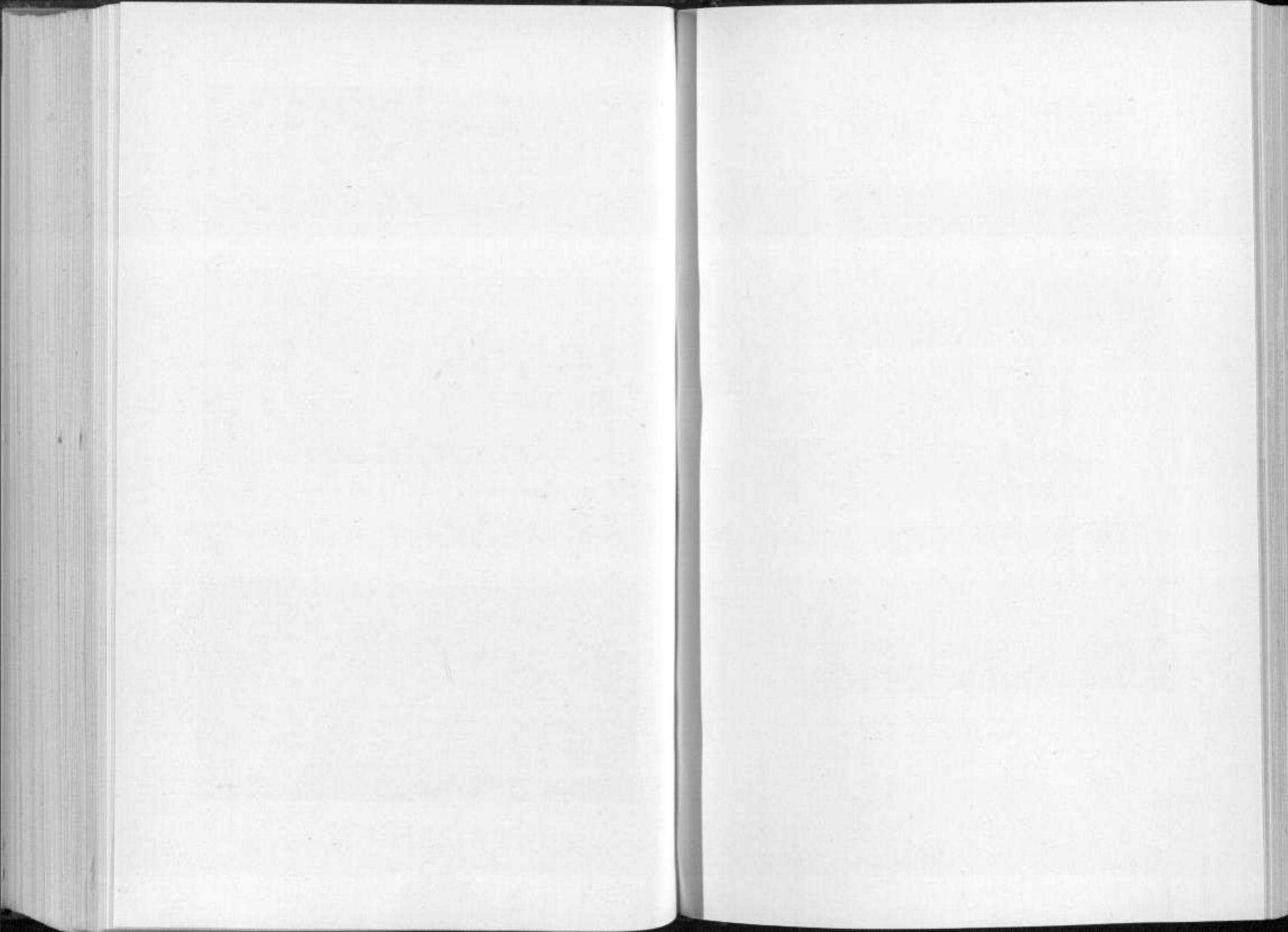


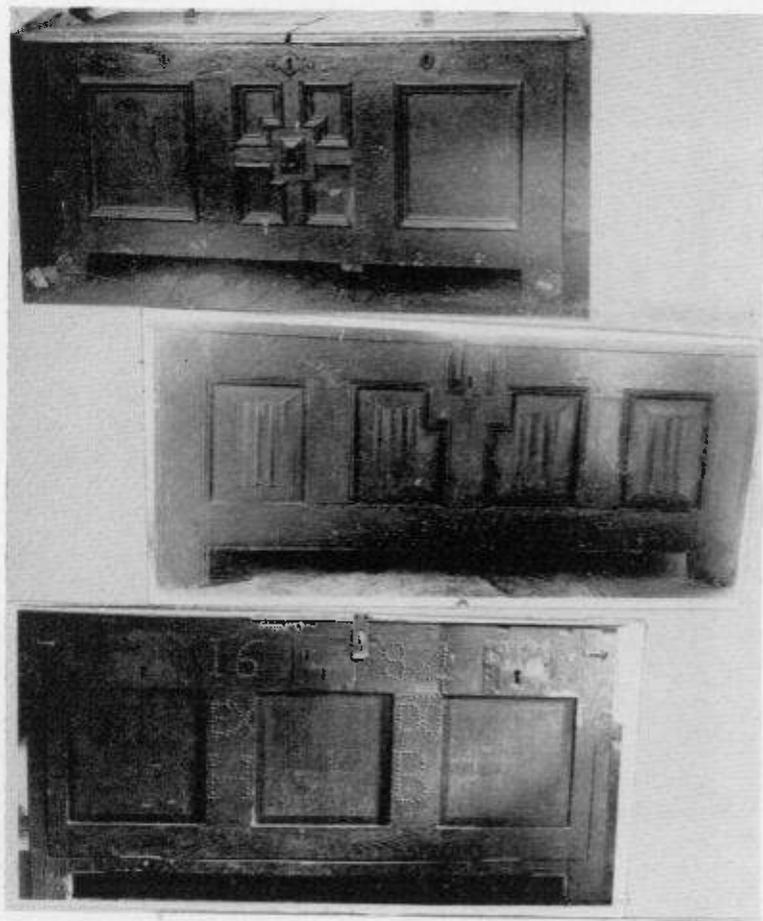
Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

FRAMED CHESTS: PLAIN HUTCH.

1. Sellack.
2. Winforton.
3. Abbey Dore (2).





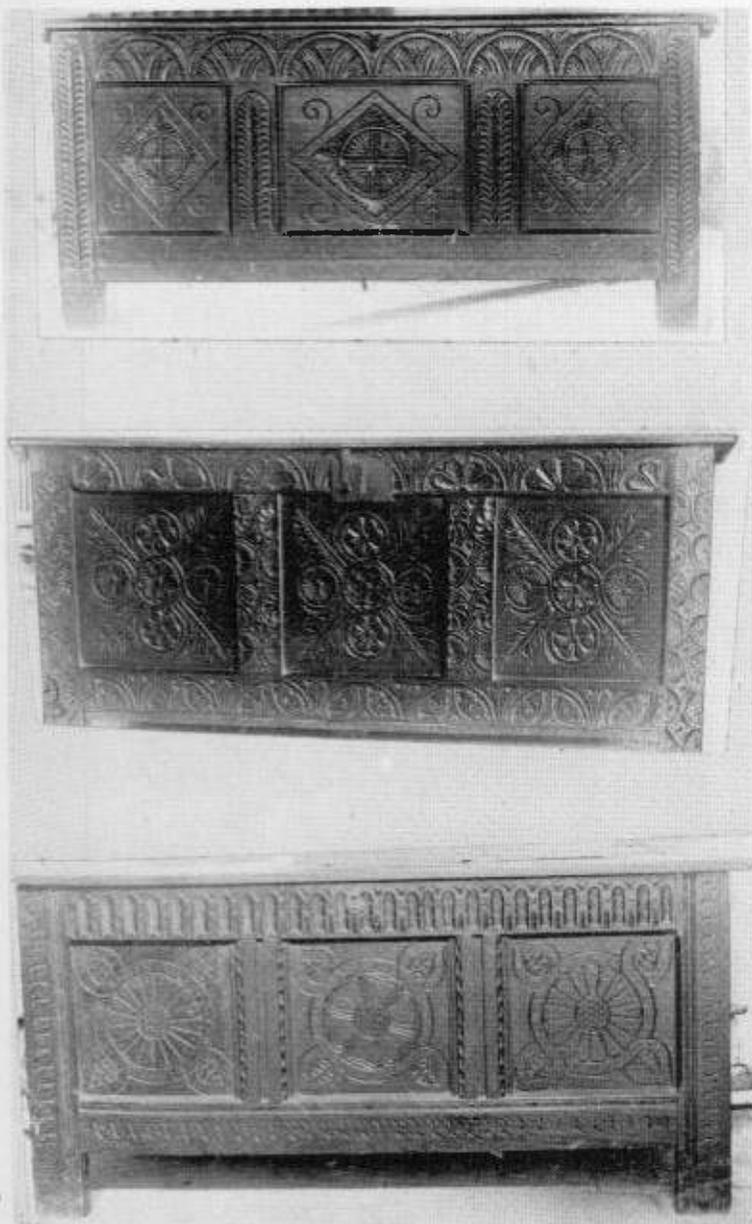
FRAMED CHESTS: PLAIN HUTCH (3).

DECORATED HUTCH (1 and 2).

1. Monnington. 2. Sarnesfield. 3. Bodenham (1).

	Length	Width	Height	Interior Depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
36 HEREFORD CATHEDRAL	54	23½	27½	20½" centre 16" sides	16th ?	Centre lock plate, shaped and decorated. C r e a t e s t width, 12 ins.; height 11 ins.	Three strap, extending from bottom at back and ending in hasps and staples at front.	(2) Carved top 4½" thick in centre, about ½" at sides, in one piece; a most unusual type. Perhaps this is of poplar; the remainder is all deal. The lock plate is probably of the early 15th century. Iron bound with two small rings at each end. Formerly the property of the Vicars Choral.
37 "	72	21	25½	18	1360	Three lock plates. Locks missing.	Two strap	(3) Hutch type. Top and front of oak; back later of elm. Ends altered possibly in the 18th century when the present hinges and lock plates were added. Possibly the original were "pin" hinges. Beaded edge on left side of lid of 18th century also. Front with continuous range of trefoil headed panels and interesting window tracery above. Styles each carved with two round designs. Sides plain framed. Later money slot in lid.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
38 HEREFORD, ALL SAINTS	87	30	35	28	14th	Plain lock plate.	Three modern strap	Hutch type. Front and top rail carved with a range of arcading, interesting tracery above filled with circles containing various designs. At feet of styles incomplete panels of monsters. Lid with moulded edge, in two pieces, with strap along joint.
39 HEREFORD, LITTLE	60½	18½	26	15	17th	Three, modern, in use.	Not seen.	Plank front "W.B. 1790."
40 HOLMER	34	15½	23	c. 11	1790	Three, one hasp missing.	Two exterior strap.	Plank front
41 HOPE-UNDER- DINMORE	70	18	18	16½	18th?	One modern.	Three butt.	Plank front
42 KINGSLAND	84	18	24	17	17th	Three, and one modern hasp for padlock.	Strap exterior.	Plan.
43 KINGSTONE	102	18	18	12	13th	Originally secured by inside staples. One bolt—two staples still in use.	Four straps with loop and shaped ends.	Dug-out. Lid coped in two parts. Front bound with iron straps of various dates.
44 LEA	72	23½	18½	14½ to rebate	13th	One lock in lid and scar for second lock. Scar for large lock in front.	Three strap with zig-zag decoration.	Dug-out. Iron bound with cambered lid. Ring for lifting and keyhole in lid. Top edges have iron straps with zig-zag pattern. Money box on left with lock and two hinges. Bottom, renewed.

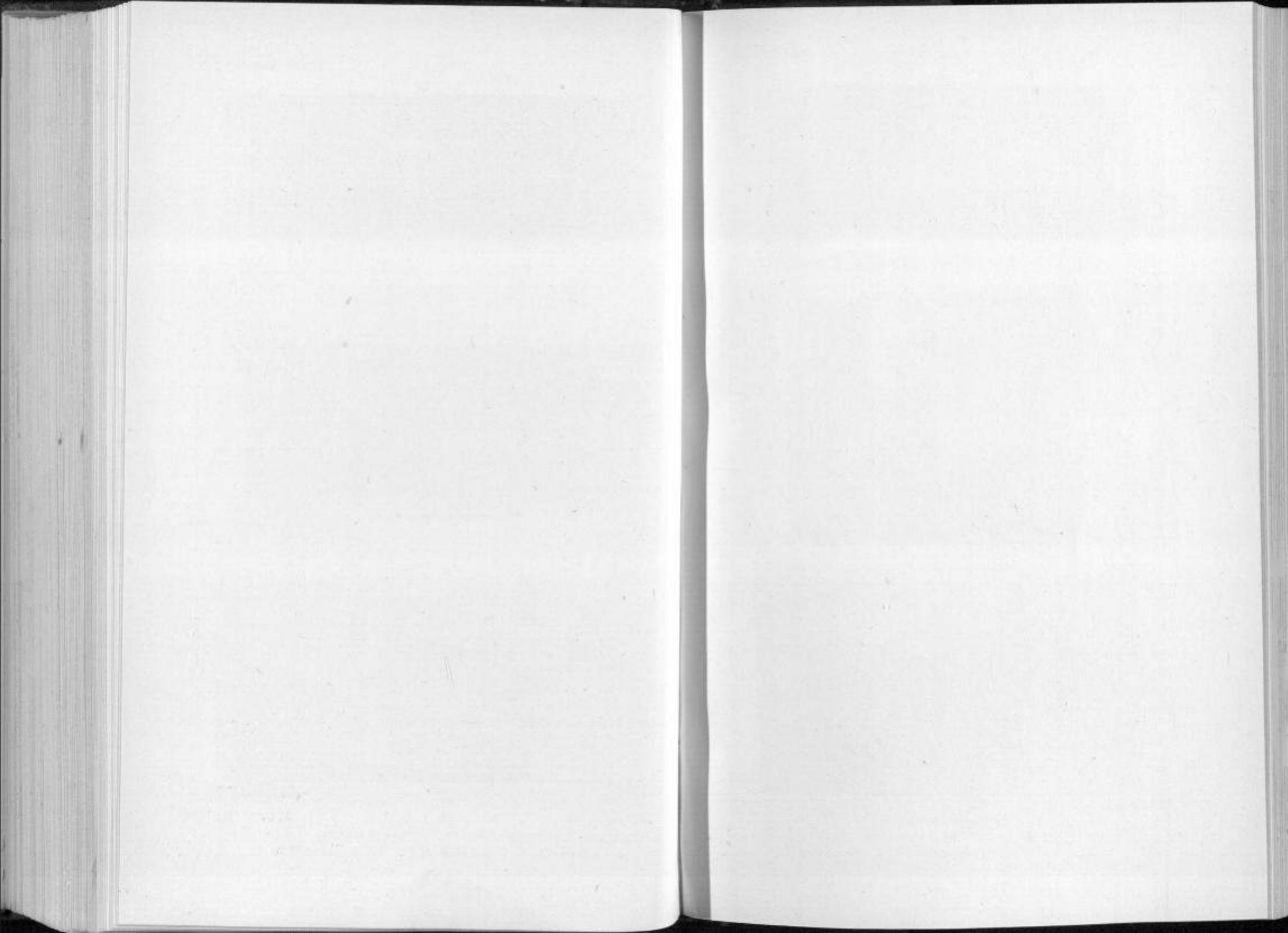


Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

FRAMED CHESTS: DECORATED HUTCH.

1. Ledbury (2).
2. Ledbury (1).
3. Abbey Dore (3).





Photographs by

F. C. Morgan

FRAMED CHESTS.
 PLAIN HUTCH (2).
 1. Pipe. 2. Preston. 3. Turnastone.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior Depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
45 LEDBURY	61½	25	27	23	17th	One.	Interior strap. Back end outside.	Front, three-panelled, each carved with five rosettes. Rails, styles and muntins carved. Lid, plain. Ends, plain; panels between moulded styles and slightly ornamented rails. Front, three-panelled. Panels, upper rail, muntins and styles carved. Lower rail lettered "16 C.M. 86". Ends, plain panels. Back, two plain panels. Hutch type.
46 LEDBURY	54	22½	26½	18½	1686	Two old locks and part of third. Two additional scars. One.	Two strap.	Front and top, each three-panelled. Ends, pan-elled. Each panel with enriched lozenges and rosettes. Rails and muntins carved. Given to Ledbury Church in memory of Katherine Masefeld, 1929. Plain, with angle straps. Lid, remade. Interior money box at left end, with two strap hinges. Moulded edges to lid 15½" x 20½".
47 LEDBURY	51	13	24½	10½	17th	Two old locks and part of third. Two additional scars. One.	Two interior strap.	Front, plain, three-panelled. Ends, one panel. Lid, moulded.
48 LEDBURY	43	20	22	—	1800	Two, with scars of three others.	Two interior strap, modern.	
49 LEINTWARDINE	91	18½	22	17½	17th	Three strap with hasps.	Two strap.	
50 LEOMINSTER	48½	21½	26½	21½	18th			

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
51 LLANCILLO	1	64½	15	49½ x 12 x 12	13th	One lock plate on right and scar of another on left.	Two strap, one clasp and portion of another.	Dug-out; top rebated for lid.
52 "	2	42	20½	14½	—	One, out of order. Recent hasp and staple for padlock.	Three butt.	Leather covered, studded with brass nails, edges of lid brass bound. Brass corners.
53 LLANWARNE		64½	30½	20½	17th	—	—	Front, two-pannelled, with conventional floral design. Ends pannelled.
54 LONGTOWN		39½	15½	11½	17th	Two locks wanting	Two strap.	Plain hutch type, notched ornament on angles.
55 LUCTON		45	22	11½	17th	Two lock plates, in addition to hasps at ends of hinges. Locks missing.	Three strap, ending in hasps for staples.	Plain hutch type. Internal division made of part of carved panel re-used.
56 LUGWARDINE		48	15½	10	1702	Lock wanting	—	Hutch type. Front with carved letters and date. "A.W., I.L. 1702."
57 MADLEY	1	60½	22½	19	Medieval?	Lock wanting	Two strap, with shaped ends.	Iron angle straps with shaped ends. Carving of a leaf? on lid.
58 "	2	50½	?	19½	17th	Three; one only complete.	—	Front, two panels. Ends, plain. Lid with moulded edge. Stands on four ball feet.
59 MANSBELL LACEY		66½	24½	c. 16½	18th	—	Three interior strap?	Plain plank.

60 MARCLE, MUCH	72	23½	24	—	1688	Three hasps for padlocks.	Three strap.	Plain, with ornamental straps. Moulded edge to lid. Inscribed on front "J.S. 1688" and "F.E. 1688" later initials "I.H." below. Drop handles.
61 MATHON	67	19	25½	15	1688	Two large and one small at front, one with two hasps at left end.	Four strap with trefoil terminations.	Hutch type. Iron bound. Inscribed on lid "Jo How. gent. H. Dangerfield. Gar. 1698". Lid in three lengths 11½", 15½" and 39½". Iron work cut through at junction of left and middle sections. Carrying rings. 2" oak.
62 MICHAELCHURCH ESCLEY	37	19	25	18½	17th	Two (one wanting).	Three strap with hasps and staples. Two strap.	Front, two-pannelled. Top, pannelled. Lid with moulded edge. Back left foot wanting.
63 MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL	42½	12½	20	9	18th?	Two exterior hasps at front, strap inside lid. Three (two wanting).	Two strap, loop joints.	Hutch type. Lid with moulded edge. Front and ends plain.
64 MUGGAS	57	15½	22½	14	17th	—	Four, wire.	Front, three-pannelled, middle panel subdivided. Lid now in two pieces of equal size, repaired with modern strips below. Ends, plain-pannelled.
65 MONNINGTON	51½	23	25	19½	17th	—	Two strap.	Dug-out.
66 MORDIFORD	45	21	19½	12½ x 38½	Medieval	Three modern hasps and staples. Scar of old lock with lock plate remaining.	—	—

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
67 MUNSLEY	77	20½	14	10	13th	Left: two and top part of central hasp. Modern padlock and staple. Right: Scar for large lock and one for small later lock for which there is a staple in under side of lid. One strap hasp. One small, modern, fitting into slot for large original. Modern staple.	Left: two strap. Right: two right-angled.	Dug-out. Lids: left 45½" right 27". Iron bands at end of chest. Interior divided into two divisions, small slot in left lid.
68 NEWTON	51½	22	25½	18½	17th	—	Wire.	Front, three-pannelled, carved styles and muntins carved with guilloché ornament. Bottom rail moulded, top with foliage ornament. Lid, three-pannelled, with moulded framing and muntins. Small box in right upper side 5" deep with lid. This has ears acting as hinges.
69 NORTON CANON	57½	25	31	24½	18th	One.	Three box.	Front, three-pannelled. Ends, one-pannelled. Top, plain.
70 ORCOP	24	17	9½	—	—	One, without fastening.	Two interior strap.	Front, carved conventional ornament. Lid with moulded edge.
71 ORLETON	74	22½	21½	—	13th	—	Three strap.	Dug-out. Rounded lid. Straps added.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
72 ORLETON	68	16	12	—	13th	Two later lock plates.	Two strap and later hinges.	Dug-out.
73 PENCOMBE	61	19½	25	14	1687	Three lock plates. Original. One staple and padlock, and also two small key-holes with brass lock plates in addition.	Two, interior on lid, exterior on back.	Plain hutch type with moulded lid. Inscribed T.N., T.L., 1687.
74 PETERCHURCH	46½	22½	28	21½	17th	Three: side locks wanting, modern padlock and staple.	Two loop.	Interior divided into three compartments: the two outer with lids hinged on outer edges. Scars of two locks on right hand lid. Hasp for one lock and scar for second on left lid.
75 PIPE	51½	22½	27	18½	—	One.	Modern iron, interior strap.	Hutch type. Front, three-pannelled with carved enrichment to styles, rails, muntins and carved arches to panels. Ends, pannelled. Lid, plain.
76 PRESTON-ON-WYE	48	23½	30	22	17th or 18th	Three scars, one lock in situ.	Modern interior strap.	Front, three moulded panels. Ends, two moulded panels. Lid plain.
77 PUDLESTONE	52	19	21	14½	Medieval	Three.	Two strap, extended to form bands. Three strap.	Dug-out, with three straps. Iron bound.
78 ROSS	45	17½	19	c. 15	16th	Lock plate. One with square lock plate.	Three strap	Cambered top. Plain.

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
79 ROSS	2	43	15	12½	10	17th	Two lock plates and scar of third. Later hasp and staple. One, two lock plates and scars for two others.	Three strap. Plain, with straps.
80 ROWLESTONE	54	13	19½	12½	17th	One central.	Two small modern hinges on either side. An original hinge on each half of the lid. Two strap.	Lid, in two halves.
81 ST. DEVEREUX	46	13½	24	12½	17th	Two: missing upper rail, and two with lock plates of date later than chest on and below rail.	Four modern strap, inserted below frame-work of paneling.	Hutch type. Ornamental metal plate on lid, with circle enclosing cross. Front, two-pannelled. Lid, three-pannelled in two parts: left 3¾", right 17". Uprights moulded, outer 8½" wide. Initials "J.I." on bottom (? reversed L).
82 ST. MARGARETS	50½	20½	24½	16½	17th	One lock plate and scars for two others. Later lock on right lid.	Three strap on each lid.	Dug-out. Divided into two compartments 39½" and 38" by 14½". Two heavy lids, with iron bands crossed. Front: left half with iron bands, two horizontal, six vertical.
83 ST. WEONARDS	93	24½	23 to bottom of lid	13½	14th?	One in use.	Interior, not seen.	Hutch type. Front, four linen fold panels. Lid, four plain panels. Ends, two linen fold panels. Styles and muntins moulded.
84 SARNESFIELD	69	25	29	22	16th	One in use.	Interior, not seen.	

85 SELLACK	63	24	26	18½	Medieval	Original lock had five small hasps let into upper rail; bolts shot into these, one to right, and one to left, each into two hasps. Centre hasp fitted into lock plate at the front.	Small modern.	Front, square framing (16 panels). Ends, framed. Back, framed. Two diagrams on lid, possibly for "Nine Men's Morris".
86 SHOBDON	54	23	29½	22	17th	Two lock plates, and one blocked scar.	Two strap.	Front, three-pannelled with arabesque ornament. Lid, three-pannelled. Ends, two-pannelled. Back, pannelled. Carved styles, muntins, and top rail. Hutch type.
87 STANFORD BISHOP	49	13½	18	11½	16th	Two hasps, one broken.	Two strap. Pierced through slots at back of lid. Butt?	Plain hutch-type.
88 STOKE PRIOR	37½	18	24	16	17th or 18th	Staple and padlock.	Two strap.	Lid, two-pannelled. Front, two-pannelled. Sides, pannelled. Painted oak? Plain, plank.
89	2	36	18	c. 12	—	One padlock.	Two strap.	
90 STRET福德	46	19	19½	17?	18th	One.	Not seen.	Hutch type. Front, three-pannelled. Lid, three panels. Top rail carved foliage ornament.
91 TURNASTONE	41½	20	26	17	17th	One.	Not seen.	

	Length	Width	Height	Interior depth	Date (Century)	Lock	Hinges	Remarks
92 UPTON BISHOP	54	33	26½	22	1703	Three hasps and staples. No padlocks.	Two strap.	Plain, with moulded edge to lid. Iron straps. On front, in nail heads, "R.K. + I.B. 1703". Two iron bands at each end. Hutch type. Planks. Front, three-pannelled, carved conventional foliage on panels, rails styles and muntins. Lid, re-paired. Ends, two-pannelled. Back, three-pannelled. Lid, plain with moulded front and sides. Three small drawers at bottom.
93 VOWCHURCH	55½	24	30½	22½	17th	Modern.	Modern.	
94 WALFORD	50	23	27½	15½ above drawers 10½	—	Three (two missing).	Two interior strap.	
95 WALTERSTONE I	36½	14	19½	—	18th	Two, out of use.	Two short strap.	
96 WEOBLEY	60	28½	30	22½	—	—	Modern butt hinges.	
97 WESTHIDE	75	20½	23½	15	17th or 18th	Lock scar 5" in top centre of front; lock plate to right of this. Both locks wanting. Hasp for right lock also wanting.	Two strap.	Plain elm. Lidded compartment on left with three locks wanting; hasps present. Three scratchings for "Nine men's morris" (?) or crude "Union Jacks" on lid.

98 WHITBOURNE	52½	16	15	10 x 42	Medieval	One scar of old lock. Two later hasps and one staple near together. Two (one missing).	Two strap.	Dug-out, with iron straps. Lid, elm.						
99 WINFORTON	57	21½	28½	c. 21	1722	Two (one missing).	Four strap. Interior of lid, at exterior back.	Front four-pannelled. Ends, one panel. Back, four-pannelled. Lid in two lengths, 28½" each. Bottom of chest wanting.						
100 YARBHILL	58	15½	23½	14	17th	Three lock plates.	Four broken strap.	<table border="1" data-bbox="1433 181 1499 497"> <tr> <td>E J M</td> <td>Thomas Church</td> <td>MaD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mals</td> <td>HigGins</td> <td>Wardns 1722</td> </tr> </table> <p>[N.B.] panels—in size.</p>	E J M	Thomas Church	MaD	Mals	HigGins	Wardns 1722
E J M	Thomas Church	MaD												
Mals	HigGins	Wardns 1722												
101 YARPOLE	52½	19	24	17½	17th	Three small.	Butt ?	Hutch type, with moulded upper and lower edge to, front. Lid in two parts, both loose. Very dilapidated and worm-eaten. Both feet on right and one on left broken off. Found by the present incumbent, Rev. H. H. Stickings, in churchyard and removed to tower. Moulded front and lid. Lid, four-pannelled. Front, three-pannelled. Sides, pannelled. Back, three-pannelled. Stands on six turned feet. An iron chest with carrying handles.						
102 WALTERSTONE 2	21½	14	13½	—	—	Two locks.	—							

THE REPAIR OF WYE BRIDGE, HEREFORD, 1684-5.

(Contributed by F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A., F.L.A.)

The condition of all the bridges in Hereford, *i.e.*, Wye bridge and those over the stream at the city gates, appears to have been bad indeed in the second half of the seventeenth century. At various views of Frankpledge, and at meetings of the three Inquests, attention was frequently called to this state of affairs. The Great Inquest on 17th October, 1664, recorded that

"... whereas there hath bin sev(er)all summes of money collected and gathered wthin this City for two moneths Contribucion by sev(er)all Collectors for & towards the Rep(ar)te of Bridges wee doe humbly pray yt they may be called to an accompte for ye same how & wch way the same is disposed of and if any surplusage bee that the same may be employed to ye benefitt of the City".

This record probably refers to the small bridges at the gates. A far more serious matter is recorded at a View of Frankpledge for Widemarsh ward on 4th October in the following year.

"It wee off the Jury doe present wyebridg to be in decay and the pillars to be very dangerous and like to fall and it ought to be repaierd by the Citteysins off this Cittye."

An entry appears at the meeting of the same ward on 18th April, 1670, to the effect that

"the Wall belonging to the second Arch at the hither end of Wye=bridge being very dangerous to passengers and others being very dangerous"

The jury desired it might

"be amended by whom it doth belong¹ unto being formerly desired."

In 1678 the same ward presented that the foundations of the bridge were much out of repair; in 1681 the Second Inquest stated that one of the

"Peares is very much out of Repaire & ye Bridg in dainger of faleing."

The great frost of 1683-4 is said to have started in the month of September and to have continued without intermission until 5th February. It was the longest frost on record, and apparently left its mark upon the Wye bridge, for in June following the Hereford city authorities began to repair the bridge at an expense considerable in those days for a small provincial city. In all probability the piers had been further damaged by the ice floating down the river when the thaw came, for in the city archives² numerous payments are recorded for work done in the frost, though these did not begin until the 14th July. The statements read rather ambiguously. Does "pd James Higgins for worke done in the Frost" mean

¹ *I.e.*, by those whose duty it was.

² City documents, 30b, xxix, iv and v.

that this was an arrear of payment for work done months before? Or, was it for a repair to damage by frost not undertaken until the great work which began in June, 1684, and did not finish until the following October?

Richard Gower, who was responsible for keeping the accounts, had been Mayor of the city in 1681. The total receipts amounted to £90 4s. 0d., which included small sums for the sale of used materials, etc., the main source of income being from assessments on the various wards of the city. The costs of repairs came to £88 7s. 4d.

Evidently work began by damming up the waters by the piers as required. This is shown by the payments concerning timber and pumps. A large quantity of earth was used, two hundred and four loads in all, and thirty-four seams (horse-loads) and fifteen bags of lime were brought from Whitchurch. Other materials required were three loads of horse-dung, sixteen loads of clay and eight of sand.

When completed the inhabitants were proud of the bridge and the City Arms were erected. They were painted by John Garnons for 6s. 0d., the materials he used costing 5s. 11d., in addition to 8d. for four pounds of lead upon which they were painted.

There was some dispute over the work: unfortunately it is not known what, for in January there are some payments to witnesses and others at the Lent Assizes in an action against Deverux Parry and Thomas Barrow, collectors for Wyebridge ward assessment. In April, 1685, the final payments were made; these included the cost of two affidavits 2s. 0d., with an additional 1s. 0d. for the writing thereof.

The accounts are worth printing in full and are as follows:—

Page 1.

The Accounts of Richard Gower of his Receipts and Disbursements for the Reparation of Wye bridge.

Imp ^r	Recd of Mr. Bennet Greene & Mr. William Havard for Eigne Ward	li--s--d 19-15-10
it:	Recd of Mr. Percivall Minors & Edward Jones Collect ^{rs} for Wigmarsh Ward	08-03-06
it:	Recd of Mr. William Mathews & Mr. Walter Owens Collect ^{rs} for St. Owens Ward	11-00-00
it:	Recd of Mr. William Greenc & Mr. Thomas Foodd Collect ^{rs} for Bysters Ward	24-03-11
it:	Recd of Mr. Deverux Parry & Mr. Thomas Barrow Collect ^{rs} for Wychbridge Ward	23-05-00
it:	Recd of Mr. Deverux Parry & Mr. Thomas Barrow, the overplus of Mr. Rodds Distress	02-16-08
it:	Recd of Mr. Thomas Parry for 1 ^o of shattered Boords	00-07-00
it:	Recd of Mr. Wadeley for stakes	00-02-06
it:	Recd of the Chamberlins for Boords used at the TolSEND... ..	00-03-01
it:	Sold to Roger Morgan a Pompe head at	00-06-06
		<hr/> 90-04-00

30^b xxix. iv to v, cont. Page 1 cont.

Disburd as followeth,

		li—s—d
June 19 th -84	To Francis Sayse to view the Timber at Mr Richard Pooles	00-00-06
24	it Richard Garland Soapc lb 1, 4d. for ye Pumps	00-00-04
28	pd David Harris for 5 dayes worke	00-07-06
it	pd William Jadock for 5 dayes	00-08-00
	pd Thomas Boulcott for 4 day's	00-05-00
	pd John Price for 4 dayes	00-08-00
	pd Symon price for 3 dayes	00-03-06
	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd John Jones for 2 dayes	00-02-04
	pd John Waldron for one day	00-01-00
July 2	pd Ri: Garland towards ye Pumps	00-10-00
5	pd more to Ri: Garland	00-02-00
cod: die	pd more to Ri: Garland	00-01-00
it	pd to Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to Barnaby Sayse for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to Francis Sayse Jun ^r for 6 dayes	00-03-00
	pd to John Jones for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to Thomas Morris for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to David Harris for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to William Jadock for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to John Price for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd to Thomas Boulcott for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd Symon Price for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd Zacharias Stead for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Thomas Phillips for 4 dayes	00-03-06
	pd John Powell for 5 dayes	00-05-00
6-11-02	pd John Morris for 4 dayes	00-03-06
	pd Stephen Powell for 5 dayes	00-05-00
Page 2		li—s—d
	pd John Bevon for 3 dayes	00-02-00
	pd Walter Baker for 3 dayes	00-02-03
	pd Zacharias Stead for 3 dayes arrears	00-02-00
	pd John Waldron for 5 dayes	00-04-02
	pd James Powell for 5 dayes in arreare	00-05-10
	pd John Powell for 6 Basketts	00-02-00
	pd Ri: Garland more towards ye Pumps	00-10-00
7th	pd Ri: Veale for ye Carryage of 10 Loads of Earth	00-03-04
8th	pd Richard Minsers wife of Dinder for 11 baggs of Lime	00-12-10
cod: die	pd John Howells & William Walker of Bullingham for ye Carryage of 25 Loads of Earth	00-12-06
cod: die	pd more th Jo: Howells & Wm Walker for ye Carryage of 56 Loads of Earth	00-18-08
cod: die	pd Tho: Geerse Esq 5 ^s w ^{ch} hee had disburd to Ri: Garland	00-05-00
9th	pd Thomas Price of Bullingham for Carryage of 8 Loads of Sand 13 ^s 4 ^d , & 20 Loades of Earth at 5 ^d p(er) Loade 8 ^s 4 ^d , & 57 Loades of Earth at 4 ^d p(er) Loade 19 ^s , in all	02-00-08
cod: die	pd more to Ri: Garland	00-02-00
cod: die	pd John Triherne for 8 dayes	00-12-00

30^b xxix. iv to v, cont. Page 2, cont.

li—s—d

10th	pd Thomas Poyke for the Carriage of 36 Loades of Earth	00-12-00
12	pd Thomas Lewis of Whitchurch for 3 Seame of Lime	00-03-08
cod: die	payd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd Francis Sayse Jun ^r for 6 dayes	00-04-00
	pd John Powell for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd Stephen Powell for 6 dayes	00-06-00
	pd John Morris for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Richard Garland for 4 dayes	00-04-00
	pd John Wilcox for one day	00-00-09
	pd Brunt for one day	00-00-09
	pd Tho: Parry for Beere and Sider for the workmen	00-16-00
14th	pd James Higgins for worke done in the Frost	00-03-09
15	pd Richard Sayse for worke done in the Frost by him & his Son & for 3 Poles	00-10-00
cod: die	pd William Franks for worke done in the Frost	00-02-06
cod: die	pd more to Richard Garland	00-04-00
18	pd Thomas Lewis of Whitchurch for 6 Seames of Lime	00-07-06
19	pd Thomas Wilkin for Boords & Rafter	04-07-00
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-09-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd him more for arrears	00-02-00
	pd John Morris for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Francis Sayse Jun ^r for 6 dayes	00-04-00
	pd Thomas Pritchard	00-02-06
22	pd Evon Thomas for Cramps for ye bridg	00-15-00
25	pd Richard Amys for worke done in the Frost	00-03-00
18-11-08	pd John Walker of Dormington for 4 Baggs of Lime	00-04-00
Page 3		li—s—d
26	pd more to Richard Garland for ye Pumps	00-07-00
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-09-00
	pd Francis Sayse Jun ^r for 6 dayes	00-04-00
	pd Walter Barnet for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 4 dayes	00-04-08
	pd John Morris for 5 dayes	00-04-02
	pd John Hall for arrears	00-01-06
	pd Stephen Hall for arrears	00-01-06
	pd Thomas Parry for Beere & Sider for the workmen	00-10-08
28	pd Thomas Price of Bullingham for 2 Loades of Horsdung & Carriage	00-03-00
cod: die	pd Ri: Vaughan of Bullingham for 10 Loades of Clay	00-05-00
30	pd Thomas Price of Bullingham for 6 Loades of Clay & 1 loade of Horsdung	00-05-00
cod: die	pd Griffith Reignolds Esq 6s 8d w ^{ch} hee disburd to James Jacket for Lead in time of the Frost	00-06-08
31	Spent on Francis Sayse & Tho: Pritchard in Strong waters	00-00-06

30^h xxix. iv to v, cont. Page 3, cont.

li—s—d

Aug: 2	pd George Chapman for Irons & work done at ye Bridg in tyme of the Frost ...	00-12-06
cod: die	pd Tho: Gunter of Whitchurch for 4 Seames of Lime ...	00-04-08
cod: die	pd Joseph Amys for 3 dayes ...	00-03-06
	pd Philemon Higgins for 2 dayes ...	00-02-04
	pd William Garston for 3 dayes ...	00-03-00
	pd Ri: Garland for 2 dayes ...	00-02-00
	pd Barnaby Sayse for 1 day ...	00-01-06
	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes ...	00-09-00
	& for arreares ...	00-03-00
	pd Francis Sayse Junr for 6 dayes ...	00-04-00
	pd John Morris for 6 dayes ...	00-05-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 3 dayes... ..	00-04-00
	pd David Harris for 3 dayes	00-04-06
	pd William Jadock for 3 dayes	00-03-00
	pd William Barnet for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd for 2 Basketts	00-01-00
8	pd Thomas Pritchard	00-05-00
9	pd John Dukes of Whitchurch for 3 Seames of Lime	00-03-09
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-09-00
	pd Francis Sayse Junr for 6 dayes	00-04-00
	pd Walter Barnet for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 6 dayes... ..	00-07-00
	pd William Garston for 2 dayes	00-02-00
	pd John Morris for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Thomas Parry for Drinke for the workmen fortnight	00-13-00
16	pd Thomas Morris of Gannarew for 2 Seames of Lime	00-02-06
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse for 6 dayes	00-09-00
	pd Francis Sayse Junr for 6 dayes	00-04-00
	pd Thomas Morris for 6 dayes... ..	00-07-00
	pd John Morris for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Walter Barnett for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd John Williams for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Christopher Williams for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Edward Lawellin for 4 dayes	00-03-04
	pd Thomas Parry for 4 Seames of Lime	00-05-00
	pd David Harris & his man Wm ^r Jadock for two dayes each... ..	00-04-06
12-16-09		
Page 4		
	pd Thomas Parry for Beere & Sider for the Workmen	li—s—d 00-05-06
Aug. 18th	pd Mr Thomas Clark for Nayles Irons &c ...	07-00-00
cod: die	pd Mr Thomas Holmes 5s. 6d. w ^{ch} hee disburst in the Frost	00-05-06
20th	pd Thomas Morris of Gannarew for 2 Seames of Lime	00-02-06
22	pd Mr Thomas Morris of Gannarew for 2 Seames of Lime	00-02-06
21	pd Mr Richard Poole for Timber and Boords &c.	10-05-00
23	pd Francis Sayse for 5 dayes	00-07-06
	pd Francis Sayse Junr for 6 dayes	00-04-00

30^h xxix. iv to v, cont. Page 4 cont.

li—s—d

	pd John Morris for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd John Williams for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Walter Barnet for 6 dayes	00-07-00
	pd Edward Lawellin for 6 dayes	00-05-00
	pd Christopher Williams for 4 dayes	00-04-08
	pd James Price for 4 dayes	00-03-04
	pd John Powell, Stephen Powell and Vincent Price	00-01-06
	pd Tho: Parry for 3 Seames of Lime	00-03-09
	pd Tho: Parry for Beere & Sider for the Workmen	00-05-09
cod: die	pd Randolph Price for 2 dayes worke in the Frost	00-03-00
28	pd James Billingsley of Bowson for 3 Seames of Lime	00-04-00
cod: die	pd Mr. Gabriell Blyke for Leather for the Pompes	00-06-00
30th	pd Tho: Winney for working ye Irons	02-06-00
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse & his son for 5 dayes & a halfe each	00-12-00
	pd Walter Barnett for 5 dayes	00-05-10
	pd Christopher Williams & his man for 4 dayes each	00-08-00
	pd John Morris for 5 dayes	00-04-02
	pd John Price Carpenter for arreares	00-02-06
	pd Tho: Parry for Beere & Sider for the Workmen & for Lime	00-07-00
Sept ^r 1 ^h	pd Henry Fenton for his worke & other materialls	01-04-00
4th	for wax brimstone & stone pitch	00-01-00
	pd Leyson Sayse for Poles Haire &c	00-13-06
	pd Mr Aubrey for — Russell for repairing & use of the Boate	01-10-00
	pd James Jacket for 24 ^l of Lead for the Cramps	00-04-00
11	pd John Silvester for 10 dayes work	00-15-00
15	To John Garnons for ye City Armes Large Gold i booke 2s 6d, Lamblack 8d Lineseed Oyle	
16	16d, vermillion 6d, Smalt 2d, red Lead 3d, w ^t Lead 1lb 6d	00-05-11
19	pd Thomas Gunter of Whitchurch for 2 Seames of Lime	00-02-06
26	pd Leyson Sayse for 2 bushells of haire	00-01-00
cod: die	pd Francis Sayse Sen ^r & his son for 19 dayes each & for arreares	02-02-06
cod: die	pd Tho: Parry for Drink for the Workmen & for Lime... ..	00-13-04
	pd him more for a Pole & for Kidds to melt Lead & 1s for Beere for the workmen in the Frost	00-02-00
33-08-09		
Page 5		li—s—d
26	pd George Parry for 3 dayes worke	00-02-00
27	pd John Garnons for painting the City Armes ...	00-06-00
cod: die	pd John Triherne for Searching and finding the Cramps for the Bridg	00-07-00
30th	pd to Thomas Winney for 3 Staples a Crampe & a Naile	00-02-00
Octob ^r 8th	pd James Jackett for 4 ^l of lead for the City Armes	00-00-08

30^b xxix. iv to v cont. Page 5 cont.

		li—s—d
11	pd Charles Carwardine for 2 ^s & $\frac{1}{2}$ & 6 Foote of Boords	01-04-00
13	pd for Carrying home the Ladders	00-01-00
14	pd John Moody for work done in ye frost	00-04-00
16	pd for removing the Boords &c	00-00-09
	pd more to Walter Barnet	00-05-00
24th	pd Mr Wm Greene & Mr Tho: Foord 10s w ^{ch} was allowed them at Sessions	00-10-00
eod: die	pd Mr Bennet Greene & Wm Havard	00-10-00
eod: die	pd Mr Deverux Parry & Tho: Barrow	00-13-04
Decembr 22	pd to to Thomas Boulcott for 3 dayes worke & arrears for worke	00-05-00
Jan: 9th	pd John Price Carpenter for work don in the frost & for a Pole	00-06-00
16	pd more to Francis Sayse	00-05-00
	pd at Lent Assizes in suit against Parry & Barrow	02-03-00
	To Counsell ^r Wilhams 2 Guineys (sic)	01-00-00
	To Mr Trinder	00-10-00
	To Mr Summers	00-10-00
	To Mr Powell	01-00-00
	To Mr Holloway	01-00-00
	To Mr Price	01-00-00
	To Serjeant Wynn	01-00-00
	To Serjeant Powell	00-08-00
	for Precepting the Witnesses	00-09-06
	more for Precepting ye Witnesses	00-17-08
	for Entertain ^m t of ye Witnesses	01-08-00
Apr: 13-85	To Mr Theophilus Allye	00-05-00
	pd Mr Tho: Seaborne Ironmonger for a Rope & a Teaw	00-02-00
	pd Mr Abraham Seward for 2 Affidavits	00-01-00
it: 16-19-00	pd Mr Isaack Seward for writing the Affidavits	00-03-01
	Recd in the whole	90-04-00
	Disbursd	88-07-04
	Resting in my hands	01-16-08
Page 7	li—s—d	
	06-11-02	
	18-11-08	
	12-16-09	
	33-08-09	
	16-19-00	
	88-07-04	

The following is a copy of the inventory¹ of an ironmonger's shop in Hereford. The precept for seizure was granted by Thomas Smyth, mayor, on 1st August, 1687.

August the 2 1687.

Then a Rested by Richard Gough the Goods of Richard Probin Junr a pon an action of 130^{li} by bond of ye said Richard Probin Senior.

These Goods as followeth

6 pr of andiorns w th brases	1 5 0
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pr of fior shovell and Tongs w th brases	0 15 0
3 pr of fior shovell and tongs 1 odd pr (?) of Tongs	0 9 0
2 pr of garden sheares	0 3 4
3 flesh forks	0 2 0
2 grediorns... ..	0 2 0
8 frinch dishes	0 14 0
4 ordinary dishes	0 2 0
6 lanterns	0 6 0
3 dripping pans	0 12 0
18 of fring pans	0 7 6
5 pr of bellows	0 5 0
2 axes 1 bill	0 5 0
one dosen pound of gleu	0 6 0
2 dosen of Jack chainc	0 10 0
20 th of hinges	0 2 0
7 small chefing dishes	0 5 0
1 dosen & halfe of made percers	0 3 0
7 naugers	0 3 6
8 smoothing Iorns	0 7 0
5 squares	0 3 9
one dosen of plaine cubert locks	0 3 0
2 dosen of plaine box locks	0 5 0
1 dosen of ghimlett bitts	0 1 6
1 dosen of carving tooles	0 2 0
2 dosen of plaine Iorns	0 8 0
2 pr of shewmakers pinsons	0 1 6
halfe grose of blads	0 2 0
5 showemakers cutting knives	0 2 6
6 fausitt screus	0 1 6
one dosen of iron fishhooks	0 1 0
halfe dosen of boults	0 1 8
4 tobacco boxes	0 1 8
4 steale sawes	0 9 0
halfe a hundred of hempton ware	0 17 0
2 pr of pottox	0 1 4
3 pr of withers (?)	0 2 0
7 pr of ondiorns	1 0 0
30 th of tews	0 6 9
halfe a hundred of hucks	0 11 8
halfe dosen of ships bell	0 1 0
one dosen of files	0 4 0
halfe dosen of spring locks	0 3 0
halfe dosen of quofer locks	0 2 6
6 pr of cards	0 2 6
3 dosen of stocke locks	1 5 0
1 dosen of box ratt trapes & mouse trapes	0 2 4
30 th of clouts	0 6 —
	0 0 0

¹ Hereford City document No. 30^b, xii, xxxvi.

30^b, xii, xxxvi, cont.

20 ^b of droch (?) sheats & plates	0 4 0
one dosen of showemakers knives	0 2 0
1 dosen of staples	0 0 6
1 dosen & halfe of bason copes	0 4 6
1 dosen of pickle steales	0 4 0
4 pickles & 3 racks	0 5 6
12 ^b of hucks & eys	0 2 6
1 dosen of rubers... ..	0 1 0
halfe a rem of paper browne	0 1 0
3 top rawles w ^d 10 ^r	0 2 0
1 dosen of radle stones	0 0 6
2 hundred of lorn	1 12 6
halfe a hundred weight of nailes	1 2 8
10 ^m of lathe nailes	0 10 0
6 powder horns	0 1 0
30 ^b of cart nailes	0 6 3
6 showemakers punches	0 1 0
? hundred of fish hooks	0 2 6
3 dosen of sizors	0 4 6
2 dosen of Jues harps	0 1 6
6 pr of tobaccco tongs	0 1 0
6 hors locks	0 3 6
6 yeatt locks	0 2 0
6 large frog locks... ..	0 3 0
4 hartt locks	0 3 0
6 hamers	0 3 0
6 small 3 squars files	0 1 0
6 pr of compaces	0 1 6
2 dosen of duf taile hinges	0 2 6
half dosen pr of box hinges	0 0 8
6 pr of clodgs & patterns	0 6 0
4 dosen of reaping hooks	1 8 0
1 dosen & fower of seyths	2 0 0
30 ^b of horowe tines	0 6 3
2 dosen of weade hooks	0 2 0
2 pr of lins pins	0 1 0
5 toprole pins 6 ^b	0 1 3
2 shoep counter	1 0 0
fower notts of Large gutt string	0 3 0
4 dosen of small fidle string	0 5 0
3 ^m of Large thick heads... ..	0 3 6
1 ^m of square tacse	0 0 5
6 ^m of sparables	0 3 0
4 ^m of large sparables	0 2 8
2 ^m of bushle sacke	0 2 4
3 ^m of small lath nailes	0 3 0

GLOSSARY.

Andirons. Andirons. Iron bars sustained on short feet with upright pillars for the hearth to support burning wood.

Bason copes.

Cards. Instruments to part or comb out fibres of wool, hemp, etc.

Chefing dish. Chafing dish. Vessel to hold fuel for heating anything placed upon it.

Clodgs. Clogs.

Clouts. Iron plates to fix on axletrees, etc.

Droch sheets and plates.

Fausett screws. A wooden tap-screw for a barrell.

Frinch dish. French dish.

Fring pan. Frying pan.

Hinge, duf taile.

Jack chain. Chain to drive a roasting jack.

Horow tines. Harrow tines.

Lins pins. Linch pins.

Locks, cubert. Cubboard.

frog. ?

hart. ?

hors. Horse-lock. Perhaps one of the iron collars with a lock used when horses were pastured on common land. See examples in

Hereford Museum.

yeatt. Gate.

quofer. Coffe, or chest, lock.

Nail percers. Gimlets.

Naugers. An auger. (Not recorded for Herefordshire.)

Patterns. Pattens.

Pickle steales. Pitch fork stale or handle.

Pinsons. Pincers.

Pottox. Pot hooks.

Raddle stones. Stones for colouring the hearth or doorstep.

Seyths. Scythes.

Ships bell. Sheep bell.

String, fidle } Fiddle string. Used also in roasting jacks for turning the

gut. } spit.

Sizors. Scissors.

Sparables. Small headless iron nail, wedge-shaped, used in soles and heels

of boots.

Tews. Nozzle of bellows for forge or furnace. Or long pincers used by a

blacksmith to draw iron from the forge.

Thick heads. ?

Tobacco tongs. Used to pick up cinders for lighting pipes.

Top rawles. ?

Toprole pins. Possibly pins with heads rolled on the top.

Weade hooks. Weed hooks.

Withers.

LIST OF HEREFORDSHIRE MILLS EXTRACTED FROM
HEREFORDSHIRE QUARTER SESSIONS PAPERS,
EPIPHANY, 31 CAR. II, 1679, BOOK B, p. 115 *et seq.*, HEREFORD
MILLS.

(Contributed by MISS C. C. RADCLIFFE COOKE.)

p. 115

INDUSTRIES, CORN & WOOLLEN MILLS & WEIRS.

Proprietors Yearly value
£ s. d.

HEREFORD MILLS

Mr. Bodenham holds these by long Lease from ye Colledge or Dean & Chapters under the rent of £10/6/8

CORNE MILLS and Land £44 Rent 44s. The Land valued at p(er) Annu(m) 10s. wch deducted.

TUCK MILL 20 0 0

The Landlord beares ye Reparacons of the Corne Mills and finds materialls for the Tuck Mill, The tennt beares the workmanship.

FOUNE HOPE MILLS

Mr. Lechmore p(ro)prietor

Corn Mills, House & Sev(e)rall p(ar)cells of lands valued - - - leased to Francis Watkins for his own & his wives (*sic*!) lives for £60 Fine. Rent 20 0 0

HANCOCKS MILL

Lord Scudamore p(ro)prietor

Valued by Thomas Lanwarne the p'sent Tennt is to be sett apart from the Farme att 6 6 8

Seaven pounds would putt in order the Lock.

CARRY MILL

Mr. Cope, p(ro)prietor
Mrs. Clifford p'sent possessor.

The Mills with the house, 14 Acres of vallett wood, 4 acres of meadow, 3 acres of arable land, all sett att 20 0 0

(*sic*) 100 6 8

Proprietors Yearly value

p. 116 £ s. d.

GULSTON MILL

Mr. Abrahall p'prietor and p'sent possor'

The Rent hath beene £30 or £28 and 52 Eels of 12d. each & 2 bushells of wheat, Land belonging to it 15s. p(er) Annu(m) 30 0 0

WILTONS MILL

Lord Chandoy's p(ro)prietor

The Mill & a small Close of Land of 10s. p(er) Annu(m) rented att 20 0 0

Memorand. If the Channell be opened, some land may accrew to the proprietor.

NEW WEARE

Earle of Kent p(ro)prietor
Anthony Grubb possessor

The Weare only for Fishing p'sent Rent about 6 0 0

MONMOUTH WEARE

Marquesse of Worces-ter, p(ro)prietor of both leased to Mr. John Lowe att ye bell in Old Fish St. London, Fishmonger & partner — Tennts by Lease for years.¹

The Weare only for fishing & the fishing there rented att 100 0 0

ASHOR TINTERNE ABBAS WEARE
The Weare only for fishing, And the fishing there rented at 100 0 0

LYNN WEARE

Henry Probert Esqr.
Mr. Edward Fielding proprietors. Mr. Nicholas Williams of Tintern p'sent Tennt.

The Weare only for fishing— And the fishing there rented att 30 0 0

256 0 0
100 6 8
356 6 8

¹ Number of years omitted.

<i>Proprietors</i>	<i>Yearly value</i>
p. 116	
WEARES UPON LUG	
HAMPTON	
Mr. Hereford ...	Besides the land 08 00 0
TINDERS	
Mr. Broome ...	Besides the Land 38 00 00
LUG BRIDGE	
(No record) ...	Besides the Land 38 00 00
SHELWICK	
Mr. Fox ... ..	... .. 27 00 00
KINGS MILLS	
Sir Henry Lingen's heires ... ..	... .. 30 00 00
WISTESTON	
Mr. (no record) ...	Fryer Mills 03 halfe weekly
Mr. Philpotts ...	Bodenham ofered to be throwne downe.

NOTE.—In Taylor's Map of Hereford 1757 "The Mill" is shown to the east of "White Fryers Meadow" and "Monk's Moor". Neither the "Castle Mill" nor "Dogge Mill" north of "Castle Mill" appear to be mentioned in the Schedule.

(At this Q.S. at the end of the Schedule of Mills & Weirs is the following:—)

"A p(er)petuall Corporacon, to consist of all the Justices of Peace of the County of Hereford for the time being. And of Masters & Wardens and assistants of the ablest Clothiers wch are or shalbe resiant wthin the said County with power to make By lawes etc. for the better spinning, working, making fulling Milling and dying of Woolen Cloth."

NOTE.—There were 12 Justices mentioned as present. Sir Edward Harley, Chairman, Sir John Barneby, Bridstock Harford, Richard Reed, Thomas Coningsby, Herbert Aubrey, Thomas Geers, John Birch, Thomas Delahay, John Booth, Marshall Bridges & Yonger Cooke.

NOTE.—*N.E.D.* Tuckage—tucking, cloth dressing. 1612.

Sturtevant Metallica 46. winde water milnes—for tuckage & fullage of woollen cloath.

Tucker—one whose occupation is the fulling & dressing of cloth. 1888. Probably the entire finishing of the cloth from the time it left the weaver was performed by the *tucker* at the tucking-mills. Tucker, an instrument for tucking & plucking.

Note.—In addition to the mills recorded here there were mill weirs above Hereford at Monnington, Bridge Sollers, and Sugwas. See Gilbert, *Tale of a Wye Fisherman*, 1929.—Ed.

LIST OF CLERGY CONNECTED WITH HEREFORDSHIRE OF WHOM
MANY PARTICULARS ARE GIVEN IN LONGDEN (H. ISHAM)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND RUTLAND CLERGY FROM 1600.

Extracts from this work giving particulars of each are in the Club's library.
They were transcribed by Mr. J. B. Willans, F.S.A.

- ALEXANDER, GODFREY EDWARD. Rector of Stoke Bliss, 1865.
ALLEN, JAMES THOMAS. Son of Thomas Allen of Leominster, matriculated 1791.
APPERLEY, ANTHONY. Son of Dr. Thomas Apperley of Hereford, matriculated 1729.
AUCHMUTY, ARTHUR COMPTON. 2nd son of Samuel Forbes Auchmuty, curate of Byfield 1871, Vicar of Lucton 1873.
AYLEWAY, HUGH. Of County Hereford, born 1650. Bequeathed two houses and 'The Falcon House' in Ledbury. Also lands in Much Marcle to the use of the poor, etc.
BAINES, EDWARD.
BANKWORTH, ROBERT. Canon of Hereford 1621.
BARLOW, JOHN. Prebendary of Hereford 1547.
BARNARD, WILLIAM HENRY. Vicar of Monkland, 1888?
BEAUCLERK, HENRY. Son of Lord Henry Beaucherk, born 1745. Precentor of Hereford.
BONNER, EDMUND. Bishop of Hereford 1538.
BROADE, THOMAS. Son of Francis Broade, Vicar of Yazor, Rector of Turnastor 1720.
BROWN, LITTLETON. Born at Bishops Castle, matriculated 1715.
BUCKERIDGE, JOHN. Prebendary of Hereford 1604.
BUCKMASTER, WILLIAM. Prebendary of Hereford 1539.
BULL, HENRY POWER. Son of Henry Graves Bull of Hereford.
BURTON, LITTLETON. Son of Littleton Burton. Rector of Credenhill 1713.
BUST, MATTHEW. Headmaster of Eton 1611, Precentor of Hereford 1629.
CAPEL, GEORGE MARIE, curate of Thrupton 1869.
CHALMERS, JOHN. Ordained priest at Hereford 1851.
CLAYERING, ROBERT. Dead of Hereford 1706.
COEN, JOHN CREAGH. Ordained at Hereford 1869.
COLLINS, PAUL. Born at the Hill of Eaton, Herefordshire: when admitted Fellow of Sid. Suss. Coll., Camb., he was said to have been born at Foy.
CORNISH, HUBERT WALTER. Curate of Yazor 1888.
CROWTHER, ROBERT. Son of Brian Crowther of Kingsland.
DAVIS, WILLIAM. Son of Hugh Davis of Titley: at Oriel College, Oxford, 1699.
EDMONDS, FRANCIS SAMUEL. Curate of Cradley 1898.
ELY, or ELLY, WILLIAM. In prison at Hereford 1609 as a seminary. His brother, Humphrey, of Hereford, 'a wise and learned priest'.
ETOUGH, RICHARD. Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford. Born c. 1721 at Warwick.
EVANS, WILLIAM EDWARD. Praelector of Hereford Cathedral 1845, Vicar of Madley 1850.
EVERARD (afterwards BOOTH). Ordained priest at Hereford 1751.
FIELD, THEOPHILUS. Bishop of Hereford 1635.
GARBETT, THOMAS. Son of Thomas Garbett of Hereford.
GOODWIN, or GODWYN, THOMAS. Father of Francis, Bishop of Hereford 1617.
GOUGH, ARTHUR CECIL. Son of H. E. T. Gough of 'Malmen', Hereford, matriculated 1885.

- GREGSON, WILLIAM. Curate of St. Martins, Hereford 1864.
HARINGTON, CHARLES. Rector of Stoke Lacy 1865.
HARTSHORNE, CHARLES HENRY. Deacon at Hereford 1827.
ISHERWOOD, WILLIAM SLATER. Vicar of Orcop 1909.
JENKINS, JENKIN. Vicar of Donnington, was bequeathed the sum of £20 1802.
KNIGHT, THOMAS. Son of Richard Knight of Brinsden, Hereford, matriculated 1715.
LONDON, WHITTINGTON. Son of John London of Tedstone Delamere, Rector of Croft with Yarpole 1796. Incumbent of Elton 1813.
LAURENCE, THOMAS EDWARD. Rector of Eredenbury 1872.
LAYNG, THOMAS FRANCIS. Headmaster of Hereford School, Vicar of Marden.
LERNOULT, FRANCIS. Ordained priest by Bishop of Hereford 1749.
LYNDSRILL, AUGUSTINE. Bishop of Hereford 1634.
MAYO, HERBERT. Son of Charles Mayo of Hereford.
MARLEY, JOHN ARTHUR M. Curate of Madley 1892.
NAPLETON, JOHN. Son of John Napleton of Pembridge, Rector of Tarrington 1787, of Stoke Edith with Westhide 1789, Vicar of Lugwardine 1810, Canon of Hereford 1789, etc.
OUDEBY, WALTER. Prebendary of Hereford 1485.
PAGE, HENRY. Vicar of Ledbury 1631.
PORTER, WILLIAM. Chaunter of Hereford Cathedral. Died 1524.
PORTER, WILLIAM CARMICHAEL. Curate of Downton 1864.
POWELL, CHRISTOPHER. Of Hereford, matriculated 1577.
POWELL, POWYS. Son of Roger Powell of Morton (? Moreton), matriculated 1718/9.
PROSSER, HENRY. P. C. of Garway 1821, of Welsh Newton 1821, of Dulas 1827.
PRYCE, CHARLES. Prebendary of Hereford 1813.
RENAUD, DANIEL. Rector of Whitchurch 1772.
RICHARDS, EDWARD AMBROSE. His daughter married Geoffrey Ernest Lacon, son of William Albert Somerset Herbert Kevill-Davies of Croft Castle in 1936.
RODD, JOHN. Son of John Rodd, Canon of Hereford, matriculated 1722.
ROKEBY, LANGHAM. Married Mary Isabella, only daughter of Somerset Davies of Wigmore Hall and Wellington Court, Hereford.
ROSE, PERCY WOLLASTON. Ordained in Hereford 1886.
SCUDAMORE, WILLIAM EDWARD. Descended from the Scudamores of Kentchurch, matriculated 1831.
SENHOUSE, PETER. Vicar of Linton 1704.
SEVERNE, WILLIAM. Rector of Rochford 1854.
STOCK, JOHN. Rector of Aston Ingham in first half of 18th century.
STOPFORD, HON. RICHARD BRUCE. Prebendary of Hereford 1810.
SWIFT, THOMAS. Son of Thomas Swift of Goodrich, matriculated 1653.
TAYLOR, WILLIAM. Son of John Taylor of Leominster, born 1814.
TOWNSHEND, CHARLES. Rector of Acton Beauchamp 1672, Vicar of Ledbury 1676.
TWYMAN, WHEELER. Ordained priest at Hereford 1750.
VILLIERS, WILLIAM RICHARD. Rector of Wisteston 1897.
WAKE, ARCHIBALD JAMES. Curate of Fardisley 1894.
WALL, JOHN CLIFFORD. Married Frances Mary Coates at Eyton, 1905.
WARING, RICHARD. Ordained deacon at Hereford 1709.
WATTS, JAMES. Vicar of Ledbury 1809.
WEBSTER, RICHARD. Prebendary of Hereford 1588.
WILLIAMS, EVAN. Curate of Kington 1887, of Acton Scott 1899.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Archbishop of York, was Prebendary of Hereford 1612.
WILLIS, HENRY. His brother Richard (1685) in his will left property in this county.
WOOD, WILLIAM SPICER. Ordained priest at Hereford 1845.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE WOOLHOPE CLUB LIBRARY, 1946-1947.

- 506 Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club. *The Worcestershire Naturalists' Field Club, 1847-1947*. By L. Richardson. 1947. 12 pp. port. Pamphlet.
- 529.3 Merlinus Cambro Britannus. Or, the British Merlin, the second time demonstrating the true revolution of the year, the mutation and state of the weather . . . chronological observations of most notable concurrences past to this present time (1653) etc. Contains many 17th century manuscript notes by William Corbett, of Elton, concerning his expenses, etc., and a copy of an indenture concerning Gatley Park in another hand, and extracts of an early jest book written in the 18th century by a later owner, Richard Jones. Also contains a pedigree of the Corbetts of Longnor, Salop.
- B. C.
- 598.2 British Trust for Ornithology. *The Woodcock in the British Isles* by W. B. Alexander. In the "Ibis", October, 1945. pp. 512-550, maps.
- 731.76 Esdaile (Katharine A.). *English Church Monuments, 1510-1840*. 1946. Illus.
- 913.4261 Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. *Norfolk Archaeology. Original papers published under the direction of the Council. Centenary volume*. Ed. by Percy Millican. 1946. Plts.
- 942.96 Howse (William Henry). *Presteigne Past and Present*. 1945. 141 pp. Plts.
- 942.96 Howse (William Henry). *History and Legend of Stapleton Castle*. 1946. 46 pp. Plts.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1947.

ORNITHOLOGY.

By DR. C. W. WALKER, M.C., M.D., Ch.B.

Many reports of waxwings had come from various parts of Britain last winter. It was clearly one of those exceptional irruptions of these birds which occur every ten years or so. The waxwings arriving on our east coast from the Baltic and north Russia seldom spread right across England, and had not been reported in this county since 1856. On 4th January Miss Marsh saw a waxwing in her garden on Aylestone Hill, and three more reports came from the county during the next month. My own specimen was caught on 10th February: I hope it got back to Finland in safety, but this is doubtful, for many believe that these wanderers to England, far beyond the normal winter haunts of their species, are all doomed to perish.

The first fortnight of the year produced nothing else of an exceptional nature. Bramblings arrived—another species more commonly seen in eastern than in western counties. On 12th January I saw the first skein of white-fronted geese flying low over the Lugg meadows.

By the 20th, when the ground was already powdered with soft snow, immense flocks of migrant chaffinches, larks and meadow-pipits were to be seen about the stubbles, and great flocks of fieldfares had passed over towards the west, as they always do "in front of the weather".

During the memorable two months which followed, our birds had a hard struggle and suffered severely. The search for food drove birds from the frozen and snow-covered countryside to the stackyards and gardens. Flocks of finches, yellow hammers, tits and starlings frequented every farmyard, while about the buildings or perched on telegraph posts numbed and starving little owls presented a pitiful appearance. Robins, wrens and hedge sparrows came close to the houses and became very tame. Song thrushes began to disappear, and their relatives, the redwings, weakened visibly and died in numbers. The bigger wilder thrush species—fieldfares and missel thrushes—were commonly seen in town gardens in Hereford, while every cabbage patch was frequented and completely devoured by starving woodpigeons. During this arctic weather another winter visitor—seldom reported in this county, though common further east—the snow bunting, was seen

on different occasions on the high ground above Fownhope (report by Dr. Malkin). Even in this bitter spell the chaffinches began to sing at their usual date (1st February) and paired rooks visited their nesting trees. You will remember the weather of early March—it snowed for 30 hours continuously on the 3rd and 4th and then we had a night with 25 degrees of frost: yet in every bright interval thrushes, robins, chaffinches, wrens and hedge sparrows sang, stock-doves cooed and I heard the great spotted woodpecker drumming his spring challenge, while rooks were busy at their nestbuilding. The thaw set in towards the middle of the month—the 16th saw the great gale, and by the 20th the floods had reached their peak. In a small rookery in Hereford (by the railway bridge) 10 nests were complete before the 16th: after the gale half of one nest was left: 9 nests were nearly complete again by the 23rd.

At the end of the month the valleys were still much flooded, and near Tidnor on the Lugg meadows I saw a flock of northern swans, two of which I identified on the 29th as Bewick's swans, and a flock of ten which, when approached closely on 30th March, turned out to be whoopers: a flock of mute swans nearby served for comparison. On 31st March a black redstart was seen in a yard in Widemarsh Street by Mr. C. Cadbury.

During the first week of April I saw on the floods flocks of mallard, wigeon, pochard, shoveller, and some sheld-duck, also white-fronted geese and a stray cormorant, but the most astonishing visitation of all was the vast host of common gulls, of which species there must have been many thousands about the Lugg valley from Mordiford to Bodenham at this date. With them were a few blackheaded and lesser blackbacked gulls.

The gulls passed on to the north and were succeeded by small parties of arctic terns—an uncommon migrant for this county. Our spring migrants arrived at normal dates and in normal numbers, and except for a second severe gale (22nd April), which again blew down most of the rooks' nests, weather conditions became normally favourable to nesting birds of all sorts.

I am glad to report that a pair of ravens nested and successfully reared two young birds in a wood within 10 miles of Hereford. A pair of ravens had appeared in this neighbourhood in the autumn of 1946 for the first time for many years. Old inhabitants can remember them breeding there half a century ago: now at last it is to be hoped that they have re-established themselves. (Place and observer's name suppressed.)

The buzzard continues to progress. Two broods came off successfully near Hereford, and they appear also to be breeding near Ledbury. Dr. G. M. Lloyd reports the occurrence of a hoopoe in the Whitchurch district. The bird was seen, heard, and described

to him by two independent observers in that neighbourhood, leaving no doubt as to the correctness of the identification.

The marsh warbler again bred in the county this year, making the tenth successive season since it was first reported in 1938.

Miss J. Edwards, Park Farm, Staunton-on-Arrow, saw a white-tailed eagle there on 24th July.

In September, 1945, four quail were seen by Dr. J. Walker just beyond the Herefordshire border near the main road to Presteigne. One was shot. Another was seen in September of this year at the same place.

An unusual autumn visitor—not reported in Herefordshire for many years—was a hoodie-crow seen at Frome by Mr. C. Cadbury on 1st November. Perched on a telegraph pole, it was being mobbed by a flock of rooks.

It has been a sad year from the bird lover's point of view. Our resident species suffered severely last winter. My own impression is that the woodpecker species, great and small pied, and green, have been reduced to a small fraction of their usual numbers. Tits are fewer, especially the long-tailed tit, of which very few indeed are left. Nuthatches are much reduced in numbers. Our resident goldcrests came near to being wiped out. Rooks and woodpigeons are fewer. Fishing birds, such as kingfisher and heron, are noticeably rarer: even water-hens are less plentiful, and the same is true of the dabchick and especially of the water ousel. One casualty is a very sad one—the song-thrush. Many song-thrushes migrate in winter, but we have a resident race also. The migrating song-thrushes returned last spring, sang, and nested here, and have now gone. In normal years our resident song-thrushes begin to tune up in autumn and by November are in full morning song—one of the month's few pleasurable features. By mid-November some thrush-song was to be heard, but the performers were widely scattered, and the volume of song a thin echo of the usual chorus: I would estimate the destruction of our resident thrushes at three-quarters of their numbers. Even black-birds are much fewer—I put them at less than half-strength. For two seasons previous to this the starling population had shrunk to a tiny fraction of its former numbers, and the vast winter roosting flocks at sunset had already become a thing of the past. All this would be sad telling did we not know that nature abhors a vacuum of any sort, and it will take only a few years to bring back the numbers of our birds to their pre-1947 standard.

BOTANY.

By MR. E. BALL.

There are a few observations of interest to record which have been sent in by members and non-members of the Club.

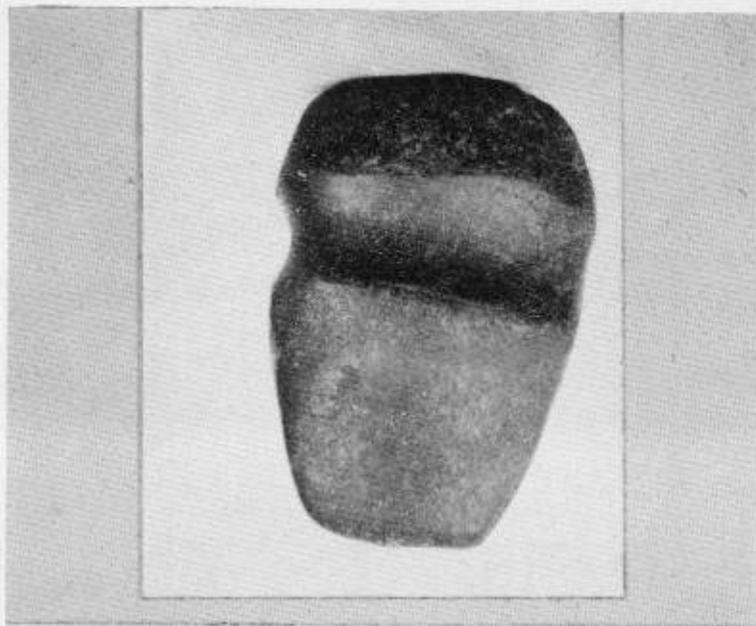
Miss Macadam reported that Mistletoe (*Viscum album*) was growing on *Cotoneaster horizontalis* at King's Thorne. Reports were also received from Cradley and Dinedor of the Mistletoe growing on the same host. Lists of the hosts of Mistletoe have been published in the Transactions of the Woolhope Club of 1864 and 1933 and none of these include *Cotoneaster horizontalis*.

Major A. C. Wrath reported finding *Aquilegia vulgaris* in Haugh Wood (District 3 of the Herefordshire Flora); *Geranium phaeum* (the Dusky Cranesbill) near the railway line about a mile east of Tittley (not previously recorded in District 11); *Geum rivale* (Water Avens) near Weobley (not previously recorded in District 8); *Doronicum pardalianches* (Great Leopard's Bane) and *Sedum telephium* (Livelong) both in the parish of Dilwyn. The former is very rare but has previously been recorded in the Herefordshire Flora as occurring between Dilwyn and Weobley. The latter, also very rare, is recorded in the Flora for District 12 and I myself found it in 1935 near Forge Crossing Railway Halt (District 11).

In June an abnormal (Peloric) form of the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) found at Bacton was brought in to the Public Library. Although this form is not uncommon it is probably worth recording as the specimen aroused some interest. Mr. Bickerton sent it to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew and the Director reported as follows:—

"The specimens of foxglove forwarded represent a peloric form—the large terminal peloric flower is the equivalent and is due to the 'absorption' into it, as it were, of several of the uppermost flowers of the raceme. This is a fairly common abnormality in foxgloves."

I examined the specimen myself and made the following notes: "The terminal 'flower' of the inflorescence was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and apparently composed of 4 or 5 flowers fused together, forming a flat basin-shaped 'flower'—the petals still being fused but the 'flower' not the usual tubular shape. All the petals were much spotted. The calyx consisted of about 17 sepals and the corolla of 24 or 25 fused petals—there were 20 stamens. In this inflorescence the terminal 'flower' had evidently been one of the first to open—only 3 or 4 flower buds at the base of the inflorescence had opened. The foxglove has, of course, an indefinite inflorescence."



Photographs by

M. Wight and F. C. Morgan

AXE-HAMMER FROM LEINTWARDINE.

VINEYARD, EASTNOR. The terraces can be seen only indistinctly.

ARCHAEOLOGY

By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A., F.L.A.

HEREFORDSHIRE PRINTERS.

Mr. G. T. Leigh Spencer kindly lent me five documents relating to the *Hereford Journal* which give additional information upon the history of this once important local newspaper.¹

(i). An assignment by Margaret Pugh, sister and sole executrix of the will of her brother Charles Pugh, deceased, of all her right, title, and interest in the 'British Chronicle or Pugh's Hereford Journal' to Dr. Francis Campbell for the sum of £600. The stock-in-trade, implements, and utensils used in the business, and all the 'quack medicines' to be taken at a valuation by two indifferent persons. 13th August, 1788.

(ii). Declaration of trust by Campbell stating that the purchase money was the proper money of the Duke of Norfolk. It recites a lease (dated 13th August, 1788) of the printing premises by Margaret Pugh to Campbell for the term of 14 years at a rent of £25. 25th August, 1788.

(iii). Assignment by Campbell, by direction of the Duke of Norfolk, to James Wainwright, druggist of Hereford, of the right and interest in the 'British Chronicle or Pugh's Hereford Journal' for £600. The stock-in-trade, quack medicines, etc., to be taken at a valuation. 22nd June, 1791.

(iv). Receipt for the sum of £90 10s. 0d. paid for the stock-in-trade, etc., by James Wainwright to Will. Bird for the use of the Duke of Norfolk. 25th June, 1791.

(v). Assignment by James Wainwright to his co-partner Edwin Goode Wright, printer, of the copyright of the 'Hereford Journal and British Chronicle', book debts, stock of paper, stamps, types, etc., and the stock of patent medicines, for the sum of £1950, and an annuity of £200 for five years. 21st September, 1818.

The foregoing documents show how the paper had increased in value within a few years. Mr. Leigh Spencer has given the documents to the City Library.

AXE-HAMMER FROM LEINTWARDINE.²

The following report from Mr. H. H. Coghlan upon the axe-hammer from Leintwardine, the property of Mr. J. Griffiths, has been received.

Hereford.
Leintwardine.

AXE-HAMMER OF STONE.
GROOVED MAUL TYPE.

It is not yet possible to give a full report on the implement from Leintwardine, since the type is far from common and the distribution and relations have not (so far as I know) been worked out. Since the

¹ See *Transactions*, 1941, p. 124.

² See illustration.

general technique and method of manufacture of these implements is so like that of the conventional grooved stone maul or miner's hammer, one is tempted to associate the axe-mauls with the grooved maul. If this view is correct, the grooved axe-mauls would not be of very early date in this country; they probably date from the Iron Age and enjoyed a long life; how long we do not know—they may well have lasted on until iron was produced on a fairly large scale in the Middle Ages. For various reasons the Leintwardine axe is noteworthy:

- (a) Its form is finer and considerably more sophisticated than usual, the angle included by the cutting edge is small, and the tool would have been quite an efficient axe.
- (b) It is unusual to find a tool of this class highly polished. Certain mauls are known which have been ground smooth, but I know of no polished specimens. It almost seems as though the Leintwardine axe initially was of some ceremonial value (the insignia of a miners' guild), and was afterwards put to more common work.
- (c) The feature of the hafting groove not being continued round the whole circumference of the body is quite a normal feature; the flat facets, however, are an unusual feature indicating considerable care and attention given to the work from an aesthetic standpoint.

Of parallel types I have only recorded one rough specimen from Wokingham, near Reading, Berks. (a drawing of which is in the Reading Museum); one well-made example which has been ground smooth all over, from Co. Fermasagh, Eaniskillen (in the National Museum, Dublin), while Miss L. F. Chitty, F.S.A., has given me references to one from Wales, Radnors, Nantmel (A. Stanley Davies, *Arch. Camb.*, 1934, 339 photo) also another from Pembrokeshire, Myncehlog (*Arch. Camb.*, 1940, 247-8) now in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

It is well known that the grooved stone maul was frequently used by modern primitive peoples, and it is of interest that there is a specimen of grooved axe-maul of our type in the Newbury Museum, Berks. (Publication forthcoming in the *Trans. of the Newbury and District Field Club.*) This tool comes from South Africa and is of modern, primitive origin, rather lending colour to the theory that the two types of implement were associated.

(Signed) H. H. COGLAN,

15/2/46.

THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER MILLSTONES.

Mr. George Marshall has sent me an interesting description of the manufacture of millstones:—

"A few years ago my attention was drawn to a heap of stones on the left bank of the river Wye about half a mile above the 'Boat Inn' at Sugwas. They had been put there to act as a breakwater to save the bank from being cut away. The stones had been set roughly in cement in any order and upon examination proved to be a wheel-stone and sections of the troughs of several cider mills. On enquiry I could trace the stones as having been placed there about the year 1860. It is impossible at present to say the number of pieces of cider mills of which the

heap is composed, many being submerged in the water or underground in the bank, but they evidently formed the unfinished troughs of at least three or four. This is proved by the ends of the troughs never having been cut out but left in this unfinished state to save damage in transit.

The stones probably came by a river barge and most likely were wrecked on the journey. No doubt this was the usual condition in which they were delivered from the place where they were quarried, the solid ends dividing the troughs being cut away after the stones had been placed in position for use. I do not think this has been noted before."

BRONZE BROOCH FROM SUTTON WALLS.

Miss M. Wight some little time ago found an exceptionally interesting brooch at Sutton Walls. This was submitted to Miss Chitty who has sent the following report upon it. I should like to thank Miss Wight for her frequent help in many ways.

LA TENE I BRONZE BROOCH FOUND IN SUTTON WALLS CAMP, HEREFORDSHIRE.

Note by LILY F. CHITTY, F.S.A.

This brooch is of outstanding importance as the first of its kind to be found anywhere in the Welsh Marches.

It is a much corroded bronze example, green in colour, and may well have been of Sir Cyril Fox's Type A (*Arch. Camb.*, 1927, 75), but the foot is missing and there is nothing to prove what was its form, except that a very slight notch in the bow above the break suggests that the recurved foot approached it closely at the same level as the top of the spring. The bow is steeply arched and is almost circular in section with a slight flattening on the under side: it may possibly have been lightly ornamented, but no certain traces of decoration remain. The head consists of 4 large coils with a D-shaped external chord pressed close against them: there is no rivet in the opening.

The surviving length of the brooch is 36 mm., with a height of 26 mm.; the breadth of the chord is 18 mm.

This specimen may have resembled fairly closely the much smaller brooch from Worth, Kent, described by C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., in the *Antiquaries Journal* XX (1940), 119-121, Fig., where he suggests that the La Tene I brooch was unknown in Britain before the first Iron Age B invasions, c. 250 B.C. If the hill-fort of Sutton Walls with its entrance related to the inturned type (*R.C.H.M.*, Herefordshire, II, 181-2, Plan) is to be connected with later movements of Iron Age B people, or of natives influenced by their technique (cf. *Arch. Camb.*, 1937, 134-5), the presence in its area of a La Tene I brooch is more easily accounted for than if Sir Cyril Fox's earlier dating is adhered to.

The presence also of "Duck" ornamented pottery in Sutton Walls camp suggests contact with Iron Age B of the Cotswolds (H. E. Donovan and G. C. Dunning, *Trans. Bristol and Glos. Arch. Soc.*, LVIII (1936), 160-5, Figs.), and it is from a Cotswold site (Chedworth, C. Fox, No. 2) that the nearest La Tene I brooch derived.

YATTON CHAPEL.

In sorting out various papers at the Cathedral Library I noticed a sketch of a former gallery at the ruined chapel at Yatton. As this has not been recorded elsewhere it is worthy of notice here. The drawing was among a number recently given to the Cathedral. A part only of the screen now remains in a dilapidated condition.

WOODEN PUMPS.

Mr. E. Stooke has lent me some papers upon wooden pumps and well sinking. These supplement my paper upon the subject which appeared in the *Transactions* for 1942. From these papers it appears that the craft went on much later than was supposed. It is well to record the cost of pumps and wells in the first years of the 20th century.

COPIES OF LETTERS, ESTIMATES, ETC., CONCERNING
WOODEN PUMPS AND WATER SUPPLY AT FOWNHOPE,
1902.

(i) April 2, 1902.

From T. A. Taylor, Pump Maker, etc., Northcroft Villa, Newtown, Yarkhill, Herefordshire. To Col. Newdegate, per Mr. C. W. Rowberry, Per New Well and Pump in Meadow near Fownhope.

I Thomas Taylor will under take to sink and stean a new Well the depth of 15 feet, finding bricks and new Cirb and all other materials for the sum of £6 15s. 0d. If not a supply I will under take to sink deeper at 15/- per foot 2 yards if required for water finding bricks and all other materials.

(ii) Another estimate of the same date by Taylor for Col. Newdegate. I Thomas Taylor will under take to find and fix a new Oak pump for the depth of 15 feet. Should the well be over 15 feet it will be 10/- per foot extra length of pump, Cover over the Well and complete the job in a workman like manner for the sum of £6 10s. 0d. per well 15 feet. The foregoing refer to the same work; the well and pump.

(iii) Estimate by George Barber. Name of employer and place not given.

To sink & stean a new well Finding bricks & all complete 8 yards if necessary for the Sum of £10 0s. 0d. & should it not be necessary to go to the depth allow rebate off price in proportion to the above charge.

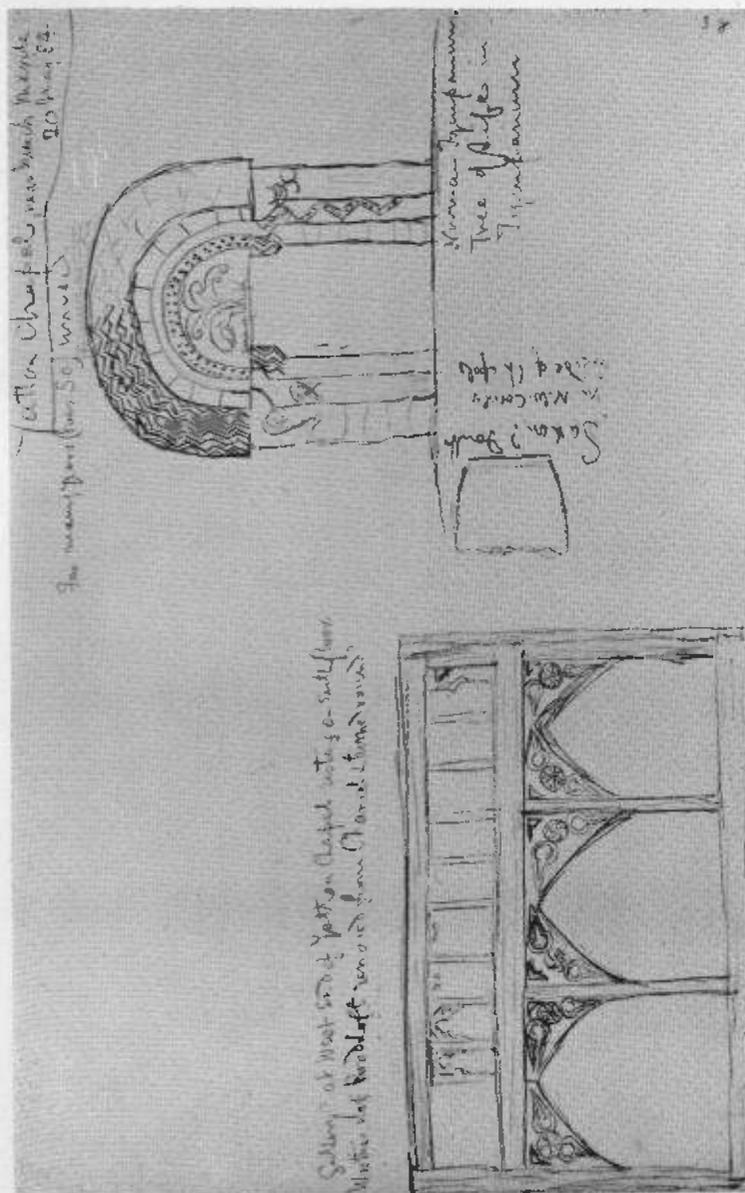
Find & Fix a new wood Pump at £6 to £7.

George Barber, Lugwardine, Hereford,

June 30th, 1902.

(iv) Lechmere Ley, Fownhope, July 25

Sir, I am sorry to trubble you but have you taken it into Consideration over the water we have no Clean Water from about June till the end of the year but what we Carrie over $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the Village this has been goin on now 6 Summers I must say I think its hard lines been here 20 years the rents has allways been paid when due and we have spent pounds



YATTON CHAPEL.
Details of Gallery and Doorway from sketch, 1894.

in keeping the property together never asking for anything that we could do our Selves I hope something will shortly be done we dont want to give the place up but if this questorn is not Considerd we must sute our own Convenance Water can be got at about 12 or 15 feet at a very reasonly Cost. I am Sir your Obedient Thomas Pugh.

(v) From Taylor as above to Edwin Stooke, Estate Agent, 2 Palace Yard, Hereford, 2-8-1902.

Dear Sir, as to your wish I have Inclosed Estimate For new wells & Pumps at Fownhope & your Esteemed order will greatly oblige & Shall Have my Best attention. I am Sir yours obedient, A. W. Taylor.

(vi) Estimate for foregoing.

Sir, I Hereby Estimate to Sink two new Well For Good Supply of water the one In Mr. Rowberry Meadow, Fownhope & the other at Lechmere Ley Cottage & also Find Bricks for Steening & Cerbs For wells & two oak Pumps & fix In the Said Wells In the Best workmanlike Manner For the Sum of twenty-Eight Pounds. A. W. Taylor.

N.B. In this estimate the words "Thirty Pounds" and figures "£30 0 0" have been ruled out and "twenty-Eight Pounds" and "£28 0 0" substituted and initialled.

POTTERY KILNS AT LINGEN.

Major A. E. W. Salt has made an interesting discovery concerning the potteries in Deerfold Forest. In his researches into the history of the district he became aware of documents in the Public Record Office which prove that the kilns were in existence at least as early as 1616. Again the student of prices will find these papers of value.

Exch. Bills & Answers E. 112/85/22.
Francis Bacon Knt., Attorney General, Plaintiff.

V

Thomas Turner of Layntworden, Herefordshire, defendant.
Trinity Term 14 Jas. 1, 1616.

That the King for the space of 10 years had been seized in his demesne as of fee of a great forest called the Forest of Dervoll in Herefordshire and of "dyvers and sundrye greate Okes byrches and other woodes and underwoodes and Tymber Trees and great Store of other Trees of several Kindes" parcel of the said forest.

The defendant who was bailiff and woodward of the said forest "under Collore of his sayd Office and for his owne pryvate lucre gayne and benefytt" between the 10th of May, Jas. 1, 1609, and the exhibiting of this bill had felled and carried away for his own use 500 "greate Okes and Saplinges of Okes price of every Oke twenty shillinges & of every Sapling sixe shillinges eight pence one hundred greate Byrches price of every Byrch tree two shillinges three hundred tymber trees of Ocke Elm and Ashe price of every tymber tree xxs. sixe hundred loades of other woodes and underwoodes price of every loades fower shillinges."

Also under colour of having a warrant to cut cord wood for the King's use he had "felled Cutt doene Carryed away and Coñverted to his owne use seaven hundred Cordes of woode" at 4s. a cord without making any account to the King.

Also Thomas Turner by reason of his office was "putt in truste on his Majesties behalfe to oversee and take chardge that noe wastes or spoyles should be by any person or persons made" in the forest. But he within the past five years "out of his greedy desyer to make a pryvate gaine" allowed divers people to "digg up the soyle and grounds of the sayd Forreste within the Boundes Walkes and lymittes" of the same "and to make & erecte dyvers kylles and furnaces for the makeing of earthen pottes Cupps panns and other earthen vessells there". These people with Turner himself had dug up fifty acres of the forest and built ten kilns and cut down and burnt 900 loads of wood in the same kilns within the said five years for which Turner had received at least £40 from these unknown persons.

Answer:—

That by a Commission from the Exchequer of 8 Jas. 1. 1610-11 the King had directed Sir Herbert Croft Knt. Woodward of the Royal Woods of Herefordshire and Robert Treswell Esq. Surveyor General of the Royal woods this side of the Trent granted them or their deputies authority to deliver 2,000 cords of wood yearly to Sir Henry Wallop Knt. to the maintenance of His Majesty's ironwork in the Forests of Bringwood and Dervall "out of trees there being not perfect tymbur."

Treswell deputed the defendant by his warrant to supply this wood. He also had warrants from the Lord Treasurer and the Steward of the King's manor of Burraton. The defendant between the 31st of October 8 Jas. 1. 1611, and the exhibiting of the bill cut down "divers and sundrye trees not fitting for tymbur trees but suche as were decayinge trees" and loads of cord wood he delivered to Sir Henry Wallope.

He had also sold timber for the King's use and accounted for it to the Receiver General as well as the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

28 June 14 Jas. 1, 1616.

Replication Michaelmas 14 Jas. 1, 1616.

That the defendant could not make "any iustification of the wastes, spoyles, deceipts, fraudes, agreementes and misdemeaners by him" made in the forest of Darvull. But he had "corruptlie and deceiptfullie Caused the said Cordes of wood to be allowed and taken by much greater sizes scantlinges and Rates" than they ought to have been and had made great spoils to his own profit. The charges then repeated.

Rejoinder, denying all the charges.

BEAR BAITING IN THE RIVER WYE.

One of the most interesting documents I have come across lately in the City archives concern bear-baiting in the river Wye.¹

CIVITAS HEREF. The Information of Frances Liddall ye wife of Henry Liddall of ye City of Hereford Chandler and Eliz Butler, spinster taken upon oath the six & twentieth day of September in the xxth yeare of the reigne of o' sov(er)aigne Lord King Charles the second &c. And in the yeare of o' Lord God 1668 before William Gregory Esqr one of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the Peace of the said City. The Informant Frances Liddell saith upon oath that she being upon the ground of Windsor Sandys Esqr called ye stone house upon the River of Wye neare Wye Bridge upon tuesday the fifteenth day of this instant September & standing there in company with Herriott Washbourne of ye said City gent to see the Beare bayteing that day in the River of Wye neare the sd Bridge heard John Jones the younger of the City of Hereford demand of Mr Washburne money for

¹ 27^a, xxxvii, vi and 27^a, xxxvii, vii.

standing upon the said ground & Mr Washburne replied for what & then John Jones said yt he must not come into a Beare garden but must pay for it. But Mr Washburne told him that it was noe beare garden & said that it was noe hast to pay, then John Jones bid Mr Washbourne goe off ye ground^d or else he would sticke him upon the head, with that Mr Washbourne desired Jones to depart of ye ground & said that he had more right to stay there then him whereupon ye sd John Jones strucke towards ye head of ye sd Mr Washburne but Mr Washburne holding upp his hand received ye blow upon his hand & Mrs Washburne the wife of ye sd Mr Washburne seeing her husband soe abused went to defend her husband & then ye sd John Jones with his elbow strucke ye sd Mrs Washbourne in the teeth, & likewise then downe one Edmond Corton whoe came to pacetye the sd Jones & fell upon him & beate him till some others came in & parted them & further deposeth not.

FRANCES LIDELL.

W. GREGORY

The Informant Elizabeth Butler serv^t to Mr Herriott Washburne saith upon oath that Mrs Washburne the wife of ye sd Mr Washburne bledd at her Nose & teeth every morneing from that Twesday night above menconed untill ye Sunday morneing then next following And that the said Mrs Washburne told this Inform^t that it was by reason of ye blow that the above named John Jones the younger gave her & that one the saturday night next after ye sd Tuesday Mrs Washburne called this inform^t out of her bedd to help her for she said she did bleed afresh againe & was almost choked therewith.

ELIZ X BUTLER.
her marke

W. GREGORY

CIVITAS HEREF. The Informacon of Herriott Washbourne of the City of Hereford gent taken upon oath the six and twentyeth day of September in the twentieth yeare of the reigne of o' sov(er)aigne Lord Charles the second (etc.) 1668 before William Gregory Esq^r one of his Maty^{ties} Justices of the Peace for the said City of Hereford.

This Informant saith upon oath that there happening to be a Beare heayted upon Tuesday the fifteenth day of this instant September in the River of Wye neare Wye Bridge this Inform^t and his wife came upon the ground of Windsor Sandys Esq^r called ye stone house adjoyneing upon the sd River & lyeing neare the said Bridge to see the beare bayteing & being there, John Jones ye younger of ye City of Hereford came to this Informant & by way of dirision asked him what he would give towards ye keeppeing of ye Beare, this Informant replied & said he would first see ye Beare; then the sd John Jones demanded of him to pay his money for standing there or else he would put him out of ye ground, whereupon this Informant told him that he had more right to stay there than him. at which ye sd John Jones gave this Informant sev(er)all abusive words and strucke toward the head of this Informant with his cudgell, but this Inform^t held upp his hand & received the blow upon his hand, which blow soe hurtt his hand that he has not had the use of two of his fingers ever since neither is it yett well but continues in cure under ye Surgeons hands; & alsoe ye wife of this Informant seeing her husband abused asked ye sd Jones why he did soe, whereupon ye sd Jones strucke this Informants wife upon ye teeth & nose by reason whereof she often times bledd both at the nose & teeth And further deposeth not.

HERRIOTT WASHBOURNE.

W. GREGORY.

A note of this was sent to Mr. H. S. Hodson, a learned authority upon such matters, who made the following comments:

27, DALEHAM GARDENS,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

31st December, 1946.

Bears were often baited in the Thames in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, and both kings were very partial to this variety of the sport! I have never, however, previously met with an instance of aquatic bear baiting so late as the time of Charles II.

There is an interesting account in Fox's *Acts and Monuments* of an episode that took place in 1539:—It concerns one Morice, secretary to Cranmer, who took a book of his master's, containing criticisms of the Six Articles, in a wherry from Westminster Bridge to Paul's Wharf. In crossing the river it chanced that his boat passed "the Kings Highness, who was then in his Barge, with a great number of Barges and Boats about him, then baiting Bears in the water over against the Bank". The watermen stopped to see the fun, and the bear, breaking loose, climbed into the wherry, which upset. Cranmer's book fell into the river and was picked up by the Lady Elizabeth's bearward, "being an arrant Papist". It was only through the good offices of Lord Cromwell that Morice recovered the dangerous book and escaped serious trouble.

The relevant entry in the *Journal of Edward the Sixth* is as follows:—"1550, May 29. The (French) Ambassadors had a fair supper made them by the Duke of Somerset; and afterwards, went into (sic) the Thames, and saw both the bear hunted in the River, and also Wildfire cast out of Boats, and many pretty Conceits."

M. S. HODSON.

BULL-BAITING.

Another document of interest concerning the cruel custom of baiting bulls before slaughter has been found in the City archives. One wonders if it was kindness, cupidity, or cussedness on the part of Mistress Eyles, that she refused to have the bull baited. Was she kind hearted, afraid that the hide might lose value if torn by the dogs, or simply out to defy authority?¹

CIVITAS HEREF The Informacon of Edward Dyer of the City of Hereff shoemaker taken upon oath this 30th day of October 1668 ag^t Elinor the wife of Robert Eyles taken before James Wellington Esqr.

First this Inform^t sayeth that hee did see William Winter one of the serjants at mace wthin the City of Hereff at the shopp of ye sd Robert Eyles upon ye 29th day of October instant, & did heare the sd Elinor saye unto ye sd Winter yt shee did not care a farte for those yt sent him, & yt shee had an other bull to kill & yt shee would kill him in spite of their noses & not baite him & yt shee would not pay 2^d for not baiting of him.

EDWARD DYER.

¹ Hereford City Document, 27^a, i, xx.

Wm Winter deposeth that hee was commanded by Mr Maior & Justice Lawrence to goe to Robert Eyles his shopp & to commande him to baite a bull of his yt then hee had to kill. And yt Elinor his wife did say yt shee did not care a farte for those yt sent him or words to yt effect.

Suprd Edwardus Dyer
Jurat fuit apud Civitate prd die et
Anno suprd coram
James Wellington Maior.

HAT OF MAINTENANCE.

In the *Transactions* for 1945 is printed the Mayor's Inventory of 1642 recording the civic insignia and the names of the prisoners in the City gaol. The rough draft of a much earlier Inventory has been found. Unfortunately the weights of the silver items were not filled in, but the document is fuller in other respects as it mentions various articles of armour, the books of remembrance, the city measures, and the city keys. I think it is worth printing in the *Transactions*.¹

8^e, ix, i.

This Indenture made the daye of October in the seven & twentieth yere of the raigne of oure Sov(er)aigne ladie Elizabeth by the grace Fraunce & Ireland Queene defender of the Faythe &c Betwene George Hurdeman gent late Mayor of the citie of Heref on Willm Maylard gent nowe Mayor of the said cytie thother parte Witnesseth that the said George Hurdeman hathe deliverdd un Maylard nowe Mayor three swordes called the quenes swordes with their three scabardes to the said three swordes & the three chapes of silver gulte for the said three swordes wayinge ounces & three bandes of silver gulte made for the said sorwdes wayinge ounces and the said George Hurdeman hath delivered to the said Willm Maylard one case of timber gulte to put the said swordes in fower maces of silver & twooe velvet hates the on of blacke velvett the other of Rede velvett and allsoe the said George Hurdeman hath delivered unto the said nowe Mayor the Seale of office of mayeraltie of the said cytie one statute booke of Customs of the said cytie three bookes of Recognizances Remembrances of the courte of the said cytie and allso fower scochongs of silver the armes of the said cytie and fower roses of silver to the said scochinges pendent wayinge ounces And likewise the said George Hurdeman have delivered to the said nowe mayor five paire of boulttes sixe paire of gives twooe paire of armeboulttes one necke Coller & five Peaces of brasen weightes remainynge in the handes of Margaret P(ar)triche widowe and on key of the Toisend dore of the said cytie one key of the common coffer of the said cytie & one key of another Coffe beinge wthin the said common Coffe one brasse metyard A gallon & a pinte of brasse sixe weightes of greate & smale troye wayghtes wth the letter H graved upon them and allso three quarters of A pound of haber-depoies & eyghte peaces of ladden weightes. And allso the said George Hurdeman hath delivered to the said nowe Mayor the bodies of all thees P(er)sons whose names hereafter followeth nowe remaining in the quenes ma^{ty} gaiole of the said cytie of Heref. that is to saie the bodies of

(Ends here, date and other details omitted. Scochongs = escutcheons.)

¹ Hereford City Document, 8^e, ix, i.

MOOR FARM, HEREFORD.

Mr. A. V. Lucas has very kindly kept watch over the recent alterations at the interesting house at Moor Farm, and has taken some few photographs of the building during the course of its repair and alterations. The demolition of the south wing exposed the remains of a dressed stone fireplace on the ground floor, a complete stone fireplace with wooden lintel, a stone wall, and a chimney stack of large and small polished stones and rubble with a brick topping. At the south-east corner is the unusual feature of a timber staircase tower with an oak staircase. On the east side of the hall there are several massive oak uprights with carved capitals and a stone wall with arched doorway. The mortar here was a mixture of clay, chopped straw, and lime: in one wall which collapsed, clay only appears to have been used. The double doors of the porch are of thick crossed-braced oak boards with a Tudor rose on each of the centre panels.

Mr. Lucas tells me that excavations for drains and electricity supply revealed no sign of a moat. The relics discovered consisted of (i) two cannon balls; (ii) coins, the earliest being of the reign of William and Mary; (iii) bone handled knives; (iv) many cotton-covered buttons as used on smock frocks.

MONUMENTS IN THE CATHEDRAL.

It is well to record in our *Transactions* that the monuments of Bishop Booth and Johanna de Bohun were restored to their former beauty and brilliant colouring under the care and advice of Professor E. W. Tristram during the second half of the year 1946. The overlying crust of dirt was removed, revealing much of the original colours, thus enabling the work of restoration to be carried out successfully. The Booth monument is now one of the most beautiful in the country. The cost was defrayed by the 'Friends of Hereford Cathedral'.



Above: MOOR FARM, HEREFORD

Prior to Structural Alterations and Renovation, 1947.

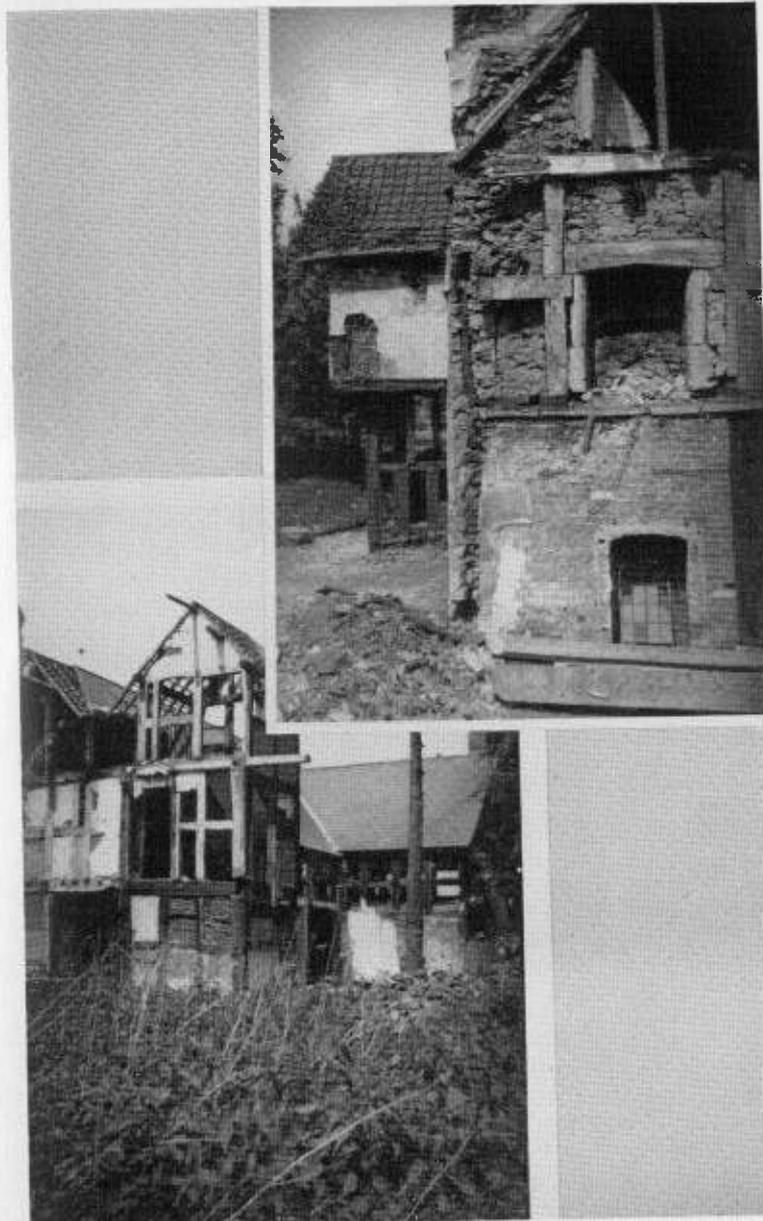
Photograph by

Miss Powell, Moor Farm

Below: VIEW OF HOUSE AFTER DEMOLITION OF SOUTH SECTION.

Photograph by

A. V. Lucas, Hereford



Photographs by

MOOR FARM, HEREFORD.

A. V. Lucas, Hereford

Above : Close-up, showing some interesting vestiges of ancient building construction.

Below : Rare survival of semi-detached staircase tower in half-timber, containing oak spiral staircase.

Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club.

PAPERS, 1948.

THE CHURCH IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

THE RESTORATION (1660) TO THE GEORGES (1714)

By MAJOR A. E. W. SALT, M.A.

(Read 29th January, 1948.)

When, in 1947, I was working on the churchwardens' books at Wigmore, I came across the following entry:—

"1667. Richard Aston—excommunicate—was excused payment of the Church Lewn,"

(the rate levied each year on the parishioners for church purposes and dating back from mediæval times).

The use of excommunication for this purpose was new to me. I had hitherto associated the penalty with the pre-Reformation period, remembering the awful fate of England in 1308 when

"The churches were closed, the services were hushed, the sacraments ceased, King John was severed from the Church as a leper, his subjects were absolved from their allegiance and Philip of France was commissioned by the Pope to invade England and wrest the Kingdom from 'a son of perdition'."

If excommunication meant all this in the fourteenth century, did it mean the same in the seventeenth century and against whom were its arrows directed? As Canon H. A. Moreton, whom I consulted, was unable to throw any light on the matter, and as printed books were silent, I had, perforce, to go to original material, which I found, by courtesy of the Diocesan Registrar, in *The Records of Archidiaconal Visitations* in the Cathedral archives. This investigation not only solved the problem of excommunication, but supplied interesting details as to the condition of the Church in the diocese. In this paper I limit myself to a period of half a century and to the county of Hereford, leaving out portions of Brecon, Gloucester, Monmouth, Montgomery, Shropshire, and Worcester, which were then in the diocese.

The diocese between 1660 and 1714 was ruled by two good bishops, Herbert Croft (1662-1691) and Humphrey Humphreys (1701-1712), by Ironside (1691-1701), and by Bisse (1713-1721). Bishop Croft, who belonged to the Roman Catholic branch of the ancient family of Croft of Croft Castle, had begun life as a Roman

Catholic priest, though his two books *Legacy* (1679) and *The Naked Truth* (1676) show how thoroughly he recanted. He was pious, careful and conscientious, but his change of opinion probably biased his attitude towards Roman Catholic Recusants.

Bishop Humphreys, whose life is now being written, was an Anglesey man, who, as an antiquary, would have made a good member of the Woolhope Club; he also was pious, upright, and careful, though he quarrelled incessantly with the town on such matters as straying animals on the episcopal manor of Tupsley, the repair of the Wye Bridge, the control of St. Ethelbert's Fair, and the rights of the Coroner.

Bishop Ironside was colourless, but there is no evidence, except from Antony à Wood's gossip, that he defaced Colonel Birch's monument in Weobley church.

Bishop Bisse was consecrated in the last year of our period. He was a generous person, but entirely lacking in architectural sense and his 'stately altarpiece' in the Cathedral was later described by Gilbert Scott as "pretentious, gloomy and inappropriate". His injunction to the Prebendaries to keep their stalls painted at their own expense is not, I think, observed in 1948. The fortunes of the diocese might have changed had Bishop Baxter said "Yes" or Bishop Monk (brother of the Earl of Albemarle, chief figure of the Restoration) not died before his consecration.

We may now revert to the use of excommunication. From the Restoration to the passage of the Toleration Act in 1689, every Roman Catholic or Recusant, every Anabaptist, and every Quaker was excommunicate, the onus of the presentation of offenders in each parish being laid on the churchwardens, who also had to present moral offenders.

The only Recusant who was executed for his faith was Father Kemble, head of a Jesuit community at Cwm, in Llanrothal, a pious and gentle soul, who, in 1678, was denounced before a Parliamentary Committee by Captain John Scudamore of Kentchurch, though he had been chaplain to the Scudamore family. Kemble was hanged on Widemarsh Common, Hereford.

Thomas Monnington, of Weobley and Sarnesfield, whose trial in 1679 was notorious for its infamous suppression of evidence and for the false swearing of Titus Oates and his accomplice Bledloe, who all but brought him to the gallows, only escaped with the loss of his possessions. Though recantation was very rare, in the Wellington Register Book of 1661

"Mr. Edward Clarke, of the parishes of Wellington, in the Countie of Heref., being a Recusant convicted, hath confysed himself at Wellington aforesaid on the daie and yere above written in the presence of Mr. Harry Wootton, Vicar of the said parrishe and before me Thomas Barber one of the Constables of the said paryshe according to the forme

of the statute made in the XXXVth yere of our sovraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth and there shal be paid by him to the said Clarke of the parish fower shillings yearly for Keeping the Chancell for ever."

In Herefordshire Roman Catholics were more numerous in the south. In 1671 there were 41 excommunicated persons in Ross alone and many parishes in Archenfield, especially the Llan group (Llan-dinabo, Llangarron, Llanrothal, Llanwarne) and Garway and St. Weonards, always contained a large number in proportion to their population. In 1679 there were 29 in Garway.

Punishment was meted out not only to practising Recusants, but to those who "consorted" with or harboured them, though there were never wanting persons, willing, at dead of night, to bury their co-religionists in the churchyard, even on one occasion in the chancel.

There were small pockets of Anabaptists at Weobley and elsewhere, and conventicles were kept open in several parishes. The Anabaptists, though heavily fined and imprisoned, stood firmly to their belief.

Almeley was the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the first and greatest Lollard martyr. The Quakers were the spiritual descendants of the Lollards and sent James Pritchard and John Eckley to help William Penn in the foundation of the "Commonwealth" of Pennsylvania. The meeting-house, where they still worship, is the oldest in England. There were also Quakers at Lingen and Weston-under-Penyard.

There were—after the Restoration—a few Presbyterian incumbents, who had not been evicted. Of these, the best-known is Alexander Clogie, Vicar of Wigmore, who had been presented to the living by Sir Robert Harley, the iconoclast husband of the gallant Lady Brilliana.

Clogie kept his Registers with great care, and, in his own case, abided by the law by having his banns published in the marketplace of Ludlow. After the Restoration he went to live at Stanton Lacy, and was brought before the Archdeacon's Court for working on Sundays.

"He was seen digging with a spade or spittle in his garden and throwing loose stones in the meadow ground on a heap and ridding and cleaning a small drain or water-slucce next his house."

His excuse that

"he did that work or exercise as his recreation and for his health and not otherwise",

was not sufficient to release him from a heavy fine. It was Clogie's successor at Wigmore, Fraser, whose grandson ten years old heard a raven on the peak of the tower tell him: Look in the Third of *Colossians* and the Fifteenth with special reference to one W. Wind (the Parish Clerk) towards whose house the bird shook his head. Wind, whose family relations before this had been a

scandal, decided, after this injunction, to make friends with his wife. Of the other Presbyterians, Tombes, who had done much for Leominster, retired, while Nicholas Billingsley of Weobley and long-haired Delamain, "Impostor Magnus" Quartermaster turned preacher, who had defaced the official pews in the Cathedral and accumulated the livings of Clodock, Little Hereford and Pembridge, were ejected.

Apart from their civil functions, the duties of the churchwardens, who were duly inducted by the Archdeacons into their office, were manifold. At the Archdeacon's Visitation they had to present all instances of "amisness" or irregularity as defined by the canon, and any person who hindered the word of God being read or "sincerely preached" was severely punished. Among the offences were making a disturbance during divine service, ringing of bells, walking about or talking, rude and disorderly behaviour, not communicating at Easter (if over 16 years of age); and not attending church on Sundays and Holydays, for which there was a minimum fine of 1/-. The churchwardens also had to keep a list of strange preachers, and present persons declining to have their children baptised, as well as moral and religious offenders; they had to provide bread and wine for the Communion and the goods, utensils and ornaments required by the Prayer-Book; to keep the fabric of the church in repair and see that its fences were in order; to see that the Rector maintained the chancel; to present and balance the parish accounts; and present and sign the parish registers. And though in all this they might be helped by the model parson, who, as George Herbert beautifully puts it, "doth both publicly and privately instruct his Churchwardens what a great charge lies on them . . . it being the greatest honour of the world to do God and His chosen service".

Though they were only "doorkeepers in the House of the Lord", they were liable to a charge of perjury or even to excommunication if they failed. All this must have involved considerable "snooping" and consequent unpopularity, which explains, perhaps, the constant change each year. (In Weobley there were 42 different Churchwardens in 44 years.)

Compulsory attendance at church was enforced on all Holy days, which included 5th November, the anniversary of the day of the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, and 29th May, the birthday of Charles the Second, wrongly substituted for the date of his hiding in the "Royal Oak" at Boscobel. On Sundays and Holy days, all games were forbidden. The prohibited games included skittles, tennis (against the church wall at Stretford), fives (the marks of the court are still to be seen at Wigmore), "cocking" or cockfighting—(Clodock and Craswall have stone seats for parishioners watching a "main"), and nine-pins or nine-pegs. Dancing

was taboo, as well as playing the fiddle or the tabor. On Sunday morning, those who hunted or coursed, or fished, or "lade" (netted) fish, or caught rabbits in nets while the quality were at church were constantly being presented.

The ordinary duties of the farm were also proscribed:

"'working and employing servants on unlawful exercises, yoking a horse and carrying hay,' 'carrying grain and carrying must,' 'keeping cattle in a field eating pulse on Ember Day,' 'servants ploughing on 25 January' (the Conversion of St. Paul), 'shearing woonty locks on the Bishop's manor of Whitbourne,' 'destroying goods by fire at the time of the sermon'."

Household duties had also to be suspended. A widow was charged—with others who had helped her—for winding her clocks on Christmas Day; another for weaving on Holy Thursday, while heavier fines were reserved for selling cider and gaming on the tombs. Hugh the Gamester of Credenhill, an expert at cards, dice and shuffleboard, was eventually excommunicated, as he had not been to church for 16 or 17 years.

In the church the Communion table had to be close to the pulpit, which, with its elaborate cushion, tended to be the centre of worship. Pews and benches filled up most of the building except for an open space at the west end. In this space most of the turbulence occurred,

"'wailing and disturbing the congregation,' 'ill-behaviour and disturbing the minister' (at Ledbury), 'fighting,' 'shoving a sprig of rosemary up a neighbour's nose'."

(rosemary was strewed on the floor to keep off smells), while the parish clerk even smoked there, until he was caught and brought to book on two other charges of stealing the vicar's fees and not coming to funerals to keep order. There was a dogman or dog-whipper in uniform who, at Weobley, had a female assistant. At Clodock he wielded a pair of dog tongs and at Hentland a gun. Pembridge called its dogman a doorkeeper and appointed him not only to help the clerk in discipline, but to destroy 'noifull vermin'—kites, hedgehogs, choughs, crows, jackdaws, pigeons, foxes. All the pews and benches were allotted to individuals or houses and if anyone sat in the wrong seat there was trouble. At Brinsop a woman first sat down on another woman's lap and then pulled her out of her seat, and the disputes over the right to a seat often went on for years. An owner of a pew was sometimes arbitrary and fractious,

"the wainscot and iron spikes of the Nicholett pew (at Avenbury) doth very much damage to the parishioners both in spirit and in hearing the Minister at divine service,"

while, behind his wainscot at Weobley,

"Colonel Birch kept on his hat and read a chapter during the sermon, though repeatedly asked by the Churchwardens not to do so".

Joseph Carless of Kingsland also

"conducted himself uncivilly and irreverently in the time of divine service by wearing his hat".

On the whole, the churches were duly supplied with their proper ornaments, and poor conditions were quickly remedied. There are, however, glaring examples to the contrary, especially in out of the way parishes. At Winforton

"there is no pulpit and no surplice for the Minister".

At Turnastone

"there is no communion cloth or carpet, no chalice or flagon, no parish chest, no pulpit cloth, no Bible of the last translation."

At Brinsop

"there is no book of Common Prayer and no book of singing psalms",

while at Weobley, central church of a rural deanery of over thirty parishes, the

"Communion Table is only an old chest or coffer and the Minister wears a surplice not fit to be used".

In the churchwardens' book of Hentland there is a complete list of the ornaments and books in the church,

"a perfect Bill of all Church goods"

handed over each year from 1643 to 1691. In the first year they are complete

"according to the Law" and comprise "a Bible of the largest volume and last translation, a Communion Book for the Minister, two volumes of Homilies bound together, Bishop Jewell's *Works*, Erasmus' *Paraphrases*, the *Old Book of Canons*, the *New Book of Canons*, the Register Books, two service books, one for the fifth of August (the date of the Restoration), the other for the fifth of November with the Statute inserted, one service book for the Clerk for the same fifth of November, one Service Book for the day of the King's Majesty's inauguration, two service books for dangerous times, two paper books, the one to register the names of strange preachers, the other to register the names of Reformed Recsants, a table of consanguinity and affinity, His Majesty's direction for Preachers and Lecturers, two service books for a fast heretofore appointed and a book wherein the Church accounts are recorded".

The date of publication and details about certain books were Coverdale's *Translation of the Bible* (1537); Cranmer's *First Book of Homilies*; Erasmus, *Paraphrase of the New Testament* (1547); *The Second Book of Homilies* (1562); *An Apology for the Church of England*, by John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury.

Hentland, however, was without a book to record the visits of strange preachers and lecturers. The employment of unbeneficed clergy or private chaplains for this purpose had been prohibited by Laud, and after the Restoration was strictly forbidden, for fear it might lead to the use of an ejected minister. At Wormsley one such officiated and preached with the connivance of a churchwarden and was condemned to public penance in Weobley church on three successive Sundays.

The repair of the churchyard fence was a matter either for those who owned the adjacent land or a charge upon the freeholders,

"8 yards to a farmhouse, 4 yards to a cottage".

The fence was not to be a hedge or a stone wall, but to be of wood

"wall pales or railles."

The approach to the church had to be kept open. The people of Peterchurch would not come to service because

"the Churchway was spoilt, and at Whitbourne Samuel Birch, who had entered into possession of his brother's manor, was heavily fined for stopping a waterway so that the path to the Churchyard was flooded to the prejudice of the corpseway and driftway".

At Weston Beggard a most unseemly brawl took place in the churchyard because a churchwarden had blocked a stile over which a parishioner and his wife were accustomed to go home.

The payment of tithe was often a great source of irritation and bad blood in both payer and recipient. An ancestor of my own, Walter Wrothesley, gent., of Almeley, possibly affected by his Quaker neighbours, regularly went to prison for refusing to pay any tithe at all,

"grazed dry beasts and unprofitable cattle on his meadows".

At Lingen the best part of the titheable grass was hidden; at Coddington no sheared wool could be found; at Kington one farmer could produce nothing but "twitch"; at Castle Frome there was a fraudulent hop measure; at Bredwardine a long, complicated dispute between the lay rector and the vicar on the right to tithe.

There was little trouble over the levy of the church rate, though it was not legal except by an ordinance of the Long Parliament (1647). It was, generally, 6d. in the pound. Every man who farmed, rented or owned land over four acres, the minimum for a householder, had to pay, if the rate had been approved at a meeting of ratepayers (not necessarily parishioners, though the parishioners of Eardisley resented their intrusion) held in the church after morning service, generally on a Sunday soon after Easter. There was, usually, only a small attendance at the meeting—at Lugwardine 16 "of the better sort", at Leominster 14, 17, 20 in successive years. As it was a public gathering, phrases like "beggardly knave", "rough, pitchful, outsounding rogue" were bandied about and for this reason, when the meeting had been formally convened, the members adjourned to the village inn, where the price of the ale consumed could be debited to the churchwardens' accounts.

The registers of the period are well kept, though they are not always signed each year by the vicar and churchwardens. At Much Birch the Act ordering burial in woollen is quoted in full; at Hope-under-Dinmore and Kington there are many entries of

marriages where both parties lived outside the parish—Hope being on the edge of a wood which had always been a refuge for outlaws, Kington was on the "way to Wales".

The habit of writing down details on casual bits of paper and making the entries at the end of the year, while it may produce a pleasant page, often calls for later insertions and errors. The tragedy of lost register books occurs at Canon Frome and Lingen; at Lyonshall the vicar omits in one year the Christian names of the baptised; at Cradley the book is returned for more information about "Old Rees".

The courts are constantly having to deal with lay offences, many of which are sordid in their details of bigamy, illegitimacy, living together out of wedlock, with women of 'clamorous and reproachful tongue' who are also a source of sedition and strife among their neighbours, with

"the dissemination of infamous calumnies and lies",

while churchwardens listened to and presented much that was based on village gossip. "It is famed," they said, that "she is a common scold".

But we hear little complaint of the country curate. Not a person of much social standing—grossly underpaid—isolated, owing to the atrocious roads, to a degree that was almost unbelievable. Though the vicar of Weston Beggard may not wear canonical garments and the vicar of Dormington may make a 'stack' or 'rick' in his churchyard, and the vicar of Kimbolton may, forgetfully, read banns thrice in one day, possibly with a kindly wish to expedite a marriage, the only real offender in half a century is the vicar of Humber, who cuts down trees on his glebe, does not read prayers on holy days, fasting days or days of humiliation, does not give notice of Ember Days, does not perambulate on Rogation Day, and does not catechise his children.

What are these among so many? We lack a Woodforde diary to give us an intimate view of the life of the parish priest in and about his village at the end of the 17th century but we may surmise that there was as much self-sacrifice, love of service, and true Christian devotion as at any period in our religious history.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN HEREFORDSHIRE

By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A., F.L.A.

(Read 29th January, 1948.)

An interesting feature of our social life that has almost disappeared was the local Friendly Society, which in many places held an important position in the lives of the people. The National Health Insurance Act, with all its useful features, has undoubtedly been the means of destroying much sturdy independence and local patriotism. In former days the Annual Club Day was looked forward to by the inhabitants of most villages. Two only remain in Herefordshire—Fownhope and Much Marcle.

In numerous places the men when in procession carried staves with a badge at the top. In Taunton Museum a large collection of these staves with a variety of emblems in brass, each denoting membership of a different Club, may be seen.

MUCH MARCLE

For some time past evidence of Friendly Societies in Herefordshire has been looked for, and upon visits to Much Marcle church a number of wooden staves were seen in the Money-Kyrle chapel. The Rev. Cecil Money-Kyrle was written to for information upon these, who replied that they were the relics of Much Marcle Friendly Society, and as originally the annual meeting was held on the 29th May, the badge was a wooden acorn painted white. Mr. Money-Kyrle also said that the society was founded by his great-grandfather and great-grandmother and is perhaps the oldest women's benefit society in existence. It had been a men's and a women's branch; the latter only now flourishes, the former having ceased in 1892.

Annually upon the feast day, the 29th May, though for a time this was changed to 29th September, a date found to interfere with the hop-picking, the men preceded the women in procession to church, and after service with a sermon the former dined at the Wallwyn Arms and the latter had a meat tea in the schoolroom. Unfortunately the early minute books are not available, but the Rev. A. B. Spittall has lent me several sets of rules dating from those revised in 1831 to 1879; these refer to the male side only. The society was started in 1798 and kept its centenary in 1898, causing much interest to students of sociology.

In 1831 members met on the first Monday in each quarter at the dwelling house of John Taylor. The monthly contribution was 3/-, no one to be admitted if above thirty-five years of age. After six years' contributions a member was entitled to 6/- weekly for six months during illness, and 4/- afterwards, with lesser amounts for shorter terms of membership. If no benefit had been claimed for fifteen years a member was paid the sum of £5 0s. 0d.; upon death of a member twelve others were to attend the funeral upon pain of a fine of 1/ each. At this period every member had to attend at the club room at 10 a.m. on the 29th September, unless residing more than ten miles distant, to walk in procession to church and back under a penalty of 1/-, except in case of illness or for other substantial reason. Each was to carry his staff and if guilty of indecent behaviour such as fencing with it, or talking loudly, was fined 6d. Those absenting themselves wilfully and not appearing at church decently dressed for service and sermon were liable to pay 2/6. Rules that appear in nearly all societies of this kind was one fining a member for suffering his wife to intrude at a meeting and one forbidding burn-bailiffs or their followers to membership. This was probably because so many of the latter met with injury when carrying out their unpleasant duties. Naturally infirm persons were excluded also.

Those coming to meetings "disguised in liquor" forfeited 6d.; for using bad language, gaming, or disobedience to the chairman, 3d. A fight incurred a penalty of 5/- upon the attacker and of 2/6 on the attacked, if he retaliated.

The doctor's fees for a sick member were paid by a contribution of 1/- each from others residing within the extent of his practice. The funds were not to fall below £400 0s. 0d., and if this was approached a general meeting was called to consider the matter.

The last rule is "May Almighty God give His blessing to this our Institution; may He unite us in Brotherly love and charity, one towards another and may he mercifully lead each member of this society to the strict observance of this Godly rule: 'Do unto others as you would they should do unto you'."

The Rules for 1854 say that the meeting was to be at the Wallwyn Arms, and that 40/- was to be allowed immediately towards the funeral of a member of one year's standing, and at the next meeting an additional £4 0s. 0d., if the funds amounted to £400 0s. 0d. or more.

In 1879 some reorganisation of the society took place in accordance with the provisions of the Friendly Societies Act of 1875 (Sec. 13, sub-sec. 2). It was then to consist of "Old members" honorary and benefit members admitted before 29th September, 1878, and "New members", those admitted afterwards. Its

registered office was the Wallwyn Arms, and the annual meeting was still the 29th September, ten members to form a quorum.

Honorary members before 1878 contributed 3/3 quarterly or 13/- yearly, and 1/- upon the death of an old member, but had no claim for benefit. Others contributed the same amount but received in case of sickness up to the age of seventy 5/- for twenty-six weeks, 2/6 for the next period of the same length. Upon reaching seventy they received 1/6 weekly for life, and £4 0s. 0d. was paid towards the funeral.

After 1878 new honorary members paid £5 0s. 0d. or contributed 10/- annually, without any claims upon the funds. Benefit members paid according to age ranging from 1/- entrance fee and 3/3 quarterly, to 7/- entrance and 6/3 quarterly and received 6/- and 3/- for the two periods of twenty-six weeks each. A pension of 3/- was payable at the age of seventy and £6 0s. 0d. was paid towards a funeral.

These last rules are signed by Thomas Bowers, Thomas Charles and John Smith, with William Davis as secretary. In this as in all similar societies a box with three locks and keys was provided, to prevent it being opened unless the treasurers or stewards and president were all present.

Happily one of the staves carried by a member has been given to Hereford Museum for preservation, the Club having closed down on the men's side in 1892. The Rev. A. B. Spittall found the last bank pass book, showing a small balance in hand for this year.

MUCH MARCLE FEMALE FRIENDLY SOCIETY

The Women's side of the Much Marcle Club is flourishing today, and still has its annual procession round the village to church. May the Club continue its useful work for many years to come.

The Articles now in force are those as amended in 1899 and 1924. The society was affiliated with the Girls' Friendly Society in 1880.

The first Article states that "its objects being to give assistance to virtuous and respectable Females, any Woman losing her good character ceases to be a Member of the Society". It is governed by two presidents and two stewards, all females, and by the clergyman of the parish. The stewards receive £1 1s. 0d. annually, but if members they pay their subscriptions. A male treasurer may be appointed (the Rev. A. B. Spittall now holds this position) and honorary members pay 5/- yearly. The fines and forfeitures are applied towards increasing the stock, which must not be reduced to less than £400 0s. 0d.

Subscriptions are 6½d. monthly, with 1/- admission fee for women born in the parish, and 1/- payable every December for

music on the day of annual meeting. Sick pay is at the rate of 8/- weekly for four weeks, 6/- for the next eight weeks, and then if over sixty years of age 2/- for a further four weeks. A mother receives £1 1s. 0d. upon the birth of her child.

A bride receives a present of 5/- (I have no doubt this is added to voluntarily), and a member for fifty years is exempt from all payments. These rules were added at the Centenary. For funeral expenses £5 5s. 0d. is allowed, and those who have contributed for seven years without receiving any pay have £2 2s. 0d. returned.

Females born outside, but residing in, the parish of Much Marcle are charged 2/6 admission fee, but daughters, grand-daughters or nieces of members are eligible for membership whether residing there or not. This rule was added at the 125th anniversary. Affiliation with the Girls' Friendly Society (Ross and Archenfield Branch) took place in January, 1880.

N.B.—In 1948, the procession to church was headed by the Vicar carrying one of the old staves formerly carried by the men. All the women wore oak leaves in their dresses.

FOWNHOPE

The *Fownhope Amicable Society* was founded in 1791 and therefore preceded Much Marcle by seven years. The Rules printed in 1811 state that it was held at the Green Man Inn kept by W. Fletcher. These rules "To be observed by a Society of Tradesmen, Artificers", etc., "agreed to be altered . . . between all and every of us, whose names are hereunto subscribed, of the one part : and Nathaniel Purchas, the Younger . . . as Trustee . . . of the other part" include many of those afterwards adopted by Much Marcle but also had others of interest. Meetings were held in the evenings on the first Tuesday of each month. Every member contributed 1/- to the "box" each night with 3d. to be spent, to be paid whether present or absent. Every £10 0s. 0d. accumulated was to be invested in securities, Nathaniel Purchas being appointed treasurer. A president and two stewards were chosen in rotation on the club nights preceding 25th March and 29th September; if either refused to act he was fined 2/6.

Only founder members to be admitted if above the age of thirty-five, and all to pay for admission 14/- to the box, 1/- for his articles, 6d. to be spent, and 6d. to the Secretary.

The benefits were :—After three years' membership during sickness 7/- weekly "until such time as he can work", and in case of death £3 0s. 0d. for the funeral. After four years the funeral allowance was increased to £4 0s. 0d., five years to £5 0s. 0d., and so on up to ten years, unless a member had received more than six months benefit, when only £6 0s. 0d. was paid.

Provision for securing the payments of benefits was made by the rule that if the funds were reduced to £300 0s. 0d. "the



Reproduced from photograph lent by Mr. E. F. Gange.

FOWNHOPE HEART OF OAK FRIENDLY SOCIETY,
c. 1892.

box to be shut up for one whole year", and if a member be ill he shall receive no relief out of the box (pensioners excepted), but at death the sum of £3 0s. 0d. to be paid to the next of kin at the end of the year except when the necessity was great, when it was to be paid at once.

In case of illness of a member during the time the box was shut every other was to pay one penny weekly for his support. Those not receiving any benefit for fifteen years to have £5 0s. 0d.; after six months benefit to be 6/- weekly, with a pension of 5/- when old and unable to work. The sum of £3 0s. 0d. was allowed for burial. When the wife of a member passed away, a subscription of 1/- each was demanded from all others to be paid on the club night following.

The festive side reached its climax on Whit-Monday, when there was an annual dinner to be ordered by the stewards, and all residing within three miles were to be fined 1/- for non-attendance at church at 10 a.m., each to pay 1/6 for the dinner and drink, even if absent, and 1d. to the waiter. A rule general to these societies forbade talk of state affairs, reflection upon religious principles, with a fine of 6d.; and double for criticising anyone in receipt of relief. Drunkenness, bad language, wearing a hat in the club room, or wagering incurred a penalty of 6d., and a challenge to fight 1/-.

Honorary members were admitted by payment of £1 1s. 0d. annually at any age, others up to thirty-five only.

The FOWNHOPE 'HEART OF OAK' Friendly Society was probably refounded from the older society in 1876¹ and is still active. The secretary, Mr. P. Pocknell (an honorary member), Mr. E. F. Gange (son of an honorary member), and Mr. T. H. Higgins have sent me interesting details concerning this. The members meet upon Oak Apple Day, and when parading to church for service at 11 a.m. carry their "club sticks" on which are wooden oak-apples. The ceremony is certainly picturesque, for there is great friendly rivalry concerning the adornment of these with flowers. In procession the men on the right of each file carry their sticks on the right shoulder, and the men on the left have theirs on the left shoulder, thus displaying a double row of colour. Mr. Higgins says that in his youth each man also carried an oak apple or a branch of oak leaves.

Preceding all is a man carrying an oak bough with gilded apples, another with the club banner, and then the band.² When

¹ The accounts for 1876 show a payment of 10/6 for the box purchased from the old society.

² In 1876 the Fownhope Brass Band was in existence, and £1 2s. 0d. was the cost of the musicians' dinner.

arriving at the churchyard the members line up according to age and the younger pass through in pairs.

After the service ceremonial calls are made at the vicarage, the club's doctor, the Court, and then perhaps at the houses of honorary members, at each of which light refreshments are served. Later a return is made to the club room for dinner, with the leading spirits of the village at the top table, speeches with good humour follow the repast and the day ends with sports and other amusements for all.

The dinner was revived in 1947, after a lapse during the war, and is to continue to be held on 29th May, as in past years.

In 1876 the total income of the society was £56 18s. 0d. In 1946 it was £87 5s. 0d. from contributions, but more than £5,000 was invested, bringing it up to considerably more. Thus the club is on a sound basis, and is well managed.

May such a society, the fruit of good fellowship and sturdy independence, so sadly lacking in these spoon-fed days, be prosperous and useful for many years to come.

BREINTON

Two sets of Articles, of different dates, of the friendly society at Breinton still exist. The earlier, belonging to Mr. A. H. Davis, were printed in 1807 but had been adopted on 1st January, 1801. The meetings were held at the Coach and Horses¹ kept by Maurice Jones; and Richard Colloe of Hereford and Jones were trustees. Meetings took place every fourth week (the day is not given), when 1/- was contributed to the box and 3d. was to be spent. A member absent more than three months without paying to be expelled, "although his 3d. (whether present or absent) shall be spent every Club-night". Towards raising funds it was agreed that upon admittance a new member paid 5/- during the first year of the club, 10/- if admitted during the second year and £1 0s. 0d. afterwards. Three years' contributions entitled a member to 7/- weekly during sickness until able to resume work; after five annual payments he had 10/- weekly. If found working while receiving benefit he was expelled, and was supposed to refund any money he had been paid.

Payments in the event of death were higher than in most societies of the period. No less than £7 0s. 0d. was given after three years' membership, £10 0s. 0d. after five years, if £50 0s. 0d. remained in the box. If this sum was not available, then the box was shut for a year, and only £4 0s. 0d., if funds allowed, was to be paid at once, with the remainder when the stock reached £50 0s. 0d.

¹ The Coach and Horses afterwards became a butcher's shop, the offices of the English Fruit and Rose Company, a blacksmith's shop, and now is called Sycamore House, the residence of Miss Powell.

An old age pensioner if unable to work received 6/- weekly, and £3 0s. 0d. for his funeral as long as £10 0s. 0d. remained, even if the box was closed for other payments.

Dinners were held on the 1st January and 24th June, at a cost of 1/- and 1d. for the waiter and 1/- to be spent. Attendance at church was compulsory at the January meeting under fine of 1/-.

The Articles printed in 1827 state that the inn was then kept by William Lloyd. The subscription was raised to 1/3 monthly, and membership was not to exceed one hundred and twenty-one. Benefits were slightly reduced; they now were 6/- for six months, 5/- for the next three months, and 4/- afterwards, so long as £100 0s. 0d. remained. For the funeral of a member of three years' standing £5 0s. 0d. was given, £6 0s. 0d. for one of five years, if £100 0s. 0d. remained; if less, then £3 0s. 0d. with remainder to follow when stock reached that sum. If death occurred before the three years was completed, then 1/- each was to be contributed by the members, who were also to contribute towards the funeral of the wife of any member of one year's standing.

The feast day was changed to 24th June, when the cost of the dinner rose to 2/6, with 6d. to be spent and 2d. to the servant. Attendance at church is not mentioned in these later Articles.

The admission fees after the first twenty members were 5/- during the first six meetings, 7/- each for the remainder of the year, and 10/- later, until £60 0s. 0d. stock was available; then 15/- until £100 0s. 0d. was in hand, when the fee increased to £1 0s. 0d.

One clause, not found elsewhere so far, stated that a member imprisoned for debt was to have 4/- weekly during the pleasure of the others.

The list of twenty-four members is printed at the end of the Articles; Lloyd's name is not among these.

EARDISLEY

The EARDISLEY FRIENDLY SOCIETY rules were adopted on the 1st January, 1798. Meetings were held at the New Inn kept by Robert Morris on every fourth Saturday, when 10d. had to be paid to the box and 2d. spent. The stewards ordered a small cup or tumbler with the first carriage of ale, and members had to drink from this only, under a fine of 2d. They also ordered a half-pint mug of ale, and if any member did not take a chair and sit down when he paid his contribution he could drink from this once full. If he came again he paid a fine of 6d.

Half-yearly meetings were on the club nights before the 4th June and 4th December, with a feast upon the former day unless it were a Sunday or Wednesday. Members were to walk to church

with *oak leaves in their hats*, and paid 2/- for their dinner, which included a quart of ale.

The benefits were the payment of 6/- weekly for six months during illness if the funds amounted to £50 0s. 0d., or 3/- for life if incurable "upon payment of his contributions", etc. These sums were subject to two years' previous membership. After twenty years members were to have £3 3s. 0d. if funds were not reduced to £200 0s. 0d. At the death of a member 40/- was contributed towards the funeral, eight others having to attend this and to carry the corpse under fine of 1/-; if the stock was £100 0s. 0d. and the deceased had paid his subscriptions for seven years, an additional 40/-, or, after fourteen years, £4 0s. 0d. extra was paid. When twenty-one years had been reached every other member paid another 6d. towards the funeral, under pain of forfeiture of his contributions. If a member died before the expiration of two years' membership a contribution of 3d. towards his funeral came from the members.

These rules were printed in 1818. Francis Coke and Thomas Harris were appointed trustees.

HEREFORD

The earliest friendly society in the city of Hereford of which records have been found was THE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, established on 25th March, 1766, held at the Bowling Green Inn. This information is taken from the title page of the Articles for its regulation printed in 1806: the first meeting of the apparently re-formed society was held on the 10th April of this year, William Bennett and John Davis being trustees. Subsequent meetings were to be held every three weeks. The sum of 9d. was the contribution of each member at these, with an extra 3d. for spending. Membership was limited to sixty-one persons, with honorary members in addition, no one not a householder who "hath paid scot and lot" for twelve months, nor any inn-keeper except the landlord of the house to be admitted.

After the first meeting members were liable to pay £1 1s. 0d. to the fund and 1/- for spending on the night of admission. Age limits were twenty to forty. A new president was chosen every 25th March and 25th August, or on more convenient days in these months, when all were obliged to attend the chaplain to service (he was to be paid 10/6 and to dine with the president), to pay 1/6 for dinner and 1/- to be spent (out of the latter sum the cost of the chaplain's and secretary's dinners were to come) and 3d. for the waiter. Members were expelled if they had not paid their subscription and spending money by the feast days, and those who had not attended service or paid a fine of 1/- suffered a similar punishment.

On the club night preceding the dinner days the president nominated two members to succeed him, one to be chosen by ballot after the dinner (they were fined 2/6 if absent from the dinner). When the meal was finished he drank to both, the ballot took place, and the "successful" man paid 10/6 towards passing the last president's accounts. Refusal to serve incurred the penalty of £1 1s. 0d. or expulsion.

Sick pay was 10/6 weekly, unless illness was caused by improper behaviour.

Members for fifteen years or more from whom there were no arrears of payment due were entitled to a pension of £14 0s. 0d. annually or 10/6 weekly, to be settled by vote, but if payment was made for a whole year the widow or child of a deceased member could not claim benefit. Again there was the proviso that the annual income must not be reduced below £20 0s. 0d. by these payments.

Sick members of five years' standing had 12/- weekly, and those of seven years suffering casualties by fire or accident or in distressed circumstances received £10 10s. 0d. if the majority think proper, the sum to be raised by equal contributions from all. This clause has not been found elsewhere. A widow, child, or next of kin of a member for five years also received £10 10s. 0d. or more, while a member for fifteen years could be relieved, if necessary, by an annuity of £18 0s. 0d. if the stock exceeded £1,000 0s. 0d.

These rules are followed by a list of members with the dates of their admission from 1776 onwards, the names of those who had joined earlier are also recorded, but the book containing the time they were admitted was lost.

GREEN DRAGON. The Friendly Society founded on 25th March, 1766, at the Bowling Green was held at the Green Dragon when the Articles were printed in 1838. In this year James Berrow Weaver, Isaac Lee and James Symonds were trustees, and it was stated that since establishment the Society had invested no less than £1,370 0s. 0d. or thereabouts. It was necessary to conform to the 'Act of Parliament' of 1829 for preventing frauds. The Articles as printed were therefore adopted.

Meetings were held on every third Thursday, when each member paid 9d. The president ordered the liquor and kept order, and a secretary kept the minutes. Anyone who had paid scot and lot for three years and was not an inn-keeper (except the landlord of the house) to be admitted.

The fee for the dinner was 2/-, with 1/- more to be spent, and 3d. to the waiter by all if present or not. There are the usual rules against drunkenness, gaming, talking upon elections (political), with a fine of 2/6 or expulsion from the society.

Altered and amended rules were made on 21st April, 1863.

At this time there were eighty-one members. Dinners were held on the 25th March and 25th September. Sick pay after five years, if the stock amounted to £4,000 0s. 0d. was to be 30/- weekly for sixteen weeks and 20/- after. If under £4,000 0s. 0d. it was to be 25/- and 15/-, but if £2,000 0s. 0d., 20/- and 12/-, if £1,000 0s. 0d. 15/- and 10/-.

COACH AND HORSES. In the fourth volume of the famous collection of pamphlets made by Mr. T. T. Davis, grandfather of our member, Mr. A. H. Davis, who now owns these books, so extremely valuable for the student of local history, the index includes "Widows' Club Articles" of 1792, and a reprint of 1817. The former entry refers to an undated set of articles of a society then held at the Coach and Horses kept by Joseph Garland. The members met upon a stated day in each of eight months of the year only, from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. from August to May, omitting October and April, and at 10 a.m. on the Monday after Midsummer day. They paid 5/3 admission fee towards the stock, 6d. to be spent and 6d. for the printed rules. The same amount was to be spent at each meeting except June. The annual subscription was £1 1s. 0d. by quarterly payments. Two Presidents were elected at this meeting, and two Stewards took office in rotation—any bad money taken by them to be made good out of their own pockets. Three years' payments entitled subscribers to the following benefits. If a single man "either bachelor or widower" died his representatives were allowed £10 0s. 0d., members to contribute 2/- each towards this. A widow was allowed a pension of £10 0s. 0d. a year; if her husband had contributed for four years this was increased to £15 0s. 0d., and if for five years it was £20 0s. 0d. During sickness 8/- weekly was paid if a member was confined to his room, unless permitted by the doctor to leave it, and at the age of seventy he was granted a pension of 6/- for life.

No day labourer or domestic servant was eligible for membership.

The entrance fee was increased according to the number of members. If these numbered between fifty and sixty it was 5/3, seventy-five to one hundred 10/6, one hundred to one hundred and fifty 21/-, over the last number £2 2s. 0d., in addition to the usual admission fee. A certificate of his wife's age was to be submitted with each candidate's application.

Members *who were inclined* might attend service at St. Peter's Church at the June meeting, where a sermon was preached, and afterwards they dined at a cost of 2/6, with a business meeting to follow.

Other rules were of the usual character. James Lane and James Weaver were the leading spirits in this society.

By 1817 apparently the society had moved to the Black Swan, for Mr. T. T. Davis has written upon the title page of the rules of

the society, held at this inn, printed in this year, "Commenced 26th May, 1792 and dissolved in 1820". Charles Bodenham, Robert Phillipps and John Garrett were named as trustees, the times of meeting were as before. Payment for membership had been raised, no less than £5 5s. 0d. was charged for admission; or, for Honorary members £1 15s. 0d. and 1/- to the secretary. The annual payment for benefit members was £1 8s. 0d., by half-yearly instalments in January and June. Again attendance at church was not compulsory. All Saints was the church attended by those wishing to do so, the clergyman being paid £1 1s. 0d. and his dinner for his sermon.

A list of the members appears at the end of these Articles.

BOAR'S HEAD SOCIETY. In 1794 a society was founded at the Boar's Head in St. Owen's Street kept by Richard Bull; Benjamin Fallows, junior, and James Allen, victualler, being Trustees. The society met every third week, but as the rules do not contain anything unusual it is not proposed to mention them at length. Dinners were held on the Mayor's feast day and Easter Monday, attendance at church not being necessary on the part of members. One shilling was the price of dinner, with an extra 6d. to be spent and 1d. for the waiter.

RUMMER TAVERN. The Articles of this society were printed in 1816, it having been founded on the previous 14th August. The Rummer Tavern, Bewell Street, kept by John Williams, was the place of meeting. It was one of the less expensive types of club. Only 1/- was charged for admission and 3d. to be spent, with a four-weekly payment of 1/6 with the 3d. as before. Two years' membership brought various benefits, these being similar to but slightly less than those of societies with higher fees. The feast day was held on Whit-Monday, when 2/- was paid for the dinner with 6d. to be spent, all members to pay even if not present. Church attendance on this day was enjoined. A clerk was appointed at the first meeting, who was to be paid £2 2s. 0d. annually.

HALF-MOON. The society held at the Half-Moon claimed to have been established in 1777. The amended rules were adopted on 25th January, 1830, when the meetings were held every fourth Saturday, at the inn then kept by John Watkins. Contributions were 1/3 monthly. Stewards were chosen on Whit-Monday and at the November meetings in rotation (Mr. John Moore and Mr. Samuel Elleman being then appointed), all to be removable at any half-yearly meeting. The Clerk was to be elected and continue in office during the pleasure of the members. The entrance fee was to be 5/- when the stock amounted to £100 0s. 0d., 10/- when it was £200 0s. 0d., and £1 1s. 0d. when £300 0s. 0d., with 6d. to the clerk and 6d. for Articles. If the death of a member took place after he had paid for three years, a levy of 1/- was made on all members towards the cost of his funeral.

Bum-bailiffs were forbidden membership, and members committing adultery were expelled. This last item has not been seen elsewhere.

Benefits were: after three years' membership 6/- weekly and £3 0s. 0d. for funeral; after five years 7/- and £5 0s. 0d.; after seven years 8/- and £8 0s. 0d., the box to be shut for one year when the stock became less than £100 0s. 0d., with an allowance for a funeral only. After twelve weeks the sick pay was reduced by 1/-, but there was a pension of 4/- and £3 0s. 0d. for a funeral of an aged member so long as the stock reached £400 0s. 0d. A contribution of 1/- was demanded towards the funeral of the first wife of a member, but not for a second wife. The yearly dinner took place on Whit-Monday. Two stewards and four members had to attend the funeral of every member. If the stock reached the sum of £500 0s. 0d. the sick pay was increased to 10/-.

When these Articles were printed the members recorded were five Honorary (including three Members of Parliament) and fifty-one ordinary.

THE HEREFORDSHIRE FRIENDLY SOCIETY was established in Hereford on 28th June, 1838. Connected with this was the Medical Club, and their Rules were printed together in 1850. It appears to have had a good standing in the city for the Bishop was patron, Earl Somers was President, and names well known in the county appear among the list of Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Directors, etc. Meetings were held at the society's house in Bye Street. Honorary membership cost a benefaction of £5 0s. 0d. or annual subscription of 10/-. Ordinary members of either sex were admitted. Regular meetings of the Directors were held monthly. A new departure was that agents of the society could be appointed in such places or districts as the Board thought fit. There are very full tables giving the monthly premiums payable to secure benefits at varying rates at the ages of from fifteen to sixty-five, and from after that age, also for payments in the event of death. To our ideas one clause is curious—no payment was to be made to a mother during the month next after child-birth.

One clause stated that if the Directors considered that the amount of stock in hand warranted it a dividend of the surplus amount required to meet claims could be divided amongst the members.

This society still exists, and has its headquarters in Offa Street. At the end of 1947 it had 73 members with considerable funds in hand. A medal with the Arms of the city of Hereford on the obverse, and two beehives on a stand on the reverse, was worn by members in processions. Around the medal on both sides was the legend "HEREFORDSHIRE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1838". (See illustration.)



Photograph by

F. C. Morgan.

MEDAL OF THE HEREFORDSHIRE
FRIENDLY SOCIETY, ESTABLISHED 1838.

LEDBURY

UNICORN. At Ledbury one Friendly Society was held at the Unicorn, when it was re-formed in 1810, so it appears on the title page of Articles adopted in that year; it had been founded in 1784. The preamble begins "Whereas it hath been an ancient custom in this kingdom, for persons of divers trades and callings to meet together to cultivate Amity and good Fellowship among themselves, and for Supporting and Relieving each other in Old Age, Sickness, and Infirmity", etc., therefore T. Pritchard and John Hope of Ledbury and others covenanted that they would keep the Articles and Rules as agreed upon.

Meetings were held on the first Wednesday in each month: the usual box with three keys to be provided, one key to be kept by the landlady Elizabeth Greenway. Payments were 10d. to the box and 2d. for spending at each meeting. After two years sick pay was 5/- weekly for six months, with 3/- later. Old age or disability entitled members to 3/6 weekly if payments had been made for fifteen years, and the sum of £2 0s. 0d. was allowed for burial. In addition, if £30 0s. 0d. was in the box, £2 10s. 0d. was given to the widow, and if £60 0s. 0d., then £5 0s. 0d. was given.

Here also there was a clause that the stewards cause a small cup to be brought with the first carriage of drink each club night, on pain of 2d., and if any man drank otherwise than from this in turn he to forfeit 2d., every member to serve the drink in succession. The feast days were Midsummer day and the morrow after Christmas Day, when members paid 1/- for dinner, 1d. for the girl, and 1d. for the music whether present or not. Illness, as always, was a sufficient excuse for absence.

Other rules were somewhat similar to those of many clubs elsewhere. They included the provision of a good fire by the landlady during winter, the forbidding of bum-bailiffs or followers to join the club, etc. There was neither a club surgeon or apothecary, nor an attorney.

The Articles were confirmed at Trinity Sessions for the county of Hereford in 1810 by the Clerk of the Peace.

The ROYAL OAK SOCIETY was instituted in Ledbury on 18th November, 1816, and was held at the house of that name kept by Mrs. Amery. Here £30 0s. 0d. was to be the amount of the standing stock; when the money reached this amount each new member was to pay 2/6 entrance fee, and when above the said sum the overplus was to be shared. Payments were 1/- to the box and 3d. to be spent. One of the three keys was to be kept by the "father" (who he was is not stated), and one each by the stewards. The feast day was the morrow after Christmas, "the same to be continued for ever".

Sick pay was 7/- for twenty weeks and 5/- for the next twenty if £30 0s. 0d. was in the box. There are full instructions for the funeral of a member: a pall was to be provided, every member was to meet at the "father's" house or forfeit 1/-, and bring "a pair of good grey-beaver gloves, and be as decently apparelled as his circumstances will admit", or forfeit 1/-, etc.

The conclusion of the rules is "When there shall remain only two members... they may divide the stock share alike".

TALBOT FRIENDLY SOCIETY. When the Articles of a society founded "in or about" 1791 were printed, John Brown, Joseph Whitaker, and Joseph Andrews, "and several others" were mentioned in the preamble. Meetings were held on the first Wednesday in the month at the Talbot Inn kept by John Brown. The sum payable monthly was 1/- by each member, out of which 2d. each was to be expended in ale. Necessarily benefits were not large, owing to the small contributions. After three years' membership 40/- was allowed towards a funeral, provided the stock amounted to £10 0s. 0d., or £3 0s. 0d. if it were £30 0s. 0d.; after contributions for ten years this payment was increased to £6 0s. 0d. if £60 0s. 0d. was in hand.

Two feast days were held, on Midsummer Day and the 26th December, when there were the usual processions to church, *the members bearing wands*; absenteeism or indecent dress incurred a fine of 5/-. These and other articles as printed were to be read at every second meeting or the stewards were to forfeit 3d. A long list of fines concludes these articles, ranging from 2d. for either of the stewards not introducing glasses, or members not drinking out of them, to that of 5/- already mentioned.

KINGTON

There were two friendly societies in Kington when the "History of Kington" was written by a "Member of the Mechanics' Institute" (Richard Parry) and published in 1845. "The Society of gentlemen, mechanics, and others," established in 1792, was held at the King's Head. Membership was not to exceed two hundred; at the time this volume was written there were about one hundred and seven, and the amount invested in bonds and other securities was about £500 0s. 0d. George Baynham, glazier, was trustee, and James Pritchard, treasurer. Every member of twenty years' standing was to receive £4 4s. 0d. within six months of that time if the stock in hand amounted to £100 0s. 0d. The annual meeting was held upon the Friday in Kington feast week in August, for the purposes of attending divine service and afterwards dining together. The Society existed until about 1890, meeting at the Burton Hotel after the King's Head was closed in 1880.

THE PROVIDENT, LOYAL, AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMEN was also established in 1792 and was held at

the Royal Oak. The members numbered about ninety-five in 1845, and £200 0s. 0d. was out in bonds and other securities. The annual meeting took place on the day the men held theirs, the members walking in procession to church according to seniority and dining together afterwards. When the funds were reduced to £40 0s. 0d. only funeral benefit was paid. The landlord of the inn was not to allow the "matrons" to take money from the box, except for the payment of the sick in the presence of five members. Membership was not to exceed two hundred.

OTHER SOCIETIES. Mr. Parry says that other similar societies were held in Kington at other inns, but owing to neglect and mismanagement they were all discontinued (except the two described) about 1810 or 1811.

LEOMINSTER

TALBOT INN. Upon the title page of the revised and amended Rules of the Friendly Society held at the Talbot Inn, Leominster, printed in 1823 but adopted in the previous year, it is claimed that "The Loyal and Friendly Society... commenced August 23, 1753".

These rules are preceded by a paragraph calling attention to an evil which had been of frequent occurrence in earlier days:—The breaking up of a society and the division of the funds, so that members had been "disappointed of receiving that relief, to which their payments have justly entitled them". It was therefore unanimously agreed that this society should not be broken up under any pretence. Previous rules were cancelled and new ones came into force on the 6th February, 1823, when the stock of the old company was declared to be the property of the new one.

Membership was unlimited, but was confined to residents within five miles of Leominster. Meetings took place on the first Thursday of the month, those before "Old Christmas Day" and Old Midsummer Day were denominated half-yearly.

Members paid 1/3 monthly towards the fund already raised and the stewards were ordered to pay this into the Leominster bank, reserving enough for current expenses only. The sum of 10/6 was allowed to the minister for a sermon on old Christmas Day, every member to attend or forfeit 1/- except under certain conditions—illness or being at a distance of ten miles—and afterwards to dine with the stewards at a cost of 1/6. New stewards took office half-yearly, and they appointed a president from those attending the monthly meetings; anyone refusing to act was fined 6d.

The stewards were to cause two little cups to be brought with the first carriage of ale, and members presuming to drink from others were fined 2d. At the feast day a treasurer was chosen

when the stewards delivered up their accounts; a paid clerk kept the minutes. The inn-keeper was to keep a good fire for meetings from Michaelmas day to May, and at other times if desired.

Benefits were payable to those in need after three years' membership and amounted to 7/- weekly during illness for six months if the stock amounted to £100 0s. 0d. or more, with a strict rule against gambling or any kind of trade during the period pay was drawn. After six months this was reduced to 3/6 or other sum agreed upon by members, apparently for life if the disease was incurable. For a funeral £7 0s. 0d. was allowed, but in future it was to be £3 0s. 0d. after a membership of from three to five years, £4 0s. 0d. for five to seven years, £5 0s. 0d. for seven to ten years, and for a still longer period it was to be £6 0s. 0d.

LEOMINSTER UNION. The Leominster Union Society, which held its meetings at the Royal Oak and Unicorn Inn, was founded on 22nd November, 1804, and the Articles were revised and printed in October, 1827, Edward Evans being Trustee. These are the fullest and most elaborate of any that have appeared so far, and the day each was adopted is given, together with the dates of modifications. The admission fees ranged from £1 11s. 6d. (raised to £2 2s. 0d. for those over thirty-five in 1805, to £3 3s. 0d. in 1809, to £5 5s. 0d. for those over thirty-three in 1810, and to the last sum for all members in 1816 if membership exceeded one hundred. In 1818 the fee was reduced to £1 1s. 0d. and members could be admitted without payment of this but then could not claim benefit for six years. The president was appointed annually, and a clerk, not a member of the society, was elected at the same time. From 1818 a committee of thirteen members was appointed annually also to whom disputes, execution of rules, supervision of the monies, etc., were referred. General meetings were held at the Royal Oak on the first Wednesday monthly for the first year (1827-8), afterwards quarterly. There are tables showing the payments to be made by members for admission, and quarterly subscriptions from the ages of twenty to forty, to ensure an annuity of £20 0s. 0d. at the age of sixty, and to provide an annuity for the widow of a member, giving the sums due when a wife is one or more years either younger or older than her husband.

The feast day was on the first Wednesday in October, with the usual procession to church, the clergyman receiving £1 1s. 0d. for the sermon, with 5/- for the clerk.

After "five or six years" a member who had paid all demands was entitled to a certificate upon payment of 5/- to the general fund. The payments made by a member dying within five or six years if married, or within seven years if a bachelor, were to be the property of the society in order to provide benefits. After seven years' membership the sum of £15 0s. 0d. was to be paid to the next

of kin of a deceased member; the widow of a five or six years' member was granted an annuity of £20 0s. 0d. until she remarried or died.

If a member enlisted in the armed forces he was expelled, but if balloted to serve in the militia he was paid £5 0s. 0d. ("people called Quakers exempt") to find a substitute.

In all there are thirty-two articles, and these are followed by a list of members with dates of their admission, one hundred and twenty-six in all.

LINTON

The LINTON PROVIDENT FRIENDLY SOCIETY was established on the 17th November, 1823, with the Rev. William Hassall, Thomas Sargeant, and John Bonnor as trustees. Honorary members subscribed 10/6 annually, and there were printed tables for the scale of payments for others, with the proviso that married men paid an additional 2d. on each in order that his wife could receive benefit in case of his death.

There were three classes of benefits, subscriptions being at a weekly rate of from:—Class I, 2½d. to 6½d. according to ages 25 to 50.; II, 3½d. to 9½d. for the same ages as I; III, 4½d. to 12½d. "Bed-lying" pay was 4/-, 6/- and 8/- for the three classes, and "walking-pay" 2/-, 3/- and 4/- weekly. Annuities were given at the age of 70, being £5 0s. 0d., £7 10s. 0d. and £10 0s. 0d.; and funeral expenses were defrayed to the extent of £2 0s. 0d., £2 10s. 0d., and £3 0s. 0d.

Widows and children received a single cash payment of £3 0s. 0d., £4 10s. 0d., and £6 0s. 0d., with a little extra if the member was "off the box" for five years. At the age of eighty the pension was advanced by 50 per cent., all being paid in advance.

Contrary to custom, the rule appears that meetings were not to be held at a public house, but were to take place in a room hired for the purpose, or in one lent at a private residence; no liquor was to be drunk. They took place on the first Monday in each month, but the annual meeting was on the first Tuesday in May, when the usual procession to church and dinner in some convenient room was the order of the day.

A list of thirty-two members appears at the end of the printed rules.

ROSS

ROSS FRIENDLY SOCIETY. In the Pilley collection among many other similar pamphlets is one giving the Articles of a friendly society established at Ross on 19th January, 1778, and made, revised, corrected and concluded on 31st May, 1819, agreeably to the Act of Parliament of 33 George III. This was printed at Ross in 1820. Meetings were held at first at the house of Daniel Roberts at the Fountain, but later at the Nag's Head. It must have been a prosperous society, for these articles state it had purchased a

tenement and land called Spring Gardens, Poolfield, Ross, in the names of John Holder, Thomas Hardwick, John Taylor and Thomas Shuman, in trust. Several tenements had been erected thereon at the cost of the society to continue the stock at a value of £600 0s. 0d. The meetings were held on every fourth Monday, beginning 14th June, 1819, and the subscriptions were 1/2 and 4d. to be spent. No less than £2 0s. 0d. was to be spent at each meeting, and any spending money over to be carried over to the next meeting.

The feast day was Whit-Monday, with a procession led by the President and Clerk, the two Stewards, and then members in pairs, all carrying a white wand, to church. Absentees were fined 1/-. The dinner cost 2/6, which included 1/- for food and 1/6 for liquor. The chaplain was paid 10/6 for the sermon and the bell ringer 1/-.

The president was elected monthly; the stewards half-yearly on Whit-Monday and the November meeting, the former to forfeit 6d. and the latter 2/6 if they refused office. The four trustees were appointed for seven years. Admission cost 10/6 with 4d. to be spent and Articles 1/-.

The sick pay after three years' contributions had been paid was 8/- for twelve weeks, 6/- for the next twelve, then 4/6 during the remainder of the illness. When old or too feeble for work there was a pension of 4/6 for life, less the contributions. If sick pay had been received for three years, only £5 0s. 0d. was paid for a funeral of a deceased member, regardless of length of membership. The authorised payments were: after three years' contributions £3 0s. 0d., five years £5 0s. 0d., twelve years £21 0s. 0d., to widow or next of kin. The president and stewards attended the funeral, if at Ross, with their wands, under the penalty of 2/- fine. A payment of £3 0s. 0d. was made towards the funeral of the wife of a member. Contributions were to be made equally by all to meet these various demands.

Here also men who enlisted were fined 10/6 and excluded from membership. No man could join another society under pain of expulsion.

After fifteen years a member received £3 0s. 0d. gratuity if he had never previously benefited.

At the end of these Articles is the certificate of membership of Kedgwin Hoskins of Birch, who joined on 2nd October, 1820, signed by Robert Redding, President, and also a list of members in order of their numbers, one hundred and thirty-five in all.

KING'S HEAD. A parchment document in Hereford City Library which is endorsed that it was enrolled at the Herefordshire Quarter Sessions, Easter, 1802, has a copy of some Rules of a Society at Ross held at the King's Head. A complete set of Rules has not come to light so far; only two passed at the annual meeting

held on the 17th May, 1799, and two others on 6th June, 1800. They are worth recording.

1799. (i) The first states that every member should pay the sum of 2/6 towards the stock of the society for each funeral of a subscriber during the year; to be levied on Whit-Monday. The second provides that every widow "of this society" who shall marry, provided her husband be not more than sixty years of age, and not lame, blind, or infirm, such husband shall be a free member as though he had been one for three years, paying subscriptions from the day of marriage.

1800. (i) The widow of a deceased member entitled to an annuity of £20 0s. 0d. if she commit adultery to be excluded, but "as according to the 55th Article" of the society she shall be allowed to make her defence.

(ii) No person marrying a widow entitled to benefit shall be deemed a member if ever convicted of felony or larceny.

One wonders what tragedies lie behind these additions to the rules of this society, of which nothing more is known.

STRETTON SUGWAS

Here the friendly society met at the Kite's Nest kept by Richard Chandler. The contributions were 1/-, and 3d. to the box; new members to pay 5/- admission during the first year of the club, 10/- during the second year, and £1 0s. 0d. afterwards, with 1/- contribution from each member towards the funeral of a wife. The membership was not to exceed 150. The sick pay was 6/- after three years' payments had been made, 8/- after five years, and for a funeral £7 0s. 0d. was allowed after three years, and £10 0s. 0d. after five years, if £50 0s. 0d. remained. The box was to be shut for one year if the stock was reduced below £50 0s. 0d.

There was to be a pension of 5/- weekly upon old age or inability to work, £3 0s. 0d. was to be granted for a funeral, even if the box was shut, upon condition that it contained £10 0s. 0d., but towards this there was to be a contribution from each member. A good fire was to be kept, and there was to be one dinner only in future, on 1st January, every member who dined to attend service or forfeit 1/-. In case of the illness of a member during the time the box was closed the others paid 1d. weekly towards his support. Those who had contributed to the club's funds for five years and had no hope of recovery from illness were to have 8/- weekly for six months, 6/- for the next six, and 5/- afterwards.

These rules are dated 3rd April, 1832. There is not any mention of a previous society, though the reference to the date of the dinner 'in future' seems to point to one having existed.

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing a list of Herefordshire Friendly Societies printed by the Registrar, as reported by the Clerk of the Peace in

1855, has been discovered. This is printed in Appendix II by permission of the Registrar. It will be noticed that the dates of some societies do not agree with those given in their Rules.

APPENDIX I

Extract from 'Provident and Industrial Institutions', by
Richardson Campbell, n.d.

Page 244-9.

A HISTORY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETY LAW

In 1793 an Act (33 G.III, c. 54) was passed 'for the encouragement and relief of Friendly Societies', which authorised such societies to make 'proper and wholesome rules not repugnant to the laws of the realm'. Such rules were to be exhibited in to the Justices in Quarter Sessions, and when confirmed by them were to be signed by the Clerk of the Peace, and a duplicate in parchment was to be filed with the Rolls of the sessions. This Act recited 'That the protection and encouragement of Friendly Societies in this kingdom for securing by voluntary subscriptions of the members thereof separate funds for the mutual relief and maintenance of the members in sickness, old age, and infirmity, is likely to be attended with very beneficial effects by promoting the happiness of individuals and at the same time diminishing the public burdens.

This Act provided for the exemption from fees on enrolment and for stamp duty. It provided power to recover funds from defaulting officers and priority of claim for moneys of the society on the assets of any deceased or bankrupt officers, also power to take proceedings in the names of the officers, power to determine disputes without appeal, and exemptions of members from removal under the Poor Law until they became actually chargeable to the parish.

§ In 1795 the aforementioned Act was amended to include benevolent and charitable institutions (33 G.III, c. 3).

In 1809 another amendment (49 G. III, c. 125) gave power to Justices to enforce the observance of the rules and to compel payment of arrears due to a society.

In 1819 another amendment (59 G. III, c. 128) was passed, and this Act recited 'the habitual reliance of poor persons upon parochial relief rather than from their own industry tends to the moral deterioration of the people, and to the accumulation of heavy burdens upon parishes, and it is desirable, with a view as well to the reduction of the assessment made for the relief of the poor as to the improvement of the habits of the people, that encouragement should be afforded to persons desirous of making provision for themselves or their families out of the fruits of their own industry'.

In 1829 the Act was reconstructed (10 G. IV, c. 56), which repealed all the previous Acts, but still left matters very largely in the hands of the local Justices. A registration fee of one guinea was to be charged, and as a preliminary to such confirmation and enrolment by the Justices the certificate of a barrister appointed for that purpose was required certifying 'that the rules were in conformity to law and provisions of this Act'.

In 1840 an Act (3 and 4, Vic., c. 73) was considered necessary to restrict the privileges of exemption from stamp duty and of investment with the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to such societies only as did not grant assurances exceeding £200 0s. 0d.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there was no law suitable for the registration of any National Friendly Society with branches that would permit the central body of such a society to have control over the action of its branches. The law, as it stood at this period, was drawn solely for local societies.

In 1846 the Government brought in a Bill that made some alterations in the law by the Act (9 and 10, Vic., c. 27). Under this Act the barrister for certifying rules was constituted the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and the rules which had previously been filed with the Clerk of the Peace in each county were collected together and taken charge of by the new Registrar. By this Act the Registrar was authorised to transfer property from an incapable or absent trustee, to settle disputes, to require the production of documents, and to administer oaths. Every society was required to send to him with its quinquennial return a report in regard to its assets and liabilities. An Actuarial Certificate was to be obtained before any society could be registered 'for the purpose of securing any benefit dependent on the laws of sickness and mortality'. No insurances were to be effected on the lives of children under six years of age.

In 1850 the Friendly Societies Acts of 1829, 1834, 1840, and 1846 were repealed, and a new Act (13 and 14, Vic., c. 115) was duly passed before the quinquennial returns of assets and liabilities under the Act of 1846 became enforceable, and this important provision was omitted from the new Act.

In 1852, 1853, and 1854 further amendments became law, but none of these enabled a society with branches and control over its branches to register rules covering these points.

In 1855 the Act was again consolidated as 18 and 19, Vic., c. 63, which continued to be the principal Act down to 1875.

In 1858, 1860, and 1866 further amendments were passed to the principal Act of 1855.

In 1875 the new Act (38 and 39, Vic., c. 60) became law, and for the first time permitted the registration of societies with branches, and at the same time gave the central bodies of the various affiliated orders control over their branches. This was the beginning of a new era in the Friendly Society world, and brought about a great advance in solvency and in the management of societies generally. This Act came into force on January 1st, 1876, and was amended in 1876, 1879, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1894, and 1895, and was again revised and consolidated in 1896.

APPENDIX No. II.

LIST OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE COUNTY OF HEREFORD AS PRINTED BY THE REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN 1857.

This is a list of those reported by the Clerk of the Peace in 1855.

N.B.—"F.S." = Friendly Society; "I.O.O.F., M.U." = Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity.

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions
Abheydore	Dore Union F.S.	School Room	23/1/1854
Aymestrey	Society of Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and others	Leys School Room	27/12/1794
Bishop's Wood	Church Provident Society	Bell Inn	12/12/1843—14/11/1845
Bosbury	Amicable Society	Crown Inn	7/10/1794
Breinton	Friendly Society	Coach and Horses Inn	14/7/1795
"	Coach and Horses Society	Coach and Horses Inn	1801
"	Friendly Society	Coach and Horses Inn	1830
Brampton Bryan	Friendly Society	Oxford Arms	14/10/1823—1817 1819 29/9/1842
Bromyard	F.S. of Tradesmen	Hop Pole	1794
Cradley	Friendly Society	Red Lion, Stiffords Bridge	1800
Eardisley	F.S. of Gentlemen, Farmers, Tradesmen and others	New Ind...	1798—1819
"	Royal Oak Club	New Inn	18/10/1825
Farlow	Friendly Club or Society	Gate Haugs Well Inn	31/12/1847
Fothog, Cwmyoy	Society of Ancient Britons	New Ind...	31/3/1843—1791—15/4/1795
Fownhope	Amicable Society of Tradesmen, Artificers, and others	Green Man Inn...	9/5/1812—20/9/1833
"	Friendly Society	Green Man Inn...	8/11/1893

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions.
Foy	Foy Benefit F.S.	Hole in the Wall Inn	1803—1/11/1836
Garway	Provincial Lodge	Malt House Inn	26/7/1849—9/5/1857
Goodrich	Goodrich F.S.	Cross Keys Inn	14/9/1840
"	"	"	1813—29/11/1794
Gorsley, nr. Linton	Gorsley F.S. or Benefit Union	School Room, Blindman's Gate	19/5/1846—14/12/1855
Hawthornus, Hope Mansel	Miners F.S.	Crown Hotel	11/4/1839
Hereford	Amicable Society	Patrick Barrett's, Boothall	19/3/1840
"	Mitre Amicable Society	Mitre Inn	1/8/1851
"	Benefit Society	Half Moon Inn	10/8/1844—16/8/1845
"	Hereford Temperance Benefit Society	Black Swan Inn	8/10/1794—25/4/1797
"	Friendly Society	Half Moon Inn	10/7/1804—1802—29/4/1794
"	Boothall Friendly Society	Green Dragon Inn	1/2/1830
"	Friendly Society	Coach and Horses Inn	26/1/1836
"	"	Crown and Sceptre	26/6/1820
"	"	18, East Street	1804—9/1/1810—9/7/1821
"	"	Green Dragon Hotel	15/1/1822—16/4/1828
"	"	Nag's Head Inn	8/10/1794—11/4/1825— 25/3/1806
"	"	Runmer Tavern	15/7/1806—7/5/1808
"	"	"	8/10/1794—8/7/1799
"	"	"	19/7/1806—18/7/1807
"	"	"	28/4/1794
"	"	"	28/9/1838—18/5/1836
"	"	"	19/2/1838
"	"	"	3/10/1838
"	"	"	9/6/1821—21/11/1831
"	"	"	2/3/1816

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first en- rolled or certified, followed by dates of alterations
Hereford	F.S. of Tailors	White Swan Inn, Broad Street	23/10/1835—5/10/1838
"	Boar's Head Society	Boar's Head Inn, St. Owen's Street	16/7/1794—1800
"	New Boar's Head Society	Boar's Head Inn	23/7/1808
"	White Hart Society	Mark Lewis's	29/4/1794—14/7/1795
"	Hereford Branch of the Belper Primitive Metho- dist Local Preachers' Provident Institution		21/6/1856
"	Society of Her Majesty's Loyal Pensioners of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospital of the Hereford District	Rummer Tavern	10/11/1845
"	Loyal Britannia Lodge of Nelsonians	Pack Horse Inn	28/1/1809
"	Hereford District Branch of the I.O.O.F., M.U.	10, East Street	19/8/1856—1/6/1852 16/8/1852—30/1/1855
"	Hereford District Widow and Orphans' Relief Fund, I.O.O.F., M.U.	10, East Street	4/4/1856—19/8/1856
"	Hereford District Original Wolverhampton Loyal O. of O.F.	Globe Tavern, Broad Street	2/7/1853
"	Loyal Nelson Lodge of O.F.	Flecco Inn	9/1/1810
"	Loyal Victoria Lodge No. 3746, I.O.O.F., M.U.	Sun Tavern	8/6/1855—26/2/1853
"	Virtute Securus, I.O.O.F., M.U.	Booth Hall Inn	21/1/1854
Hoarwithy	Hoarwithy Amicable Society	John Terry's	2/11/1852—10/6/1854
Hope-under-Dunmors	Hampton F.S.	Hope School	14/3/1855—21/1/1857
Kingsland	Friendly Society	Red Lion Inn	23/4/1816—5/6/1843
Kington	King's Head F.S.	King's Head Inn	8/8/1847 17/9/1838
"	Oxford Arms F.S.	Oxford Arms Inn	1794—1801—1805 12/8/1824—12/8/1834— 16/7/1850 1782—1794—1813

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions
Kington	Royal Oak F.S.	Royal Oak Inn	29/4/1794—1804— 27/4/1813—11/1/1814
"	Friendly and Loyal Society	Upper Swan Inn	1794—1801
"	Lower Swan F.S. of Gentlemen, Tradesmen, and others	Swan Inn	29/4/1794—19/6/1806— 1811
"	Amicable Society of Married and Single Women	Cock Inn	25/4/1797
"	Provident Loyal and F.S. of married and single Women	Royal Oak Inn	1794—1801—4/10/1803 1808—27/4/1813 27/8/1838
"	F.S. of Married and Single Women	Thomas Price's Castle Inn	29/4/1794
"	Kington Branch of the I.O.O.F., M.U.		4/2/1856
"	Ledbury Friendly Assurance Society		21/1/1833
Ledbury	Friendly Society	George Inn	14/7/1807
"	George Inn F.S.	Harrow Inn	29/4/1794—17/11/1796
"	Harrow Society	Horse Shoe Inn	1794—1823—31/5/1832
"	Horse Shoe Society	New Inn	1803
"	Friendly Society	Red Lion Inn	7/10/1794—17/6/1833
"	Friendly Society	Talbot Inn	7/10/1794
"	Talbot Society	Umcora Inn	1810
"	Friendly Society	Red Lion Inn	11/3/1775
"	Amicable Society	Red Lion Inn	6/10/1795
"	Amicable Society	Lion Inn	26/12/1839—2/10/1844 24/2/1853
"	Friendly Society	Swan Inn	22/2/1844—1/2/1840 1811—1819
"	Swan Friendly Benefit Society	Mr. Richard Prince's	9/12/1854
"	Leintwardine Female F.S.		

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions
Leominster	Leominster Annuity and Benefit Society	Red Lion Inn ...	1821—7/10/1794
"	Loyal and F.S. ...	"	1/7/1842—21/12/1847
"	Union Society	Royal Oak and Unicorn Inn	10/1823—24/2/1832
"	Benefit and F.S. ...	Six Bells Inn ...	29/1/1814—1805
"	District Branch of I.O.O.F., M.U. ...	Odd Fellows Hall	9/9/1847—17/3/1832
"	Loyal Lord Hill Lodge of Independent O.F., No. 1	"	1816—20/7/1842
"	Loyal Lord Hill's Lodge, No. 123, I.O.O.F., M.U.	"	29/11/1845
"	Loyal Victoria Lodge, No. 1721, I.O.O.F., M.U.	"	19/4/1853
Letton, Kinnersley, Winforton and Willersley	Friendly Provident Society	Crown and Sceptre Inn	13/10/1835—12/4/1832
Linton	Linton F.S.	Greyhound Inn	9/12/1854
Linton Hill	Linton Mutual Benefit Society	Black Swan Inn	27/2/1854
Llangarren	Llangarren F.S. ...	Three Horse Shoes Inn	1799
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	26/4/1824
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	23/5/1851
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	27/1/1798—1823—11/5/1835—
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	1/6/1838—8/5/1839—
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	21/5/1847—12/11/1853
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	19/2/1838—1/10/1838
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	10/11/1837—29/8/1839
"	"	Three Horse Shoes Inn	30/8/1842
Llangrove	Friendly Society	Smiths Arms Inn	25/4/1842—23/11/1843
Madley	Loyal Good Intent Lodge, No. 3643, I.O.O.F., M.U.	Red Lion Inn ...	22/4/1853
Much Birch	Friendly Society	White Hart Inn	17/10/1843

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions
Much Marcle	Much Marcle Amicable F.S.	Swan Inn	29/11/1794
"	Much Marcle Male F.S. ...	John Taylor's ...	6/12/1815—18/4/1831—
"	"	"	24/10/1854
Orleton	Marcle Female Society	School House	13/7/1814
"	Friendly Brothers' Society	Maidenhead Inn	1800—1/1/1831
Pembridge	Amicable or F.S. ...	Queen's Head Inn	23/3/1839—3/1/1835
"	Pembridge Benefit Society	John Rowland's Innholder ...	15/4/1823—12/2/1796
"	Loyal Westonsbury Lodge, No. 3303, I.O.O.F., M.U.	New Inn	1/5/1810—2/8/1817
Ross	Ross F.S. ...	National School Room	15/7/1856
"	"	"	6/3/1835—16/5/1833
"	Ross F.S. ...	Nag's Head Inn	18/10/1855
"	"	"	1794—13/7/1819—
"	"	New Inn	1/1/1816
"	"	"	1827—25/2/1841—
"	"	King's Head Inn	29/4/1794—1816
"	Ross Provident Society	"	29/4/1794—1802
"	Ross Female Provident Society	"	23/4/1827
"	John Kyrle or Man of Ross Lodge of Loyal and Independent O.F.	"	8/2/1834
"	Loyal Man of Ross Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U.	Nag's Head Inn	12/5/1853
"	Universal Christians F.S.	New Inn	10/11/1853
"	"	Ruxton Chapel	23/11/1838—24/11/1836
Ruxton Chapel, Marstow	Friendly Society	Kite's Nest Inn	30/4/1821
Stretton Sugwas	"	"	2/4/1832—10/5/1843

Place	Name	Place of Meeting N.B.—Place of meeting is not always given	Date on which the Rules were first enrolled or certified, followed by dates of altera- tions.
Titley	Amicable and Friendly Loyal Society	Balance Inn	1802
Tarrington	St. Edith's Lodge, I.O.O.F., M.U.	Foley Arms Inn	16/4/1853—4/3/1856
Upton Bishop	Friendly Society	Joseph Thomas	23/4/1827
Upton Bishop	Crowthill F.S.	Walington Inn	16/6/1851
Walford	Walford Union Benefit Society	Drybrook Inn	4/5/1853
St. Weonards	Saint Weonards F.S.	Treago Arms Inn	14/5/1839—1798—5/1818
Whitchurch	F.S. of Tradesmen and others	Crown Inn	7/10/1806
"	Whitchurch F.S.	Crown Inn	24/4/1827—29/12/1840
"	F.S. of Centlemen, Tradesmen, and others	New Inn	15/7/1845
"	Whitchurch F.S.	Bell Inn	15/10/1821
"	Symonds Yat Female F.S.	Symonds Yat House Inn	29/4/1794—1814
Wigmore	Symonds Yat F.S.	Symonds Yat House Inn	10/12/1842—25/3/1850
Woolhope	Amicable Society	Castle Inn	28/10/1844
	Amicable Society	Crown Inn	1774
			1798

APPENDIX No. III.

Notes from a list of Herefordshire Friendly Society Rules enrolled in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for 1775 to 1829.

Goodrich	...	...	...	Passage House Society, 1794.
Hereford	...	...	...	Bowling Green Society, 1794.
"	...	...	...	Greyhound Society, ..
"	...	...	...	White Hart Society, 1795.
Hoarwithy	...	...	...	Prussia Inn Society, 1816.
Kington	...	...	...	Bridge End Society, 1808.
Ross	...	...	...	Fountain Society, 1794.
Upton Bishop	...	...	...	Upton Bishop Society, 1827.

In 1827 " Rules, Regulations and Tables of contributions and allowances recommended by the Magistrates of the County of Hereford . . . to be adopted by Friendly or Benefit Societies . . . conformable with the Statutes " were printed by E. G. Wright. These were adopted from those of a friendly institution at Worcester approved by the magistrates of that city, and those approved by the magistrates of Brecon, and ordered that all societies in this county of ours be subject to these rules.

FORESTERS AND ODD FELLOWS Societies. The Odd Fellows held a Lodge at Kington as early as 1840; and the Foresters at Hereford in 1857, and at Kington in 1870.

A GLACIAL DEPOSIT AT BYFORD.

By the Rev. B. B. CLARKE, M.A., M.Sc.

(Read 26th February, 1948.)

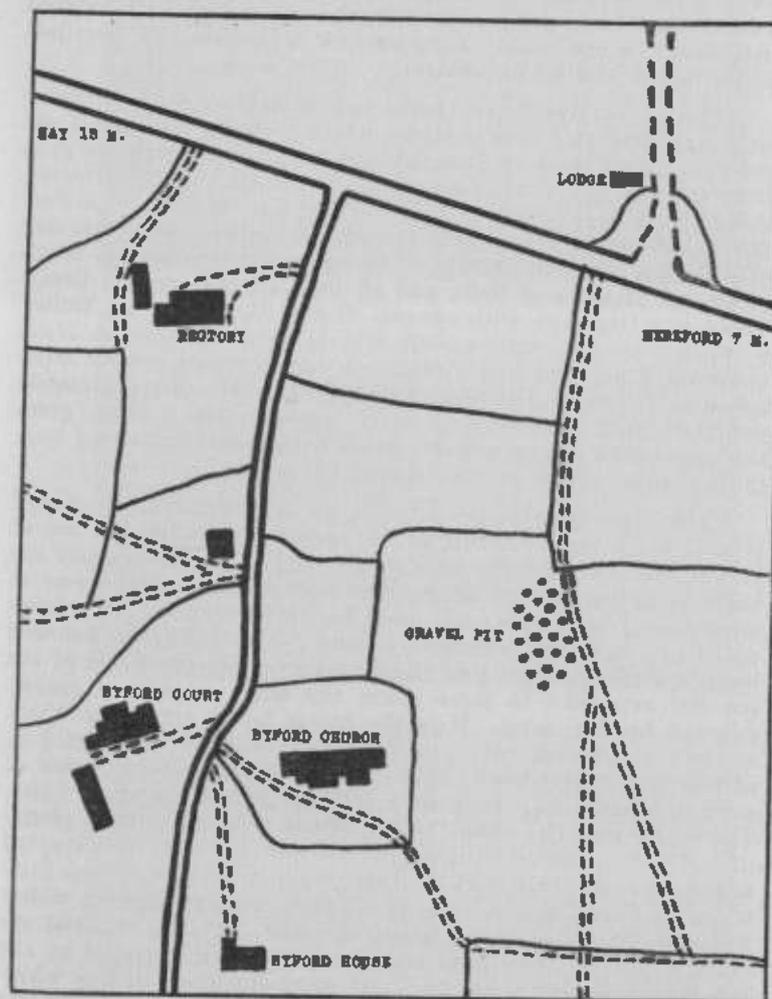
Byford is on the river Wye, seven miles up the river from Hereford. It is thus well within the area glaciated by the Newer Ice. The terminal moraine of this ice sheet was, in 1929, put at Hereford itself by Dr. Charlesworth in *The South Wales End Moraine* (1), and this was confirmed by Major Derryhouse and Mr. Miller a year later in their paper entitled *The Glaciation of the Clun Forest* (2).

The solid rocks of the Byford area are the Old Red Sandstone. This is covered by two superficial deposits, namely, some alluvium near the river, and a good deal of glacial drift, the latter forming a complicated undulating topography, which has been created by the melting away of dead ice, and sometimes perhaps by temporary re-advances of the ice sheet. As the ice melted the ice sheet withdrew towards the higher ground of the Welsh mountains, leaving the valley clear of ice but covered with much detrital material.

I think it is correct to attribute the existing topography to the melting stage of the ice sheet rather than to the advance stage. We have only to see the great moraine deposits at Stretton Sugwas, which at present are being quarried by the Hereford Sand & Gravel Co., and to realise that all this material was carried down the valley by the ice sheet, to see that the advance in the Byford area, which is further up the valley, would sweep the valley floor fairly clean. Although the complicated undulations which make the present-day landscape must in general be the effect of the melting of dead ice, the possibility of some of them being the result of slight temporary re-advances of the front of the ice sheet must not be overlooked.

It is not my intention to try to survey the whole of the drift deposits of the Byford area, but to draw your attention to a single topographical feature which appears to me glacial in origin and of singular interest.

About one hundred yards to the north-east of Byford church there is a small hillock which has been quarried for gravel, and now only the peripheral portions remain. It is about one hundred yards in length and thirty yards wide at its widest part. It is oblong in plan when seen from above and the long axis is oriented N.-S., i.e., approximately transverse to the valley. The feature is two hundred and forty-five feet above sea level and seventy



Plan to show the site of the Glacial Gravels at Byford. Scale 15 inches to 1 mile.

feet above the present level of the river which is a quarter of a mile away. The deposits that make this small eminence are gravels. Two distinct kinds are recognisable, the one resting with marked irregularity on the other. They may for convenience be described as the upper and lower gravels.

The upper gravels are fairly fine in texture with irregular stones at intervals. The particles which make up the gravel are generally about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and the stones, which are grits from the Old Red Sandstone, are mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, though some are as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. There is no bedding, stratification or lamination to be seen in this deposit and only some four feet of it remain after weathering. The upper gravels contain fossils of several varieties of *Helix* and all the varieties are still living. There is a large one with smooth whorls, *Helix aspersa*, Müller, a smaller one also with smooth whorls which is common *Helix nemoralis*, Linée, and a very small one with crenulate whorls, *Helix corcinnna*, Jeffreys. The base of the upper gravels is an extremely irregular, much scarred and much pitted surface. This gives the appearance of the upper gravels having been plastered over the irregular surface of the deposits below.

The lower gravels are a series of fine textured, laminated gravels which form the bulk of the feature. Some ten feet are at present exposed and the base is not seen. The laminations are made by layers of sand which come between the gravel layers at intervals. The series is made up of fine gravel consisting of pebbles up to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter forming a band 2 in. in thickness, followed by a layer of fine sand $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and so on for the whole of the ten feet exposed. In some places the series consists of coarse, followed by fine, sand. Here the coarse layers are not so thick as the gravel layers, only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. followed as before by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of fine sand. The whole series strongly suggests a succession of annual deposits laid down in a lake or pool of standing water. The coarse material would be laid down at a season with plenty of fast-moving water feeding into the lake as might be expected from a summer thaw, and the finer material when there was little water, and that slow-moving, as might be expected from a winter freeze-up. Such alternate layers of coarse and fine material are called "Varves" and were first observed and interpreted by the late Baron de Geer in Sweden. He speaks of 'slabs of clay which by their variation in thickness represent a self-registration of years and of the annual radiation from the sun'. He goes on, 'This registration is specially discernible where marked seasonal variations during the final stage of the Ice Age every summer gave rise to an accentuated flood of melt water depositing an annual varve of clay. Such varves are now found on the bottom of late Quaternary inland seas or ice-dammed lakes with brackish or fresh water. Here, the more heavy, cold and muddy melt water currents follow



Photographs by

B. B. Clarke.

A GLACIAL DEPOSIT AT BYFORD.

1. Upper and Lower Gravels and the junction between.
2. General view of Upper and Lower Gravels.
3. Lower Gravels.

the bottom, registering every seasonal variation in the transporting power of the water by a cyclic lamination' (3).

The layers in the lower gravels at Byford are for the most part fairly even in thickness, though there is a certain amount of current bedding indicating the presence of currents at times in the water of the lake. There is also another feature of these gravels which is striking and somewhat curious. Although the material is quite loose, and with no cementing material to hold it together, the series exhibits elaborate faulting. W. B. Wright says that faulting is a common feature of glacial outwash gravels and could only have taken place in such loose material when the whole mass was frozen solid. (4).

Having described the feature in some detail, three further questions appear to me relevant. First, is it possible to select from current glacial terminology a name for the feature at Byford; secondly, are there records of other laminated gravels in the glacial deposits of this county; and then finally, can the mode of its formation be deduced or at least suggested.

Five distinct types of these small features of glacial origin are generally recognised.

The DRUMLIN is an elongated hillock about one hundred yards in length and thirty yards wide. It is oriented parallel to the ice flow, which usually means parallel to the line of the valley, and consists of solid Boulder Clay. Although the Byford deposits fit in with this description admirably for size and shape the orientation seems wrong, and although the upper gravels might conceivably be regarded as Boulder Clay, this being very sandy in these parts owing to the underlying Old Red Sandstone, the bulk of the hill is made of something very different.

ASARS and ESKERS are two more types of small glacial feature. They are similar in appearance though different in origin. Both of these are long sinuous snake-like mounds of sand and gravel. An Asar is described by Professor Wills as a retreating delta of an ice stream flowing into a lake (5). An Esker is described by Professor Sollas as the bed of a glacial stream filled up with sand, though a number of deposits originally thought to be Eskers have been shown to be terminal moraines. It will be seen that the Byford deposits have in the main the right structure of either an Esker or an Asar but not the right shape. Indeed the regularity of its shape is one of its characteristics.

KETTLE DRIFT MORAINE is a fourth type which is recognised. It is described as a belt of irregular glacial features just inside the terminal moraine of an ice sheet. I think the Byford deposits can certainly claim to be put in this class.

The last of the five features allowed for in current terminology is the KAME. It is described as an irregular mound of sand and

gravel in a belt of Kettle Drift. The deposits I am describing are, however, regular in form so that beyond saying that they are part of the Kettle Drift it does not appear that any more precise name can be given, though the feature is perhaps more like a Kame than any of the other recognised glacial features. We should also bear in mind that its present shape may not be its original one as it may have been altered by weathering.

The second question as to how far there are records of laminated gravels elsewhere in the drifts of the county is more easily answered. I have myself seen small lenticles of laminated sands and gravels in the great moraine at Stretton Sugwas. Major Dwerryhouse and Mr. Miller in the paper mentioned earlier (2) in the section dealing with the 'Kington-Orleton Kettle Moraine' describe how a Boulder Clay with striated boulders of Cornstone changes gradually into a more sandy and gravelly deposit, which they attribute to the moraine being replaced by out wash material. The gravels they describe as 're-sorted Old Red Sandstone consisting of coarse to fine gravels with sandy layers, false bedded everywhere.' This sounds very similar to the Byford deposits, though they do not mention any faulting in the Kington-Orleton Kettle Moraine. Further, in their description of the 'Orleton Moraine' they speak of coarse current-bedded gravels with sandy layers.

The final question of how the deposits at Byford could have been formed is more difficult to answer, especially as we have two quite different deposits to account for, the upper one resting on the irregular surface of the lower one. Apparently this is not unusual, for W. B. Wright (4, p. 44) suggests that where a laminated gravel lies underneath a Boulder Clay the gravel is subglacial, while the Boulder Clay is englacial. He goes on to say that when the glacier melted the material incorporated in it was gradually melted out and was deposited on top of the gravels.

There are three conclusions which can be stated about the Byford gravels with reasonable assurance.

1. The lower gravels are thoroughly sorted and the particles are of a size which makes it clear they were sorted in water. There are two agencies which sort the material of sedimentary rocks, one is water and the other wind. The particles here, however, are too big for sorting by wind to be considered.
2. The variation in size of the particles in the different layers makes it clear that the water which did the sorting came from a stream which in some part of its course was near enough to the surface of the ice to be affected by summer thawing and winter freezing.
3. The laminations which the gravels exhibit strongly suggest that this stream fed into a lake or pool of standing water on the bottom of which the lower gravels were laid down.

Thus we can visualise with reasonable certainty a stream, fast moving in summer and carrying fairly heavy material, slow moving in winter and carrying lighter material, feeding into a lake or pool of standing water. The sudden check as the moving stream mingles with the still water would cause the deposition of whatever material the stream was carrying at the time on the floor of the lake or pool.

Beyond this one passes from what is clear to what can only be suggested as possibilities. The stream may have deposited its material, as Wright suggests in cases he has observed, into some water-filled pocket beneath the glacier. Alternatively it may be outwash material thrown down where a stream emerged from the end of the melting glacier into a pool held there by detrital material. Or yet again both stream and pool may have been on the surface of the ice, and the gravelly floor of the pool would be all that was left after the ice melted. In some such way as this the lower gravels were formed but we have still to see how the upper gravels came to be on top of them. Unlike the lower gravels those above are not water sorted but have the appearance of a Boulder Clay. A slight temporary re-advance of the ice front would explain this. This would not appear to be unreasonable. It would seem doubtful if the melting was steady all the time, otherwise the deposits would be more regular. The faulting, too, would suggest a very solid freezing after deposition, which would happen when the climate got colder. The cause of the faulting would seem to be the cracking of the solid mass of frozen gravel owing to the push of the ice as the glacier once more started to move down the valley. The upper gravels would be the ground moraine of this re-advancing ice.

There is one other possibility that should be considered. That is that the lower gravels were not laid down *in situ* at all, but the whole mass in a frozen condition was picked up by the sole of the ice sheet from the bed of some sub-glacial lake further up the valley and so carried to its present position, being left there when the ice melted. I certainly think that some of the lenticles of gravel and sand in the Stretton Sugwas Moraine have been pushed along in a solid condition together with boulders and other detrital material and left there when the ice melted. This also would offer an explanation of the faulting or shattering of the Byford gravels.

One possibility can, I think, be excluded. That is that the gravels are part of an old pre-glacial course of the Wye. The main floor of the valley in this part of the Wye is flat and at a much lower level than the Byford gravels. Further upstream it is much wider than at Byford, where the Kettle Drift narrows the valley floor and stands out like a bluff from the side of Garnons Hill. It is quite inconceivable that a belt of gravel at Byford should not have been swept away by the advancing ice sheet.

Finally I must express my thanks to Professor L. J. Wills, Sc.D., for identifying the varieties of *Helix* in the upper gravels, for reading over this paper in the early stages of its preparation, and for much valuable advice.

REFERENCES :

- (1) Charlesworth. *The South Wales End Moraine*. Q.J.G.S., 1929.
- (2) Dwerryhouse and Miller. *The Glaciation of the Clun Forest*. Q.J.G.S., 1930.
- (3) Baron G. de Geer. *Natural Annals so far deciphered for 15,000 years*. Brit. Assoc., 1935. Pp. 776-777.
- (4) W. B. Wright. *Quaternary Ice Age*. Pp. 38-39.
- (5) L. J. Wills. *Physiographical Evolution of Britain*. Pp. 218-219.

SOME RECENT RECORDS OF HEREFORDSHIRE
ACULEATE HYMENOPTERA

By HOWARD M. HALLETT, F.R.E.S.

Since the publication of my list in the *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club*, 1934, there has accumulated a fair number of records which are additions to the Herefordshire list or give further light on the distribution of those already recorded, and these are now brought forward in the list which follows.

In 1937 The Royal Entomological Society of London published a check list of the British species in which was included the Dryinidae and Bethyridae now generally considered to be Aculeate Hymenoptera, the list of these insects was later revised by Dr. O. W. Richards and published by the Society in 1939 and adds 56 species to the list of Aculeates. A good many changes of names result from these publications, but for convenience I have thought it better to continue the order followed in my first list, and indicate the position each additional species should occupy in that list.

ADDITIONS TO THE HEREFORDSHIRE LIST.

- COLLETES SUCCINCTUS, *Linna.* Both sexes at Hope Mansell, 13th August, 1944; precedes No. 1 in the list.
- ANDRENA ANGUSTIOR, *Kirby.* Both sexes at the Lea in 1938 and 1939; Longtown, a female, 4th May, 1948; follows No. 4 in the list.
- " LAPPONICA, *Zett.* Females plentiful at Longtown at flowers of bilberry on the mountains between Longtown and Llanthony; follows No. 9 in the list.
- " APICATA, *Smith.* The Lea, one male, 28th February, 1945; males, 29th March and females, 31st March, 1946; follows No. 12 in the list.
- " HUMILIS, *Imms.* Strong colonies at Pontshill and Hope Mansell, May, 1939; the Lea, 13th May, 1944; follows No. 16 in the list.
- " FALSIFICA, *Perk.* Llanveynoch, two males, 21st May, 1948; follows No. 21 in the list. This is a very interesting record, so far as I am aware it has only been recorded from Devonshire and Glamorgan; it affects the flowers of *Potentilla*.
- " SUBOPACA, *Nyl.* Fairly common at the Lea; Olchon Valley, both sexes, 27th May, 1947; follows No. 22 in the list.
- " SIMILIS, *Smith.* Cornage Wood, The Lea, males, 7th May, 1943; follows No. 23 in the list.

- NOMADA STIGMA, *Fab.* Abundant at the colonies of *Andrena humilis*, above, on which species it is parasitic; precedes No. 1 in the list.
- " FLAVOPICTA, *Kirb.* One female in a field at Cornage Farm, the Lea, 12th August, 1940, a spot on which a small colony of *Cilissa leporina* appeared in July, 1941; it is parasitic on this latter bee; follows *N. stigma* in the list.
- " SHEPPARDANA, *Kirb.* Not rare at Hope Mansell in June, 1940 and 1941; follows No. 9, page 65 in the list.
- MELECTA PUNCTATA, *Fab.* The Lea, 29th May, 1940 and April, 1944; Hope Mansell, 2nd June, 1940, 18th May, 1941; follows *Anthophora*, page 69 in the list.
- STELIS PUNCTULATISSIMA, *Kirb.* Cornage Farm, the Lea, one male, 24th June, 1943, and a female on the same gatepost, 7th July, 1944.
- " PHAEOPTERA, *Kirb.* The Lea, one male, 1st July, 1938, several 12th to 15th July, 1947, with the preceding species; these two precede No. 1 on the list, page 69.
- COELIOXYS ELONGATA, *Lep.* Hope Mansell, two females, 15th July, 1940.
- " QUADRIDENTATA, *Linn.* The Lea, one male in July, 1942, on bryonia; both precede No. 1 on the list.

MIMESIDAE.

- MIMESA DAHLBOMI, *Wesm.* Cornage Wood, the Lea, one male, 24th June, 1942; Bay Tree Farm, Lea Bailey, a female, 14th July, 1947.

PEMPHREDONIDAE.

- PASSALOEUCUS GRACILIS, *Curtis.* Aston Ingham, one male, 19th June, 1939; The Lea, both sexes in August, 1948; should be No. 3 in the list.
- " MONILICORNIS, *Dahl.* The Lea, one female, 20th June, 1944; No. 4 in the list.
- STIGMUS SOLSKYI, *Mov.* Cornage Farm, the Lea, one female, 17th July, 1948, on dead hazel branch; follows *Spilomena* in the list.

CRABRONIDAE.

- CRABRO CRIBRARIUS, *Linn.* Hope Mansell, one female, 1st August, 1938; precedes *Clytochrysus* in the list.
- METACRABRO QUADRICINCTUS, *Fab.* The Lea, one female, 31st July, 1943, and a female, 30th July, 1944; follows *Solenius* in the list.
- BLEPHARIPUS PUBESCENS, *Shuck.* Cornage Farm, the Lea, one female, 4th June, 1942; follows No. 1 in the list.
- " CETRATUS, *Shuck.* The Lea, one female, June, 1943, Baytree Farm, female, 14th July, 1947, and male, July, 1948; follows *pubescens*.
- CROSSOCERUS TARSATUS, *Shuck.* Hope Mansell, not uncommon, 7th June, 1940; precedes No. 1 in the list, page 73.

NYSSONIDAE.

- NYSSON SPINOSUS, *Fab.* Hope Mansell, a male, 4th June, 1939; Howley Grove, The Lea, plentiful in June, 1941; Chase Woods, Ross-on-Wye, 21st May, 1943; precedes *Gorytes* in the list.

PSAMMOCHARIDAE.

- PSAMMOCHARIS CINTELLUS, *Spin.* Hope Mansell, one female, 15th June, 1940; precedes No. 1, page 74.
- " NIGERRIMUS, *Scop.* Hope Mansell, one female, 1st August, 1938; follows No. 3 in the list.

- PRIOCNEMIS CLEMENTI, *Haupt.* The Lea, one male, 31st May, 1942, female, May, 1943; follows No. 1 in the list.
- " SCHIÖDTRI, *Haupt.* Tarrington, one male, 15th August, 1902; Cusop, one female, 20th August, 1902 (Yerbury); Chase Woods, Ross-on-Wye, two females, 2nd August, 1937; Hope Mansell, one female, 1st August, 1938; follows No. 4 in the list. *Note:* This leaves under *pusillus* in the list. Tarrington, one female, 15th August, 1902 (Y) and Ross-on-Wye, two females, 12th August, 1927. The rest of the remarks under *pusillus* may be deleted.

VESPIDAE.

- VESPA AUSTRIACA, *Panz.* Hope Mansell, one female, 4th June, 1939; it follows No. 4 in the list.
- METHOCA ICHNEUMONIDES, *Latr.* Hope Mansell, three females, 1st August, 1938, and one 7th June, 1940; follows *Myrmosa* in the list.
- HEDYCHRIDUM ARDENS, *Coq.* Hope Mansell, one female, 15th June, 1940; follows *H. roseum* in the list, page 76. The general name is misspelled there.
- CHRYSIS RUDDII, *Shuck.* Hope Mansell, one female, 7th June, 1940; follows No. 5 in the list.
- LASIUS MIXTUS, *Nyl.* Pontshill, one dealated female in the road in August, 1937; follows No. 3 in the list.

The records for the following two families are taken from O. W. Richards—*The British Bethyridae. Trans. R. Ent. Soc., London, 89: 185-344.*

DRYINIDAE.

- GONATOPUS LJUNGH.
SEPSOIDES, *West.* Chase Woods, Ross-on-Wye, one female, 25th July, 1935.
- PRENANTEON KIEFFER.
DAGS, *Walker.* Hay, one male, August, 1934. (C. G. Lamb. sp. in British Museum.)
- ANTEON JURINE.
INFECTUM, *Haliday.* Fownhope, one female, 2nd June, 1936; three males, 31st May, 1936; Woolhope, one male, 30th May, 1936 (J. F. Perkins).
- APHILOPUS DALMAN.
MELALEUCUS, *Dalman.* Woolhope, one female, 30th May, 1936; Fownhope, one female, 31st May, 1936. (E. B. Britton and J. F. Perkins.)

BETHYLIDAE.

- BETHYLUS JURINE.
CEPHALOTES, *Forster.* "Herefordshire" *teste* O. W. Richards.
- The following additional localities of species previously recorded are perhaps worth noting.
- ANDRENA CHRYSOSCELES, *Kirb.* One male at Aston Ingham, 30th April, 1944; The Lea, 11th April, 1946; Longtown, 26th May, 1947.
- " CINGULATA, *Fab.* Aston Ingham, both sexes, 30th April, 1944; Llanveynoe, one female, 21st May, 1948.
- HALICTUS LAEVIGATUS, *Kirb.* Very abundant at the Lea, frequenting an astonishing range of flowers; Longtown, 17th May, 1948.
- NOMADA LEUCOPHTHALMA, *Kirb.* Leominster. (Newman, *Ent. Annual*, 1.93); Longtown, a female, 26th May, 1947.
- " FLAVA, *Panzer.* Aston Crews, 30th April, 1944; Longtown, a female, 30th May, 1947.

- EUCERA LONGICORNIS*, Linn. Leominster, 6th June, 1832, abundant in hop fields. (E. Newman, *Ent. Mag.*, 1:51.)
- CHRLOSTOMA FLORISOMNE*, Linn. Leominster, 6th June, 1832, abundant in hop fields. (E. Newman, l.c.); Longtown, common in May, 1948.
- BOMBUS LAPPONICUS*, Fab. Common on the ridge above Longtown on both sides of the county boundary.
- PSITHYRUS CAMPESTRIS*, Pans. The Lea, a black female in July, 1947.
- ANMOPHILA SABULOSA*, Linn. ("Sphex" of the list.) Hope Mansell, common 15th June, 1940, and in 1941.
- OKYBELUS UNIGLUMIS*, Latr. Occasional at the Lea, Pontshill and Hope Mansell.
- OPLOMERUS LAEVIPES*, Shuck. The Lea, one female, 30th June, 1944.
- SAPYGA QUINQUEPUNCTATA*, Fab. The Lea, commonly; Linton, one female, 2nd June, 1940.
- SAPYGA CLAVICORNIS*, Linn. Leominster, 1833. (E. Newman, sp. in Dale Collection, Oxford); The Lea, fairly common in June, 1948.
- LASIUS FULIGINOSUS*, Latr. The single record in the list should read "near Hereford". (Douglas, *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, 1892, page 106.) Nests have since occurred at Weston-under-Penyard, 1943; Hope Mansell, 1944, and the Lea, near Mitcheldean Road station, 1948, where there is a large nest in an oak tree.

NOTES ON WHITE CASTLE AND RAGLAN CASTLE

By the REV. HUGH MENKEN, O.S.B., M.A.

WHITE CASTLE.

White Castle, Monmouthshire, or, more anciently, Over-gwent, stands on a pass over the Skirrid Fawr Mountains, 1½ miles north of Llantilio Crossenny. Because of its important strategic position within the Wye-Monnow-Usk triangle, being almost equi-distant from, and dominating the approaches to, Abergavenny, Grosmont, Skenfrith, Ross and Monmouth, White Castle achieved a great significance to the warring barons and to the English kings in this corner of the Marches. The key to local hegemony, it saw much fighting and frequently changed hands. As an English salient thrust out towards the heart of south and central Wales, as a rebellious Marcher's advance post pointing towards the Hereford plain, or as a forward satellite castle protecting the caput of some local Honour, White Castle gave a tactical advantage to its holder. Thus it was that Leland could write concerning the trilateral, White Castle, Grosmont and Skenfrith . . . "this castle (White Castle) . . . is the greatest of the three". Tactically and strategically this was true till Edward I's conquest of Wales closed the historical and military, if not the political, significance of the Welsh Marches.

Traditionally White Castle is said to derive its name from its Welsh owner, Sir Gwyn, son of Gwaethvoed, Lord of Cardigan, about 1066; a simpler and more likely explanation is from the white plaster which once covered its masonry. Fitz-osbern is thought to have conquered this territory and that one of his companions, Hamelin de Balun later Lord of Abergavenny, fortified the site. From Hamelin it passed to his successors, Brian FitzCount and Pain FitzJohn. Stephen obtained it by exchange from Pain and from then on till 1201 it appears to have remained in the King's hands, but not without dispute from William, first Braose lord of Abergavenny (temp. Henry II). The Exchequer Accounts for 1184-87 list monies paid to the sheriff of Hereford for the building of a keep and storehouses at White Castle for Henry II. Hubert de Burgh was granted the castle in 1201 by John, and so began his long but broken connection with the castle. In 1204 it was granted to William de Braose, who paid a relief of eight hundred marks, three saddle horses, five chacuros [—],¹ twenty-four senas [—] and ten greyhounds for the trilateral castles which he held by the service of two knight's fees. Forfeiting them by rebellion over some Irish land dispute, the Welsh seized White Castle which the defenders, sympathising with de Braose,

¹ Hounds for hunting?

treacherously surrendered to them. Within three days, Robert de Braose, son of William, leading the men of Brecheiniog, recovered the castle for his father. A Marcher rival of the de Braose, John de Monmouth, claimed the castle in 1215, the King admitting the claim but in 1219 it is back in the hands of Hubert de Burgh. With his fall, it reverts to John de Braose, 1228, and on his death, 1232, Henry III appoints Peter Ryval royal custodian. After Hubert's death in 1243, Henry III held it unopposed. It was probably during this period, 1243-1267 when it was given to Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, that the present fortifications were erected. The Lancasters held it till 1825 when it was sold to the Beaufort family from whom it eventually passed in 1902 to Sir John Mather Jackson.

Architecturally White Castle is an interesting transition piece between the Early English and the great and final Edwardian castles. Some years older than the experimental castle at Rhuddlan, both provided ideas from which evolved the powerful design of the great north Wales coastal castles; concentric defences and massive barbican. White Castle, probably rebuilt about 1250, when its 12th century keep, whose foundations lie partly under the present southern curtain, was pulled down to make way for the castle as it stands to-day. At each angle of this irregular hexagon there are strong drum towers, now forty-five, once over sixty, feet high containing the garrison apartments. A curious and interesting feature of this plan is the siting of the North-east and north-west towers within eight feet of each other to form the gatehouse of the inner ward. The entrance passage so formed was ten feet long, defended by a gate and by a portcullis at either end, the grooves of which are still traceable. The domestic buildings were ranged along the curtains, only the foundations and the roof lines in the curtain indicating their site. The chapel can be seen in the south-west tower. The whole hexagon is encircled by a moat (once dry, hence its great breadth, now wet) between fourteen to eighteen feet deep, forty to seventy feet broad, and two hundred and eighty-six yards in circumference. The outer defences consist of a fortified and almost square bailey on the northern side with square or rounded towers at the angles. The outer gatehouse, a massive structure nine feet thick, faced east and at right angles to the inner ward gatehouse, thus allowing the defence an enfilading field of fire. This outer entrance was forty-six feet long and ten feet wide—a precursor of the barbican. The whole outer ward was encircled by a moat and both moats were crossed by draw-bridges. On the south side, covering the postern, lay a lunette or kidney work, moated but not intended to stand a long defence since there is little trace of stone work.

Essentially a military defence post and not a residential castle, White Castle quickly fell into decay with the pacification of Wales.

Like most Lancastrian strongholds it was dismantled by order of Edward IV. To the romantic eye of the Elizabethan country house poet, Churchyard, White Castle was still

"A stately seat, a loftie princely place,
Whose beauties give the simple soyle some grace,"

but to the more prosaic jurors of the 1613 *Inquisitio Com. Mon.* de Albo Castro "it was ruinous and in decay out of mind".

RAGLAN CASTLE.

Over two centuries divided the great days of White Castle and of Raglan. This gulf of time saw the Middle Ages in transition: saw a great change in the whole mode and manner of life. On the military side, almost everything for which White Castle has stood had passed away. The new doctrine of offence spelt doom to the static strength of the Norman-English castle. Thus the defensive military stronghold, with its cramped quarters and drab living conditions, was falling into disuse and decay. Their place was being taken by such new spacious homes as Raglan castle. Indeed, while White Castle was being dismantled by order of Edward IV the foundations of the future magnificence of Raglan were being laid only some few miles to the south, for Raglan lies almost half-way between Usk and Monmouth. One thing of this past did die hard: the convention that the socially great dwelt in castles. So it was that the new princely homes with their bright, airy apartments conformed to social convention and their exteriors were adorned with all the old outward trappings of the medieval castle—moat, drawbridge, portcullis, gatehouse, battlements and mural towers.

Raglan castle was no exception in this regard. Prominently displayed on its south front was its most military feature, the famous "Yellow Tower of Gwent". Hexagonal in shape, its walls ten feet thick, each side thirty-six feet long and rising five storeys high with a crown of machicolated battlements, the Yellow Tower was set in the middle of a broad, deep moat, unapproachable from the front save by boat across the moat. Lying immediately behind it and to which it was connected by a stone bridge of six arches and turreted, stood the castle itself. This massive keep was never reduced, though in the Civil War, 1646, it was subjected to a prolonged battery of 18-lb. cannon shot; its present ruinous state was the result of mining carried out by the Parliamentarians after the surrender.

The castle itself was essentially residential, being disposed in two parallel courts which were so vast and so similar in layout that they cannot strictly be called inner and outer wards. The north-east or stone court housed the domestic offices round its

external wall. Separating the Stone Court from the north-west or Fountain Court was the magnificent great hall, solar and buttery, with above the Marquis' dining room and the great gallery. The whole building was one hundred and twenty-six feet long and sixty feet high. Against the side of the great hall, flanking the Fountain Court, was the castle chapel. Between the Yellow Tower and the great hall, and running at right angles to them, stood the gatehouse and library with the family's private quarters above. Though the gatehouse was flanked by two towers with the library tower adjacent, the southern front of the castle was much weakened by the fine Tudor windows which faced across the moat. Surrounding the castle were the gardens, round the moat the famous sunken walk and the bowling green so beloved of Charles I and the castle outbuildings.

The magnificent appointment of this residential castle was equalled by the lavish hospitality dispensed; Raglan was more a court than a household. Some details of the domestic arrangements of 1640 at Raglan have survived and give an interesting human touch to the narrative. At 11 o'clock each day the castle gates were closed. Dinner was served in both the upstairs dining room and in the great hall. Upstairs, two tables were laid. At the first sat the Marquis, his family and any noble guests. Pages, drawn from the houses of the aristocracy, waited upon this table. At the second table sat the knights and "other honourable gentlemen", footmen attending to their wants. Below in the great hall three tables were laid. At the first sat Sir Ralph Blackstone, the steward, and the other major officers of the household: the comptroller, the secretary, the master of the horse, the master of the fish ponds and Lord Herbert's tutor. At the second table sat the gentlemen and twenty-four pages. While, at the third, sat the clerk of the kitchens and the other lesser household officers. In all, every day, one hundred and fifty persons sat down to meat at Raglan. To cater for this vast retinue there were three estates: the Llantilio Crossenny red deer park (of four hundred acres), and the home park with the little park in a neighbouring parish. As well there were two farms, one for dairy produce, the other for provender.

The fortune of this magnificent and princely family was laid by the Norman-Welsh knight, Sir William ap Thomas and his son William, Lord Herbert. They inherited Raglan from their grand-sire, Thomas ap Gwillam ap Jenkin. Sir William added to the property by his marriage, in 1420, to the widow of Sir David Gam who brought him Llantilio Crossenny. Staunch Yorkists, the family prospered during the Wars of the Roses and under Edward IV they gained many Lancastrian estates in South Wales. The next Sir William who was a great favourite of Edward IV's, since his Welsh patronymic did not carry sufficient social weight at

court, was given the name of Herbert by the King, whose heralds very conveniently discovered that an ap Jenkin had married a certain Herbert, a chancellor of Henry II. Sir William Herbert was created Earl of Pembroke in 1469. Both he and his father undertook extensive operations at Raglan which they converted into a castle home. In 1491 the Raglan heiress, Elizabeth, married Sir Charles Somerset, who was created Earl of Worcester in 1513. This Charles was the progenitor of that 5th Earl and 1st Marquis of Worcester, whose loyalty to the Crown brought ruin to the family fortune, and the destruction of his ancestral home in the Parliamentary siege of 1646.

NOTES ON NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE POTTERY SITES.

By JOHN W. B. GRIFFITHS.

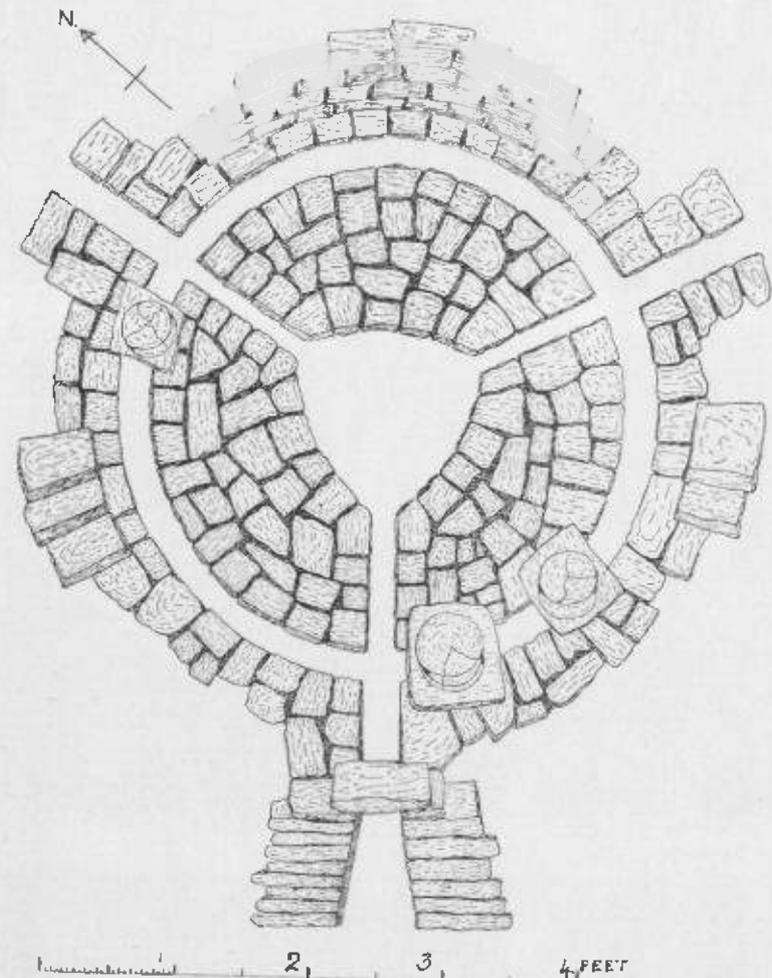
The three pottery sites at Grove Head, Crook Mullen, and on a farm belonging to Guy's Hospital recently investigated have yielded many types of shards already known and some new to me. The last includes a small pot two inches high, four and three quarters inches wide, with a small beaded top nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. This is unglazed and grey or brick red in colour. A small jug suitable for milk has a large vertical handle with a small lip spout opposite. This is brown-black or slate in colour and the clay used is similar to that of some tygs already discovered; both sides are glazed.

Other finds include skillets, washed on the inside with white or cream; very large jugs with wide tops and large vertical handles, glazed on the inside only. Here the decoration consists of one or two scratched lines about an inch below the rim. Some of these would have held three gallons.

Large numbers of a new type of pot were found at Crook Mullen and Grove Head sites. The overall height of these is about one and seven-sixteenths inches to two inches, and the width six inches. The rims are sometimes as much as one inch or one and a quarter inch thick. Below is a pronounced waist for easy lifting, the bases are thin, being one-eighth to one quarter inch only. The majority are grey though a few are red; all are unglazed and were probably used for cooking. Some have a hole pierced through the bottoms near the side.

The kiln at Grove Head was built of small thin Ludlow mud shales, quite different from the larger squarer silica sandstones at the Boresford kiln, which were better able to withstand intense heat. To overcome the defect of the poorer local stone the potters had plastered the sides of the flues with half an inch of soft clay. The stones were undressed with an average thickness of one inch. The kiln was well constructed with selected stones, soft clay being used for mortar. The flues at the base are twelve inches deep, the diagram opposite page 228 shows the exact number of stones used. The base of each flue was soil, and the top was bridged with flat stones. Four are shown in position, three with a cracked jar upon each, upside down. Two stones shown on the right side, three on the left, and a few at the top of the diagram, which formed the base of the kiln wall remained. These are shaded differently and are drawn exactly as left by the potter when the kiln was taken down for the last time. They gave the key to the whole lay-out.

To face page 228



PLAN OF POTTERY KILN AT GROVE HEAD.

Drawn by J. W. B. Griffiths.



Photographs by

F. C. Morgan.

Upper photograph. GROVE HEAD KILN from the south before final excavation, 1948.

Lower photograph. THE KILN from the same position as diagram opposite page 228. Some stones had been removed when photograph was taken.



Photographs by

KILN AT CROOK MULLEN.

F. C. Morgan.

1. Close view showing central post-hole.
2. General view. Mr. J. Griffiths in centre.

The wall was stepped back three inches from the round outer flue and the flue walls were built to overhang, narrowing from six inches at the base to three inches at the top.

The method of firing is unknown at present, but it is obvious that great heat had been used. Probably the kiln was filled with charcoal as built, the pots being placed in position at the same time. Pots to be fired were arranged as described on page 6 and were placed in position as the kiln was built. When cooled off this was taken down to the level as shown in the diagram, and the flues and air holes would thus serve for many firings.

The kiln at Crook Mullen has the peculiarity of a hole in the centre about eighteen inches deep and five inches across, with a charcoal lining. Evidently this held a stake, placed to assist in the erection of the kiln, which was consumed when the pottery was fired.

REPORTS OF SECTIONAL EDITORS, 1948.

BOTANY.

By MR. E. BALL.

There is little to report for the past twelve months. Last September Miss F. M. B. Marsh sent me a note of a very interesting discovery, having found the Canadian Erigeron (*Erigeron canadensis* Linn.) in June, July and August, 1947, in gutters and on roadside Overbury Road, Hereford, also in a roof gutter of a derelict house in Church Street, Hereford. This is the first time recorded for Herefordshire.

Mr. G. T. Leigh-Spencer reported several fine specimens of *Helleborus foetidus*, on Backbury Hill, mainly on the forward slope. He added that he had also found a single specimen on the highway between Ledbury and Colwall.

ORNITHOLOGY.

By CAPTAIN H. A. GILBERT.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE LONG-TAILED TIT AND GOLDCREST AFTER THE HARD WEATHER OF 1947.

These two species disappeared after the hard weather in 1947.

I have not seen either since the big frost but my wife saw two long-tailed tits at Bishopstone in February. I saw four long-tailed tits one day in January. No golden-crested wren either seen or heard singing this spring so far. No one to whom I have spoken has seen a golden-crested wren.

It will be very interesting to find out how these birds will increase—as I hope they will increase—in the future and I hope all members will report their return—whenever they see any.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PEEWIT.

This bird has almost ceased to breed in many parts of the county. Of twenty-one pairs who used to nest round my house on arable fields not a single one remains.

The only places on which the peewit exists nowadays as a breeding bird seems to be rough undrained pasture, e.g., the common at Weobley. Possibly—indeed almost certainly, in my opinion—the cause is the use of chemical manures. The last hard winter may have been a contributory cause. I hope members will report the status of the peewit as they see it in their own districts in spring and summer.

By DR. C. W. WALKER, M.C., M.D., Ch.B.

A.—RESIDENTS.

In last year's Annual Report I referred to the dearth of resident small birds which resulted from the severe winter weather experienced in the first three months of 1947. Most of those mentioned have shown an improvement this season, but some species have shown little sign of recovery so far. In this category I would place the goldcrest (*Regulus regulus anglorum*), the long-tailed tit (*Aegithalus Caudatus rosaceus*), the wood-lark (*Lullula arborea arborea*) and the stonechat (*Saxicola torquata hibernans*). I only once heard a goldcrest's song during the breeding season, and I have failed to find the wood lark at some of its favourite nesting haunts. The stonechat is now, I believe, one of Britain's rarest birds. Has it been seen on Bromyard Downs since March, 1947?

There has been a much greater volume of November song from our resident song-thrushes than was the case last year. Wrens appear more plentiful also, and only last Sunday (December 5th) I was cheered by the sight of a great band of long-tailed tits exploring a hedgerow near this city.

Very few lapwings indeed bred in the county this season. Club members would do well to use their influence in protecting this bird and its eggs.

The raven (*Corvus corax corax*) appears to be growing commoner, and to be extending its breeding range over the county. Its presence has been regular in the Ross-on-Wye area (Dr. Marner Lloyd). It is common in the west and north; three tree-nests were reported in the more central area, and one on the eastern border close to Worcestershire. The last-named site was occupied this year for the first time, and two young were brought off successfully. The old birds had hung about the district during the whole of the previous season without breeding, as commonly occurs when a new site is being taken over by a raven-pair.

The common buzzard (*Buteo luteo buteo*), already common in West Herefordshire, continues to increase and can be seen

on the wing in nearly every parish in the county. It has bred or attempted to breed in several new areas in the eastern half of the county, and is becoming a commoner sight over the border in west Worcestershire.

B.—SUMMER VISITORS.

The summer migrants appeared last spring in good numbers and at normal times. Early and late dates for the swift (*Apus A. Apus*) were April 25th and September 2nd.

The corncrake (*Crex pratensis*), now a rare bird, was heard craking in a cornfield near the "Trumpet" for about a fortnight at the beginning of May (Dr. Langdale-Smith), and also for some days in Bartonsham meadow, Hereford.

A hoopoe (*Upupa epops epops*) haunted a clump of oaks in Eastnor Park for several days at the end of May and beginning of June, but was not seen later (Lady Somers). Mr. P. W. Hinde reports the nesting of two pairs of pied flycatchers (*Muscicapa hypoleuca hypoleuca*) at Lucton this year, in a nesting-box at a height of 12 feet and in an old (?) wood-pecker's hole at 18 feet, respectively. The details of the first-mentioned nest were as follows:

10 . 5 . 48 Building	31 . 5 . 48 4 eggs, 2 chicks.
14 . 5 . 48 1 egg	1 . 6 . 48 2 eggs, 4 chicks.
16 . 5 . 48 3 eggs	3 . 6 . 48 6 chicks.
17 . 5 . 48 4 eggs	16 . 6 . 48 4 flew.
19 . 5 . 48 5 eggs	17 . 6 . 48 remainder flew.
21 . 5 . 48 6 eggs	

Two pairs of pied flycatchers were found nesting this season at Moccas by our President (Captain H. A. Gilbert). It will be remembered that the Hon. Guy Charteris found five pairs nesting in the centre of the county in 1945 (*Woolhope Transactions*, 1945 pp. 277). It seems likely that careful search would show this species to be commoner in Herefordshire than has been supposed. Its numbers could no doubt be further increased by placing nesting-boxes in likely places, as this flycatcher takes readily to small-holed nesting-boxes.

The marsh-warbler (*Acrocephalus p. palustris*) arrived on May 23rd. Three broods were watched until they left the nests in safety. The twelve young birds were ringed by Mr. L. Smith.

C.—WINTER VISITORS.

As in the preceding winter, reports of blackcap (*Sylvia a. atricapilla*) and black redstart (*Phoenicurus ochurus gibraltariensis*) were recorded. The blackcap was seen by Admiral and Mrs. Loder-Symonds at their bird-table at Hereford between

16th and 20th January, and the black redstart by Mrs. Roland Edwards in her garden on 23rd January.

The two species of migrating swan (*Cygnus cygnus* and *C. bewickii*) were seen with our common mute swan (*C. olor*) for one day last winter on Eastnor moat (Lady Somers). This is the second year in succession that these rare visitors have been recorded in this county.

The green sandpiper has continued to occur by Lugg or Wye throughout the year, except for the month of June. After its temporary absence it was seen again at Hereford on July 3rd. On October 2nd at the Sewage Farm, Hereford, Mr. Witts saw an immature ringed plover (*Charadrius h. hiaticula*) along with green (*Tringa ochropus*) and common (*Astilis hypoleucus*) sandpipers. This bird remained in the district for several weeks.

NOTE ON ORNITHOLOGY BY THE REV. H. G. BUISSERET, O.S.B.

Dear Sir,

It will be remembered that in the snow of early 1947, wood pigeons did much damage to greenstuffs. Then the snow became very deep, and with the severe frost they all disappeared. On 17th February, the great gale began in the afternoon, and at 4 p.m. I saw hundreds coming up at a great pace from the S.W. The sun was bright, and as they came over the Belmont woods at a great height they suddenly dived and circled for the trees, flashing white and blue as they dropped like leaves. This was a remarkable sight.

After the hard frost of the Spring, 1947, there were no starlings for the remainder of the year, and none of the usual large flocks in the Autumn. A few were seen in January, 1948, but they have not been numerous during the year.

There have been no plovers during 1948, though there are usually large numbers in the fields. Some passed through in the Autumn.

There have been unusually large numbers of Rooks, jackdaws and magpies.

It is noteworthy that no acorns were to be found in this district in 1947; I had several people, including roadmen, looking for them. This may be due to the hard frosts of February and March. In 1948 there have been unusually large numbers.

Perhaps it would be fitting to record the map of this district drawn up by Brother James, of Belmont Abbey, which was on view in the City Library.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL REPORT

By F. C. MORGAN, F.S.A.

HEREFORD PRINTERS.

In sorting documents and printed papers in the office of Mr. L. Beaumont, who has generously given many of local interest to the City Library, various items were found which add to the information of the dates of local printers, and the addition of another to the Hereford list.

Hereford.

J. Bather of Eign Street has his name as printer of sale bills dated 1845 and 1846. These are the only known records of this craftsman.

Joseph Head's imprint appears on sale bills of 1848 and 1867. Previous records dated from 1851 to 1862. It is also definitely stated that he was succeeded by Allen.

James Hull printed a sale bill dated 1866; previous record 1873.

Frederick Thomas Hawkins' imprint on a sale bill of 1877 states that it was printed at the "Marvel Office". F. and A. Merrick printed a sale bill of 1854.

William Prosser printed two sale bills at the "Mercury Office", Hereford. One is undated and the other is of the year 1868.

Messrs. Webb and Head printed in High Town in 1845.

Ross.

A copy of a newspaper called "The Man of Ross and Forest of Dean Advertiser", for 1st July, 1875, was found. This was a four-page paper, the inner pages were printed in London, the outer pages were by John Webb Francis Counsell, of the Market Place, Ross.

(For previous information see *Transactions*, 1941, pp. 106-127; 1946, p. 57.)

MAP OF BREINTON. RECORDS OF THE HONOUR OF WIGMORE.

Among documents found in Mr. Beaumont's office were

- (i) A map on parchment of "the Freehold and Copyhold Lands and also of Leasehold Lands [in Breinton] held under

the Dean and Chapter and Custos and Vicars of the Cathedral Church of Hereford late in the Possession of Richard Aubrey, Esq. Survey'd by John Haywood London Anno 1783." This interesting map measures 38½ in. by 30½ in.

- (ii) Various Court Rolls of the Honour and Manor of Wigmore, and a survey of the Honour of Wigmore of 1595. A fair copy of this was written in a folio volume in the 18th century; three typescripts of the latter, with notes where slight variations from the original occur, have been made, and one will be given to the Club's Library in the near future. The survey is of intense interest to the student of local history. It is to be hoped that at some not too distant time a map will be made recording the exact bounds of the Honour. Will any member of the Club undertake to do this before it may become too difficult to identify all place names? In the same volume was a copy of the deed of sale of the Honour from Henry Lydney to Thomas Harley, on 22nd January, 1601/2.

BOUNDS OF BISHOPSWOOD.

A short time ago, Mrs. Landon sent me some documents to identify, which she had found among the papers of her late husband. They relate to an action in the Law Courts concerning the Manor of Bishopswood in 1614 and a survey of the bounds of the common taken in 1682. The latter has been copied and I hope to present a copy to the Club's Library in the near future. It is full of interest for the study of place names and customs.

ABBAY DORE.

Mr. H. M. Colvin, of University College, London, has found some papers concerning the restoration of Abbey Dore among the Scudamore papers in the Public Record Office. He has kindly sent the following notes upon them:

THE RESTORATION OF ABBAY DORE CHURCH IN 1633-4.

Among the great collection of Scudamore documents in the Public Record Office is a bundle which consists mainly of papers connected with the restoration of Abbey Dore church by John, Viscount Scudamore, in 1633-4.¹ These were not known to Mr. T. Blashill, whose paper on "The Seventeenth-Century Restoration of Dore Abbey Church" was published in the Woolhope Club's *Transactions* for 1900-2. This was based on the carpenter's contract, and other documents, which Mr. Blashill found among the more easily accessible Scudamore papers in the British Museum.²

¹ The Scudamore papers form what is known as the 'Duchess of Norfolk' collection, which belong to the class of *Chancery Masters' Exhibits*. The bundle in question is numbered D. 19.

² Additional MS. 11044, f. 267.

It is not intended, in this brief note, to describe in detail the contents of the bundle in the Public Record Office, which must be left to some future historian of Abbey Dore. But it is worth recording that it includes the articles of agreement between Lord Scudamore and David Addams of Ross, mason, dated 15 April, 1633, by which the latter contracted to "erect and build up one towre for bells to hange in to the heighte of eighty Foote unto the Roofe . . . in the Angle upon the South isle of that place and buildinge" for the sum of £90. Mr. Blashill believed that the tower "had been erected before the Dissolution by one of the later Abbots". In the *Report* of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, however, the tower as a whole is described as "of early seventeenth century date",¹ and other evidence besides the contract shows that the *Report* is correct. For a paper headed "The manner of building, Agreed for Door church" includes "The steeple to bee built on the South-side upon the Ile, wth Battlements, & covered wth tile, for six bells, wth two lofts & a frame for y^e bells", and a separate specification endorsed "The particulars of ye buildinge of ye Steeple & ye chardge thereof" shows that it was necessary "to pull downe ye Ile wher ye steeple must bee founded". Included in the bundle is "An Accompt of money disbursed by my lord Scudamore & paid by the hands of Richard Meek the elder towards the reedifying of the Churche at Doore beginning the sixt day of April, 1633". Under the heading "Mason" are the following payments:

P ^d David Addams for makeing the Tower	...	090	00	00
P ^d him more for makeing two butteresses	...	013	06	08
		103	06	08

The two buttresses were evidently those at the south-east angle of the tower, whose erection was not provided for in the contract.

There is also a detailed specification of the carpenter's work with the note "These directions were drawn for y^e timber worke of y^e church by y^e consent of Abell the Carpenter. March 21st, 1632."² They do not include the screen and gallery, but relate only to the structural wood-work of the roofs and tower.³ In the chancel "the olde Roffe" was "to bee taken downe & a newe roffe to bee built accordinge to y^e roffe of y^e church, & the olde timber to be employed about the Isles". The "manner of building" specifies more briefly:

The chancell roof to bee taken down & new built up.
The Body of the church to bee covered, wth the Isles.

Evidently John Abell was not the only carpenter available, for there is another paper endorsed "The particulars of y^e timber worke cast up by Slade & Simmons for y^e church of Doore, March 21st, 1632,"⁴ and a note at the end of "the manner of building" states that "There is 38 foot difference betweene Abell & Simmonds measure of the Isles".

Abell himself appears to have been brought to Lord Scudamore's notice by a certain Thomas Prichard of New Grange, who on March 3, 1632/3, wrote that he had "heartofore acquaintted yo^r Lo^{pp} of one Abell a Carpenter who did survay the woorkes for repairing the Churche & also the mill", and enclosed Abell's estimate for the work. This shows that

¹ *Herefordshire*, I (1931), p. 4.

² *i.e.*, 1633 New Style.

³ It may be added that the papers throw no light on the authorship of the glass in the eastern lancets, which is dated 1634, although there are payments for the insertion of iron bars for glazing.

⁴ *i.e.*, 1633 New Style.

the latter was prepared to contract "in gross for masons worke carpenters worke & tillers worke, you findeing timber tile ston & carriage & I to be at the rest of y^e whole charge of y^e worke & to finde naiols and alle iron & iron worke". But to put all the work into the hands of a single "undertaker" was, in contemporary opinion, "a way of building not so allowable in works intended for posterity".¹ So Lord Scudamore was no doubt well advised to contract separately with Addams for the masonry, and the accounts show that he found the nails and iron work as well as the tiles, stone and timber.

H. M. COLVIN.

WATER COLOUR BY TURNER.

An interesting water colour of the Cathedral Church of Hereford has been given to the Dean and Chapter by Miss Havergal, daughter of the Rev. F. T. Havergal. It is dated 1793, and therefore is in the artist's early style. The tower and Lady chapel are shown from inside the porch of Vicars' cloisters, and scaffolding for repairs is depicted but in a different position from that in the other picture by Turner in Hereford Art Gallery. (For further information see illustration and *Transactions* for 1936, pp. 44-46.)

IRONWORKS AT BRINGWOOD.

Major Salt has kindly copied the following document from among those in the Kevill Davies collection recently given to the City Library. It is interesting to note how much information upon Herefordshire ironworks is coming to light.

Sir,

I have long ere this saluted you and among the number of ye maine friends congratulated with you for your much and worthy good fortune. But I attending some materiall occasion wch. might accompanie my salutation have hitherto delaied yt, am now unwilling further or longer to defer yt & have by the convenience of this Bearer & his engines hereby undertaken it and wth the best of my wishes desire the continuance & increase of ye worthe prefermmts which since they have worthilie advanced you unto ye place and dignitie of a privie Counsellor unto ye Princes Highnes, I entreat y^r speciall notice and care conc'ning the business of the forest of Dervold (belonging unto his highnes), out of wch forest being but a mile long there is apportioned to the maintenance of the iron works in Bringwood, & Mocktree a thousand cords of wood yearlie to be taken out in short time wilbe utterlie consumed (The quantity in it being so small and the proportion allotted out of yt being so great and the Tennants & Inhabitants nerelie destitute of that reliefe wch for buildings & other necessaries they have formerlie been accustomed to receive.)

And the iron works in Bringwood & Mocktree have alreadie made so generall a wast & spoile of all kinds of wood (save a remnant of spring woods as they now dig by the ground and pull out the old rootes) wch the whole cuntry do much grudge at and the spoile wch they feare in Dervold and have already seen in Bringwood make a generall murmure

¹ Willis & Clark, *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, II, p. 249. Sir Roger Pratt was of the same opinion:—"We shall not only do great prejudice to our building but also in putting out our work by the great, be most exceedingly abused, and overreached by our workmen . . ." (R. T. Gunther, *The Architecture of Sir Roger Pratt* (1928), p. 48).

among the people. Whereof I doubt not you will have a worthie respect and consideracon that for so small a benefytt which thereby arises to his highnes the minds of so manie loving subjects should not be disquieted nor the service and zeale of their affections any way quenched. Besides the great want wch this his Maties house (for whenever it shall please his highnes to visit thes partes or reside in this place) shall sustaine whereof it is already sensible—herein requesting both y^{or} assistance for the p^rventing any inconvenience & y^{or} good advise and opinion wch I desire by a few lines from you at y^{or} leisure. I rest

yo^r verie loving freind
Rd : Eure¹

Ludlow Castle
this of Aprill 1611

To my hon^{ble} good friend Sr.
Edward Phillips Knight master
of the Rowles and Chancellor to
the Prynce His Highnes

GARWAY PIGEON HOUSE.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that Garway Pigeon House has been preserved by the Office of Works, and should be safe for many years to come. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England contributed £150 0s. 0d. and this Club £50 0s. 0d. towards the cost of repairs, the balance being found by the Office of Works.

SHOBDON ARCHES.

No way of preserving these arches has been found. This is a matter of great regret.

MOCKTREE FOREST. MANOR OF BUTTAS. TIDNOR MILL.

Among the documents belonging to Capt. Phillip Dunne at Gatley are some worthy of note. One is an account for making a mound around Mocktree Forest, others relate to the scheme for the navigation of the Wye, and one to the manor of Buttass in King's Pyon. They all contain particulars which may be of value to those who wish to write upon local history and therefore may be worth printing.

MOCKTREE FOREST.

CHARGES FOR MAKINGE YE OUTER MOUNDE IN MOCKTREE		£	s.	d.
April, 1638				
27	To Ric Edwards his sone & Jo: his brother for 6 dayes at 10d. p diem	00	15	00
	To Meredith Edwards 3 dayes	00	02	06
	To Ri & Jo Phide, Peter Griffiths & Wm Hemins for 6 dayes	01	00	00
	To Wm James for 5 dayes	00	04	02
	To Elias Meyrick 6 dayes	00	05	00
		02	06	08

¹ Lord Eure was President of the Council of the Marches.

	£	s.	d.
To Ri Stirrye & Griffiths Davies & Charles Reynolds 5 dayes	00	12	06
To Wm Gervis 5 dayes & Wm Brooke 4 dayes	00	07	06
To Tho Beaumont, Jo Ambler & James Watts 2 dayes	00	03	00
	01	05	00

To Tho Penny, Jo Thomas & Edw Price 5 dayes	00	12	06
To Phillip Browne 5 & Thomas Bragger 4 dayes	00	07	06
To Edw Davies & Jo Carpent 2 dayes & Phillip Draper 4	00	06	08
	01	06	08
To Edw Morries & Edward Powell 4 dayes	00	06	08
To Ric Bridgwaters, Wm Hamonds & Phillip Jones 2 dayes	00	04	08

Hamonds had but 8d. p. diem	00	11	04
	05	09	08

April, 1638

27	To Morrise ap Hugh 2 dayes at 9d. p. diem	00	01	06
	To Ri: Hughes 4 dayes at 10d.	00	03	04
	To Wm Gittoes & his sonne 4 dayes	00	06	08
	To James Philpots & his sone for 6 dayes at 12d. p. diem	00	12	00
	To Wm Lello, Alexander Moore, David Price & Tho: Maylard 6 dayes at 10d. p. diem	01	00	00
	To Owen Morrice, Jo Rogers & Reese ap David 6 dayes	00	15	00
		02	18	06
		05	09	08
	Total is	08	08	02

May, 1638

4	To Tho Maylord & Rees Redforde for 6 dayes & Tho for 7 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	15	10
	To Edmund Powell, Phillip Draper & Phillip Browne for 7 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	17	06
	To Charles Reynolds for 7 dayes at 10d. & Evan Davyes & Alexander Moore for 6 dayes	00	15	10
	To Ri Hughes, Ri England & David Price 6 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	15	00
	To Wm Lello, Tho Penny, 5 dayes, & Wm Gittles 7 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	14	02
	To Edw Davyes 2 dayes & Edw Price 3 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	04	02
	To Tho: Bragger & Ric: Sterry 5 dayes at 10d. p. diem	00	08	04
		04	10	10

May, 1638		£	s.	d.
4	To Jo Carpenter 3 dayes [and Wm. Hamands] ¹ & Richard Bridgwater 6 dayes at 10d. & Wm Hamonds at 8d. p. diem ...	00	12	02
	To Philpots & his sonne for 6 dayes at 12d. per diem ...	00	12	00
	To Jo Edwards Brother-law of Ludlow for 6 dayes at 10d. p. diem ...	00	05	00
		01	09	02
	To ye workemen of Knighton more ...	01	18	04
		03	07	06
12	To 9 workemen frō Knighton, 1 for 6 dayes, 2 for 4 dayes & 6 for 3 dayes at 10d. per diem ...	01	06 ²	08
	To Philpots & his sōe 6 dayes ...	00	12	00
	To Ric Sterry 5 dayes at 10d. per diem ...	00	04	02
	To James Bridgwater 6 dayes ...	00	05	00
	To Tho Maylard 4 dayes ...	00	03	04
	To Rees ap Edward 2 dayes ...	00	01	08
	To Edward Davyes & Tho Perry (?) 6 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Edward Price 5 dayes ...	00	04	02
	To Edward [illegible] ³ 4 dayes ...	00	03	04
	To Edward Hughes 7 dayes ...	00	05	10
	To Wm (?) 4 dayes ...	00	03	04
	To Wm Morgan (?) & T... Beavan (?) 6 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Charles Reynolds & Thomas Magger for 6 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Geo Alcocks, Alexander Moore(?) & Jo Morrice 4 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To ye Carpenters & sawyers ...	01	18	08
		07	18	02
May, 1638				
14	payd to Ri Byllenny (?) for stakes bought of Edward Sheppard for ye Lodg lesow of Mocktree—03 10 0	£	s.	d.
26	To Jo Hickles & 4 men for 5 dayes ...	01	01	08
	To Jo Tayler 6 & Ri llyngen 4 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To 9 workmen frō Knighton for 6 dayes at 10d. p. diem ...	02	05	00
	To 2 more from ? ? the 1. 5 ye other 3 dayes at 10d. p. diem ...	00	06	08
	To Jo Morelande 10 dayes ...	00	04	00
	To Jo Jones 6 dayes at 9d. p. diem ...	00	04	06
	To Philpots & his sonne for 5 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Wm Gittoes & his sonne at 8d. p. diem ye Ha 4 ye sonne 5 dayes ...	00	06	00
	To Edw Davies 4 ? [Th]omas Penny 6 & Edw Price 5 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	10	00

¹ Ruled out in original.² 01-16-08 in original with probably the figure "0" in shillings written over the "1".³ This leaf is damaged: the ink has eaten into the paper which is in holes.

		£	s.	d.
	To ? Hughes, Charles Reynolds & Reese ap Edwards 5 dayes a peece at 8d. p. diem ...	00	10	00
		06	07	10
May, 1638				
26	To Edward Powell, Rich Sterry & Tho Beaumont 5 dayes a peece at 8d. p. diem	00	10	00
	To Jo Meredith 4 & Phillip Jones 5 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	06	00
	To Edw Raynolds & Edw Morris 5 dayes a peece at 8d. p. diem ...	00	06	08
	To Ric Bridgwaters & Tho Maylard 5 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	06	08
	To Wm Lokyar 5 & Geo Alkoks 4 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	06	00
	To Wm Lello & Alexander More 5 dayes apeece at 8d. p. diem ...	00	06	08
	To Robt Vaughan 7 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	04	08
	To [blank] Preese 2 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	01	04
28	To Ric (?) Sterry, Tho Bea, Reese Reese ap ... Edw ? ? ? Philip Jones ? ? Reynolds ... 1 day at 8d. p. diem ...	00	04	08
		02	12	08
Page 6				
May, 1638				
29	payde to Jo Lowke ye yonger of Burrington for ye Carriage of 17 lodes of posts and Rayles frō Leyntwardine greene(?) to Mocktree ...	01	09	00
June, 1638 on wch day ye outward Mounde in Mocktree was finished				
21	To Jo Edwardes, Wm James & Peter Gryliths for 5 dayes at 10d. p. diem ...	00	12	06
	To Ric Edwards, Wm his sonne, Wm. Heminge & P. Fyde for 6 dayes ...	01	00	00
	To Tho Smyth & Ellis Meyrick for 6 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Jo Johns 6 dayes at 9d. p. diem ...	00	04	06
	To Robt Vaughan, Ric Bridgwaters & fra(?) Hughes 6 dayes at 8d. p. diem ...	00	12	00
	To Wm Lello, Chas Reynolds & Alex More 6 dayes ...	00	12	00
	To Edw Morrice, Tho Penny & Wm Lobyar 6 dayes ...	00	12	00
	To pierse Evans, Edw: Davyes 5 dayes & Edw Reynolds 6 dayes ...	00	10	08
	To Geo (?) Jo: Oliver 5 dayes & (?) Maylard 3 dayes & Griffith ap David 2 dayes ...	00	10	00
	To Ric Mosse 6 dayes ...	00	04	00
	To Jo Moorland 6 dayes ...	00	02	06
	To Ri Pierse for carryinge of 3 lode of Trowse ...	00	03	00
		05	13	02

⁴ Paper imperfect.

of Cap^e RICHARD KARVER, who Married a Daughter / of the VAUGHAN'S of Bredherdine : and Going / into the Army, was wounded in the First / Engagement at Nottingham ; and Falling into / a Fever, Dyed when his son was very Young."

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

An interesting relic of local folklore has been given to me lately. Mr. Evans, of Messrs. Harding's, in Bridge Street, tells me that when he was apprenticed some sixty years ago one of his tasks was to cut pieces of tin and copper some $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, with corners cut off, for country people to carry in their pockets, one of each on opposite sides of the body for a cure of rheumatism. Mr. Evans has given me the last specimens he can find.

TIDNOR MILLS AND NAVIGATION OF THE WYE.

Wee whose Names are hereunto Subscribed being some of the Trustees appointed by and in pursuance of one or more Act or Acts of Parliam^t for making Navigable the Rivers Wye and Lugg in the County of Hereford Doe Consider that the River Lugg continues still unprofitable to the County by not being made navigable and that the moneys raised for that purpose are now in Contest and cannot readily be had And wee are informed that the Mill now standing on the said River Lugg called Tidnors Mill turns to noe profit but if the same were applyed to the use of the Navigaon of the said River Lugg it would turn to some more considerable advantage than now it does, for which reason Wee the said Trustees Doe hereby as far as in us lyeth consent and agree to appropriate and convey our Interest in the said Tydnors Mills whereby the whole benefit thereof may be applied and Disposed of for the Improvem^t of the said Navigaon on the said River Lugg And Wee Doe further promise and Agree to make such conveyance thereof to the Intent aforesaid as Council Learned in the Laws shall direct and advise And Wee Doe hereby authorize and Impower Henry Gorges Esq^r Charles Cornwall Esq^r Humphry Mayo Esq^r Robert Cutler Esq^r John Davies Clerke and George Karver Esq^r or any two of them to lett and sett the said Mills for the best rent that can be obtained for the same and to agree for the Letting and setting such Terme therein as to them shall seem most advantagious for carrying on the Navigaon on the said River Lugg In Witness whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands the Twenty seaventh day of February In the Twelfth year of the Reign of our sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain &c Annoq Dom 1713.

Ro Price
E. Harley

Oxford
P. Hereford
Coningsby

18 May 1714.

- S^r
1. Enclosed is an Order relateing to Tydnor's Mills, w^{ch} was drawn up by Baron Price.

Lord Shandois has kept it some time by him, but refuses to Sign it. If Lord Coninsby, S^r Herb^t Croft, Mr. Colt, and your Self Sign it, there will be a Majority, So that they may immediatly proceed to let the Mills, and apply the Profits for the use of ye Navigation. I think it will be proper to wait on Lord Coningsby, and that his Lordsp's Advice & Directions should be taken therein.

As you have Oppertunity, I desire you will acquaint S^r Herb^t Croft, Mr. Cornwall, & Mr. Davies of Kinsland that you have reced the Order. I am

S^r Your affectionate humble Serv^t

E. HARLEY.

2. Due for the Ground belonging to the Lock at Tydnors Mill.

		l.	s.	d.
Imp ^{rs}	Candlemas 1709	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1710	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1711	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1712	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1713	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1714	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1715	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1716	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1717	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1718	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
It	Candlemas 1719	...	...	02 : 10 : 00
Summe Total due		...	...	27 : 10 : 00
Febr. 5th 1719				
		-20		
		Will : Brome		

3. Lease for eleven years dated 13th July, 1714, by Robert earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer, Phillip Bisse, bishop of Hereford, James Lord Chandois, Thomas Lord Coningsby, Robert Price, baron of the Exchequer, Edward Harley, Sir Herbert Croft, James Morgan, Thomas Foley, John Dutton Colt, Benjamin Phillips, mayor of Hereford, Edward Baugham, Richard Reed, trustees for making the rivers Wye and Lugg in Herefordshire navigable, to John Smallman of Tidnor Mills, Lugwardine, of the two " Water Corne Mills & the Soile whereon they stand ", with appurtenances, in the tenure of Rowland Sandford, with the exception of certain parcels of ground with buildings thereon, from the 24th June, 1714, at the annual rent of £30 : 0 : 0.

Signed by " Oxford, Coningsby, E. Harley, Ed. Baugham ".

EARDISLEY CASTLE

Document given to Hereford City Library in 1948 by Mr. C. F. Tebbutt, relating to Eardisley Castle and various manors in Herefordshire. This supplements the history of the castle in Robinson, C. J., *Castles of Herefordshire*, 1869.

Indenture of 3rd November, 11th James I [1613]. Sir Humfrey Baskerville of Eardisley having granted to John Maunsell of Newe Wyndson by indentures of the previous 29th July for a competent sum of money the castle, manor, and lordship of Eardisley, with all messuages, lands tenements, services, etc., and also pastures called Wydnames and Crankmores of 260 acres, pastures called Lords Leasowes of 150 acres, all in Eardisley, and all rents, etc., and all other messuages, etc., in the towns, fields, parishes, hamlets or territory in Eardisley, the manor of Overletton, Staundon or Staunton on Wye, the advowson of the parish church of Staundon, the manors of Kilkington, Orcop, Chenston, and Walterstone, and all his messuages,

mills, and lands in Chenston, Walterstone, Vowchurch, Turnastone, Dore, Bacton, and Peterchurch, to be held by the said John Maunsell and his heirs for 99 years at the yearly rent of 1/- if demanded at the feast of St. Michael, and whereas the said Maunsell by deed dated 30th July of the same year did farm let unto Baskerville all the before recited premises for 98 years and 11 months paying for the manors of Orcop, Chenstone, and Walterstone and all lands in Vowchurch and Peterchurch 2 pence yearly at the feast of St. Michael, and for all the remainder for fifteen and one half years the yearly rent of £700 0s. 0d. This indenture witnesses that Baskerville for a competent sum of money paid by Maunsell hath redeemed and sold to him the before mentioned lands, etc. Baskerville also covenants that Maunsell shall from time to time peaceably enter into possession and enjoy the castle, manor, lordship of Eardisley, and all other manors and messuages herein before mentioned to be redemised before the 20th October next ensuing, and saves him harmless from all grants and other charges made by Humfrey Baskerville and John Baskerville his grandfather and father, and further grants to Maunsell that the said Sir Humfrey will before the 1st February acknowledge, levy, and sue forth a fine upon the premises.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

8th April, 1948

I am glad to say that greater use has been made of the Club's Library during the past year. Twenty-three volumes have been borrowed by members; in addition, two were lent to Stafford County Library. It will be remembered that, by arrangement with the City Library, books belonging to the Club may be used upon the premises only by any student, and in return the Library staff will do any necessary cataloguing, if required. This has meant that many other volumes have been consulted in the Library; the six-inch maps of the county are in constant demand.

The following books and MSS. have been added since the last Report:—

- 027.2 Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club. Catalogue of the Library [c. 1900.]
- 247 Morgan (F. C.). The Church chests of Herefordshire, 24 pp., illus., 8vo, 1948.
- 247 Morgan (F. C.). Album of photographs of the church chests of Herefordshire, 8 vo.
- 352.2 Essex Archaeological Society. Guide to the Essex Quarter Sessions and other records . . . in the Essex Record Office . . . by F. G. Emmison. 1946. *Frontis.*
- 361.7 Howse (William Henry) Place names and charities of Presteigne. 1946.
- 598.2 Harthan (A. J.) Birds of Worcestershire. [1947.] *illus., maps.*
- 726.5 Whiffen (Marcus) Stuart and Georgian churches outside London, 1803-1837. 1947. *illus.*
- 913.4244 Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Herefordshire, 1931-34, pls., maps, plans. 3 vols., 4to. I, South-west. II, East. III, North-west.
- 922 MS. list of clergy connected with Herefordshire of whom many particulars are given in "Longden (H. Isham) Northamptonshire and Rutland Clergy from 1500". Extracted by Mr. J. B. Willans, F.S.A.
- 929.2 Three heraldic Rolls with achievements of arms giving pedigrees of (i). Thomas Cornewall of Burford, 1615; (ii). Skipwith of Grantham and Metheringham, Lincolnshire; (iii). John Watkins, dean of Hereford, 1590.
- 942.45 Moir (A. L.) Bromfield Priory and church, Shropshire. [1947.] *illus.*

HEREFORD CITY ACCOUNTS, 1756.

Copy of Hereford City Accounts taken from a MS. volume in the possession of Mr. C. Evans, 2, Green Street, Hereford.

18th October 1756. At a Meeting of the Committee held this Day the following Account was inserted by Us whose Names are under written & the next Meeting adjourned to Tuesday the 26th inst.

John Cooke Mayor Thomas Gomond W. Gregory
William Ravenhill Thomas Church

The State of the City Revenue.

Receipts		Annual Disburse ^m *	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Stewards Hide Farm ...	60	The Mayors allowance ...	50
Joseph Troool for Lands in Cowarne ...	10	The Fee Farm Rent ...	40
Mr. Withington late Price of Leom ^r for lands at Hennor & Eaton near Leom ^r	6	The Deputy Stewards Fee ...	10 10
Mr. Lewis of Leom ^r for Caldwell Farm ...	5	The Chaplains Salary ...	3 6 8
Mr. Berrington for Marsh Barn ...	3	The Town Clerks Salary ...	2
The Heirs of Mr. Tyler Mrs. Howorth for Lands in Burghill ...	3	The Town Clerk's Fee for auditing the Accounts His Fee for making a Rent Roll ...	— 13 4
Rich ^d Owen Cambridge Esq ^r for Stocklow ...	2 5	The Sword Bearers Salary For giving out the Assize of Bread ...	3 13 4
Manor ...	2	The Cryers Salary ...	1
S ^r Archer Croft Bar ^t ...	1 1	Do for collecting the Fee Farm Rents ...	4 2 1
Edw ^d Freeman for Lands in Bishops Froom ...	2	Do for collecting the Ward Rents ...	5
Ward Rents ...	66 19 7	The Chamberlains allowance ...	13 4
Fee Farm Rents ...	24 2 1	The Serjeants Salary ...	8
Receipt of Freeman ... for 21 Years last past reduced to an annual Average ...	37 17 4½	The Beadles Salary ...	8
Fines for City Leases Do ...	17 18 8	The Porters Salarys ...	4
The Toll of the Market... The Toll of the 4 fairs ...	4	For keeping & cleaning the Market House Clock Subscription to the Charity School ...	2 2
¹ Companys Annuities & Chamber Rents ...	4 12 6	Do to the Organist of St Peter's ...	5
		The Interest of Jane Dowle's Charity ...	6
		Do of Leinthal's Money to the Poor of St. Peter's Holmer & Withington ...	6
		Do of Mr Price's Money late Maylards to the Poor in Lazer's Hospital ...	4 10
		To the Sexton of St. Peter's for ringing the Scold... To the Sexton & Clerk for attending when the Mayor & Officers qualify themselves ...	— 13 4
			— 5

N.B. The reserved Rent of the Hide Farm was but £3 p Ann till the Year 1706.

¹ This probably refers to rents for the rooms on the top floor of the Old Market House.

Receipts

£	s.	d.	Annual Disburse ^m *	£	s.	d.
			To the Sexton at the Minster for keeping the Seats Clean ...	1	—	—
			To the Clerk of All Saints for ringing the 4 & 6 o'Clock Beil ...	1	—	—
			Remains for extra expences	94	—	1½
277	18	2½		277	18	2½

N.B.—It appears from the Chamberlains Books that the last seven Years extra expences and allowances for Taxes Repairs Entertainments Clothing Officers and losses by Tenants &c. reduced to an annual Average come to ...

149 5 5
55 5 3½
£94 0 1½

Besides the Interest of Duke Chandos's £500 which is £20 a Year.

N.B.—It appears by the Chamberlains Book that the seven Years preceeding the last seven Years expences and allowances for Taxes Repairs Entertainments Clothing Officers loss by Tenants &c. reduced to an annual Average come to ...

87 15 10
6 4 3½
£94 0 1½

N.B.—It appears by the Tack Book that the mending of the Highways and Causeways have run the City in Debt to the Chest ...

96 11 8

NOTE.—The first full-time Town Clerk for the City of Hereford was Mr. Arthur Holt who had been deputy Town Clerk at Blackburn until 1909, and then received the appointment by the casting vote of the Mayor, the late Mr. E. F. Bulmer, at a salary of £450 0s. 0d. per annum. He succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Carless (who had been a part-time official of the Corporation), and in 1915 went to Dudley. He was followed in Hereford by the late Mr. R. Battersby.

REPAIR OF YARPOLE CHURCH, 1779.

The following is a transcript of a document belonging to Captain P. Dunne, of Gatley Park, concerning the repair of the church steeple at Yarpole in 1779.

An Estimate of Work and Materials to repair the Steeple of Yarpole in the County of Hereford and other Work thereto Necessary to be done in manner as under mentioned and Described (to Wit)

To lining a Beam and repairing Lacing in the First Room ...	0	7	0
To putting in Two New Beams and Two King pieces an Laing in the Middle Loft and repairing the Old ...	1	12	0
Upper Loft and Spire putting in Five New Laces and Repairing the Hips ...	1	1	0
Two Additional Braces to Do ...	0	6	0
To Scaffolding and Shingling, the whole to be taken down and New Plained in order that the same might be Painted twice over ...	4	0	0
To putting on the Paint Two Coats ...	1	1	0
To 60 Feet of (Good Oak) Tim Timber (sic) at 1 ¹ 10 ⁶ 0 p[er] T ...	2	5	0
To 60 ^b of Nails and Spikes ...	1	0	0
To 30 Feet of Cleft [good Oak] Timber at 1 ¹ / ₆ ^d p Foot ...	2	5	0
To 2 Notts of Cording ...	0	2	6
To Cross Cutting and Hewing the Cleft into Shingles at 2 ^o pr Hundred ...	0	16	0
To taking off the Boards on the South West side and North East side and Setting 4 long Braces to Secure the Bell Loft Rocking Making Boarding Good Cramping or any other necessary repairs that may be Wanting ...	1	13	0
To Halling the Timber Two Miles ...	0	10	0
To Iron Cramps Pins or any other necessary repairs, for the Spire ...	0	15	0
To 1 Cwt of Paint ...	1	17	4
To 9 Gallons of Oyl at 3 ^o / ₄ ^d ...	1	10	0
	21	0	10
Deduct for painting ...	4	8	4
	16	12	6

Let it be remembered that it is agreed upon by and between Richard Phillips of Birches in the County of Hereford Gent. and Thomas Phillips of the Township of Yarpole in the said County of Hereford Yeoman (Churchwardens of the parish Church of Yarpole aforesaid) and Thomas Lawrance of the parish of Yarpole aforesaid Carpenter, as follows. He the said Thomas Lawrance doth hereby Contract and Agree to and with the said Richard Phillips and Thomas Phillips Churchwardens of the parish Church of Yarpole aforesaid. That he the said Thomas Lawrance shall and will and doth hereby undertake to do and Execute in a Workman like manner to be Approved on by John Maund Carpenter in pursuance of the above Plan the Work mentioned in the above Estimate at and for the Sum of sixteen pounds twelve shillings and six pence And he the said Thomas Lawrance doth hereby Undertake to Compleat the same on or before the 24th Day of August next. And on Completion of the said Work Agreeable to the above Estimate (and by and with the Approbation of the said John Maund) They the said Richard Phillips and Thomas Phillips (as Churchwardens as aforesaid) Do hereby

Promise and undertake to pay to the said Thomas Lawrance the said Sum of Sixteen Pounds Twelve Shillings and six pence. Witness our Hands the 20th Day of May 1779.

Thomas Lawrance.

Rich^d Phillips }
Tho^s Phillips } Churchwardens.

We whose Names are hereunto Subscribed
Inhabitants of the said parish of Yarpole
Do Approve of the above Contract
Witness our Hands the day and year above written.

Ward

William Shepherd
William X (his mark) Webb Thomas Jones
Thomas Hooper
James Downie John Lewis
John Hayward
Edrd Price X (his mark)
John Parkes

PHILIP CLISSETT.¹

The following additional information has come to my notice recently. Philip Clissett was born on the 8th January, 1817, and died in February, 1913, aged 96. He married three times; first to Mary Chadd by whom he had two sons, William and Philip John. The former died at the age of twenty-one just before he was to have been married. The latter was a carpenter; he had nine sons and four daughters. Clissett's second wife was Harriet Dutson, a widow. His third was a widow named Wanklin.

Most of Clissett's ash trees came from Childer Wood, at Canon Frome, where young trees up to six inches diameter were felled in the autumn. Clissett made about six chairs weekly after he went to Stanley Hill at the age of twenty-five, including wooden-seated bentwood, smoking chairs, and others. At a later date he made spindle-back rush-seated, and rocking chairs with spindle backs. The rushes came from Upton-on-Severn. Ordinary chairs sold at from 2/6 to 4/6 each.

In about the year 1880 a London architect named Maclaren drew a number of designs for ladder, or slat-backed, chairs, with rush seats. These he made and sold all over England at 18/6 each.

William and John Clissett, sons of Philip John and grandsons of Philip, made chairs at the old smith's shop at Staplow, using the old pole lathe, and procuring some of their rushes from the Lugg. Mrs. Florence Goodchap, their sister, helped her grandfather in the rush seating; she still (1949) has the 'breaks' at Little Catley, Bosbury.

This information was given me by Mr. G. E. A. Morris, who married a niece of John Clissett's eldest daughter, Mrs. Goodchap, who still has a cherry wood chair made for William, but which he never owned owing to his early death.

F. C. M.

¹ See also pages 16-18.

OBITUARY MEMOIRS.

ARCHIBALD WILLIAM BOLT

BORN 6TH MAY, 1891—DIED 24TH MARCH, 1948.

Archibald William Bolt was born at Dovercourt, Essex, and was educated at Beal Brown School, Stow-on-the-Wold, and Lord Scudamore's School, Hereford. He spent nearly three years in California, and during the war of 1914-18 was in the Royal Naval Air Service. All his life he was interested in ornithology, and during his membership of the Woolhope Club, which he joined in 1937, he contributed notes upon local bird life and gave several interesting lectures upon the subject. These were illustrated by slides and specimens of eggs from his very fine collection. In the last year of his life bad health caused him much suffering.

WALTER PRITCHARD

BORN AUGUST 9TH, 1867—DIED DECEMBER 31ST, 1947.

Walter Pritchard died on the last day of the year 1947 at the age of eighty. He had been a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Pritchard and Sons, founded by his great-uncle in the reign of William IV, for many years. Being interested in the theory of flight in his early days he made many models of machines for the purpose, including an almost full-size balloon. He held what is believed to be the second wireless licence to be issued in this county. In 1919 he joined the Woolhope Club and was a regular attendant at the meetings until his illness prevented him from so doing. In 1932 he was elected a Vice-President.

OSWALD ROCKE SWAYNE

BORN 1879—DIED MARCH 12TH, 1948.

Lt.-Colonel Oswald Rocke Swayne was the sixth son of R. A. Swayne. He joined the Royal Garrison Artillery at the age of twenty, and served in the South African war, where he was awarded the D.S.O., and in the war of 1914-18, being wounded in 1917. Upon his retirement in 1923 he took a keen interest in the British

Legion, becoming Chairman and afterwards President of the Herefordshire Branch, and Vice-President of the West Midlands area. He married Miss Brenda Butler, youngest daughter of Arthur Butler of Chislehurst. A member of the Woolhope Club from 1924, he was elected President in 1932, and contributed a paper on the "Field names of Burghill", of which parish he was patron of the living. Lt.-Colonel Swayne died on 12th March, 1948.

ERRATA

Page viii, line 9 for *country* read *county*.

Page 164, line 11, for *Wrath* read *Salt*.

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