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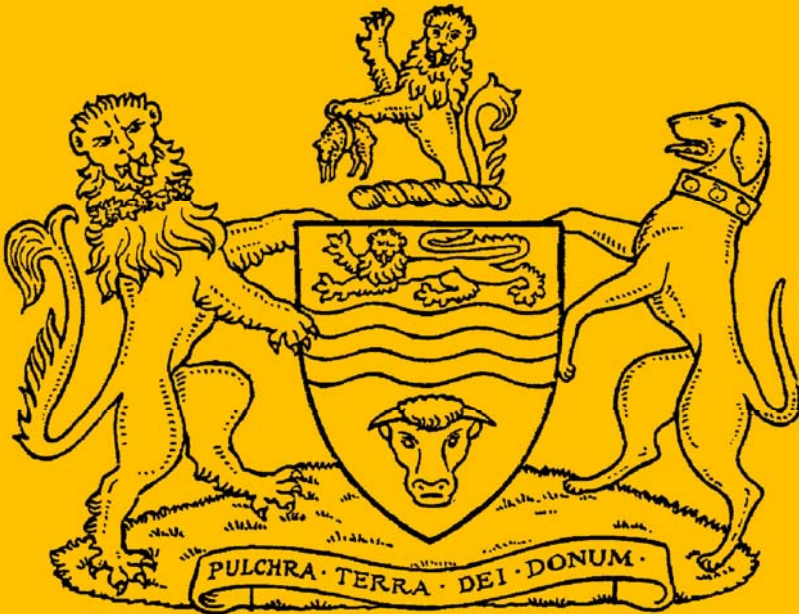
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**2022 Zoom Meetings - To register send an email to
philbufton@hotmail.com who will send you a link.**

See page 92 for 2022 Zoom meeting programme

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

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Editor's Report

I am starting to get a little low on articles for the next journal. Any articles, short or long are always appreciated.

A Thanks to the members of the committee who came along and helped with the organisation and participation of the 'Open Day' at the HARC on 10th Sept. Hopefully those members and non-members who attended managed to get some useful information to add to their family history research.

We picked up a few more participants who wished to come on the Zoom meetings, as this looks to be the future way of communication with the membership. As mentioned previously we no longer have a booking at the Kindle Centre and therefore we will not be holding physical meetings at this venue any more.

Our library and other resources are currently held at the HARC, so any future get-togethers will be held at the records office. How and when the next one is yet to be decided. It will however need to coincide with the Saturday opening of the Records office to maximise attendance.

We are now starting to look into what new indexing projects we can initiate in co-operation with the record's office, as soon as this is finalised we will let you know via the journal.

If you would be interested in helping with these future indexing projects let me or Alan Charles know.

Phil Bufton

Editor

Herefordshire FHS

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From Membership Secretary

We were sad to hear that Mrs A. Roberts died in February 2022. Her membership number was 2114. She had been a member since 2002.

Chairman's Report

It is that time of year of mellow fruitfulness, when leaves are changing colour and falling. But not our membership. Thanks to our monthly ZOOM talks, unlike many other societies, our band of loyal members is slowly rising. As a society we hope to have some new genealogical items to purchase, ready for Christmas.

Firstly, the long-awaited Bereavement Registers for Hereford, Leominster, Kington and Wigmore Cemeteries are ready to be published. These will provide information of burials from approx. 1900, useful if no headstone has been furnished.

The Herefordshire Parish Burial Registers, part of the National Burial Index (NBI), has provided a further tranche of data to the FindMyPast genealogy web site, with more in the offing. The coordinator of this ongoing project is Linda Lloyd, who will welcome any who can spare the first Friday in the month to help with the transcribing at the HARC.

The long-time project, started by John Harnden, of the transcription of the Herefordshire Baptism Registers has re-started, with just a very few registers to complete. A few of the original team are still working down at the HARC once a week on finishing this invaluable dataset.

The open day at the HARC on 10th September was as good as we expected with a variety of items for research and demonstrations of 'How to' use our online website information.

For all up to date information about this society make sure you have registered for our monthly newsletter by visiting our website at www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk.

This will also provide a link to join the very successful free ZOOM, monthly talks by a variety of interesting and entertaining speakers.

If you get the monthly newsletter but are not subscribed to the Zoom talks, send an e-mail to philbufton@hotmail.com and he will supply the registration link.

Alan Charles
Acting Chairman Herefordshire FHS

Membership No. 268

The Whitecross Chronicles No: 2



I have walked many times to the postbox at the bottom of Whitehorse Lane and passed the waste ground on the corner (which has recently been very nicely done up) backing onto the Tollgate House. I discovered that the Tollbooth itself which had been on the waste ground was demolished around 1966 and the bus shelter erected on part of the site. The Toll House stands sideways to Whitecross Road and in the 1861 census the Powell family were living there. James (51) who is named as 'gatekeeper and shoemaker' had been born in Madley, Elizabeth (51) his wife had been born in Brecon and their daughter Mary Jane aged 14 had been born in Clehonger.

Why have a Tollgate? After the Highway Act of 1555 parishes were made responsible for the upkeep of their roads but by the seventeenth century the maintenance of these roads was proving too expensive due to the growth of traffic. Turnpike Trusts, which had been approved by Parliament, were then set up to raise money for the maintenance of these roads by erecting gates, receiving tolls, appointing surveyors, and erecting milestones and signposts. Herefordshire had the largest turnpike system in Britain created by Acts of Parliament between 1739 and 1749.

What did the Toll Gate keeper do? He collected the tolls from travellers passing through the gates, charging from 1d for a horse, 2d for horse and cart (with the

amounts depending on how broad the wheels were), 5d for coaches and 10d per score of cattle. They were originally called a ‘turnpike’ because a pike was put across the road and turned when the toll was paid, but by 1861 all James had to do was open a gate and collect the toll, though I expect his family had to help too.

Originally, James, (a shoemaker aged 31) and his family lived in Madley, because in the 1841 census he and Elizabeth are there with their three sons, James (5), George (3) and Walter (1). Then in 1851 they had moved to the Turnpike House on St Martin’s Street, where (aged 42) James and Elizabeth had Walter (11), Thomas (9) and Mary Jane (4) living with them. It was next door to the Greyhound Inn. I imagine long traffic jams on market days queuing to pay the toll and people having a drink while they waited! It was probably the same at the Plough Inn and Buckingham Arms when they next moved to Whitecross Road.

There was a lot of opposition to paying tolls to get into Hereford and by 1868 the Toll Gates were finally abandoned and so just six years after the 1861 census the family had to move again. This time James, Elizabeth and Mary Jane took over the Globe Inn in New Market Street. Sadly at the age of 63 James died on 24 October 1873 at the Globe Inn with effects of under £100. I wonder what happened to Elizabeth and Mary Jane?

Jean Thomson

SURNAME INTERESTS

Surname	Parish	Code	Period	Member
ANDREWS	Preston-on-Wye	HEF	All	3319
AUBREY	Gorsley Area	HEF	All	3594
CARTWRIGHT	North Herefordshire	HEF	All	3594
KEYSE	Gorsley, Linton	HEF	All	3594
MORGAN	North Herefordshire	HEF	All	3594
MORGAN	Radnorshire	RAD	All	3594
TAYLOR	Marsden	HEF	All	3598
WATKINS	Herefordshire	HEF	All	3319

Lesley Ann Watkins	4 Hay Croft, Hereford, Herefordshire HR1 1AU lesleywatkins49@outlook.com	3319
Janet Monnington	1 Pencraig View, Greytrees, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire HR9 7JR janet.monnington1@btinternet.com	3594
Mrs P. Carroll	20 Manor Close, Stourport on Severn, Worcs, DY13 9DR p.carroll220@btinternet.com	3598

Your Ag Lab Ancestors

Do you have agricultural labourers in your family tree? I bet you do. Looking, for example, at the 1851 census for Vowchurch, of the 121 males listed with occupations, 62 were agricultural labourers or farm servants. Of the other significant occupations there were nine farmers, eight masons, five shoemakers and four tailors. Less common occupations included a lath cleaver, flax dresser, roll collector and musician.

I have used it in this article to illustrate how to delve more deeply into the lives of your ag lab ancestors. What started me on this journey was an online Pharos Tutors course *Discovering More About Your Agricultural Labourer Ancestor* run by Janet FEW. The course caused me to delve more into the types of ag lab, the work they did, and find out more about the farms they worked on and their living and working conditions. My SKYRME One-Name Study found that Vowchurch in the Golden Valley was the place in the 19th century with the largest cluster of Skyrmes. I have therefore mostly used this place for my examples in this article.

Not All Ag Labs Are The Same

The very term agricultural labourer is a catch-all for any number of jobs on a farm. If they specialised they may well be described by other terms such ploughman, carter, teamster, waggoner etc. Their tasks would vary throughout the seasons. On an arable farm, for instance, they might do the following:

Winter – ploughing, hedging, harvesting root crops

Spring – sowing, maintaining fences

Summer – weeding, hay making, repairing gates and fences

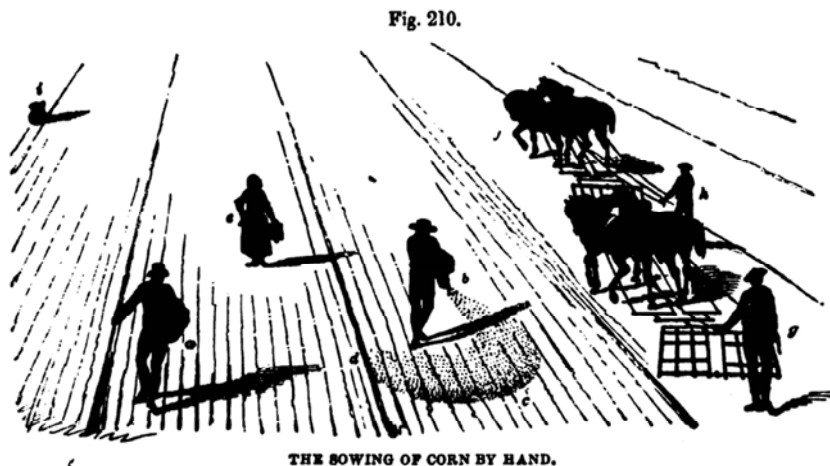
Autumn – harvesting corn, sowing winter crops.

We tend to think of labouring as an unskilled job. But the very comprehensive *Book of the Farm* spells out in considerable details the intricacies of all the jobs that needed doing on a farm. The Golden Valley of Herefordshire was a mix of arable, grassland and a few orchards. I shall use the job of sowing wheat as an example. Page 553 of Volume 1 of the *Book of the Farm* describes what was involved. In summary:

The furrows are ploughed, the ploughman leaving sacks of seeds at suitable intervals. A seed carrier, described as "she", fills a basket with seed from a sack. She gives the seed to the sower who has a sheet (suspended over his shoulder and arm) which she fills allowing him to pick out and broadcast the seed with his right hand. She refills her basket from a sack and then goes to the next stop; she serves two sowers. After sowing, the ploughman drives a harrow to cover the seeds. The field should then be rolled, but if it's dry, priority is given to sowing more seed and leaving the rolling until later.

A good day's sowing work is a labourer sowing broadcast 16 acres at 11 bushels an acre taking 10 hours.

The description is detailed but difficult to visualise. I had to keep going back to earlier sections of the book to find the detail. There were no YouTube tutorial videos in those days that would make it clear! But this diagram gives a good idea of what was involved:



Overall, it was a finely tuned operation of teamwork with a degree of skill to keep the sheets filled with the right amount of seed and to spread the seeds evenly.

Farms and Cottages

There are several ways of working out which farm your ag lab ancestor might have worked. First identify the farms in the neighbourhood. Censuses, directories, tithe records, land tax records and early OS maps can all help. For Vowchurch, the census mentions a few, but more comprehensive was Cassey's 1858 Herefordshire Directory which listed the following farms:

Poston Lodge, Poston Mill, Chanston Hill Farm, Vowchurch Court, Pont-y-Pinna, Monnington Court, Holstrey.

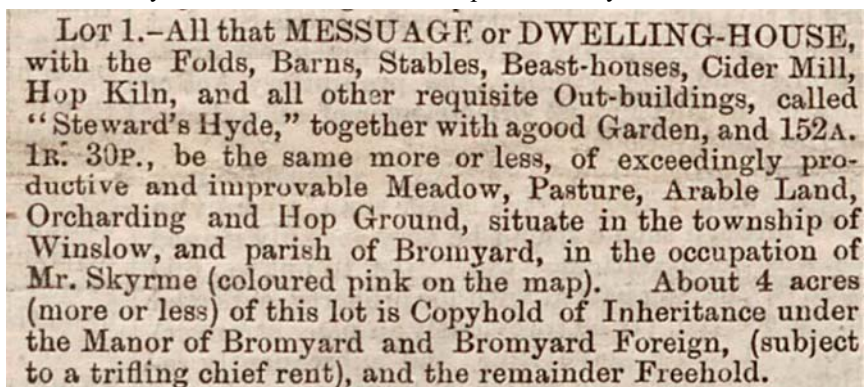
You may be lucky and find your ancestor as a single young man living in the farmer's house. In my case 25-year old William SKYRME was a servant in the household of farmer John HANCORN at Hill Farm. Also a John SKYRME was in a cottage next to Holstrey farm, so it is highly likely that he worked there.

Tithe maps and apportionments are also helpful. We are lucky in Herefordshire in that there is a comprehensive database of landowners at <https://htt.herefordshire.gov.uk/her-search/field-names-and-landowners/>.

Thus I found John SKYRME and Samuel SKYRME as owning orchards. However, you will need to view the full apportionment (at the archives) to see the occupiers.

Old newspapers at the British Newspaper Archive

(www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk) can help, particularly adverts of farm auctions. Many list all the farm tools and implements they would have used.



Lot 1.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Folds, Barns, Stables, Beast-houses, Cider Mill, Hop Kiln, and all other requisite Out-buildings, called “Steward’s Hyde,” together with a good Garden, and 152A. 1R. 30P., be the same more or less, of exceedingly productive and improvable Meadow, Pasture, Arable Land, Orcharding and Hop Ground, situate in the township of Winslow, and parish of Bromyard, in the occupation of Mr. Skyrme (coloured pink on the map). About 4 acres (more or less) of this lot is Copyhold of Inheritance under the Manor of Bromyard and Bromyard Foreign, (subject to a trifling chief rent), and the remainder Freehold.

Hereford Times advert of 16th June 1855 advertising an auction. (©The British Library Board. All rights reserved. With thanks to The British Newspaper Archive (www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

There is a series of books called *The General View of the Agriculture* for a given county. The one for Herefordshire was published in 1813 and runs to 173 pages. It covers the climate and soil in the county, types of farm buildings, what crops are grown, the tools that are used and what livestock was reared. It lists the owners of large estates as including the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Essex and the Governors of Guys Hospital. I’ve found several leases or mortgages between Skyrme family members and Guys Hospital at Vowchurch, Sellack and Stretton Court. On farm buildings it says:

“The old farm-houses of Herefordshire, as well as of other counties, are inconvenient, and the office ill adapted to the purposes for which they were designed.”

It goes on to say how the Governors of Guys Hospital under the management of their steward James WOODHOUSE, have been “particularly attentive to the interests and convenience of the tenants”. It reports that several old farm houses have been demolished and new ones built “to the great advantage and comfort of the farmer”.

As for where your ag lab ancestor might have lived, it says about cottages:

“The cottages in Herefordshire are generally of very humble and inferior construction: many are built on waste ground by their proprietor, whose means are far from adequate to the attainment of comfort and convenience.”

It then describes such a cottage in detail alongside a plan of one. On the ground floor it would have one room in front 12ft x 14ft with a shed behind. On top would be a bedroom of the same size.

Cattle and Crops

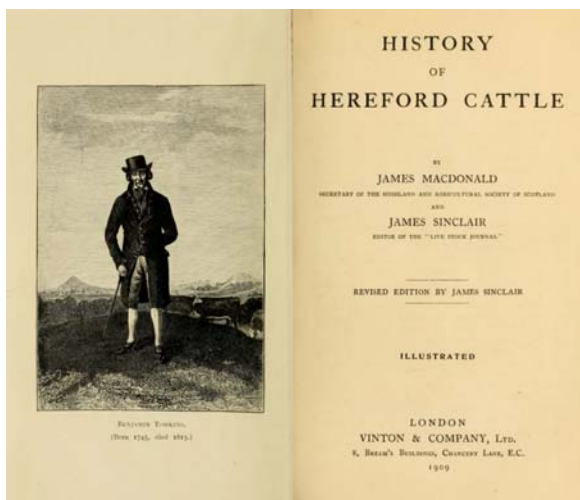
Wheat was extensively grown throughout the county. Apple growing and raising cattle, were of course two of the main staples of farming wealth.

Herefordshire cattle, with characteristic white face and reddish brown body are well known throughout the world. The *General View of Agriculture in Herefordshire* starts the chapter on cattle with:

“The cattle of Herefordshire have long been esteemed superior to most, if not to all, the breeds in the island”.

There is a 500-page book published in 1900 devoted to the history of this breed. The picture on the front is of pioneer Benjamin TOMKINS (1745-1815). Other families which feature prominently include HEWER, GALLIERS, HAYWOOD and JEFFRIES. In addition it says that no history of the breed would be complete without reference to the TULLEYS and SKYRMES:

"The Tully and Skyrme cattle formed the foundation of a large number of other herds, as will be shown when the proceedings of later breeders engage attention”.



Later it says:

"The cattle of Mr. Skyrme of Stretton, of which records are still more scanty, were of a light red colour inclining to yellow, with the faces occasionally faintly ticked or speckled. William Skyrme of Dewesall, who died in 1804, aged 65 years, had a somewhat noted herd. His daughter, then in her 86th year, informed us that her father's cattle were red with white face and had wide horns. But it is from the herd of Skyrme of Stretton that the most famous animals of this

strain are descended. It is a misfortune that so little can be ascertained as to the material they used, and their method of breeding."

Old books like this are freely available at www.archive.org and can provide useful background on your ag lab ancestors who worked with cattle.

Herefordshire has a strong tradition in cider making going back several hundred

years. In fact it was the nation's most popular drink for part of the 16th century. And for much of the time since Herefordshire has been responsible for about half the country's cider production. In 1883 there were 27,000 acres of apple orchards. Most farmers would make cider. They would make it one Autumn to be supplied to their farm labourers the following year, especially at harvest time. There also grew something of a practice of giving labourers part of their wages in cider. This system of "truck cider" which was described as 'pernicious' by one outraged correspondent in *The Hereford Journal* of 4th February 1857:

"This is a main cause if not the cause of the abounding of crime in this county. If the adult population be immoral and drunken, no wonder if the children born in sin and neglected in infancy, grow up in crime."

Just to underline the ubiquitous nature of apple growing, orchards feature in the first document picked out at random of about 30 indentures that I photographed at Herefordshire Archives. This is an 1838 surrender and release of "a message, farms and lands in the parishes of Staunton-on-Wye and Monnington". One of the parties was George Skyrme. The first two items in the schedule are:

1. "A dwelling house called The Red Door with the outbuildings, gardens and orchard thereunto".
2. "An inclosure of arable land and orcharding called The New Orchard adjoining the Garden and Orchard above mentioned - 4 acres 2 roods 18 perches."

The Agricultural Hierarchy

Your agricultural labourer ancestor was generally at the bottom of the agricultural hierarchy. He or she would work on a nearby farm which was typically tenanted. At the top of the hierarchy was the landowner.

Another addition to the hierarchy may be found on larger farms. This is a farm bailiff. He would be appointed by the landowner and was responsible for collecting rents from tenant farmers and generally overseeing the estate and making sure that good farm practices were followed. At Vowchurch we find farm bailiffs Richard SMITH at Holstrey in 1851 and Peter WILLIAMS at Monnington in 1881. The labourers life was a hard one. In mid-Victorian times they would have earned around 8 shillings a week. From this rent may take 1s or more, fuel another shilling. Bread was a staple on which perhaps 3-4s would be spent, and additional 2-3 shillings on other food. That would not leave much for other household necessities, let alone clothing and footwear. It was therefore necessary for younger members of the family to start earning as soon as they could.

Estate Records

Having identified on which farm your ancestor may have worked, you may find more about them from estate and manor records. One underused resource is that of the free images of manor records at FamilySearch.org. Most such records are not transcribed or indexed. Therefore, instead of clicking "search records" by name, search the catalogue by place to see what is available. Also useful as a starting place is the 1873 book by Charles Robinson *The Manors and Mansions of*

Herefordshire (available online). For many places it includes pedigree charts of the families that held the manor.

Mostly, however, you'll need to search <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> to find where relevant records are held. Typing "Manor and Herefordshire" comes up with over 10,000 records. Over 2,500 are held at The National Archives, such as the Court Rolls for Vowchurch, whilst over 7,500 are held at other archives, not just Herefordshire Archives and Records Centre.

Estate records includes lease and rental records as well as proceedings on the manorial court. To complement estate records there was a national 'Return of owners of Land' 1973. This is organised by county and then list those who owned more than 1 acre alphabetically – see extract for Skyrme.

Name of Owner.	Address of Owner.	Extent of Lands.	Gross Estimated Rental.	
		A. R. P.	£	s.
Skyrme, George	- Canon Pyon	5 1 27	11	5
Skyrme, J. H., Rps. of	(Ross)	222 3 16	859	5
Skyrme, Lucy	- Vowchurch	1 - 14	5	-
Skyrme, Richard	- Canon Pyon	12 2 18	23	15
Skyrme, William	- Birley	16 - 9	20	5

Care is needed, though since it gives the place where the owner lived, not necessarily the location of the land they owned. The largest holding in Vowchurch was that of H H Wood who owned 1,125 acres. He happened to own the Whitehouse estate. It's worth checking whether someone has written a history for a particular estate. Thus there is *A Short History of Whitehouse, Vowchurch and its Owners*, Timothy Wood (1999). The history listed the owners of Whitehouse starting with Symond PARRY (born 1573) and gives interesting biographies. The H H Wood from the 1873 return was Herbert Howarth WOOD who owned Whitehouse from 1862-1924. He and other landowners were instrumental in conveying land free of charge to allow the Golden Valley Railway to be built, and he also co-founded the Vowchurch and Turnastone school in 1872. Once you know the names of the estate owners, it opens up many more records to explore such as informative newspaper articles.

Farm Accidents

Farming is a hazardous occupation. Today agriculture has the worst rate of worker fatality, being 20 times higher than the average for all industries. With less mechanisation in the 19th century, common causes of death were being gored by a bull or run over by a cart. One that caught my eye (since an ancestor of mine died in a similar accident in 1910) was reported in the *Hereford Journal* of 22nd June 1853:

“On the morning of Friday last, a lad in the employ of Mr. Wilkes, of the Fern, near Tenbury, met with a fatal accident while engaged with a thrashing machine work. It appears that the unfortunate youth by some mishap got between the wooden shafts of the machine while in motion, and was almost immediately crushed so dreadfully that before medical aid could be procured he was dead.” Even the weather can play a part as this extract from the *Hereford Times* of 7th September 1867 shows:

“A Man Killed by Lightning – We are sorry to have to record the melancholy intelligence that a man, named Jones, a shepherd, in the employ of Mr Edwards, of Brampton Bryan, was killed by the electric fluid, while he was, with others, attempting to cover a rick. His death was instantaneous.”

Conclusion

This article demonstrates how you can make the writing up of your family history more interesting by finding out more about the work and lives of your ‘ag lab’ ancestors. As a result of the course I attended I have a much better appreciation and admiration of the work that they did and the conditions in which they lived.

So next time you come across an agricultural labourer in your family tree, don’t just dismiss him or her as yet another “ag lab”, but research more about the farms on which they worked and the life they lived. You may be pleasantly surprised by what you learn.

Additional Sources

My Ancestor was an Agricultural Labourer, Ian H Waller, 2nd Edition (2019)

Labouring Life in the Victorian Countryside, Pamela Horn (1976)

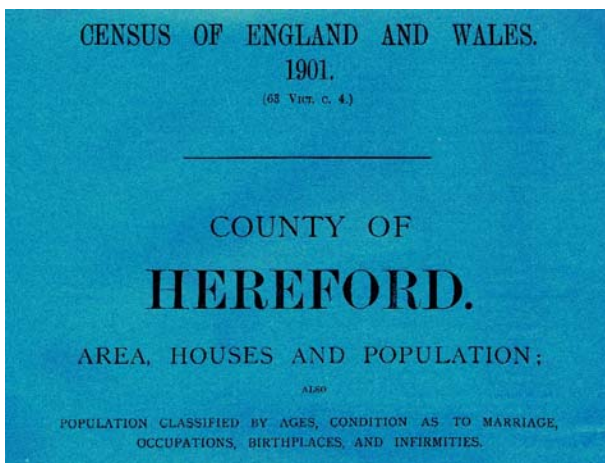
History of the English Agricultural Labourer, W Hasbach (1894, German), translated by Ruth Kenyon (1908)

Rural Life in Victorian England, G E Mingay (1976).

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A Published Summary of the Herefordshire 1901 Census
Bob Powell



As I write in 2022, we are in the time when the 1921 Census has become available through the means of the internet, theoretically strengthened by computerisation that should be able to provide information or answers to questions that previously would have been nigh impossible.

That said, through an internet auction site this year I was able to purchase an official HMSO, 50-page publication from 1903 that “Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of his Majesty” summarised the Census of England and Wales, 1901, for the “County of Hereford”. The publication, which includes a fold-out map of the County’s registration, rural, and urban districts, plus municipal boroughs, considers the County’s area, houses, and population. Specifically, “Population classified by ages, condition as to marriage, occupations, birthplaces, and infirmities” are presented in detail. Helpfully pages v to viii are a summary of the publication which indicates the picture of Herefordshire portrayed.

The following are some of the summary’s facts:

The Ancient or Geographical County of Hereford in 1901 comprised 537,363 statute acres and a population of 114,380 persons. A century before in 1801 the population was 88,436.

The 1901 Administrative County comprised 538,921 acres and a population of 114,125. The 1891 population was higher at 115,762. In 1901 most of the population inhabited 25,464 houses.

There were 222 Ecclesiastical Parishes or Districts within the Ancient County in 1901, of which 213 were within the Diocese of Hereford. The total population of the Urban Districts was 37,377 or 32.8% of the County's population. There were 11 Rural Districts which represented 67.2% of the County's population.

The Females enumerated in the Administrative County exceed the Males by 3,733; there are thus 1,068 Females to every 1,000 Males.

Pauper Inmates of Workhouse Establishments in the Registration County number 746 persons at all ages... of whom 483 are Males and 263 Females. Prisoners in the Prison at Hereford number 23, including one Female.

The number of Boys aged 10 and under 14 Years in the Administrative County is 4,927, of whom 349, or 7.1 per cent., are engaged in Occupations. The number of Girls at these ages is 4,928, of whom 122, or 2.5 per cent., are Occupied. Of the Boys, 132 are Agricultural Labourers or Farm Servants, and 56 are Messengers, Porters, etc.; while of the Girls, 111 are described as Domestic Indoor Servants.

Of birthplaces, 77,508 people were born in the Ancient County; 9,084 in Wales and Monmouthshire; 1,748 in London; 538 in Ireland; 450 in Scotland; 338 in British Colonies and Persons of Foreign birth 264.

Regarding people with disabilities and a social comment reflecting the times: Blind people numbered 105 and Deaf and Dumb persons, including 9 who were returned simply as Dumb number 51." Lunatics number 306, ...and the Imbecile and Feeble-minded 289... Of the 595 persons returned as mentally deranged, 453 were inmates of Institutions, including 378 in Public Lunatic Asylums, 73 in Workhouses..."

Technically, just outside of the 'Victorian Age' as Queen Victoria died in January 1901, the divide between the occupations of males and females was decidedly marked. Confirming that Herefordshire was predominantly rural, 3107 males (403 female) were listed as "Farmers, Graziers", with a further 1413 listed as relatives including daughters of the latter.

Considering the 403 female Farmers, Graziers in the rural districts, 60 were recorded as un-married and 343 as married or widowed.

For the males, the only differentiation was by age.

Still within farming, 237 males were classed as Farm Bailiffs, Foremen, 369 males were Shepherds and 7754 males (1052 cattlemen, 1996 horsemen and 4706 undistinguished) were Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants.

For the latter class, only 26 females were defined as overseeing cattle, none for horses and 133 females in other Agricultural Labourer roles.

In other occupations there were 425 rural and 150 urban males working within Metals, Machines, Implements, Blacksmiths, Strikers, and 4 rural and 3 urban females.

Some of the principal occupations recorded for Herefordshire women of all ages included: Domestic Indoor Service at 2175 urban and 4027 rural; Charwomen, Laundry and Washing Service 199 urban and 209 rural; Teaching at 226 urban and 301 rural (79 urban and 143 rural for men); Milliners, Dressmakers, Seamstresses at 589 urban and 396 rural; and Commercial or Business Clerks at 51 urban and 8 rural.

From a personal perspective it is some of the facts that relate to either my family or interests that intrigue me. Firstly, for example, my Powell family had a long association with Wormsley that comprises 1,249 acres in the Weobley Registration District where in 1901 there were 17 inhabited houses and 81 people (47 males, 34 females) which was four fewer than 1891.

Secondly, my Great-grandfather Dick POWELL was in the building trade. Initially his trade was a Mason, but Dick was employed as a Foreman-bricklayer for 'Building Contractor' E. W. WILKS of White Cross Street, Hereford. The Census summary recorded that for males over 10 years of age, there were 255 Bricklayers in Rural Districts and 337 in Urban Districts. Again, with my principal personal interests relating to agricultural horses, the Summary informs me that under Agriculture there were 1996 Rural and 74 Urban Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants – Distinguished as in charge of Horses. In a related way to the latter, 27 rural and 156 urban men were recorded associated with Skins and Leather; Saddlery and Harness. All the former occupations were recorded as being wholly male.

In conclusion, this summary provides a fact filled insight into and social commentary on Herefordshire at the start of the Twentieth Century. With the 1921 Census having been computerised, once all the facts are analysed and checked, such a summarising analysis could portray a very different picture of a much changed world.

Bob Powell
Membership No 3325

Births, Marriages & Deaths March 1921 – June 1921
Hereford Journal

26 March 1921. The marriage at St Peters Hereford of Thomas JONES of Hereford to Annie Elizabeth TEALE of Hereford. The death of John Edgar BROMLEY of Kington. Killed in motorcycle accident at Sunset Farm, Kington. Aged 25 years. Coroner verdict – Accidental death. The death of Sam MATTOCK at Tenbury. Drowned. Coroner verdict - not known

27 March 1921. The death of Eliza WATKINS of 21 Church Street, Hereford. Aged 79 years.

28 March 1921. The marriage at the Baptist Chapel, Hereford of Harold BANNOL of London to Ruby WHITE of Barrowdale, Hafod Road, Hereford. The marriage at St Peters, Hereford of George OSBORNE of Hereford to Gladys Mary GRISMAN of Hereford. The marriage at St Peters, Hereford of Charles ROGERS of Tredegar to Alice Florence THOMAS of Daws Road, Hereford. The marriage at St Peters Hereford of Oswald TEAGUE of Hereford to Ruth ROGERS of Hereford. The marriage at St Peters Hereford of Thomas Cecil WILKINS of Hereford to Violet Kathleen MORRIS of Hereford. The death of Edward (Ernest) John HODGES of Laurel Villa, Ledbury. Fell from train at the Ledbury viaduct. Aged 32 years. Coroner Verdict – Death from misadventure. The death of Thomas DAVIES of 1 Northcote Place, Park Street, Hereford. Aged 59 years.

29 March 1921. The death of Annie CALDWELL of Montrose Villas, Harold Street, Hereford. Aged 82 years. The death of Mary PRITCHARD at Park Street, Hereford. Aged 86 years.

30 March 1921. The marriage at St Brides Church, Manchester of Hubert Channon KING of Cantilupe Street, Hereford to Eveline May ENTWISTLE of Manchester.

The death of Thomas WILLIAMS of Burghill Asylum Aged 73 years. Coroner verdict – death due to chronic disease.

31 March 1921. The marriage at All Saints Church, Hereford of Arnold L TURNER of Manchester to Marion STEAD of Southport.

2 April 1921. The marriage at St Peters Church, Hereford of William WIGHTON of Gresham Road, Middlesborough to Hilda JOHNSON of 18 Ledbury Road, Hereford. The marriage at St John's Church, Kimberley S.A. of A E OAKLEY of Holy Trinity, Hereford, son of Rev James Oakley, to Winifred Elfrida TAPSCOTT of Kimberley S.A.

4 April 1921. The death of James Lionel BURLING of 8 King Street, Hereford. Veterinary. Aged 76 years. Coroner verdict – Died from Prussic Acid poisoning self-administered during temporary insanity.

6 April 1921. The marriage at St Mary, Bridgewater of Cecil Burleigh Leopold GRENVILLE of Wallington House, Hereford to Lily Iona ANGUS of Bridgewater. The death of Dorothy FLETCHER at St James Terrace, Green Street, Hereford. Aged infant. The death of Emily HILL at 4 Barrs Court Terrace, Hereford. Aged 76 years.

9 April 1921. The death of William DODD of Portfield Street, Hereford. Aged 57 years. The death of Ann CUPPER of 11 Hampton Street, Whitecross. Aged 82 years.

11 April 1921. The marriage at Colwall Parish Church of Frederick Charles EVANS of Colwall to Myrtle Alice KITE of Colwall.

12 April 1921. The marriage at St Mary Church, Hay of Frank Leslie CADMAN of Cowbridge House, Hay to Eva Evelyn BAKER of Lyndhurst, Oxford Road, Hay. The death of Selina Elizabeth JAMES of 31 Burcott Road, Hereford. Aged 58 years. The death of Mary Ann MAUND at Hazeldene, Scudamore Street, Hereford. Aged 87 years. The death of Henry Arthur READ of Clarence Villa, Ryeland Street, Hereford. Aged 76 years.

13 April 1921. The death of Alice GRIFFITHS of 19 Oxford Street, Hereford. Aged 77 years. The death of Arthur W SUNDERLAND of 59 Catherine Street, Hereford. Aged 18 years.

15 April 1921. The death of John Percival JAMES at 1 Stanhope Street, Hereford. Aged infant

19 April 1921. The death of Clifford Albert CORNFORD of 64 Bulmer Avenue, Hereford. Aged infant.

21 April 1921. The marriage at St Agnes Church, Moseley of George Chester ROBBINS of Eign Road, Hereford to Olive May BLADON of Highfield Road, Moseley.

24 April 1921. The death of Joan Grace WEBB at 12 Greenland Road, Hereford. A twin. Aged 22 days. Coroner verdict – Insufficient strength to support life.

25 April 1921. The death of Clement Edgar DETHERIDGE at the Spread Eagle Hotel, King Street, Hereford. Aged 46 years. Cause of death - Internal affection!!!

27 April 1921. The marriage at St Mary's Church Pembroke of Captain Cecil Raymond EDWARDS of High Town, Hereford to Margaret (Majie) DAVIES of the Kings Arms Hotel, Pembroke.

1 May 1921. The death of Pte. Leonard PRITCHARD of Dishley Street, Leominster. Died at Stafford after injuries to head and neck. Inquest adjourned until 25 May. Coroner verdict - Death by misadventure. The death of Rev. Charles Edward WHITCOMBE at Burghill Asylum. Aged 76 years. Several attempts at suicide.

Coroner verdict – Death due to heart disease. The death of William DOWNES at Longfield Buildings Hereford. Aged 68 years. The death of Sarah HANCOX at 36 Commercial Street, Hereford. Aged 78 years.

3 May 1921. The death of Mary Annie COX at 59 Blue School Street, Hereford. Aged 16 years.

4 May 1921. The marriage at the Priory Church, Great Malvern of Charles B MASEFIELD of the Priory, Ledbury to Violet Dorothy NICHOLS of Southfield Lodge, Great Malvern.

7 May 1921. The death of William BEAVAN at 70 St Owen Street, Hereford. Aged 89 years. The death of Ellen SMALL of Kingsland. Wesleyan burial at the chapel. Aged 79 years.

8 May 1921. The death of baby boy, the child of Jeremiah COLLINS at Dormington Court. Aged 13 weeks. Coroner verdict – Death from natural causes- an abnormally large thymus gland. The death of Mary GWILLIM at 1 Coningsby Street, Hereford. Aged 77 years. The death of Lillian Rose RICHARDS at 35 Cornewall Street, Hereford. Aged infant.

9 May 1921. The death of Fanny CURZON of the Laurels, Park Street, Hereford. Aged 81 years. The death of Lewis J WILLIAMS at 2 Grenfell Road, Hereford. Aged 35 years. Death from Pneumonia. The death of Rosie WILLIAMS at Fayre Oaks Lodge, Hereford. Age infant.

10 May 1921. The marriage at Much Marcle Church of Sidney GLENCROSS of Sollar Hope to Jessie WESTON of Much Marcle.

14 May 1921. The marriage at the Ladye Chapel, Hereford Cathedral of George Halstead WHITAKER of Windemere to Anna Marie BLAKISTON of Castle Street, Hereford. The marriage at the Parish Church Stoke-on-Tern of Edward NAGINGTON of Eaton-on-Tern to Lily ROSSETTA of 13 Bridge Street, Leominster.

The death of Sophia Mary STEPHENS of the Bell Inn, Kingsland. Aged 67 years. The death of Gertrude Florence ARNOLD at 61 Catherine Street, Hereford. Aged 25 years.

15 May 1921. The birth of triplets, all girls, to Lizzie GINES, wife of James GINES of Whitbourne. The death of Miss Freda BEAVAN of Whitton. Aged not known.

17 May 1921. The death of REV. Henry Ernest KNIGHT of Holmer. After a long illness. Aged 49 years. The death of Arthur James HELLIER at Paradise Buildings, Hereford. Aged infant. The death of Miss Elizabeth GRIFFITHS of Adforton.

20 May 1921. The death of John BALDWIN of Crossington and Tedswood Farms Aged 83 years.

The death of Mary Ann BALLINGER of 8 Bewell Terrace, Bewell Street, Hereford. Rescued by police officers from a house fire. Aged 38 years. Coroner verdict – Septic absorption following burns. Died from injuries accidentally received.

22 May 1921. The death of Frank Beasley MARRIOTT, late of 3 Cornewall Street, Hereford. Died at Aberdare General Hospital of pneumonia. Aged 37 years.

24 May 1921. The marriage at Mordiford Church of John Pinck LEE of Holme Lacy Vicarage to Elsie Marguerite BINSTEAD of Mordiford.

27 May. 1921. The death of Mrs. LLOYD , wife of James Lloyd at Wyese, Clifford. Aged 82 years

29 May 1921. The death of Thomas BIGGLESTONE of Hereford. Aged 77 years.

31 May 1921. The marriage at Kenderchurch Church of James MORRIS, Hill Farm, Pontrilas to Margaret Jean EARSMAN of Penlan Farm, Pontrilas.
The death of Ann EDWARDS of Kingsland. Aged 71 years.

1 June 1921. The marriage at Ledbury Parish Church of George Henry HENLEY of Winchcombe to Gwendoline TAYLOR of High Street, Ledbury.
The death of Elizabeth BARTON at Holmer Within. Aged 86 years. The death of John DAVIES of Hereford. Aged 77 years.

3 June 1921. The death of Alice MATTHEWS at 25 Coningsby Street, Hereford. Aged 60 years. The death of Mary Ann DAVIES at 4 Widemarsh Street, Hereford. Aged 77 years.

4 June 1921. The marriage at Gorsley Parish Church of Reginald E O JONES of the White House, Oxenhall to Margery SHAMBROOK of Sunnyside, Gorsley.

5 June 1921. The death of Reginald SKYRME at 20 Westfaling Street, Hereford. Aged infant. The death of Gunner James DAVIES of 8 Millbrook Street, Hereford. Died of heatstroke in India.

6 June 1921. The marriage at Bromyard Parish Church of William Edward Thomas WEOBLEY to Florence Evelyn WILKES of Bromyard. The death of Sydney Amos JOHNSON at the General Hospital, Hereford. Aged 50 years.

7 June 1921. The marriage at Kimbolton Parish Church of William MILLS of Whitty Brook, Kimbolton to Edith TAYLOR of Churchill, Kimbolton

8 June 1921. The death of Mary Jane PRITCHARD at Grove House, Grove Street Hereford. Aged 51 years. The death of Margaret PRICE late of the Shop, Mansel Lacy. Died at Newtown, Ivington. Aged 66 years. The death of Emily BOWCOTT of Stretfordbury at Leominster. Thrown out of a horse trap. Aged 68 years. Coroner verdict – Accidental death.

10 June 1921. The death of Kate MULLISS of Tower Road, Hereford. Aged 67 years.

11 June 1921. The death of Frederick Harry WALLACE at Bath Street, Hereford. Aged 38 years.

12 June 1921. The death of Phoebe Jane POWELL at Lower Cottage, Moccas. Aged 55 years.

13 June 1921. The death of Margery Lillian BASKERVILLE of Ivy Cottage, Kings Acre. Scalded in bath of boiling water. Aged 3 years. Coroner verdict – Death from shock following scolds. The death of Thomas CLARE of 80 Green Street, Hereford. Aged 83 years.

14 June 1921. The marriage at Kimbolton Parish Church of William Henry GRAVES of Little Britain to Annie Edith OWENS of Churchill, Kimbolton. The marriage at the Priory Church, Brecon of Albert BALLINGER of Fields Place, Dilwyn to Margarite Ellen MORGAN of 91 The Struet, Brecon.

15 June 1921. The marriage at Ullingswick Parish Church of John William BAYLISS of Wilden Farm, Ullingswick to Elsie Marion FLETCHER of Lowdy Hall, Ullingswick. The death of Mary Ann RUSSELL of 40 Berrington Street Hereford. Cut her own throat. Aged 55 years. Coroner verdict – Wound was self-inflicted, and she was not in her right mind.

17 June 1921. The death of Mary Lawson JONES of 49 Mill Street, Hereford. Aged 91 years.

18 June 1921. The death of Charles John COLE of Cranes Lane, Leominster. Aged 73 years.

19 June 1921. The death of Harold George WAKEMAN of Oldhill, Boraston. Aged not known

20 June 1921. The death of William Henry EVANS of 22 Burgess Street, Leominster. Aged 59 years.

22 June 1921. The marriage at St Lukes Church, Stoke Prior of Thomas Peregrine ADAMS of Avenbury Court, Bromyard to Frances Lydia COLEBATCH of Kimbolton.

23 June 1921. The death of Rosetta DELVES at 49 Eign Road, Hereford. Aged 65 years. The death of Caroline Doris May HUGHES at 17 Moor Street, Hereford. Aged 14 years.

25 June 1921. The marriage at Llanigon Church of Thomas Evan BUFTON of Glandwr, Erwood to Myfanwy PROSSER of Cilcovereth, Llanigon. The marriage at the Wesleyan Church, Knighton of William Pryce POWELL of Penybont to Gladys Jane LEWIS of Penybont. The death of Albert GILBERT of Kingstone. Aged 41 years. The death of Emma GWYNNE at Longfield Buildings, Hereford. Aged 56 years.

26 June 1921. The death of Jessie Edith EVANS at 37 Park Street, Hereford. Aged 25 years.

27 June 1921. The marriage at St Mary's Church Tenbury of Sidney Cameron NEWWEY of Station Drive, Ludlow to Florence Lillian BLOUNT of Bridge Hotel, Tenbury.

29 June 1921. The marriage at Fownhope Parish Church of Henry Thomas GAMMOND of Littlebury, Sollars Hope to Betsy Faith TAYSOM of Nupend Cottage, Fownhope.

The death of Elizabeth SMITH of Castle Street, Hay. Aged 84 years. The death of Maria EVANS at 18 Clive Street, Hereford. Aged 80 years.

2 July 1921. The death of John GRIFFITHS of Batlow. Aged 56 years. The death of Stanley Parker HEATH, child of P T and H M Heath at Truro.

4 July 1921. The marriage at Kimbolton Church of Edward H HALL of Leominster to Ada Maria GROVES of Stockton, Kimbolton.

5 July 1921. The death of Myrtle May HOLLAND at Mental Hospital, Burghill. Aged 35 years.

7 July 1921. The marriage at Lady Southampton's Chapel Kenchester of Lowton WATKINS of New House, Brinsop to Mabel MEREDITH of the Stores, Credenhill.

8 July 1921. The death of Walter HARDWICKE of Llanrothal. Cut his foot while mowing the hay at Welsh Newton churchyard. Killed by blood poisoning. Aged not known

10 July 1921. The death of Thomas ENGLAND in the River Lugg, near Hereford. Aged 34 years. Coroner verdict – Death due to drowning.

Alan Charles. Membership No 268

An introduction to Manorial Records

Clare O'Grady QG

It is tempting to think that manorial records only concern those whose ancestors were major landowners or indeed deal with a time period that is beyond the reach of many researchers. However, if your ancestor lived in a manor, owned even the tiniest piece of land or did any work for the lord of the manor then these records may be of use. Beginning before the establishment of widespread parish registers, they can be invaluable sources of information for the lives of your ancestors. There is the caveat that although some documents do go back to the 13th century, many were lost along the way so coverage can be patchy. However, some manorial records date from as late as the 20th century.

In the past few months, the epic project that is the Manorial Documents Register has been completed. It is the official index to English and Welsh manorial records and provides brief descriptions of documents and their locations in both public and private hands. You can search it by county, by manor or by parish which is useful as records of one manor may be located in a number of places. Sometimes they are held by the family that held the lordship or perhaps the organisation that held the manor at any time. Thus, Herefordshire manorial records can be found in places such as Longleat house and Canterbury cathedral archives as well as the county and national archives. Geographically, the manor sometimes corresponds directly with the ecclesiastical parish but not always. Sometimes a parish could hold many manors and the boundaries of many manors overlapped from one parish to the next. They were also not uniform in size. Some manors could be a farm and some cottages or include many villages and farmlands. It is also important to stress that every manor had its own customs and an article like this can only make generalisations.

By the time of the Domesday survey, the manorial system was in place in much of England. It is estimated that there were between 25,000 and 65,000 manors in England compared to 12,000 parishes. The term manor originally meant a territorial unit held by feudal tenure. That is to say, all land essentially belongs to the Crown. It is then granted to a mesne lord who then lets it to his tenants and then potentially they let it to their tenants. This is why whenever there is an unclaimed estate, the proceeds and property go to the Crown. By the medieval period, the manor was also an economic unit made up of the demesne (the land held by the lord themselves) and land that was tenanted or used for common or waste.

An average manor had the lord's house with its land in or near a village. Free tenants and villeins lived in cottages in and around the village and sometimes the cottages had a small bit of land attached to grow vegetables or keep animals. These were called closes and are the origin of certain street names. Aside from the demesne (the lord's personal land) the village was surrounded by usually three

large open arable fields where every freeman and villein had strips to cultivate. The strips were to ensure that the quality of the land was fairly distributed. There would also be meadows, wasteland, commons and woodland. Some tenants had the right to graze their animals on common pasture and some had the right to take wood from the forest to build, make tools or for fuel. These rights or customs were individual to each manor.

There were two types of tenant:

The Villein

The Villein held their land on condition that they did service for their lord. This was usually working on the lord's demesne for a certain part of the year. The work depended on the work that needed doing and the skillset of the tenant.

Villein tenure eventually developed into what is called copyhold tenure. This was so named because the tenants' right to the property was written on the court rolls and the tenant received a copy. All conveyancing of copyhold land had to go through the lord's manorial court which is why, where records survive, manorial records can be a great source for researching individuals who were tenants. When a new tenant took over the land, they had to pay an entry fine which was recorded in the rolls. When an heir took over land from the deceased, they had to pay a heriot or best beast to the lord (this was often a money payment rather than an actual beast), This again is recorded in the rolls.

The villein needed permission from the lord for many life events. If a villein did get permission to live away from the manor, they often had to pay a fee called a chevage. If a villein wanted their daughter to marry, there was payment of a merchet. If a tenant wanted his son to become a clerk in Holy Orders, the lord again had to give their permission and a fee was payable. This was laid down in statute. "Sons of rustics ought not to be ordained without the assent of the lord on whose land they are known to have been bom." A villein was sometimes able to buy their freedom in a process called manumission. They could then perhaps farm some land as a free tenant or set themselves up in a trade. Copyhold tenants might have the right to let to a sub-tenant and perhaps raise a mortgage on the land. The lord's permission was need for this and so these transactions are also recorded in the court rolls.

Villeins gradually became know as customary tenants because the terms by which they held their land was dependent on the customs of the manor. There were two type of copyhold or customary land:

Heritable copyhold.

This was land that passed to an heir when a copyholder died. Who the heir was depended on the customs of the manor. Although the majority of heirs were

selected by primogeniture (the eldest son), some were by Borough English (the youngest son) and some by gavelkind (all sons were joint heirs and shared the property between them). If a copyholder wanted to leave his property to someone other than their heir but through their will, he could do this by surrendering the land to the use of his will. This was recorded in the court rolls. If the tenant died without a will or an heir then the land would revert to the lord as the example shows below:

Great Cressingham, Norfolk 1328 -1329

Fine, 40s. All the jury says that Thomas Ode has died seised of a cottage and 5 acres and one rood of land of the villenage of the lord, and that they know him to have no surviving heir, and therefore the whole tenement was taken into the lord's hand. And the lord out of his seisin delivered and gave the whole of the said tenement to a certain Simon Maning of Walton and his heirs to hold in villenage at the will of the lord, doing therefore the service and customs due. Saving all kinds of rights. And he gives to the lord to have entry 40s

Copyhold for lives

This meant that the tenancy of a property lasted for the lives of one or more people (usually 3). This was the copyholder, their widow and their heir. The land then reverted back to the lord who could grant it to someone else. There was also the manorial custom of free bench where a widow had the right to retain her husband's tenancy as long as she didn't remarry. Copyhold land that was held for lives gradually was converted into leasehold land.

Copyhold land could be converted into freehold land by the Lord or Lady of the manor. This process was known as enfranchisement. The Copyhold Act of 1852 allowed tenants to demand enfranchisement and as a result the remaining enfranchisement documents are most numerous for the 19th century. Many of the enfranchisement documents for Herefordshire are at the National Archives, some are at Herefordshire archives and some are at the Hereford Cathedral archives. Copyhold tenure however was not abolished until a statute in 1922 (it came into force in January 1926) so in certain places, manorial records for land survive until this date.

Until the mid 14th Century, the majority of English people were unfree but by the end of the 16th century, serfdom had disappeared.

Free tenants

There were many forms of free tenure such as:

Tenure in chivalry. This requires the tenant to provide armed men for his lord. The tenure was often commuted to a payment of money, or scutage. Military tenures were abolished in 1660.

Spiritual tenure. This is when a clergyman who held land from the lord would provide spiritual services for his lord in exchange for the land. This could be praying for the lord and his family for a set number of times per week.

Socage tenants. Common socage meant that the tenant provides agricultural services of a fixed nature to the lord. The fixed nature made this different from an unfree tenant. For example, the tenant might plough the lord's lands for 20 days a year in exchange for his tenancy.

Free tenants could freely dispose of their land and leave the manor without the lord's permission. Any labour obligations they had were soon exchanged for monetary payments which were also called quit rents. By the 16th century, all freehold land was held by tenants for fixed rents.

Sometimes tenants occupied land under both free and unfree types of tenure and over time tenures increasingly become based wholly on monetary rent. Until 1733 (except for the Commonwealth period), manor court rolls were written in Latin but the actual court was in English. As a result, manorial Latin is full of abbreviations and standard formulae. It can be daunting but there are various guides available to help and when you get used to the format it does become easier to pick out the main parts.

The Manorial Documents Register

<https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/manor-search##documents>

Further Reading

- M. Ellis, *Using Manorial Records*, Public Record Office Readers' Guide No 6 (London, 1997)
- E. Gooder, *Latin for Local History: an introduction*, 2nd ed. (London 1978)
- P.D.A. Harvey, *Manorial Records, Archives and the User* No 5 (London, 1999)
- Nathaniel J. Hone, *The Manor and Manorial Records*, 2nd ed., (London, 1912)
- R.E. Latham (ed.), *Revised Medieval Latin Word List*, (Oxford University Press, 1983)
- B.P. Park, *My Ancestors were Manorial Tenants* (Society of Genealogists, 1990)
- D. Stuart, *Manorial Records* (Chichester, 1992)
- D. Stuart, *Latin for Local and Family Historians* (Phillimore, 1995)

Clare O'Grady QG

THE DAVIES FAMILY TREE IN DILWYN

I've always loved wood. I know the names of trees, recognise their leaves and bark and can tell whether a piece of furniture is made from yew, mahogany, pine or oak. Only recently, have I come to appreciate where this seemingly natural ability, originates. Please excuse the pun, but it is all revealed in my family tree.

I was born at Stockingfield, Dilwyn, in a longhouse which was demolished in the 1990s. It was replaced with a near-identical red brick house but without the extension which comprised a back kitchen and numerous store rooms used for potatoes and apples, and a spacious loft above. Not only had my father John James DAVIES (1889 to 1971) been born here, but his father Edwin DAVIES (1853-1920) was as well, after my great grandfather Thomas DAVIES (1817 – 1890) came to live here. All of them worked with wood.

Although Stockingfield had land, more had been rented. In an 1878 Agreement, land was rented from the Burton Court Estate by James PEMBER and subsequently to Thomas and Edwin DAVIES. Rent Books show biennial payments made to the CLOWES family between 1883 and 1938, when my parents Violet and John DAVIES bought the land from the Burton Court Estate.

The first forebear I know of is Richard DAVIES, my great great grandfather, born around 1794, who died in 1867. He was present at his son Thomas' second marriage to Elizabeth HAVARD in 1866. Thomas married twice, both times to women named Elizabeth, roughly the same age and both were born in Radnorshire. I hadn't realised that all census entries for Thomas and Elizabeth weren't for the same couple. It was only when another HFHS member contacted me to say that she had discovered she had been researching the wrong DAVIES, and she believed I had a Thomas DAVIES ancestor who had remarried that I became aware of how easy it is to misunderstand the facts given in census records. As I'm descended from his first wife, my records weren't thrown into disarray.

In Littlebury's 1876 Directory Thomas is listed as a wheelwright, and in the 1881 Census as a wheelwright at Stockingfield, Dilwyn. Thomas and Elizabeth, his first wife had seven children. Thomas (1849-1864), John (1850 – 1858), James (1852 – 1912), Edwin (my grandfather 1853 – 1920), Elizabeth (b 1855), Louisa (b 1856) and William who died in 1859 aged 11 months. His second wife, Elizabeth HAVARD, was 48 when they married, and there were no more children.

In the 1881 Census, Thomas' fourth son, my grandfather Edwin, was working with his father as a wheelwright at Stockingfield. He was 27, married to Elizabeth, and they lived at nearby Yew Tree Cottage, with two young children: Nelly aged 7 and Henry, 5 months. Edwin had married Elizabeth PEMBER whose father James PEMBER had 80 acres at nearby Prospect Cottage.

Edwin and Elizabeth went on to have 11 children. After Nelly (1877 – 1920), and Henry (1880 – 1954) they had Lilian (1882 – 1955), Mary (1884 – 1896), Edwin (1855 – 1856), Edith (1887 – 1976), John James (my father 1889 – 1971), Arnold (1891 – 1972), Bertha (1893 – 1984), Gladys (1895 – 1982) and Reginald (1897 – 1973) who were brought up at Stockingfield. The house had two double bedrooms, a single bedroom and a low-ceilinged room under the eaves where, my father told me, all the boys slept.

John James (Jack), the youngest, was my father. He married Violet HOLLAND, the daughter of Edith and Thomas HOLLAND, who were living at Prospect Cottage where the PEMBERS had farmed. Both the DAVIES father and son had married a daughter from nearby Prospect Cottage.

Henry, known as Harry, the eldest son, grew up in this family of landowners and wheelwrights. He served an apprenticeship and became a carpenter, joiner and undertaker. He married Mary (Polly) PRICE, from the 'Price the Blacksmith family' at Dilwyn church in 1908. They had one son, Billy, who died aged 29, in 1928.

From the 1920's Harry ran his woodworking business from his workshop at The Dogkennel, Dilwyn. I have a ledger which he kept from 1925 to 1930. His work included repairs to farm buildings, hop kilns, houses, cottages, the school and the Church. He was also the village's only undertaker. As he depended on his bicycle to take him to his work, often in outlying places, he was restricted to an area within cycling distance of his home. When he needed transport to carry building materials or even coffins, he called on his brother Jack who brought his horse and cart from Stockingfield.

His ledger illustrates the price difference between village funerals. For a funeral in 1925 he charged £8. 2s 6d. This price included a polished elm coffin, bearers' fees, a hearse and burial fees. For a polished oak coffin, a double depth grave, eight bearers costing three shillings each, and eight pairs of black gloves, he charged over £11. When Miss Jenny LAMBE of Hill Top died in her 91st year in 1926 her funeral with 12 bearers at 12s 6d each, cost over £22.

His work in Dilwyn Church included a £25 contract on 'the peel of six bells.' He fitted new seasoned oak stays, adjusted the clappers and 'left same in safe condition for ringing as per contract.'

Harry's neat records gives a tantalising glimpse of a carpenter's life 100 years ago. His ledger begins: 'Money spent in the first two years at Dogkennel'. It came to a grand total of £165 4s 6d. Gas installed in the house was £8, and in his workshop, £2; building himself a new shed cost £12; insurance was £8; a new 100 gallon water tank £2; a new 150 gallon tank with a brass tap was £2. 12s; a new wheelbarrow cost £2 and a new bicycle set him back £6 5s.

He had an extra income from his orchard. In 1926 fruit sales, including two and a half hundredweight of apples which sold for £1. 10d, amounted to £7 6s 9d.

Being brought up at Stockingfield, I was in the midst of both farming and woodworking enterprises just as previous generations had been. The smell of timber, playing with wood shavings, watching cows being milked and seeing coffins being made were part of daily life. I even remember during WW2 blackout my father delivering coffins with the horse and cart with barely any light to show the way to cottages and houses off the beaten track. I'm now 85, but still use a small hammer my father gave me when I was 18 and I needed it for a woodwork course. My early interest in wood has never diminished.

Beatrice Wellings

Journal Archive Available

I have been a member of the Society since the late 1980's and probably have most of the Journal copies since joining. However I need to downsize and wish to dispose of these copies, but hopefully to someone who would like them, rather than to recycling. The older copies are on top of a tall cupboard and have not been touched for 15 or 20 years.

I want to disturb the pile of journals just once to avoid a deluge of dust, so I can't at this moment give my joining date or check if any copies have gone missing.

If any member would like these copies at no cost except postage, then please contact me on martin.price@waitrose.com.

Martin Price

CANTILUPE SOCIETY - LIST OF MEMBERS
(Corrected to 31st December, 1906)

*** Indicates “ Life Members.”**

Rev. Henry Powell ALFORD, M.A., Worthen Rectory, Shrewsbury.
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Rev. Alfred John CAPEL, M.A., St. John Baptist Vicarage, Hereford.
Rev. Canon William Wolfe CAPES, M.A. (Chairman of Council), The Close, Hereford.

Langton BROWN, Esq., Cathedral Library, Hereford.
Miss Maude E. BULL, Harley House, Hereford.

Herefordshire FHS Zoom Meetings Programme for 2022

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.

Tel: 07836 560511 or 01684 295746 E-Mail: normanp.price@live.co.uk

Future Zoom Meeting Dates.

Date	Speaker Details
Friday 21st October	Sue Paul - Henry Smith, a Global Black Sheep or a Maligned character
Friday 18th November	David Phelps - Secret Hereford
Friday 16th December	Tamzin Powell - Mary Ann Leather, resident of Weobley and author of Folklore of Herefordshire

All of the 2022 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

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. Open at 7pm for a 7-30 start at Eden Church, Grovewood Road, Malvern. The meetings are also available by Zoom. We cover the whole of Worcestershire.
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

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

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