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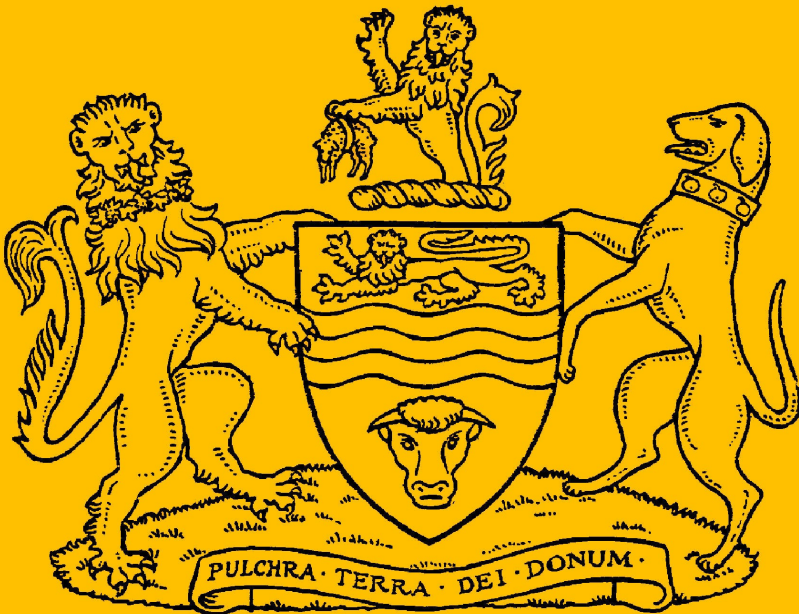
HEREFORDIENSIS

The official journal of

HEREFORDSHIRE

Family History Society

Registered Charity No 517785



Volume XIV No 10

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July 2021

HEREFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

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	(With downloaded Journal from our website Members Area)		

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Member of the
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Herefordshire Family History Society Herefordiensis

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**2021 Meetings - why not join our growing attendance at
Zoom meetings? Find the link on our Meetings page.**

See page 336 for 2021 Zoom meeting programme

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

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Editor's Report

It has been some time now since I have had to make an appeal for new articles, but now it seems I am at that stage again, so I welcome any new articles for the next edition of Herefordiensis please.

From the July monthly meeting date Friday 16th of July 2021 we are planning to go back to the Kindle Centre for physical meetings, with a twist! That is we are going to host the meeting at the Kindle Centre and hosting the Zoom meeting from there as well. The speaker will be by Zoom as already organised by our Secretary and Programmes Secretary, Norman Price.

We know that a lot of the local members have not been coming in on the Zoom meetings, so hopefully we will see you back at the Kindle on the 16th at 7-30pm.

The National Burials Indexing sessions are also going to be re-started this month, with a new NBI Co-ordinator Linda Lloyd. Sessions are from 5pm - 7pm on the 1st Friday of each month at the HARC (Records Office) at Rotherwas, Hereford. Linda has been communicating with the established recorders / checkers, if you have not received any communication contact her by e-mail at the address below linda_lloyd@btinternet.com or just turn up at the HARC on the 1st Friday.

Members Interests

There have been no Members Interests submitted this time, is this the time to go to On-Line Interests only and not publish them in the journal any more? (That should do it!)

I am guessing that the section will be more used in the October journal.

Deceased Members

Mrs Joyce Pemberton sadly died recently in 2021. She had been a member for 21 years and lived at 21 Laurel Avenue, Blackpool, Lancashire, FY1 6QX. Her Membership No was 1839.

Phil Bufton
Editor
Herefordshire FHS
philbufton@hotmail.com

Chairman Report AGM May 2021

Every cloud has a silver lining. The last year has been very cloudy but the silver lining has been that we, as a society, have seen and met many of our out of area members. Due to ZOOM meetings, we have been able to put faces to names on paper. Welcome all.

Last year, 2020, we were unprepared for lockdown and so had no AGM. This year thanks to Phil Bufton and ZOOM we will have a 'formal' meeting with business almost as usual. All existing committee members are prepared to stand again for 12 months, unless someone wishes to vote them out, and stand in their place! But as usual we are still short of committee members so anyone wishing to join your aging committee are more than welcome.

We have had a good selection of talks over the internet using ZOOM, and Norman Price, Secretary and Talks Organiser, has arranged a varied programme for the next 12 months. We hope to resume proper meetings at the Kindle Centre again in July but with the added attraction of live broadcasting by ZOOM to those unable to attend physically.

Another silver lining has been that the finances have improved slightly because of no cost of the meeting hall. Thanks to Colin Meredith, Treasure, who has again produced the balance sheets to show this.

Membership has continued to slowly drop but our Membership secretary, Jane Cox, has chivvied members to renew and membership is just under 400, close to that of last year (2020).

Unfortunately, because of the closure to the public of HARC and Hereford Crematorium several projects have not progressed. The indexing of the Herefordshire Baptism Registers, the parish Burial Registers (part of the NBI) and the Herefordshire Burial Register Index have not proceeded. Also, you may have noticed that the Herefordiensis journal has not had extracts of 100 years ago from the Hereford Times. And of course, personal research has been severely limited.

A society e-newsletter has been published monthly by Phil and this has kept the membership apprised of the very few events that have been allowed. This is now received by over 400 people.

As a way to produce more revenue for the society 'Find My Past' has been contacted to display several of our society produced indexes. These include the portion of the National Burial Index that has been transcribed and checked and the pre 1837 Herefordshire Marriage Index. Also, the 250 plus photographs of Herefordshire Churches taken by Brian Prosser, who sadly passed away this year.

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The Federation of Family History Societies has set up a nationwide database of members interests from datasets that family history societies have provided. We have yet to see any results.

Other committee members to be thanked are the Minutes secretary, Eleanor Atkin who has the difficult task of producing intelligent minutes from the ZOOM recordings of our meetings. Sheila Grieg produces our Facebook pages and Carol Bendle, who looks after our other pages, (She is the Librarian) Finally the committee's condolences go out to the families of members who have passed away due to Covid.

After this AGM we have a film "Chewing the Cud" from CatcherMedia. This entertaining and warm-hearted film, produced by Hereford-based Catcher Media working with a group of talented trainees from across the county, portrays the showmanship and characters that gave the old Hereford livestock market its vibrancy and unique heritage.

Alan Charles

Acting Chairman Herefordshire F.H.S. Membership No. 268

Herefordshire FHS Accounts 2020-2021

HEREFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY - Registered Charity No. 517785
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2021

2019/20	Income	2020/21	2019/20	Expenditure	2020/21
£5296.46	Subscriptions	£4006.02	£3959.00	Journal printing	£2504.00
£1404.99	Sales	£1968.52	£322.61	Journal postage	£283.93
£61.34	Donations (meetings)	---	---	Journal envelopes-printing	---
£114.00	Donations(other)	£170.00	£338.00	Other printing	£138.00
£1.15	Interest	0.35	£103.95	Secretarial	£71.52
£116.83	Pay-per-view	£339.24	£405.13	Advertising	£73.66
£553.06	Gift Aid	£507.82	£1230.50	Room Hire & storage	£40.00
			£145.00	Books/CDs	----
			£373.76	FFHS Sub/Insurance	£318.28
			£379.00	Speakers	£400.00
			£63.85	Mon Inscriptions	----
			£210.63	Open days	---
			£341.40	Website	£284.40
			---	Zoom registration	£143.88
			£374.98	Laptop	----
			£321.49	Other	£164.99
£1021.47	Deficit	---	---	Surplus	2569.29
£8569.30		£6991.95	£8569.30		£6991.95

Herefordshire FHS Committee 2021 - 2022

Elected at Annual General Meeting (Via Zoom)

21st May 2021

Chairman	Post Vacant
Vice Chairman	Alan Charles
Secretary	Norman Price
Treasurer	Colin Meredith
Editor	Phil Bufton
Librarian	Carol Bendle
Membership Secretary	Jane Cox
Programme Secretary	Norman Price
Committee Member	Sheila Greig
Minute Secretary	Eleanor Atkin

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting will be published within the Members Area of the society website. The minutes of the previous AGM and the accounts for 2020 - 2021 can be found there now.

To gain access to the Members Area, register on the site at the link below:

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/registration/>

Once you register here you will also be added to the Newsletter listing, if you do not wish to receive the Newsletter you can un-subscribe at any time.

A boy from Eardisley: John Weaver 1859 – 1947

John Weaver was a boy from Eardisley who grew up to spend most of his life thousands of miles from his Herefordshire home. He was the grandson of Elizabeth WEAVER, née BOULTON (born in Kington, 1814), a younger sister of my great-great-grandmother, Mary Boulton. John was the only child of Elizabeth's son Thomas, also born in Kington and, like his own father John, a stonemason. His mother was Eliza Ann, née Lloyd, daughter of John Lloyd, wharfinger and sometime publican at Eardisley.

The John Weaver who is the subject of this article was baptised at the wonderfully-carved Eardisley font on 22 May 1859 and was barely four when his young mother died. I found a record of John being admitted to Eardisley School soon afterwards, at the age of four and a half, on the 21 September 1863. He was recorded as a scholar in the 1871 census, living with his Weaver grandparents and his father in a house next to the blacksmith's. It was just a short walk along Eardisley high street to the school, past an array of black-and-white houses. In 1873, he was listed in the school's top class, aged 13 and of Standard III level. Given what he was to do in later life, it was surprising that he was not in a higher Standard, as were some other pupils, including a few younger than him. John probably left school at age 14 and what he did for the first few years thereafter is not known, though a reasonable guess would be that he worked alongside his father learning the trade of masonry. I certainly did not expect to find him in the 1881 census, aged just 21, as one of 34 students of theology at St Boniface Mission College in Warminster, Wiltshire.

St Boniface had been founded in 1869 to train young men with little previous education to work towards ordination as Anglican missionary ministers. In 1881, the students came from all corners of England and Wales, with two even from Tasmania and South Africa, so the buzz of different accents must have been quite something when they were together. Reports in the local paper focus on the considerable overcrowding at St Boniface at this time and give a flavour of activities there. I found a copy of *The Mission Field* dated 1879 which gave the St Boniface curriculum. As well as theology, which included studying the New Testament in Greek, the programme included classical Greek and Latin, English literature, mathematics, singing, preparation of sermons and preaching *ex tempore* were on the curriculum. What a challenge to a boy who had only attended a village school! Students had to also acquire a practical mastery in two or three manual or industrial departments: printing, carpentering, smith's work, bookbinding and illuminating, gardening and shoemaker's work. They also had lectures from doctors on basic medicine and surgery, were encouraged to teach in local Sunday schools and bible classes, and played football and cricket against local teams.

The Rector of Eardisley at the time was the Reverend Charles Samuel PALMER, an influential Oxford-educated clergyman who was a Canon of Hereford Cathedral and, incidentally, something of a friend of the diarist Francis KILVERT. I know, from another branch of my family with Eardisley roots, how highly regarded Charles Palmer was in the village, and how kind to the poorest members of his community. It must have been he who spotted John's academic and spiritual potential and pointed him in the direction of the Warminster college, and he would have supported John's place with a testimonial of his religious and moral character.

The College records, which are in the Wiltshire and Swindon archives, show that John started at St Boniface in January 1878 when he was 18. A note dated 1880 said that he was to go to Bloemfontein, South Africa and he must have travelled there sometime after April 1881 (when the census was taken), the college year normally ending in the summer..

Whilst John was at Warminster, his father Thomas died in July 1880 at the age of only 42. The Weavers were not a robust family – all five of the known children of John's grandmother Elizabeth had now predeceased her, as well as her own husband John in 1874. It was very interesting to find the now widowed and childless Elizabeth in the 1881 census, recorded as a visitor at Eardisley Rectory, where the Reverend Charles PALMER, his wife and daughter lived very comfortably with four servants. Despite their social differences, Elizabeth clearly had quite a close relationship with the Reverend Palmer.

Then, on 25 August 1882, approaching her three-score-years-and-ten, Elizabeth Weaver made her will. As she was illiterate, it fell to her witnesses, Elizabeth Du BUISSON and Mabel Jane BAILEY (the Reverend Palmer's married daughter) to explain carefully to her what her will meant before she signed it with her cross. The will specified that her entire estate should go to her grandson John "now of ... Orange Free State", of whom she must have felt very proud. As her executors, she nominated John VAUGHAN, the Eardisley butcher, and the Reverend Palmer himself. Two years later, Elizabeth died on 14 August 1884, aged 70 (her gravestone at Eardisley erroneously says 73) and Charles Palmer duly carried out his executor duties, dispatching the very decent sum of £42 9s 3d to John.

From then on, John was without any close family. It is highly likely that he kept in touch with his mentor Charles Palmer, but sadly no letters or diaries from either seem to remain. Some dates of his career moves come from his St Boniface record, some from Crockford's clerical directory. In 1882 he was at Modderpoort in the Diocese of Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, in a fairly recently-formed missionary Brotherhood, named for St Augustine of Hippo. In 1885, he moved to Dewetsdorp, some 40 miles south-east of Bloemfontein, where an unofficially recognised Boer settlement had recently been established. There, English forces were to be successfully attacked by the Boers in 1900 in the Second Anglo-Boer War, but by then John had long moved on.

1887 saw John made Deacon and Curate of St Barnabas' Mission, Masite, Basutoland. This now forms part of Lesotho, but was then under British crown control. Becoming a deacon marked the point at which John was ordained in the Anglican Missionary, a very significant advance. In 1891, he was appointed Priest in Masite and he continued to move around, building up experience. He was at Rouxville, Orange Free State in 1894 and in Molteno in the Eastern Cape province from 1897 to 1899. His St Boniface record states that a grant for a bell was sent out to Molteno in 1898; this would have been at his request.

In 1899, he was appointed Rector of St Barnabas, Stutterheim on the upper plateau of the Eastern Cape in the Diocese of Grahamstown. The Diocese was the size of England, Scotland and Wales but with only 100,000 total population and 75 clergy to minister to them. There was a constant demand for funds and missionary clergy to be sent from England to tackle the daunting work to be done.

It was of course a very tense and unsettled time in South Africa, with the Anglo-Boer War taking place from October 1899 to May 1902. Even though the action was not immediately on his doorstep, the war very much involved the Orange Free State where John had spent significant time. At the start of January 1901, following attempts at invasion of the Cape Colony itself, there were calls for the formation of a colonial defence force to aid the military; Stutterheim was amongst the locations listed.

Despite the circumstances, in moving to Stutterheim John was more physically settled and, in 1903, at the age of 44, he married at his own church of St Barnabas. His bride was a 45 year old widow of mainly German descent named Olga Louise Schneider Van NIEKERK. Olga's first husband, Cornelius Van Niekerk, had been much older and had served as a Captain in the British German Legion which fought with the British in the Crimean War of 1853 – 1856. At the end of that war, many of the Legion feared a hostile reception if they returned to Germany and they chose to settle instead in the Cape Colony, where they generally became farmers and gold and diamond mine owners. Indeed, Stutterheim was named after the Colonel of the German Legion. With its warm, wet summers and short, cold, windy winters, the climate was very acceptable to Europeans.

The Bishop of Grahamstown and other clergy would make regular visits back to England to undertake lecture tours with the aim of summoning up interest and financial support for the missionary work. Newspaper accounts of these talks have given me some idea of what John's work as a missionary minister might have involved. There were all the rites of the church required by the white population, including regular services, baptisms, weddings and funerals. There was obviously the work of trying to convert the native population to Christianity for which a minister needed knowledge of their language. Often there was the building of churches and schools to further the work: any practical skills such as John may have had could have proved useful there. The educational role included imparting the basic 3 Rs plus provision of training in building crafts and agriculture. A 1913 report of one Evangelical Missionary Society said, 'The work of the school has had a marked influence in improving the class of houses, as in almost every

village of importance are to be found neat stone buildings which reflect great credit on the intelligence and enterprise of their builders.' But the size of a rural parish could be vast and travel to visit parishioners was often very slow and difficult. It did improve as the huge job of developing the railway network proceeded – so huge that there was even a special Grahamstown Railway Mission to work with the constructors and their families, plus other railway staff. All the mission work was hugely dependent on contributions from the Church at home in England, with local mission societies organising incessant sales of work, collections and donations in churches and church halls across the land..

Apart from stints as Priest-in-Charge at Molteno and Indwe, John remained as Rector of St Barnabas, Stutterheim until his formal retirement in 1924, aged 65. In retirement, he continued to work for the missionary church and to be listed in Crockford's clerical directory, e.g. as 'licensed preacher' in 1929.

Of mature years when they married, John and Olga not surprisingly had a childless marriage but nevertheless a long one, with Olga dying in 1934 at Stutterheim. Four years later, I found John on a ship's passenger list, returning to England, seemingly for the first and only time since his departure in the early 1880s. He travelled on the Dunbar Castle, listed as Clerk in Holy Orders aged 78; the only address given for him was that of a London bank. I like to think John made a pilgrimage to Eardisley to put flowers on the WEAVER family grave and to take a look at the cottage he had lived in and the village school he had attended. There were probably still a few contemporaries in the village, whom he'd known in his childhood.

At first, given his age, I assumed John came back to England to live out the rest of his days. However, the 1947 edition of Crockford's listed his address as Kuruman, South Africa. So he had evidently gone back, though Kuruman is in the Northern Cape, about 550 miles from Stutterheim and was, incidentally, the first missionary posting of David Livingstone in 1841.

What I could not find out for many years was when and where John died. Crockford's seemed to have no record, and neither did his page in the St Boniface book of students, although it said that there was no entry for him in the 1948 Crockford's. Recently, though, thanks to the Family Search website of the Mormon Church and a tip-off from the family history blog 'Lost Cousins', I at last discovered his death record. He died of old age at Deben, Kuruman on 11 February 1947 at the age of 87 years and 9 months. It was noted that he had been born in Herefordshire and that his last illness had lasted 3 weeks. He was described as 'adult inmate of House' – I suspect that this indicated the Kuruman Moffat Mission house or a similar community which had housed him in his latter years.

According to the death registration form, John's intended place of burial was, not surprisingly, Stutterheim where he had worked for many years, where Olga and he had spent most of their married life, and where she was buried. It was a long, long way from Eardisley.

Liz Summerson

HFHS Membership No 2435

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The Enigma of the Jesuit Graves in Hereford Cathedral Close.

Part 2

William Anderton

William ANDERTON was born on April 24th, 1754, in Lancashire. The Andertons were rich in vocations both to priesthood and the religious life, one of them was martyr. Apart from being this the family were also patriotic Royalists and no less than five of its members lost their lives in the English civil wars.

At the age of 15 years in 1769 he left home for Bruges, in the Austrian Netherlands where the school of St Omers had transferred in 1762 to complete his education. Boys of William's age would have been considered more than old enough to make their own decision about which denomination they chose to belong to. His experience of religious practice in England would be very different to that of an English school – in – exile in Bruges. The need for secrecy, caution and compromise was left behind at home and he was exposed to more Catholic worship than even that of his committed family. It is likely that he received his first experience of confession and absolution in Bruges and he was admitted to these mysteries before he was received at Mass. His real religious identity started in Bruges. It was Jesuit and English, and he remained firm in it all his life.

The Suppression of the Jesuits at this time was a source of increasing anxiety and grave misgivings in Bruges. The zeitgeist of the times especially in Portugal, Spain, Italy and France which had effectively already hugely undermined the Society forced upon Pope CLEMENT XIV the Papal Brief, 'Dominus ac Redemptor Noster', first read on 21 July 1769. I am grateful to articles on Jesuit Restoration by Thomas M. McCOOG SJ provincial archivist emeritus and historian of the British province for his fascinating story of downfall and re-establishment. The Pope reviewed eight historical antecedents for the suppression of the Society of Jesus but with the exception of the Knights Templar in 1313 each had diminished considerably in size and fervour – not so in the case of the Jesuits. Clement repeated many of the charges and accusations traditionally made against the Society of Jesus without passing judgement on any. The stress throughout the brief was the importance of peace within the Church. He declared that as a persistent disturber of the peace the Society had to be sacrificed. The Cambridge Professor Owen CHADWICK that it was 'the most tremendous use of power' ever achieved by any Pope as he abolished the 'strongest of religious orders without an enquiry and with no reason'. The members of the Society, always Ultra - montane, bowed their heads and accepted the Papal Brief as they had vowed to do.

Following in 1773 the spirit of the school in Bruges was undermined to such an extent that its life was almost extinguished. The Bishop of Bruges planned to replace the now 'ex-Jesuits', including the Superior, with reluctant Dominicans. The final blow to the school in Bruges was on the 14th October 1773. The Fathers were assembled at night, and although they did not resist conveyed under escort to a place of confinement. It would appear that a group of senior boys, William ANDERTON, the future Lord Clifford, Tempest, Scroope, Danby, and Bedlingfield were prepared and had a plan and were prepared to act. They initiated a riot, the boys ran wild, facing up to the militia who advanced on them with muskets with fixed bayonets. Mostly evading capture to create more havoc in the streets of the town where many of them were taken in by the townsfolk. There is interesting material about this stormy period held in the archives in Bruges but the story is also told in 'Stonyhurst College, Its Life Beyond the Seas, 1592-1794'. The events of these days and nights are set down in a play in a very typical piece of Jesuit pedagogy, this is an extract; CLIFFORD and ANDERTON are described as having; '*Led the wild uproar, Defying armies and uplifted weapons*', The story of the revolt is then told:-

*Scroope-... on that night our masters torn away
By treachery unforeseen, ourselves hemmed in
On every side, and every door and passage
guarded by sturdy sentinels, with bayonets fixed,
While we pursued in peace the muses song,
Our evening tasks – t'was like a city
Taken by storm and given to storm and plunder,
And we poor wretches like abandoned slaves
sold to new lords.*

*Anderton- But we had English hearts,
And nobly scorned the yoke they would impose
Against our freedom and our parents orders;
And God has crowned our labours with success.
The drama is among the Stonyhurst MSS*

The final days in Bruges were few and unpleasant and numbers dwindled. This was not to be the end because among the general shipwreck of Jesuit establishments in Belgium there was one exception to which the College transferred. Liege was ruled by a Prince BISHOP and under his protection and by his invitation the English College was left to their own devices. The Prince Bishop extolled them to continue their work for the good of England. Mgr. WELBRUCK who was in command was also a warm friend of the English. Anderton was Master of Figures at the College of the ex-Jesuits at Liege later acknowledged to be the seminary for the English Catholic Mission in Britain. Conciliation rather than controversy was at the heart of Jesuit priestly formation.

Political turmoil and unrest in the region and neighbouring France, where the Revolution was in full swing meant a troubling time for the students at Liege in the early 1790s, so that in by early 1794, friends of the English ex-Jesuits in England were beginning to make offers of accommodation. One came from Thomas WELD who proposed that the Society should migrate to his Lancashire estate, Stonyhurst. The Society was concerned about how they would be received in England but in fact the natives were friendly especially the secular priests. The population as a whole may also have worked on the principal 'my enemy's enemy is my friend'. The English had no love for the French or the Spanish and most of them had their doubts about the Pope. In July the Academy could hold out no longer as the French army advanced on Liege and total evacuation became imperative. The great hope of the English Province was that the Society should be restored in England but this was not to happen for 30 years. Through William STRICKLAND the English Province affiliated itself to the Jesuits of White Russia in 1803 because there was no definitive, written approbation of the English Province's existence from Rome to soothe the qualms of the English vicars apostolic until 1829 which would mean that all his life on the English Mission William ANDERTON would have been called an 'Ex Jesuit'.

William Anderton had been ordained priest at Liege in the church of the Nuns of the Holy Sepulchre, March 11th 1780. He was Master of Figures at Liege. He assisted with the transfer of the College to Stonyhurst after this and in 1794 he began to work on the Mission in London. The necrology says "1806 SJ", which might indicate that he renewed his Jesuit vows at Stonyhurst that year.

His training for the Mission while he was at Liege is clearly detectable in many letters which The Jesuit Archives have copied to me. Here is a brief 'Who's Who of Anderton's main correspondents to provide a context for the letters:

By far the most letters are exchanged with William Strickland SJ (1731-1819): President of the English Academy from 1783 – 1790 (at this time Anderton was with him at Liege) and then Procurator of the Province (Jesuit for Bursar/Treasurer), in which position he was mostly likely in correspondence with Anderton.

Edward Scott SJ (1776-1836): Procurator of the Province 1819-1833

Charles Plowden SJ (1743-1821) Provincial of the English Province (responsible for all English Jesuits) 1814-1821

John Hughes SJ (1754-1828): Superior of the Lancashire District

Richard Norris SJ (1792-1845) Friend and Confessor, main beneficiary (on behalf of the Society) and executor of WA's will. Rector of Stonyhurst College 1829-, 1832-1838 and Provincial of the English Province.

Typical of these letters that after the formal business part at the beginning is a more personal section. Anxieties are shared, requests are made and kind regards are sent to friends both male and female. A tradition in letter writing which stemmed from the beginning of the Society, James Martin's book 'Jesuits' tells of such letters between Ignatius Loyola and St Francis Xavier.

Through the letters it is possible to see how ANDERTON attempted to establish again the province of the 'old college of St Francis Xavier' in South Wales and Hereford. In a letter of 1806 (The letter refers to the relic of John Kemble which he recovered after its loss for more than 20 years). He described himself as a 'successor to the S. Wales Mission' in order to give an official status to his request.

The letters from the Jesuit Archives are invaluable in their detail. It is through them that he came to Hereford in 1799 after serving for four years on the Mission in London. The mission in S. Wales had been run on old fashioned lines before his arrival and was practically bankrupt. From difficult beginnings he established a worshipping community amongst working people very different to that which existed previously which was a mission in the main to the Catholic gentry and their servants. On the lower floor of the presbytery he created a chapel, sleeping in the sacristy. He wrote that the ordinary town's people were pleased with it. He rebuilt the Missions finances, and established ties with local Catholic families including the LAMBES, VAUGHN's, BODENHAM's, BERRINGTON's and MONINGTONS.

He took an open minded approach in seeking to show appreciation and respect for other creeds. Witness to this is a book in the presbytery once owned by Fr. ANDERTON and signed by him inside the front cover, entitled 'The End of Religious Controversy in Friendly Correspondence between Religious Society of Protestants and Roman Catholic Divines', published in London in 1818. He appears in the Appendix to the Hereford Guide as 'Priest at the Catholic Chapel'.

The obituary for William Anderton is taken from the Hereford Journal for the 1st October 1823. The Hereford Journal kept the largely unlettered people of Hereford very well informed. It was not until the Education Act of 1870 that elementary schools were set up. In the 19th century not everyone could read. Weekly papers were read out loud in public houses in Hereford, one such was the Grapes in East Street.

It is fascinating to read the obituaries in the context of what is going on at home and abroad. On the same page is news about ongoing wars in the Pyrenees between the French and the Spanish. There is a reference to the Bishop of Hereford consecrating a new graveyard for the parish of St Nicholas - a necessity now that burials in the Close were restricted to those living in the precincts of the Cathedral. And at the bottom of the page, on a different note, 'We understand it is in agitation to propose a petition to the Parliament from the city, for the amelioration of the present state of the unfortunate negro slaves in the West Indies'.

Here is the William Anderton's, unusually fulsome, obituary as it would have been read in the Grapes Tavern in Hereford;

"On Sunday morning died at his house in Broad Street, full of years and good works, the Rev. William Anderton, for more than twenty years the able pastor of the Roman Catholic congregation in this city. This truly pious and excellent man was an honour to human nature, and an ornament to the religion he professed. Although possessing only a small income, his unostentatious charities to the distressed were extensively bestowed without consideration to sect or opinion – with him to use his own expressive words 'charity was of all religions' and where he thought relief was required, there it was cheerfully given. He was sincerely attached to his own church but free from intolerance or bigotry; independent and upright in all his transactions and kind and conciliating to all with whom he was



connected, and by all who knew him, justly and deservedly beloved. His blameless and virtuous life rendered his death – bed a scene of cheerful peace, of humble hope, and pious resignation, and he departed without a pang, to receive the bright reward the virtuous may justly expect – for him death had no sting, the grave no victory, and while he lingered on the threshold of eternity, the happy state of this man's mind presented to the contemplative Christian a spectacle, before which the pride of the self – styled great, or the presumption of the enthusiast, dwindled into nothingness. His ways were those of peace and the end that of the just".

The Grave of William Anderton

To be continued...

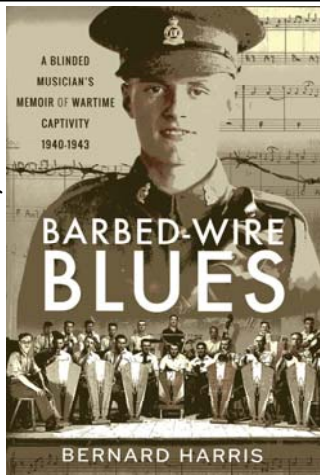
Lynne Surtees.

Book Review

The dustcover of the book 'Barbed Wired Blues' is packed with information. However, it struck me as a strange name for a book about a musician.

The cover gives many clues. Featured largely is a soldier in uniform, at the bottom a band of musicians ready to play their instruments, presumably at a concert and some manuscript music overlaid with barbed wire. I can identify the blues with a form of music but where the barbed wire came in with the music was puzzling.

When I read the book it soon became clear the term had nothing to do with music; it was a special term used by the soldiers to mean melancholy or depression. Of course! Churchill had his special term 'the Black Dog' to refer to such a state.



Although in a large part the book deals with a difficult time during WWII, Bernard has a sense of humour very evident in his account. His style of writing makes it a hard-to-put down book.

Having sailed from Liverpool in October 1940, there were several times when the soldiers were able to go ashore (Durban, South Africa and the Suez Canal). The next stop – Greece – was where they had just landed when the Germans invaded and over-ran the country. How Bernard was injured and subsequently taken a POW is truly shocking. At that point he had been blinded and shot in the arm during fighting. Fortunately, in the camp was a Scottish doctor who was able to help him.

Since he was a musician, this figures hugely in the book, revealing a gifted man who not only wrote out the music for the people to play but someone who taught many from scratch how to play the instruments the Red Cross brought for them.

Eventually he was involved in a prisoner exchange of British and German soldiers. His account concludes with his journey from Sweden back to the port from where he had sailed in 1940 and how he eventually reached his home.

Bernard's daughter added a postscript which adds greatly to our knowledge, not only of Bernard but also something of her and her Mother's life at that time.

The cover picture of the soldier turned out to be Bernard.

Yve James.

My JAMES of Herefordshire family

The story of an agricultural family but also one of 1800s poverty and crime in rural Herefordshire

By

Bob Powell

Continued from April 2021

Following, below, is the Criminal Record from March 22nd, 1851 when Walter and John BISHOP appeared for Trial at the Hereford Assizes and were convicted of "Robbery with violence". As previously stated, the men were sentenced to "18 months hard labour each".

County of *Hereford*
 RETURN of all Persons Committed, or Bailed to appear for Trial, or Indicted at the *Assizes* held at *Hereford*
 on the *22nd* day of *March* 18*51*, shewing the nature of their Offences, and the result of the Proceedings.

No.	NAMES.	Offences of which those tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Convicted and Sentenced				Acquitted and Discharged
			Death	Transportation	Imprisonment (with or without Whipping or Fine)	Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties	
1	<i>John Roberts</i>	<i>Attempt with intent to rob &c</i>		<i>18 years</i>			
2	<i>William Boss</i>	<i>Burglary and various offences</i>		<i>18 years</i>			
3	<i>Thomas Bridges</i>	<i>Robbery</i>					
4	<i>William Cooke</i>	<i>Unlawfully carrying with intent to defraud</i>					
5	<i>William Cooke</i>	<i>Idem</i>					
6	<i>John Hunter</i>	<i>Idem</i>					
7	<i>Catherine Hunter</i>	<i>Idem</i>		<i>7 years</i>			
8	<i>Joseph Fisher</i>	<i>Idem</i>					
9	<i>Charles Little</i>	<i>Idem</i>					
10	<i>John Addis</i>	<i>Attempt with intent to rob &c</i>			<i>1 year with hard labour</i>		
11	<i>Walter Sumner</i>	<i>Robbery with violence</i>					
12	<i>John Bishop</i>	<i>Idem</i>			<i>1 year</i>		

After serving his time Walter returned to being an agricultural labourer. On May 12th, 1853 Walter married Elizabeth MORRIS (born c.1838) from Sellack (East of Hentland), Herefordshire. Then in the 1861 Census, it shows that Walter (30), Elizabeth (28) and their children Catherine (6), Elizabeth (4) and Thomas (2) were living with Elizabeth's widowed father, Thomas (agricultural labourer, 68) at Grove Common, Sellack.

The 1871 Census confirms that Walter had died by then. Elizabeth, a widow, was living with her father Thomas at Woods Barn, Peterstow. Living with them were Walter and Elizabeth's children Catherine (15), Thomas (11) as well as James (10) and Mary Ann (4).

The records currently indicate that Walter James died in Ross District in 1864. Elizabeth subsequently remarried in 1881 to William Locke, a shepherd from Peterstow.

Illiterate, aged 19 and living the hard life of an Agricultural Labourer; along with the influences of copious amounts of drink, it is still possible to be charitable towards Walter given the likely social and other deprivations that the principally agricultural labouring James family probably had to endure. It is interesting that it is implied that it was Walter senior who informed upon Walter junior indicating a sense of moral responsibility in spite of presumed poverty.

What did 'Hard Labour' in Hereford County or City Gaol entail?

As will be indicated, initially in Hereford Gaol "stone breaking" was the principal form of hard labour. Prisoners would have to break rocks down into small pieces that were almost certainly used as road metalling. In some areas of Great Britain metal rings were provided and all broken stone had to be able to pass through the ring. Such rings might barely be two inches in diameter.

By 1849, however, another form of hard labour had been introduced. The following letter "P.S." is transcribed from the 'Hereford Journal' of January 20th, 1850, page 2. It is from Henry G. Bull, M.D., Surgeon to the Hereford County Gaol: "P.S. On re-perusing your letter I find there is one question I have not answered at all. It is this, "whether I consider the ordinary application of the mill at Hereford as too severe?" I do not. It is a crank mill, turned by hand labour, and though more severe undoubtedly than the tread-mill to the great majority of prisoners, it can be easily regulated (as required) by weights attached to the lever, increasing or diminishing the friction, and by the number of turns per minute. Moreover, the prisoners are all frequently and regularly inspected by the surgeon, who has it in his power at any time to lessen the amount of labour if it is acting injuriously on the prisoners' health, or to stop it altogether if required.
H. G. B."

It may be reasonably assumed that both Walter JAMES and John BISHOP were put to 'The Crank' in 1851. The following quote from the 'Hereford Times' of August 9th, 1851, page 4 regarding the 'City Gaol' is interesting in that a staffing money saving exercise was considered in relation to the crank and stone breaking: "The Committee were of opinion that instead of reducing the number of officers, it would be advisable to return to the system of stone breaking as hard labour." Two years later a note in the 'Hereford Times' of March 26th, 1853, page 9 states "...the only labour performed at the gaol was stone- breaking. The manufacturing department had been since introduced." (ARE the County Gaol and the City Gaol the same thing?)

There is no doubt that any time spent in Hereford Gaol was not pleasant in any form. The following excerpts are transcribed from a "County and City Gaols" report by the Inspector of Prisons; published in the 'Hereford Times' of June 2nd, 1855, page 9:

"COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Few changes have been made in the construction of the prison since the date of the last report... An alteration has been made in the chapel for the purpose of aiding the ventilation by which that process has been improved, but the power of warming the chapel in winter is still defective. Bells have been placed in the building, and in the mill-yard, wherever they had been found to be wanted. In consequence of a man having succeeded in bursting a panel of his cell-door, all the doors of the cells in that division, sixteen in number, which were found to be of deal, instead of oak have been since cased with iron."

The Report summaries that there were 55 Male and 19 Female prisoners present i.e. 74 in total; comprising 27 "for trial"; 28 "Convicted at Assizes or Sessions"; 14 "Summarily convicted" and 5 "Debtors": "These numbers are very low, whether compared to those in confinement on the corresponding day of last year (86), or to the average number of last year. The women, however, are more than the average..."

"The only labour now in use in the prison is that of a crank pump, upon which forty prisoners can be employed at one, in separate compartments. This pump raises all the water required for the supply of the prison. The machinery is so adjusted that the men in the separate compartments can perform the work without

being over-fatigued, and yet accomplish the number of revolutions stated as a maximum in the regulations for prisons. Prisoners for lengthened periods of labour are not put to the mill before breakfast, but the same exemption does not extend to those under shorter sentences. All prisoners at work are allowed to rest, in summer for ten minutes after thirty minutes' labour, and in winter for five minutes after fifteen minutes' labour. Only one man was reported and punished for idleness at the crank, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1853. The female prisoners are employed in making and mending for the prison; but contrary to the usual practice elsewhere, they do not perform the labour of washing, all the clothes being washed out of the prison. It would, I think, be a great saving to the country, and afford the means of much useful labour to the prisoners, that the washing should be performed within the walls, taking care, as in other prisons on the separate system, that the women have not the means of seeing or conversing with each other."

"The prison was very orderly and clean throughout. The clothing of the prisoners was in very good order, as well as the bedding. The prisoners are allowed one sheet each, which if the object be, as I suppose, to prevent soiling and frequent washing of blankets, cannot be quite effectual to attain that object. The prisoners, beside their daily ablution, have the opportunity as usual of washing their feet once a week, and have a warm bath once a month, or oftener if need be.

The number of punishments for prison offences has very much declined, and certain offences for which the greater part of the punishments were formerly inflicted have nearly disappeared. It has scarcely ever, for the last two years, been necessary to resort to the full measure of three days' bread and water, by order of the governor, and a method of inflicting this punishment may be mentioned as being somewhat novel, and as being found very effectual. Instead of confining prisoners for twenty-four hours (for example) in a dark cell, they have been shut up for three periods of eight hours, and it is found that the repetition of short confinement has more effect in subduing the prisoner's resistance to authority than the single period of longer duration."

Bob Powell
Membership No 3325

To be continued...

HEREFORDSHIRE COMMUNITY COUNCIL
DIRECTORY OF CRAFTSMEN KNOWN TO THE ABOVE COUNCIL
1954

BROCKHAMPTON

Furniture Maker (Bavarian style)
G.C. MASON 8 Council Houses, Brockhampton

BRINGSTY

Farrier, Smith, Agricultural Engineer, Wheelwright and Carpenter
J. ROBERTS The Post Office Bringsty Tel. Bromyard 74

BROMSASH

General Smith
A.W. SMALLMAN The Forge Bromsash,

BROMYARD

Farrier, Smith Agricultural Engineer, Wheelwright and Undertaker
SIRRELL & Sons Hereford St.
Tel. Bromyard 66

Builders

D.C. MCKIE Hereford St.	Tel. Bromyard 166
T. HUNT The Downs	Tel. Bromyard 35
G. BOUSTON 9 Sherford St.	Tel. Bromyard 163

Tile Manufacturers

H.R. GIBBS & Son, Linton	Tel. Bromyard 24
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BURGHILL

Smith, Wrought Iron Worker, Agricultural Engineer
W.M. SKURZYNSKI The Forge Burghill

BUSH BANK

Farrier, Smith, Agricultural Worker, Wrought Iron Worker
H. BROOKES The Forge Bush Bank, Canon Pylon

BYFORD

Farrier, Smith and Agricultural Engineer
A. WILLIAMS The Forge Byford

CALLOW

Automobile and Agricultural Engineer
J.K. JOHNSON Ltd. Callow Garage
Tel. Hereford 4867

CANON FROME

Farrier, Smith and Agricultural Engineer
WARGENT & Sons Canon Frome
Tel. Stretton Grandison 202

CANON PYON

Wheelwright, Trailer Maker and Builder
GEO. SOUTHALL & Son The Parks Canon Pyon
Tel. Canon Pyon 267

Carpenter and Undertaker

E. PATRICK New End Canon Pyon
Tel. Canon Pyon 201

CHECKLEY

Thatcher
W. WILLIAMS The Clouds, Checkley, Mordiford

CLODOCK

Basket Maker (Hazel)
T. WILLIAMS Clodock

COBNASH

Farrier, Smith, Agricultural Engineer & Wrought Iron Worker
A.E. DAVIES The Forge Cobnash Kingsland

Wheelwright and Carpenter

H. GOUGH Cobnash, COLLINGTON

Farrier and General Smith

C. BETHELL The Forge Collington

COLWALL

Farrier and General Smith
J. HALES The Forge Colwall

CRADLEY

Wheelwright and Trailer Maker
A. PRESTON & Son Stoney Cross Cradley

Compiled by Heather Bufton

Membership No 1087

Letter to the Editor

I found David J Skyrmes' recent article in the January edition of The Journal referring to the current and earlier pandemics most interesting. Also the information given on how Herefordshire fared during Cholera and the Spanish flu outbreaks.

My great uncle James (Jim) Charles who served in France WW1 was granted 14 days leave to the UK (his parent lived at 94 Park St Hereford) returning to his unit (Royal Field Artillery) 25 Oct 1918. He was admitted to hospital with Influenza 03 Nov 1918 discharged 16 Nov and embarked from Boulogne to the UK 30 Jan 1919 He was demobbed 28 February 1919.

Sadly having survived the war and influenza, he was killed in May 1923 at Credenhill Munitions Stores Hereford whilst breaking - down rejected 18lb shells.

Having recently read 'Blitz Spirit' by Becky Brown, a fascinating read of excerpts from peoples diaries during WW2 I found some similarities between their experiences and ours! Hoarding (illegal then) being cut off from friends and family many found depressing, knitting socks for service men and making clothes for refugees (PPE!) There were many complaints that some people would not carry their issued gas masks (they were cumbersome some and not able to be put in a pocket!) pet shops only selling bird seed (due to the difficulties of keeping other pets).

The last year has been very challenging and traumatic for many but thankfully we have not had to endure rationing, bombs being dropped, being evacuated and nights spent in a shelter!

Judith Morgan
Membership No 61



A display of artillery shells at the Cloth Hall in Ypres.

(Taken by the Editor as part of the 2018 GP90 Commemoration) Where he represented the Little Marcle branch of the British Legion.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The National Archives throughout the year host a series of blogs, see below for links to some of the blogs produces this year and a short summary of each.

If you are viewing the digital copy, the links will work by clicking on them.

[All blog posts | The National Archives Blog](#)

[Prime Ministers, scandals and mysteries of No. 10 Downing Street - The National Archives blog](#)

Within the walls of No. 10 there have been some hardy, ambitious characters that have made Britain what it is today, some successful, some not. Apart from the usual political aspirations, ambition and a majority, what does it really take to become a ruler of people?

[Counting the people: The census through time - The National Archives blog](#)

This year, when you completed your 2021 census, you were participating in an ambitious, information-gathering exercise with a very long history. Since 1801, an official census has been taken every 10 years, with only a few exceptions. In this article we look at the history of the census in Britain and how it has changed over time.

[The food here is terrible: Accounts of Merchant Seamen interned in the Second World War - The National Archives blog](#)

The series BT 373 Merchant Seamen Prisoner of War Records, Second World War, comprises 3,333 individual records of merchant seamen. Technically speaking they were internees, but the records use the terms ‘prisoner of war’ and ‘internee’ interchangeably in this series. The records are stored in envelopes, known as pouches, and contain information gathered by, or passed across to, the Registry General of Shipping and Seamen. The records were transferred in 2000 but with minimal information, providing only surname and first name or initials. To this data we have now added the information from within the pouches.

Phil Bufton. Membership No 1086

Acts of Office
Steve Merrick & Sue Hubbard
(Continued from January 2021)

Court held 3 Sep 1599

Staunton

[blank]TOMKINS clerk incontinent with [blank]

Churchwardens Roger PILKINGTON and Richard GITTOES - repairs needed to clock and churchyard

Byford

Henry Philpots for having a woman illegally brought to bed at his house

Monnington

John DAVIES – not receiving communion

Bredwardine

Thomas MERRICKE incontinence with Jane HUNT. He confessed and was ordered to do 3 days penance in his own church and at Hereford market and Hereford cathedral and to certify at the next court. He failed to do so and on 29th September was ordered to do 3 days penance in his own church, Letton and Clifford and to certify at the next court. He did not appear with a certificate as instructed and was excommunicated. On 17th December 1599 he appeared at a court held at Hereford Cathedral and sought and received absolution from the excommunication. He then swore on the Gospel that he had performed the penances set for him and was dismissed after swearing to avoid contact with the woman on any occasion or in any place [SM 1461-2]

Court held 7 Dec 1599

Credenhill

Rowland ECKLEY - incontinence with the wife of Humfrey MERICKE of Credenhill. He appeared and voluntarily submitted himself to the court and denied the charge and offered to produce compurgators which was granted. And he swore that he had no carnal knowledge of the woman and was dismissed for the time being. On 17th December he was summoned to appear, failed to do so and was excommunicated. On January 22nd he appeared and was absolved and was ordered to appear to answer the charge at the next court with a penalty reserved in case of his non-appearance. On 19th Feb he didn't appear and was warned again and on Feb 21st he appeared and swore an oath that he was innocent and was dismissed.

Court held 3 April 1600

Letton

John Braine for illegally taking his sister and Edward Garston into his house

Staunton

Edward Garston for incontinence with Alice Brayne

Letton

Probate of the will of John Knight granted to his son [not named]
Churchwarden James MELLING – they have no surplice

Monnington

Churchwarden James SAVACER – church needs repair

Mansell Gamage

Churchwardens John Price and John Penner ordered to repair the bells

Credenhill

Churchwardens Thomas Morris and Walter Merrick – church roof needs shingling

Byford

John DAVIES – not receiving communion at Easter, Roger Bythell incontinence with Elizabeth Nokes

HD4/1/158 - 1600 – 1602 - Court held 24 Oct 1600

Letton

John BRAINE stands excommunicated for illegally taking his sister and Edward Garston into his house as at last court. William Braine excommunicated for same offence.

Byford

Thomas JONES the curate does not catechise, Richard BYTHELL failed to produce compurgators as ordered to clear him of a charge of incontinence with Elizabeth NOKES. He is to do 3 days penance.

Thomas COLCOMBE incontinent with Elizabeth CARPENDER

Brobury

Richard SANT accused of clandestine marriage, He says that he was married at Hay with many witnesses whose names he unfortunately can't remember.
Churchwardens have not repaired the bells

Mansell Gamage

Andrew Thomas incontinence with Catherine POWELL, John LURCOT junior incontinent with Joan JONES. Eleanor LURCOT widow and Richard LURCOT for illegally receiving John and Joan in their houses

Court held 30 March 1601

Letton

The son of John KNIGHT [not named] excommunicated for not proving his will
Churchwarden James MELLIN – church not repaired

Byford

John Davies and wife Mary not attending church
Churchwardens [not named] have not exhibited the order against recusancy.

Staunton

Richard PILKINGTON selling ale at time of divine service and carrying bread on a Sunday.

Mansell Gamage

Hugh ROMSALL ante-nuptial fornication, John ap PREES incontinent with [blank]

Cases arising from triennial visitation 12 Sep 1601

Monnington

Evan ap HOWELL churchwarden – the church is out of repair as it lacks a few stones and the churchyard is not well fenced

Staunton

Churchwardens John CLARKE and Richard PANTALL – churchyard not properly enclosed

Mansell Gamage

Thomas LURCOT and Richard LURCOT churchwardens – churchyard is not well fenced.

Byford

The rector is not resident in the parish

Brobury

Alice BYTHELL is pregnant.

Court held 26 Sep 1601

Monnington

James SAVACRE and Thomas MORRICE have not kept their parts of the churchyard fence in repair

Court held 6 Jan 1601/2

Staunton

Churchwardens Stephen SCAUNDRETT and John WELLINGTON to certify repairs to the church

HD4/159 [Is this a record of cases raised at Visitation rather than an Act Book?]
1602-1603

Staunton

Thomas Price has not enclosed his part of the churchyard
Alice, relict of Stephen SCAUNDRETT ordered to present an administration account for his probate. Churchwardens – the church needs repair

Byford

Thomas BYTHELL made an affray, railing at and reviling James PATTERSHALL on Easter Day in the churchyard

Mansell Gamage

The vicar celebrated a clandestine marriage

Letton

Thomas HARPER to certify his marriage, John PANTOLL – incontinence with Alice BRAINE. Thomas Price the rector to certify repairs to the parsonage house

Byford

Thomas BITHELL was present at a clandestine marriage between John BITHELL and Joyce BARINGTON on Oct 26th

Staunton

John BRAINE for taking John PANTOLL and Alice BRAINE into his house.

Letton

John HARPER churchwarden – the church lacks bellropes and so could not ring on Dec 7th. Margery ROBERTS is illicitly pregnant, Margaret Merricke is illicitly pregnant

HD4/1/160 - 1602-1603 - Court held 12 April 1602

Byford

Churchwardens Jenkin PEERS and Thomas BITHELL have not exhibited the order against recusancy.

Mansell Gamage

William MILLWARD for incest with his sister – he denied the charge and was ordered to find compurgators.

Byford

Richard GIBBONS refuses to pay towards the repairs of the church.

Brobury

Alice BITHELL is illicitly pregnant

Monnington

Joan WEARE has failed to find compurgators in a case where she is accused of spreading gossip against Margery Hall in the churchyard

Staunton

Henry INCKPEN and John MATHOWE ordered to appear and certify that the churchyard is enclosed with a sufficient fence or wall

John CLARK and Richard PANTOLL appeared and certified the repair of the church gate. Thomas PREESE, William AUFORD, John CLERK, John BRAYNE, Thomas TOMKINS (extra parochial), Richard BASKERVILE, Charles EAST, James APRICE, and Thomas APRICE have all failed to enclose their part of the churchyard

Byford

James PATSHALL – incontinence with Sarah JONES

Thomas Bithell making an assault and affray and abusing James Patshall in the churchyard on Easter Day

Staunton

David GARSTON – incontinence with Elizabeth Williams daughter of John Williams. He denied it but confessed that Mr HAVARD persuaded him to marry her and promised (if he would) to let him have the house where John WILLIAMS is living

John Williams - accused of taking in the said Elizabeth “being begotten with child and by him secretly conveyed away.” He appeared and said that he hadn’t realised that she was pregnant

Byford

Thomas JONES for not appearing at the Visitation

Staunton

Richard BASKERVILE for not appearing at the Visitation
Court held 20 May 1602

[Many of the cases from the last court are listed again, being carried forward. I haven’t recorded all of these. John Williams case is now recorded under “Bredwardine or Clifford” so he must have moved from Staunton.]

Letton

Richard BUNDIE – ante-nuptial fornication

Sue Hubbard

Cradley Parish Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1895.

Celebration of Holy Communion on Sundays at 8 a.m.; and on first and third Sundays of month after Morning Prayer; also on Saints' Day at 8 a.m.

On Sundays: Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

Service at Ridgway Mission Room, 3-30 p.m.

On the first and third Sundays in the month the Litany is said at 3 p.m. instead of at Morning Service. On these occasions Baptisms are celebrated unless there is special reason to the contrary. Churchings, 10 minutes before any Service.

Notice of Baptisms and Churchings to be given at least a day before to Mr. J. Stone. Seven days' notice required for the publication of Banns.

OFFERTORIES IN CHURCH.

Sundays, 11 and 6-30, Church Expenses.

8 a.m. (2nd Sunday in month), Special Church Fund.

" (all other Sundays), The Poor.

" (week-day Festivals), Foreign Missions.

BAPTISMS.

Oct. 20—William Henry, son of John and Fanny Eliza Daniels.

Nov. 17—Annie Elizabeth, son of Charles and Emma Bishop.

BURIAL.

Nov. 5—John Bill, aged 71 years.

HYMNS FOR THE MONTH.

1st Sunday in Advent.	47	46	217
	52	479	463 (Part I.)
2nd Sunday in Advent.	49	48	50
	204	217	463 (Part II.)
3rd Sunday in Advent.	362	53	205
	288	47	463 (Part III.)
4th Sunday in Advent.	51	268	204
	362	50	463 (Parts IV. and V.)
Christmas Day.	61	482	57 60
			60 Carols.
1st Sunday after Christmas.	59	484	56 (omitting 2nd, 3rd, and
	329	58	482 [7th verses.

Mothers' Meeting.

The Meetings in future will begin at a quarter to two on Mondays instead of two, in order to enable those who attend to reach home earlier.

Sale of Work.

The Sale of Work and Rummage Sale will take place on ^{Friday} Wednesday, 12th, at the Rectory Room, and will open at half past two in the afternoon. A quantity of very useful articles will be offered for sale at cheap prices. We hope it will be quite as successful as the Bazaar held in October.

Cradley Parish Magazine - Donated by Jennifer Eost

William Grundy - Stationmaster of Tarrington

Stoke Edith station, between its opening in 1861 and its closure some hundred years later, will have seen quite a few station masters in charge of events and doubtless their names will be recorded in some dusty archive somewhere. Many in the village were privileged and will remember with great fondness, Mike DAVIES, who we might justifiably think of as the very last station master, working tirelessly with his family to rebuild the station buildings after the short-sighted vandalism of the Beeching Era.

But who was the first proud holder of the post and what track did he take to the new and shiny station in Tarrington?

William GRUNDY was our man, born in the early 1830s in Sollars Hope Fownhope. He was the next but youngest of seven children, the son of a farmer of some thirty acres. To have become a station master suggests that young William would have had some early education but we have no details of that.

In the first public record of the family, the 1841 census, it is a puzzle why William's parents were living in one household with Thomas the youngest child, while seven year old William, in the company two older sisters and an older brother, was living elsewhere.

In his early teens William became an apprentice shoe maker, indentured to a man called Henry WAINSCOTT who was some ten years older than William. Whilst not losing sight of our nascent station master, it is worthwhile to see the part that Wainscott played in William's formation.

Wainscott, in addition to being a shoemaker, also acted as the 'parish clerk' albeit not a licensed holder of the post. In 1847 William found himself caught up as a witness in a rather scandalous court case in which Wainscott was accused by the female servant of the Fownhope Vicar, of what, these days, would be called sexual assault. The case against Wainscott arose when the vicar had despatched his servant, Mary, to the church to find out why the bell was 'passing', (the ringing to announce a death or funeral). She went to the church, climbed up to the ringing chamber and made her enquiry of Wainscott who was ringing the bell, it was then that, according to the report in the 'Hereford Journal of 1847,

“the defendant caught her round the shoulders, imprinted a few kisses on her blushing and blooming cheek and further conducted himself in a manner which modesty will not allow us to particularise”

The full account shows just how far we have improved the consideration and management of these matters but in this 1847 case, much seemed to focus upon the date of the offence upon which there was some dispute. In support of his master, William GRUNDY gave evidence that “the bell passed on the day before” that alleged by the complainant and that he had “no doubt about it because it was the day before Hereford Races.” The case was eventually dismissed by the court but the Fownhope Vicar was not impressed and the hopes of WAINSCOTT to be licenced as the parish clerk never materialised. By 1851 he had subsequently moved house and changed his job to become a ‘market constable’.

It is interesting to note that even after the move, young William was still living with WAINSCOTT and his family and by then was a shoemaker in his own right. At some point, around this time, William Grundy gained some experience as a supernumerary in the City Police Force. It is not clear what exactly that involved and whether it was linked to Wainscott’s new employment but the experience was to prove useful when William himself became involved with the court a while later.

By 1854 William too had given up shoemaking and had been appointed as ‘Porter’ at the Hereford Workhouse. According to the report of a court hearing published in the Hereford Journal of 1854, William had encountered some difficulty in persuading a former resident that she could not be admitted on a particular night as she was too late. A bit of a fracas ensued, and William Grundy was charged by the pauper with assault. The matter had been fully investigated by the Board of Guardians who had decided that there was no case to answer. The court heard that William Grundy had always been remarkable for “the mildness of his disposition and his kindness to the poor”. The court heard about his experience as a supernumerary in the police force and decided that the pauper should have sought a bed for the night at the proper time. Doubtless, much to William’s relief, the case was dismissed.

It must have been at this time with so many railways being built, that it became the growth industry, causing much excitement. William wanted to be in on the action and by 1861 he had become a railway porter. Once again he might well have been influenced by his friend Wainscott who had gone in the same direction becoming 'a traffic inspector of Railway' and after that a 'railway inspector'. William found himself lodgings near Pontypool and in all probability his work as a porter took place at 'Pontypool Road' railway station.



Stoke Edith Station in 2019, photograph taken from the crossing.

In 1861 William was 29 years of age. We might never know how he came to meet a young woman called Elizabeth EVANS but he did and they were married in Abergavenny in 1862.

All of that must have happened at much the same time as he applied for the post of Station Master at Stoke Edith. Like many others he would have been puzzled to find the station in Tarrington and doubtless somebody explained to him how things were done around these parts at that time.

William and Elizabeth GRUNDY were blessed with a child in 1864, a daughter Alice Helen Grundy. As far as we know she was the first child to be born in the station master's house. She was baptised in our church here. They must have thought that all was going very well for them. William's mother-in-law was still living near Abergavenny and contact was still maintained. Perhaps there was subsidized travel and perhaps Elizabeth went with young Alice to visit her mother and when his duties allowed him to, William went to join them. We don't know but that might have been the background when, in September 1865, the most awful tragedy struck this family. The report in the edition of 'Man of Ross and General Advertiser went as follows:

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAY RAILWAY STATION.

On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock. Mr. William Grundy, late station-master at Stoke Edith, met with his death under the following distressing circumstances. It appears that Mr. Grundy left Hereford by the train which leaves the Barton station at 8 o'clock for Brecon, intending to proceed as far as Hay, where he would re-join his wife. The train reached Hay about 9 o'clock, and before it was brought to a complete standstill, Mr. Grundy attempted to get out of the carriage; in doing so his foot slipped, and he fell between the platform and the carriages, two of which and a horsebox passed over him. Death must have ensued instantaneously. Mrs. Grundy was, at the time of the sad accident, standing on the platform, ready to receive her husband who so suddenly was deprived of life in her presence. The deceased, who was brother of Mr Grundy, butcher, of Upton Bishop, was about 28 years of age. He held the position of stationmaster at Stoke Edith station from the opening of the line until the present time, when he was on the point of leaving. In his official capacity he was much respected, by those with whom he came in contact.

After these events poor Elizabeth was joined by her mother, they moved to Hereford and together earned their livings as confectioners. She raised young Alice and eventually became a grandmother. Elizabeth remarried and began a new life in Birkenhead with George HOWARD, 'a copper roller'.

John Watkins

Herefordshire FHS Zoom Meetings Programme for 2021

For the time being we are organising the Zoom events in the place of monthly meetings, on the same date and time.

As soon as we are able to re-establish the face-to-face meetings, they will be publicised in the Journal, on the website and social media.

**28 Cypress Road, Walton Cardiff, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire GL20 7RB
Tel: 07836 560511 or 01684 295746 E-Mail: normanp.price@live.co.uk**

Future Zoom Meeting Dates.

Date	Speaker Details
Friday 16th July 2021	Celia Heritage Exploring your ancestors Parish Church & it's Graveyard.
Friday 20th August	Ian Porter Elizabeth Garrett Anderson: First Woman Doctor
Friday 17th September	Dr Mark Baldwin The Social History of the Postcard

All of the 2021 Zoom speakers are now publicised on the website and also the link will be sent out as part of the Monthly Newsletter sent out by the website.

To get this notification register on the site here:

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/>

Bromyard & District Local History Society

Meetings are held at the Conquest Theatre, Tenbury Road, Bromyard.

Membership Secretary: Mr Alex Hoyle

B&DLHS, 5 Sherford Street, Bromyard, Herefordshire. HR7 4DL

E-mail: bromyardhistory@btconnect.com www.bromyardhistorysociety.org.uk

Cradley Heritage Group

Formed in 2004, the group is an active, hands-on group of people who undertake projects in co-operation with Malvern FHS.

Fownhope Local History Group

Contact: Christopher Lansberry. Telephone no: 01432 860733.

Kington History Society

c/o Kington Museum, Mill Street, Kington HR5 3AL The Kington library room is manned every Tuesday & Friday from 10am-4pm

Leintwardine History Society

Contact: Mrs. Pam Hatherly, Roman Rise, High Street, Leintwardine, Craven Arms, Shropshire SY7 OLB Telephone 01547 540306

Linton & District Local History Society

Contact: Mrs Lee Hines. Ford House, Ford Lane, Kilcot, Gloucs. GL18 1NW

All meetings at Linton Village Hall

Longtown Historical Society.

Contact: Rev. Nicholas Lowton. by e-mail at lowton.nicholas@virgin.net - NEW

Weobley & District Local History Society

Weobley Museum, Back Lane, Weobley, Herefordshire. HR4 8SG.

Contact: Mr B. Holly. Little Orchard, Hereford Road, Weobley HR4 8SW

Open April, May Jun: Mon & Tues 10 - 1;

July, Aug, Sept: Mon, Tues, Weds 10-1; Bank Holidays 10 - 4

Woolhope Club

Contact: Mr D. Whitehead. 60, Hafod Road, Hereford. HR1 1SQ

david.whitehead.hafod@care4free.net.

Founded in 1851, The Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club, covers the archaeology, history and the natural history of Herefordshire.

Also Archaeological Research Section & Natural History Section Membership £13-00 per year, Joint £15-00, Student £2-00

Contact Addresses of Family History Societies surrounding Herefordshire

Midland Ancestor (formerly BMSGH) (West Midland Group Member)

Sec: Mrs Jackie Cotterill, 5 Sanderling Court, Kidderminster, DY10 4TS
<https://midland-ancestors.uk/>

Gloucestershire FHS

Sec: Trish Gage, Family History Center, Clarence Row, Alvin Street, Gloucester. GL1 3AH. Secretary@gfhs.org.uk
www.gfhs.org.uk

Gwent FHS

Sec: Mrs N. Thomas, 11, Rosser Street, Waunfelin, Pontypool. NP4 6EA
www.gwentfhs.info

Montgomeryshire GS

Sec: Mrs Monica Woosnam, 24 Dysart Terrace, Canal Road, Newtown, Powys, SY16 2JL
<http://www.montgomeryshiregs.org.uk/>

Powys FHS

www.powysfhs.org.uk

Meetings held at Brecon BRE, Llanddewi Ystradenny RAD and Abermule MGY
Contact: philbufton@hotmail.com

Shropshire FHS (West Midland Group member)

Sec: Mr Dave Morris, 48 Oakley Street, Bellevue, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 7JY
Email: secretary@sfhs.org.uk
www.sfhs.org.uk

Malvern Family History Society (West Midland Group member)

Sec: Mrs Jean Evans
secretary@mfhs.org.uk

All meetings are on the 1st Wednesday of each month, except August. Open at 7pm for a 7-30 start at Eden Church, Grovewood Road, Malvern which is next to the Malvern Spa Hotel. Post code WR14 1GD
www.mfhs.org.uk/

FHF (Formerly called FFHS) is an international organisation, established in the UK as a non-profit making charitable company. It represents, advises and supports over 200 family history societies and other genealogical organizations world-wide, with a combined membership of over 300,000.
www.familyhistoryfederation.com

See www.fhswales.org.uk/ for information on societies in Wales

Correspondence

Any correspondence concerning the Journal should be addressed to the Editor. All other correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary. If you require a reply, please include a S.A.E.

Leominster Home Guard

The Leominster Folk Museum has the original record of the World War II Home Guard membership for Leominster and surrounding villages.

The index can be consulted in the Herefordshire FHS library, available at the general meetings at the Kindle Centre, Hereford.

Herefordshire FHS Burials Index

Society members have been indexing the burials from the registers and Bishop's Transcripts for some years.

The period 1813-1839 is now complete and available on CD.

Requests for look-up of specific surnames, including Pre-1813 burials, with first names and / or parish if the name is very popular to:

NBI Co-ordinator - Linda Lloyd linda_lloyd@btinternet.com

Help Wanted

Researchers may publish enquiries in the "Help Wanted" section within the Journal. This service is free to members of the Society, but non-members are asked to make a donation to the Society with their enquiry.

Herefordshire Strays Index

The Society holds a Strays Index, which is available for look-ups and which we invite additions to.

So what is a Stray ?

A stray is someone found in archives or documents out of their county of birth, in our case Herefordshire. This index is available via e-mail and by post from the Editor, searched by Surname.

The Strays Index is available on the Members Area of the website along with other resources.

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

Herefordshire Registrars Indexes

The Herefordshire FHS has now had permission to publish all 3 of the Registrars indexes compiled by members of the society from the registers held by the Herefordshire Registrars of Births, Marriages & Deaths.

Births : 1837 - 1920 £15

Births: Name, Date of Birth, Mother's Maiden Name & Registrar Reference.

Marriages: 1837 - 1957 £25

Marriages: Name of both parties, Place and Date of Marriage, Register, Entry No

Deaths: 1837 - 1970 £10

Deaths: Surname, Forename, Date of Death, Age & Registrar Reference.

The agreement also includes permission for an extra year to be added to the indexes each January.

Available via our website shop and through our Postal publication service.

Heather Bufton, 3 Cagebrook Avenue, Hunderton, Hereford HR2 7AS

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