

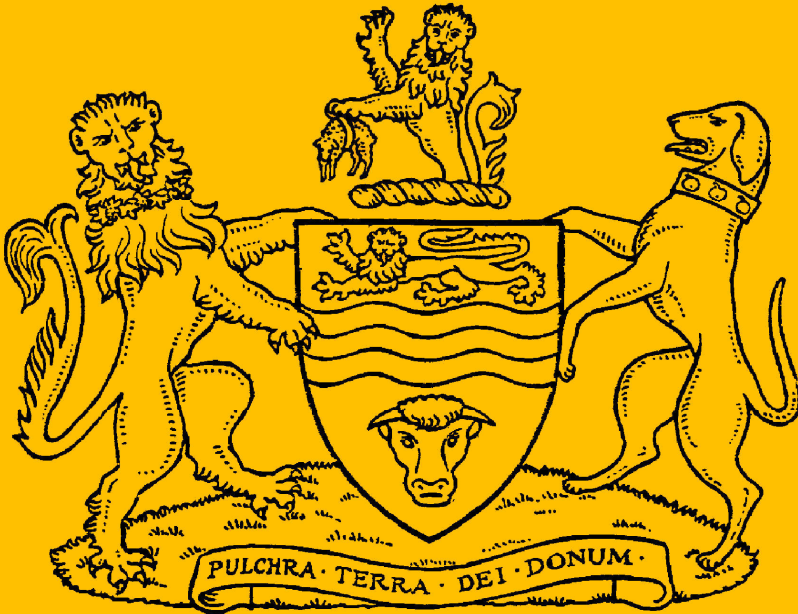
HEREFORDIENSIS

The official journal of

HEREFORDSHIRE

Family History Society

Registered Charity No 517785



HEREFORDSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

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Herefordshire Family History Society

Member of Family History Federation

Herefordiensis

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2025 Zoom Meetings - To register send an email to philbufton@hotmail.com who will send you a link.

See page 363 for 2025 Zoom meeting programme

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Editor's Report

Here we are again, by the time you are all reading this it will be 2025, can it really be 25 years since the millennium.

My appeal in the last journal in October managed to secure the services of a volunteer to take on the Exchange Journals on-line coordinator. A big thanks to Brian Pready for coming forward to take on this task.

Snippet from Coddington PR from the year of 1799.

Baptism on 10th August 1799, a child brought by night and left in a manger at Mr BREWER's buildings about Mid Summer 1799. He was baptised as Jacob CHANCE. Thanks to Ancestry I managed to pass this information on to one of his descendants.

Re-Registration on Zoom

If you are a regular Zoom attendee on our talks, you may know that due to the excessive numbers of people registered, over 200, of which over the core of about 40 people actually login, I decided we needed to create a new registration list, if you have received the website newsletter it will have given details of how to re-register. Should you have missed all this and want to register for the zoom talks, email me at philbufton@hotmail.com

As it is January, can I also remind you it is time for your subscription. The form is included in this journal. It is even better for the society if you could renew by using our webshop and pay by Paypal or Secure Credit Card at www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

As always I include finally my normal plea for articles, large or small. When possible if you have a photograph to illuminate your story, include that as well.

Phil Bufton

Editor

Herefordshire FHS

philbufton@hotmail.com

From Membership Secretary

Richard Webb of Dartmouth, Devon. has died. His membership number was 3411 and he had been a member of our society for four years.

Chairman's Report January 2025

A very happy New Year to all our readers. As I write this the days are still very short, and the weather is still 'wintery'. But signs of spring are showing in the sprouting bulbs, and the grass is again growing.

The society is still viable with membership holding steady. Monthly meetings have been arranged for the next twelve months and several, local ongoing projects are still making slow, but steady progress in transcribing local records at the H.A.R.C.

The promised, (by me), transcribed Herefordshire Baptism Registers has been delayed. A lot of checking has been found to be necessary and has still to be completed.

On a good note, the data of the old burial register (1890 – 1925) of Hereford Cemetery has been added to our sales website.

As mentioned above a full, ZOOM program of speakers has been arranged for this future year and the talks are many and varied. All those who attend these meeting will need to re-register with Phil Bufton, our meeting coordinator. This is only necessary to be done once.

Members are reminded that membership runs from April to March and reminder notification will be made at the appropriate time in the journal and the monthly newsletter from Phil.

The other source for society information is our WEB site at:

www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk

Here you can pay membership fees, browse through our free selected items for members or order all sorts of wonderful genealogical goodies.

Local volunteers who can give time and effort in transcribing many of the records held by the HARC are always welcome.

Contact any committee member for details.

May you all stay safe and healthy in the coming year.

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

Herefordshire Histories Festival

Sat 10th May - Sunday 18th May 2025

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/3065150696966203>



Herefordshire Family History Society is hosting an event at the Herefordshire Archives and Research Centre (HARC) at Rotherwas, Hereford on the first day of the inaugural Herefordshire Histories Festival (HHF) which runs between **Saturday 10th May - Sunday 18th May 2025.**

To keep up to date, join the Facebook group, anyone can join.

<https://herefordshirehistories.org/>

It will take the form of a history fair and we have invited the following to come along and setup a display of the work which they have done and are doing.

Bartonsham History Group

Caring for Gods Acre

In Our Age

Rotherwas Together

The Woolhope Club

Please put this date(s) in your diary should you be planning a visit to Hereford in the summer of 2025. If you live locally, come along and support us.

Phil Bufton

Family History Show - Midlands
Malvern Three Counties Showground
Saturday 15th March 2025

Herefordshire Family History Society will be attending this event at the Three Counties showground on Saturday 15th march 2025. Why not make a day of it and come along and say hello. We may even be able to help you in your research from our indexes which will be available for lookups.

At the time of publication the following FHS' and commercials are having stands at this excellent family history show.

Arrowfile Storage

Bristol & Avon FHS

Cassini Maps

Commonwealth War Graves

Devon FHS

Family & Community

The Society of Genealogists - The Census Detectives

Midland Ancestors

Newtown Design Services

Nuneaton & Warwickshire FHS

Powys FHS

Quality Maps and More

University of Birmingham

The logo for 'The Family History Show' is displayed within a blue rectangular box. The text 'The Family History Show' is written in a white, elegant, cursive script font.

John Nutt, Herefordshire man and faithful servant, 1824-1893

My great-grandfather John NUTT was born two hundred years ago, in 1824. George IV was on the throne and it would be another 13 years before Queen Victoria started her long reign. Much of the population of England still lived and worked in rural areas but the changes caused by the industrial revolution were well underway. Mechanisation, factory-based production and developments in transport and communication were radically altering the economy and people's lifestyle. The urban-rural balance would change out of all recognition in John's lifetime. The 1821 census enumerated the population of England and Wales at 14.4 million and that had already been growing rapidly: the previous ten years alone had seen an increase of nearly 1.8 million. The total would exceed 33 million by the end of John's life. By the end of the 19th century, many fewer would work on the land, dropping from 25% of occupied males in 1851 to 17% in the early 1880s, and to 12% in 1901.

John was born on the Herefordshire-Worcestershire border. He generally gave Bockleton as his birthplace and was baptised at St Michael's, Bockleton on 10 February 1824, probably having been born about a month earlier. Bockleton is a small ancient parish in the Malvern Hills, nine miles east of Leominster and five miles south of Tenbury. It is mostly within Worcestershire but occupies a 'promontory' of that county that projects into Herefordshire. In some censuses, including 1841, Herefordshire was John's given county; in some, it was Worcestershire, and in 1871 his birthplace was said to be Laysters, Herefordshire. Whatever the case, he regarded himself as a Herefordshire man, living in the Leominster area.

At the time of John's baptism, his parents James and Elizabeth, née PRICE, were tenant farmers at Upper Quinton. They had married at Bromyard, the parish of Elizabeth PRICE, on 19 March 1816, at which time James's parish was stated to be Thornbury. Early in their marriage he farmed at Hampton Charles before moving to Upper Quinton. His farms would have been only smallholdings and the family was never wealthy. James and Elizabeth's marriage produced nine children over 18 years, of which John was the fourth child and the fourth son. Seven sons grew to maturity: William, James, George, John, Thomas, Samuel and Robert. The seventh child, a daughter named Elizabeth died aged two, and the ninth child, a daughter named Mary emigrated with her husband Thomas MITCHELL and their first-born son, to New South Wales, Australia, where they founded quite a dynasty.

In 1833, the family was living in Kimbolton, three miles north-east of Leominster. This is known from the fact that their two-year-old daughter Elizabeth died and was buried there in May that year. When Queen Victoria succeeded her uncle William IV to the throne in 1837, it is probable that my great-grandfather John, then 13, had already been earning his living for at least three years.

With very little education, if any, and unable all his life even to sign his name, he would have had no choice but to work on the land in some capacity. Young boys typically did jobs such as stopping animals straying, scaring the birds off sown fields, potato and hop-picking and gleaning.

In the 1841 census, taken on 6 June, John's parents and two younger siblings were living at Gorsty Hill, Kimbolton, but John, aged 17, had left home for work. With his age rounded down to 15, he was a live-in servant on a farm at Pudleston, about three miles from Kimbolton. He would probably have been taken on at a hiring fair, which acted as a rudimentary labour exchange, for a limited period (often a year), the deal being negotiated with the farmer. The tradition was to give a token coin, perhaps a shilling, to seal the agreement. In return, John would have been 'bound' to the farmer to undertake jobs of all kinds around the farmyard for a low wage, but with his board and lodging provided; the quality of this could be very variable, however.

1847 was a sad year for the John and the whole family as it saw the death of the eldest NUTT son, William, at the age of 29. He had been working locally as a hostler (taking care of horses) and died of consumption, otherwise known as phthisis or pulmonary tuberculosis. This was by no means just a disease of urban areas or of the poorest in society.

More sadness was to come when, in 1849, Mrs Elizabeth NUTT died at Gorsty Hill of rheumatism carditis, at the age of 54. She was buried at Kimbolton and commemorated with a gravestone that also records the deaths of Elizabeth, William and James senior. Elizabeth had probably been unwell for some time as the inscription, a popular one, read:

*Afflictions sore long time I bore, physicians were in vain
Till God did please to give me ease and free me from my pain.*

At that date many ordinary families could not afford an inscribed gravestone, so the existence of this one for Elizabeth shows both how much she was valued and that money was reasonably available. I presume that the children clubbed together as, by 30 March 1851, when the next census was taken, her widower James was no longer working and was now a pauper, aged 67 (though listed as 69). He and my great-grandfather John, still single, were living with James junior at Stoke Prior in a house named Shuttocks (though recorded as Selticks in this census). James junior and John were both agricultural labourers and the household included James's wife Ann, maiden name TURNER, whom he had married in 1841, and their three children.

However, it was soon time for John to be more independent at last and 18 months later, on Saturday 25 September 1852, he married 20-year-old Susannah BENGREE at Humber Church. John was 28, a little older than the typical

bridegroom and the witnesses were John's next-youngest brother Thomas and Susannah's sister Mary. Susannah was born at Stoke Prior in 1832 and in 1851 she had been working as an indoor servant for a farming household at Milton House, Pembridge. Also in that workforce was a John NUTT – not the one she married, but an older cousin, born at Bockleton. Susannah's father William BENGREE was a roadman living at Risbury at the time of the marriage.

John and Susannah also seem to have begun their married life at Risbury, a hamlet in the parish of Humber which bordered Stoke Prior. A steep-sided gorge made by the Humber Brook leads to Risbury Fields where various dwellings existed, including one named Hollywall Croft, where the NUTTs lived. The pretty house called Hollywall is in fact still in existence, though it has been taken down and reconstructed near the road in Risbury, rather than being up in the fields above (where some remains do however linger). Inevitably some modern building materials and techniques were used in the reconstruction but it remains a delightful cottage that we were lucky enough to rent as a holiday let. It was a great experience to spend a few nights where my ancestors had lived.

It is hard to tell the exact location of the various homes of the NUTTs over the years as both censuses and birth certificates tend to give very imprecise information. The properties they occupied no doubt depended on John's employment. Much of the land in the area was part of the Hampton Court estate and certainly John became a Hampton Court employee around this time, and most probably earlier.

John Hungerford ARKWRIGHT (1833 – 1905) who would inherit the Hampton Court estate from his father in 1858, celebrated his coming-of-age in style on 12 July 1854 and this was written up at great length in the Hereford Journal issue of 29 July. I am including some details as they show something of the relationship they had with their labourers at that time. The article described the young man's father, John ARKWRIGHT, as 'a strong advocate for the mental and moral elevation of the people, a good landlord, a sincere friend to the poor, deeply sympathising with them in their trials, and relieving them by the exercise of a liberal charity and good advice.' The decision was taken that the best way for 'the poor' to celebrate John Hungerford ARKWRIGHT's birthday would be 'to provide each family with a good supply of beef and bread'. 'Eight splendid oxen' were purchased, and the meat distributed according to the number of each family amongst the poor of Hope, Wharton, Bodenham, Pencombe, Stoke Prior, Docklow, etc. Money was also donated. The Journal stated: 'Herefordshire labourers are somewhat proverbial for the Teutonic practice of excessive drinking, but here, happily, an antidote was supplied. Instead of giving the poor of the several parishes named, with those of Risbury, Docklow and Humber, an improper quantity of drink to celebrate the day, each person was given a small sum of money by the committee, thus keeping them sober, while they were also assisted to what was necessary to refresh them. The young Mr Arkwright made a speech to

propose the health of the tenantry of the Hampton Court estate. He started by saying that 'he knew so little of them and of the science of agriculture. However, he hoped that as time passed away his views on this important subject would be enlarged.' The Rev C Evans proposed a toast to the labourers on the estate: 'May they always prosper and live in sympathy with those who employ them, and be grateful for all the good that is done for them.' The article concludes by mentioning that the shops of the Hampton Court tradesmen at Leominster were closed for the day (a Wednesday), so that their assistants could participate in 'the pleasures of the occasion and there was a general cessation of labour throughout the whole district.' There were rural sports and entertainments in the villages and the church bells rang out. Even the inmates of Leominster Workhouse were plentifully supplied with roast-beef, plum pudding and ale.

I like to think of John and Susannah joining in these generous celebrations provided by the ARKWRIGHT family who were, whilst of course highly paternalistic, amongst the best employers around. At the time of the celebration day, John and Susannah had just one child, Edith, and they were living at Risbury. The birth registrations of both Edith born December 1853 and Mary Ann / Marian born January 1855, simply state Risbury as the address. However, the birth certificates of the third child, Elizabeth, born June 1856, and the fourth, Sarah Fanny in September 1857, specifically give Hollywall as the address.

John's only remaining sister Mary Ann, who was twelve years younger than himself and had been working as a house servant at Kimbolton, had married Thomas MITCHELL in 1855 and their son Thomas James MITCHELL was born in December that year. They were living at Stoke Prior but decided to make a much bigger move in search of a better life and, in January 1857, they set sail for Australia, enduring the 98 day journey on the 'John and Lucy'. Mary Ann stated on the ship's manifest that her father James was alive and living at Risbury when they departed. But that would be for only one more year: Hollywall was where James died on 22 February 1858, aged 73, with John in attendance and registering the death. James was said to have died of 'natural decay', i.e. old age; no doctor attended. I suspect he had moved in with John and Susannah when his son James took himself and his family off to Staffordshire in search of more lucrative work than farm labouring.

On 16 January 1859 there was a more unexpected family death. John's youngest brother Robert, aged 25 and single, was working as a cowman at Hanley Child, around 15 miles away. The Hereford Times reported that he and other lads on the farm, who all shared a room, had been suffering from 'an itch'. They had taken the advice of the waggoner's wife who suggested they obtain 'aqua fortis and quicksilver, sixpenny-worth of each, and mix it with hog's lard'. These supplies of what translates as nitric acid and mercury were purchased from a chemist in Tenbury and the young men all used the resulting ointment on the Wednesday, which resulted in them all feeling 'smart, burning pain'. This they tried to relieve

with linseed oil but to no great avail. However, Robert NUTT was suffering much more than the others and, despite several visits from a doctor, he was found dead on the Sunday morning. The verdict was that he had died from the poisonous effects of the ointment that he had applied himself, and the chemist was criticised for not having labelled the bottle of mercury as poisonous.

How long, I wonder, would it have taken for this sad information to reach John NUTT? He may still have been living at Hollywall then, but certainly by 26 March 1859 when Susannah gave birth to their first son, John junior, the family address was Hill Hole, Stoke Prior. Another son, with the forenames William Bengree, was born at Hill Hole in 1860, but the third son and seventh child, George, at Park Gate, Stoke Prior, in 1862. Both Hollywall Piece and Hill Hole Cottage were shown to be owned by Richard ARKWRIGHT, brother of John senior, in the 1843 Tithe Map.

The home must have been getting crowded. When Susannah registered George's birth, she gave John's occupation as farm labourer, but actually he was by then a gamekeeper for the Hampton Court estate. This was correctly stated on the birth certificate of the eighth child, Eleanor Catherine. As a gamekeeper, John would have patrolled Hampton Court's territory both in the day and at night, looking out for poachers and other miscreants. The estate owned a lot of woodland, including modern-day Queenwood. To add to the overcrowding of the NUTT household, John would have had to keep a dog for his work, though I suspect the dog would have lived outside rather than being treated as an indoor pet. It was an important promotion and a strong indication of John's character and the trust the estate put in him. The change of occupation meant a significant rise in income, which would have been very important to the NUTTs' eventual huge family. Records from the Herefordshire Archives show that, in 1873, John received 2s 8d a day as a keeper, while his brothers Thomas and Samuel were paid 1s 10d as labourers. By 1875, the keeper's wage had risen to 3s a day.

By 1864, the family had moved to Newton Croft, a tiny hamlet with a population under 50, which is an exclave eight miles away from the parish of Croft, to which it belongs. Situated three and a half miles south of Leominster, the inhabitants attended Hope under Dinmore church and school. The Arkwright built the village school in Hope in 1854, long before elementary education was compulsory, so my ancestors' children were very fortunate. For comparison, it was only in 1873 that the Agricultural Children Act was passed, enforceable from 1875, prohibiting the employment of children under 8 and requiring them to attend school until the age of 12 or until they had passed an appropriate leaving certificate. While John NUTT himself was illiterate (though Susannah was not) his children could all write a good copperplate hand, as evidenced by their letters written to Mr and Mrs Arkwright, thanking them for their education; these have been kept in the Herefordshire Archive and Records Centre, as have a few little 'absence notes' written by Susannah in pencil on tiny pieces of paper.

What luck to have found those!

The first children to be born at Newton Croft were twins James and Henry in 1864. Sadly, James, the elder of the two, died of measles at the age of six months – a sharp reminder of the deadly potential of the disease in pre-vaccination days. Next came Herbert in 1866, Arthur in 1867, my future grandmother Jessie in 1869, Samuel Edwin in 1871, Susannah junior in 1873 and finally Lloyd in 1876. That made a total of 15 pregnancies and 16 children, enough for most couples.

However, there was also an illegitimate child born to the eldest girl, Edith, only nine days after Susannah gave birth to Susannah junior. Edith's child was Alice, who was effectively adopted by John and Susannah, as her mother seemingly had very limited mental capacity and, indeed, spent the last 23 years of her life in the County Lunatic Asylum at Burghill. Her daughter Alice and Susannah junior were like twins. A little later on, the family was rounded off by taking in Sara Dora SMITH, another illegitimate child, born in the village in 1883; her mother died at her birth and, although she was no relation to the NUTTs, they looked after her until the age of about fourteen, when she could go into service. Finally, Cissy, the daughter of Herbert joined the family, her mother having died shortly after her birth. So my remarkable great-grandparents reared 18 children.

Of course not all these 'children' were in residence at the same time. The natural children were born over a range of 23 years. In the 1871 census, by which time Susannah had given birth to 13 children, two of the eldest girls had left home and ten were in the household.

In the 1881 census, John and the family were still living at Newton, with Susannah now listed as a dressmaker. She would have taken on sewing jobs to boost the household budget, with seven children still at home. By 1887, however, the family had moved from Newton to Hope under Dinmore village. I know this as John was listed on the electoral register, as being qualified to vote by dint of the value of the house he was renting. This would have been one of the newly-constructed New Cottages (later known as Block Cottages), a row of six two-storey dwellings with gardens, built by the ARKWRIGHTs for their workers. What a privilege to move into a brand new house! The children now had a shorter walk to school and church and lived nearer to most of their school friends than previously. Over the next decades, many members of my family lived in these cottages, which are still standing. One was sold very recently, in February 2024: 'a delightful period cottage ... well laid-out over two floors with generous living space ... and a large garden to the rear with additional garden space to the front ... all set in a lovely rural position with countryside walks right on (the) doorstep.' One of these cottages was used as a holiday let some years ago but, unfortunately, we did not manage to arrange a stay there.

Tuesday 21 June 1887 marked Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, and the local events held to commemorate it were no doubt witnessed by the NUTT family. The festivities at Hope under Dinmore were described in the Leominster News of 24 June: 'This quiet parish has come forward to celebrate "Her Majesty's Jubilee" in a befitting manner' led, not surprisingly, by Squire John ARKWRIGHT. It was decided to present all the workpeople of Hope, Upper Hill and Newton with beef: upwards of 400 pounds was given to 100 families and the workers on the Hampton Court estate had a day's holiday. 'A huge conical structure 30 feet high, consisting of 500 faggots, two wagonloads of gorse, saturated with gas tar and naphtha, had been erected on Dinmore Hill, and a plentiful supply of rockets and fireworks provided at the sole expense of Mr Arkwright. Exactly at ten o'clock on Tuesday evening in response to the signal from Malvern Hills the first flight of rockets were sent up and the bonfire was lit which soon began to burn furiously, and cast a lurid glare upon the 500 spectators who had assembled to witness the novel proceedings. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen and the Royal Family, and the National Anthem was sung ... At a future date it is intended to provide tea and music for the wives and children. The gardens and grounds at Hampton Court will be thrown open for the occasion.'

Four years later, the 1891 census shows John, aged 67, still working as a gamekeeper. The household includes the eldest girl Edith, now aged 37 and described as imbecile, plus three single sons aged 25, 19 and 15 all occupied locally, and the little foster child Sarah Dora aged 7. The girls had gone off to Rochdale where they were working in the cotton mills, or to London as servants. Elizabeth was in the USA. Two of the boys were in the Metropolitan Police force, one was a keeper like his father, one was in the army and one was working as a hairdresser down in Devon. Why had so many moved away? Because agricultural and rural employment opportunities were in serious decline at the end of the 19th century. This was the last census in which John appeared, as he died at home aged 69 on Tuesday 10 October 1893, four and a half hours after suffering a stroke (recorded as apoplexy) and with underlying heart disease from which he had suffered for seven years. My grandmother Jessie, his 13th child, had returned from Rochdale and was present at his death, registering it on 12 October.

John's funeral was held at Hope under Dinmore Church on Saturday 14 October. A gravestone was erected and the inscription strongly suggests that his employers, the ARKWRIGHTs of Hampton Court, paid for it:

*Well done, my good and faithful servant.
Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.*

Susannah's name was eventually to be added to this, after her death on 30 October 1905.

I have only one photo of John NUTT, which shows him with Susannah and their third daughter, Elizabeth (Bessie). It was taken in 1858, when they were living at Hollywall Croft and he was 34 years old and Susannah 26. Bessie's age of two years has been written at the bottom. The photo is actually a copy made in a studio in Minnesota, USA, to where Elizabeth emigrated in 1882 and I acquired it very serendipitously by means of the internet. John and Susannah would most probably have walked into Leominster to have it taken. It is quite an early photograph for a family of their standing, and the question has to be asked, why is little Bessie included, and not her two older sisters Edith and Marian, or her baby sister Sarah Fanny? It seems very unlikely that there were other photos showing those children and the norm was to include all the family in one picture. Was the little girl sickly at that time, so that they thought her unlikely to survive? Was John uneasy because of his sister Elizabeth having died at age two? There is no way of answering this puzzle.



John, Susannah and Bessie NUTT in 1858 and Hollywall Croft, Risbury in its present location

All that I have found out shows John NUTT to have been a very decent, honest man, husband and father. He worked hard, provided for his huge family and, with the unfailing aid and partnership of his wife Susannah, brought up all of his children to be equally decent, useful and honest.

So here's to John, on the bicentenary of his birth!

Liz Summerson
Membership No 2435

NBI Volunteers

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A NEW CHALLENGE FOR 2025 ?

Are you interested in family and local history?

Do you want to participate in a national project that facilitates easier research both nationally and globally for people trying to find their ancestors?

Can you spare 2 hours per month to visit HARC in Hereford to work on original parish registers and bishops transcripts, transcribing and checking the documents?

IF THE ANSWER TO THE ABOVE IS YES THEN WHY NOT JOIN OUR SMALL BAND OF DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS WORKING ON PARISH REGISTERS FROM 1536 TO 1812. TO SUCCEED IN THIS ROLE YOU WILL NEED THE FOLLOWING SKILLS AND ATTRIBUTES:

Patience and enjoyment in studying and resolving what the Parish Clerk wrote all those years ago. The desire to work in and with a small group of like-minded people. A knowledge of written Latin would be great but is not essential.

You will learn as you go, I promise! I can assure you we also have plenty of registers in modern English and lots of experts willing to help the beginner.

Keyboard skills are not essential as the recording can be done with a pencil and a piece of A4 lined paper, but it is fine if you want to bring along your laptop and key in the data into our excel pro-forma.



Our group re-formed after Covid and we have been very successful in forwarding to the National Federation of Family History Society 34,608 records since July 2021. We meet every month at HARC, in Rotherwas, Hereford, on the first Friday at 5.00 pm until 7.00 pm.

If you think this could be of interest to you then contact me, Linda Lloyd, Project Co-ordinator by email at:

linda_lloyd@btinternet.com

Herefordshire FHS - Renewal of Membership options

January is when we include within the journal a renewal reminder for the Herefordshire Family History Society.

You only need to use this form if you send the remittance back via the post with a cheque attached, (Please do not staple it to the form) or you intend to use it to setup your renewal as a Bankers Order.

Although we are still very happy to receive your renewal by this method, we would prefer that you use our own webshop to renew as below.

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/> will take you to our site.

This link will take you direct to the Membership page.

<https://www.herefordshirefhs.org.uk/product-category/membership/>

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Membership

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The Whitecross Chronicles No: 11



The month of May is of course the time for the May Fair in Hereford. The fair charter was originally granted to the Bishop of Hereford in 1121 and was held on the Feast of St Ethelbert. In 1838 the rights were passed to the City Council and it was run as a three-day fair for pleasure and entertainment as well as selling livestock, poultry and other produce. It opened with the ceremonial proclamation in which an offering of 12 ½ bushels of wheat are offered to the Bishop as payment for allowing the fair to proceed. Over the years besides the fun and entertainment there has always been law breaking and other misdemeanours which has led to opposition against it. I have found a story which links this with the Plough Inn, the Red Lion Inn and Mary Anne Jones ‘a traveller’.

The old Plough Inn, built on the corner of Plough Lane and Whitecross Road was originally part of Price’s Hospital which had been founded by William Price, a citizen of London in the 17th century, of which the Almshouses and Chapel still exist, further along Whitecross Road. According to Ron Shoesmith in his book *The Pubs of Hereford City* a visit by the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments in the 1920s described it as,

‘a timber-framed inn which they described as having been built in the 16th century, although by the time of their visit it had been refronted in brick. They also described a timber-framed barn which stood just to the north of the house.’ ‘In 1928 ‘the main entrance was from Whitehorse Street with an L-shaped bar to the rear and a smoke room with an enormous chimney-stack on the right. The large garden included an arbour and a summer house and was sheltered from the north winds by a skittle alley.’

What is confusing for us today is the changing names of the inns and the streets they were on. The Plough seems to have remained the Plough all its life, but in the late 19th century it was on the corner of Whitecross Street and Canon Moor Lane leading to Canon Moor Farm. The inn was on the city side of the Toll Gate and must have flourished with people travelling to and from Wales as well of course the residents of the almshouses, who I guess enjoyed a good meal and a game of skittles.

In May 1866 at the time of the May Fair, Mary Anne Jones ‘a respectable person’ was living with Mrs WILLIAMS at the Plough Inn (I am assuming our Plough Inn). In the report of the court case told in the Hereford Journal, Edward WATKINS said, *‘I am a labourer and live in the parish of Almeley. I was at the*

Red Lion Inn in this town on Tuesday evening, the fair day. I was in the parlour where a good many were dancing. As I was 'turning' a polka with the prisoner she put her right hand in my right side trousers pocket, and took out my purse containing a two shilling piece and one shilling. She pulled out along with it my watch which I had in the same pocket, but it was fastened to a guard. I felt her hand in my pocket and 'halloed out', and caught hold of her hand taking the purse from her, when I fetched a police constable and gave her in charge.' Mary Anne was accused of stealing the purse and 3s. and pleaded guilty but she said, *'that she was put up to take the money to pay for a pot of beer by the company'*. She was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

We can imagine the atmosphere in the parlour that night and *'The Results of Dancing a Polka'* (the heading for the HJ report). The Red Lion Inn was just down the road at the crossroads of Victoria Street and Eign Street, outside the city gates, and later survived the destruction to make the relief road. The room must have been tight but not yet crowded for according to a witness who entered the room, *'about six o'clock in the evening. Some were dancing and others were sat down.'* There must have also been musicians and I assume as it was early evening not too much drink, made in the inn's brewhouse, had been consumed.

According to Ron Shoesmith the Red Lion was the main inn on the approach road to Wales and had in 1841, 'the Brew-house, Lock-up Coach House, Saddle Room and Stabling (for 38 horses)'. In 1906 it was described as being a multi-gabled, timber-framed building and had 'Smoke rooms less than 6 feet high, with beams in the ceilings, no two rooms on the floor the same level, a rabbit warren of bedrooms, and rooms where the beds lay on the floor because there was no room for them in the ordinary position. By this time its great yard, in full use every market day, could accommodate nearly a couple of hundred horses and, should their owners imbibe too much during the day, they could have the beds on the floor...' So it was well used and a place to enjoy life on a May Fair evening.

Today you can see the Plough Inn that was built on the site of the 'timber framed inn' which was demolished in the 1930s. The inn had been bought by the Hereford and Tredegar Brewery in 1938, who decided to redevelop the site. The architects were Nicholas and Scriven and typically the building is of the 1930s having a brick ground floor, stone reveals to the doors and windows and a half timbered upper storey. Set back from the pavement it is surrounded by tarmac. The Red Lion did not survive after the rebuilding of Victoria Street as a busy dual-carriageway. Cut off from the city centre, customers gradually stopped coming until 1978 when it was demolished and made into 22 flats (Ron Shoesmith).

I guess the moral of this tale is the same then as it is today - keep your hands to yourself!

Jean Thomson

Penal Transportation .. and Worse

It's not uncommon to find ancestors who emigrated from Herefordshire for a better life overseas. My article 'From Herefordshire to Okanagan' (*Herefordiensis* Vol XV, No. 2, July 2022) tells the story of three young farmers from Pudleston. They were pioneers in the development of this part of British Columbia, and several of their descendants live there today. However, not all emigration was voluntary, as I found out when researching the SKYRMEs of Vowchurch.

Since the 1610s many convicts were transported to the American colonies. This ended with the American War of Independence. With overcrowding of prison hulks a penal colony was created in New South Wales in 1786. In May 1787 11 ships left Portsmouth bound for Botany Bay with 736 convicts on board. This was an eight-month voyage, much longer than the voyage to America and 40 people died in this first wave of transportation. Altogether, between 1787 and 1868 over 160,000 convicts were sent to Australia.

Here's the stories of those I've found in my SKYRME research. They are typical of the experiences of many Herefordshire young convicts in the 19th century. Fortunately, there are a wide range of resources to help research. These range from trial, prison and transportation records in this country to records of their arrival and life in Australia. A list of sources I have used is at the end of this article.

Transported for Theft

The earliest case I have found is for John SKYRME. I haven't been able to identify him, but he was most likely from Herefordshire since that's where most SKYRMEs are found in the 18th century. He lived at Covent Garden and his trial was at the Old Bailey in September 1744. He was indicted for stealing a tweezer case with a pair of scissors, a bodkin valued at 20s and a gold ring, value 20s. He was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years transportation along with 9 others who stood trial at the same time. He would have been transported to America.

There is a record of Edward SKURM being one of 158 convicts transported on the ship *Lord Sidmouth* on 20th September 1818. He is probably Edward SKYRME, the son of Benjamin and Margaret née PROSSER from Vowchurch. The 36-year-old 'tavern waiter' from Hereford was convicted to 7 years transportation at The Old Bailey on 14th January. In the record of his trial he is accused of stealing one watch, worth 20 shillings from Samuel CRANE, a coffee shop keeper, in London on 12th December 1817. He then asked Ann WHITE to pawn it for him and received 10 shillings. He was found guilty of grand larceny.

Convict Ships

Edward's journey on *The Lord Sidmouth* took 172 days with a stopover in Rio de Janeiro. Life on convict ships was hard. The quarters were cramped and disease spread easily. In one period around 1777 a third of all convicts died of typhus on

their voyage.

Edward's voyage was better than many in that only one convict died during the voyage. The ship's surgeon was Archibald LANG whose journal survives. It gives a day-by-day account of the voyage. As well as illnesses he describes the weather, accidents, punishment and details of the daily routine. There is a strong emphasis on hygiene and on many days convicts were allowed on deck as this extract indicates:



"Cleaned and scraped prison – Convicts on deck as usual. Ordered the shole of their bedding to be aired – washed and scrub'd clothes."

Edward himself features in the entry for 20th October 1818:

"Admitted into hospital Edward Skyrme and Robert Spencer affected with itch. Ordered them a dose of sulphur electuary morning and evening. Had a fire in the airing stove during the whole of the day. A scorbutic taint being now general among the prisoners, a pint of lemonade is ordered to be served daily to each individual. At sunset mustered and secured prison."

Prison Hulks

Another conviction a few years later was that of Richard SKYRME from Eaton Bishop. Aged 21 he was convicted at Hereford Assizes on 12th July 1825 for stealing two hog pigs. He was sentenced to 7 years transportation. On 14th September 1825 we find him on the prison hulk *SS Leviathan* in Portsmouth awaiting deportation.

Typically prison hulks were decommissioned war ships. Many were berthed in and around the River Thames, Woolwich, Deptford, Sheerness and Chatham. As well as prisoners awaiting deportation, they were also used to relieve overcrowding in prisons. In the early days of the use of hulks, the 1770s, mortality was high - up to 20%, as diseases like typhus spread rapidly. Things had improved by the time Richard was incarcerated. In its heyday the 74-gun *HMS Leviathan* participated in the Battle of Trafalgar. She was converted into a prison ship after the Napoleonic Wars in 1816.

The image shows a contemporary hulk *HMS Discovery* at Deptford.



A description of *HMS Leviathan* says:

"She was stripped and denuded of all that makes for a ship's vanity. Two masts remained to serve as clothes props, and on her deck stood a landward-conceived shed which seemed to deride the shreds of dignity which even a hulk retains. The criminals were marched aboard and paraded on the quarter-deck of the desecrated old hooker, mustered and received by the captain. Their prison irons were then removed and handed over to the jail authorities, who departed as the convicts were taken to the forecastle. There every man was forced to strip and take a thorough bath, after which each was handed out an outfit consisting of coarse grey jacket, waistcoat and trousers, a round-crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat, and a pair of heavily nailed shoes. The hulk's barber then got to work shaving and cropping the polls of every mother's son. Before leaving the forecastle, each man was double ironed, and then taken on deck to receive a hammock, two blankets and a straw palliasse."

While serving on the hulk the prisoners had to undertake work. Some of it was on board, e.g. cleaning, cooking and acting as servant to the officers. Others were sent every day to work in the nearby Portsmouth Royal Dockyard. They were chained into gangs of 20.

Just over a year after setting foot on *HMS Leviathan* Richard was one of 148 prisoners transported on the convict ship *Midas* that left Portsmouth on 7th October 1826. It arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney on 15th February 1827 with 145 prisoners, three having died en route. During the voyage the prisoners were guarded by 30 soldiers of the 39th regiment under the supervision of Lieutenant George Meares BOWEN. Two of the soldiers also died. The *Midas* was one of 17 convict ships to arrive in New South Wales in 1827.

Not All Plain Sailing

My maternal YARDY ancestors are from Norfolk. One of them, too suffered the indignity of transportation. My great x2 uncles Robert and Richard YARDY from Walpole St. Peter were found guilty in January 1835 of stealing a great coat. They had been tried twice before on similar offences, once being acquitted and once sentenced to 3 months prison. On this occasion Robert, the younger brother, was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment, but his elder brother Richard, the ringleader, was sentenced to 7 years transportation. On leaving the court he was reported as saying to the chairman:

“Thank ’ye, when I come back I’ll bring you a ring-tailed monkey.”

But he never came back. Few of those who were transported ever did, mostly because of the cost, but also, once free, because they had found a new life in Australia. It has been estimated that out of Australia’s population of 26 million, around 4 million are descendants of convicts.

Aged just 20, Richard was moved on 15th January with five other prisoners convicted on the same day to the prison hulk *Ganymede* moored at Woolwich. He sailed for New South Wales with 305 other convicts on the *Mary Ann* on 6th July. 62 of the convicts had life sentences. The voyage had an inauspicious start as this description in *Bell’s Life* (28 June 1835) describes:

“The Mary Ann of 700 tons burden was running down the river with nearly all sails set, against the tide and before the wind, which was blowing a stiff breeze at the time, when she came in contact with the collier brig Eliza Ann, of Sunderland, which was dropping up with the tide, with her sails back. The effects of the collision were most disastrous; the transport ship ran right into the collier’s main yard, carrying away the fore topmast stay, and throwing the fore-topmast, the main top mast and maintop gallant mast, over the side besides breaking in her bulwarks. It was some time before the two ships were sufficiently disengaged to proceed when the collier presented the appearance of a complete wreck. The Mary Ann escaped with slight injury.”

The ship, with Richard aboard, arrived at Port Jackson, Sydney on 26th October.

A Longer Sentence

Benjamin SKYRME, born 1827, was one of eight children of William and Mary SKYRME (née BEVAN) of Vowchurch. Benjamin first fell foul of the law at age 16 when he was charged, but acquitted, of larceny. A year later, in October 1844, he was found guilty of the same offence and sentenced to 3 months imprisonment and whipped twice. The final straw came two years later when he was convicted of felony and "shooting with intent to kill", while poaching and firing at a pheasant.

He was sentenced to 15 years transportation. After spending a month or so in Millbank prison in Pimlico, he was transported on the convict ship *John Calvin*, which departed from Woolwich on 9th May 1846. Altogether there were 200 prisoners on board, with the average sentence being 36 years, since 53 prisoners were transported for life. The ship reached Norfolk Island in the Pacific on 21st September. The next day "the whole of the prisoners disembarked in good health". The voyage continued to its final destination of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) where it arrived in Hobart on 6th October.

Benjamin worked as a carpenter. One record in 1849 shows him working on a 6 month contract to Joseph CAHILL for 10 pounds. In December 1855 we find him receiving a ticket of leave for his freedom, which was subsequently revoked as he was "a convict illegally at large, with a reward offered for finding him". His final release (well before his 15 years were up), was on 19th September 1856. He had moved to New South Wales a few years later, as did many convicts who first landed in Van Diemen's Land. In 1864 there was this newspaper notice:

"Warrant for the arrest of Benjamin SKYRME alias John DAVIS, alias Billy The Shepherd, charged with absenting himself from the hired service of Thomas Matthews on the 7th ultimo. 40 years old, 5ft high, black hair, a little curly .. is accompanied by a girl named Mary Ann Duckworth about 15 years old. Has been traced to Launceston."

In fact, he did marry Mary two years later at Green Ponds, now known as Kempton, Tasmania. They then moved to Richmond, Tasmania and had 11 or 12 children. Benjamin still had a brush with the law. At Richmond Petty Session in 1885 he was accused alongside Edward DUCKWORTH, (no doubt an in-law) of possessing 7lbs of mutton at Edward's premises. Edward was fined £20 but Benjamin was acquitted.

Some time later the family, the family moved to New South Wales where Benjamin died at Mimmi in 1897 aged 70.

Gaining Freedom

There were three ways a transported convict could get their freedom:

Ticket of Leave – if a convict was well behaved they could apply for a ticket of leave after serving 4 or 5 years for a 7 year sentence, 6-8 years for a longer sentence and 10-12 years for a life sentence; they had to remain in a specified area, could work and had to report regularly to the local authorities. This is why Benjamin was given his freedom before his 15 years sentence was complete.

A Pardon – these could be given to those servicing a life sentence, a conditional pardon meant that the prisoner had to remain in Australia, whilst an absolute pardon meant that they could leave.

Certificate of Freedom – this was issued at the end of their sentence. This gave the prisoner freedom to travel anywhere, including back to England – if they could afford it!

Even Worse - The Death Penalty

In today's terms the sentences received by the likes of the cases described earlier would be considered harsh. It is quite sobering to read one page of the records of Hereford Lent Assizes in 1822. In it one James SKYRME, along with Benjamin GREEN, are accused of cutting down a timber fence. James was probably the brother Richard mentioned earlier.

There are four columns in the right-hand page of the assizes register: Death - Transportation - Imprisonment - Acquittal. Whereas James and Benjamin along with five others were acquitted, there are eight death sentences out of the other 10 entries. The crimes were burglary and stealing.

Name	Offence	Sentence
Edward Kite	Burglary	Death
Peter Dew	Larceny	3 months and whipped
Richard Green	Housebreaking	Death
James Pantall	Housebreaking	Death
George Preece	Burglary	Death
Richard Barlow	Burglary	Death
Daniel Walby	Larceny	2 Years
Samuel Steptoe	Burglary	Death
Thomas Wall	Burglary	Death
Thomas Jenkins	Sheep stealing	Death

(Larceny is the act of theft or stealing personal property, whereas burglary is entering a premises with intent to steal)

On the same day as John SKYRME's trial at the Old Bailey in 1744, seven other convicts, including three women, received the death sentence. Their crimes were typically housebreaking, assault and robbery but also included someone who should have been transported but "was seen at large in Great Britain, without lawful cause" and he too was sentenced to death.

And it wasn't just at the Old Bailey that such sentences took place. One of my own YARDY ancestors in Norfolk was the victim of theft. The Bury and Norwich Post of 25th August 1824 report on the Isle of Ely assizes at Wisbech included this extract:

sentence of death was recorded against Jas. Anderson, convicted of stealing a silver watch, a brass chain, two steel keys, and a small piece of silver attached, from the trowsers of John Yardy, of Walpole, Norfolk, at the New Inn, Wisbech, where the parties were drinking with a great many others, about two in the morning of Sunday the 14th of March last.

Such punishments seem harsh today. In the late 18th century there were around 200 crimes that warranted the death sentence. In 1823 this was reduced by over 100 and in 1830 the death sentence for housebreaking was abolished. Between 1800 and 1900 3,524 people were sentenced to death, but less than half were for murder. Unsurprisingly, a large number of these sentences were not carried out. Local magistrates recorded that they were, but then handed out a less serious punishment.

Selected Sources

Ancestry and FindMyPast (FMP) have many UK criminal records. Trials are widely reported in regional newspapers

British Newspaper Archive (also available with an FMP Pro subscription) – <https://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/>

Proceeding of the Old Bailey - <http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/>

Prison History including details of hulks - <https://www.prisonhistory.org/>

Wikipedia - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convicts_in_Australia

National Library of Australia - <https://www.nla.gov.au/research-guides/convicts>
Free settler or felon (search by name or ship) – <https://www.freesettlerorfelon.com/>

Convict records – <https://convictrecords.com.au/>

Founders and survivors – documents the history of 24,000 convicts - <https://www.foundersandsurvivors.org/>

Australian Newspapers, including NDW Gazette - <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/>

Various Australian state archives, e.g. NSW and Tasmania – <https://www.nsw.gov.au/family-and-relationships/family-history-search>

<https://www.justice.tas.gov.au/bdm/researching-family-trees>

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Births, Marriages & Deaths - 1922

Items from the Hereford Journal with corrections from other sources.

Alan Charles.

31 July 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Holy Trinity Church, Hereford of Edgar John ANNING of Torquay to Olive Muriel WILLIAMS of 38 Ryeland Street, Hereford.

At the Wesleyan Methodist, Bridge Street, Hereford of Edward L G SCRIVENS of Glastonbury to Margaret Sarah WHEELER of Hereford.

2 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

BURDEN, Sarah at 86 Green Street, Hereford. Aged 74 years.

3 August 1922. - **BIRTH.**

HAYWOOD, C P wife at Upper House, Rockford a son

4 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

MUNN, Henry at 7 Portfield Street, Hereford. Aged 87 years.

5 August 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Holy Trinity Church of Clement J WRIGHT of Whitecross Road, Hereford to Dorothy DAY of Bath Street, Hereford. (Photo 12.8.1922)

6 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

LEWIS, William at General Hospital, Hereford. Aged 29 years.

WYNNE, Edward Birchall at 2 Mortimer Road, Hereford. Aged 72 years.

7 August 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At St Margaret's Church, Wellington of Mark SAUNDERS of Exeter to Emily Elizabeth MILES of The Marsh, Wellington. At Barton Hall, Hereford of James W Allenby NORRIS of Ryeland Street, Hereford to Decima Childs WEAR of Hampton Villa, Westfields. (Photo. 19.8.1922).

At St Margaret's Church, Wellington of Frank PRETTY of Southampton to Edith Gertrude HAINES of Auberrow.

DEATH.

SMITH, John at Lady Arbour Farm, Eardisley. Aged 53 years.

8 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

NIBLETT, John at 24 East Street, Hereford. Aged 81 years.

9 August 1921.

MARRIAGE.

At Christ Church, Wellington Heath of Edgar James Boulton ALLEN of Ledbury to Pattie Winifred HOUGH of Wellington Heath.

12 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

KEAY, Amelia Kerr at Carlisle. Aged 77 years.

KETCHELL, John Edward of Kingston. Aged 44 years. Form of scabies became septicaemic. Coroner verdict – Death from natural causes.

13 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

WOOD, John at 55 St Owen Street, Hereford. Aged 71 years.

CRAIGIE, Charles Edward (Rev. Prebendary) at Bridge Street, Kingston. Aged 66

14 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

RYCROFT, James of Hanwell, Ross. Aged 96 years.

BRIDGES, Thomas at 41 Gaol Street, Hereford. Aged 75 years.

DAVIES, Annette Sarah at 20 Burcott Road, Hereford. Aged 58 years.

15 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

WALLACE, Charles at 46 Bath Street, Hereford. Aged 66 years.

BISSON, William George of Sunnyside, Green Lane, Leominster. Aged 34 yrs.

16 August 1922. - **MEMORIAM.**

OSBORNE, Thomas John at Suva Bay, 16 Augst 1915

18 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

TURNER, James of White House Farm, Aylton. Motorcycle accident on 14 August. Aged 43 years. Coroner Verdict – Accidental death due to septic meningitis at the back of the nose.

19 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

ADKINS, Reginald Joseph at Ammanford Railway station. Late of Hereford. Crushed between two rail cars. Aged 38 years. Coroner verdict – Accidental death.

21 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

BAILEY, Henry James of Rowden Abbey, Winslow. Aged 78 years.

22 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

EDWARDS, George of 10a St Peter Street, Hereford. Killed by a hay trussing knife attached to his bicycle. Aged 34 years.

Coroner Verdict – Haemorrhage and shock caused by falling onto knife.

23 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

TYLER, William of 6 Westmoore Place, Grandstand Road, Hereford. Sudden death. Aged 59 years. Coroner Verdict – Heart failure.

HALE, George Alexander (Rev.), vicar of Woolhope. Drowned at sea at Langland Bay attempting a rescue of a girl. Aged 46 years.

Coroner Verdict – Accidental drowning.

24 August 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Credenhill Parish Church of Edward Hamer WHITMORE of Glasbury to Rosy JONES of Kenchester.

At St Francis Xavier Catholic Church, Hereford of Frederic Thomas LEWIS of Richmond Street, Hereford to Olive BEAVAN of Barrs Court Road, Hereford.

25 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

GWATKIN, Cecil James of 1 Wye Street, Hereford. Died of consumption. Aged 29 years.

26 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

DURRANT, Edith Ellen at 34 Mill Street, Hereford. Aged 52 years.

27 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

ALLEYNE, William Henry of Hill View, Woodleigh Road, Ledbury. Aged 68 years.

28 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

OWEN, Christopher Thomas at 93 Bath Street, Hereford. Aged 69 years.

29 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

VINCENT, Margaret at Longfield Buildings Hereford. Aged 61 years.

31 August 1922. - **DEATH.**

SANDS, Alice Maria of Heath Villa, Bromsberrow Heath, Dymock. Sudden death on 31 August 1922. . Aged 60 years. Coroner Verdict – Death due to prescription Strychnine taken in excess. (see 28/10/1922 for verdict)

2 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Bromyard Parish Church of George SHEAF of Honeybourne to Irene JAMES of New Road, Bromyard.

4 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Holy Trinity Church, Hereford of William Thomas JARRETT of Ferrers Street, Hereford to Dorothy PARRY of Whitecross Bakery, Hereford.
(Photo. 16.9.1922)

7 September 1922 - **MARRIAGE.**

At St Nicholas Church of Charles Edward BRAMWELL of Broad Street, Hereford to Gwendoline Kate BAUSOR nee MORGAN of Barton Road, Hereford.
At All Saints Church of Gilbert Edward LAWRENCE of White Stone, Withington to Beatrice Emily BROOME of Cleobury Mortimer.
At St Peter's Church, Hereford of William BRITT of Hastings to Florence Mary GALLOWAY of Commercial Road, Hereford.

8 September 1922. - **DEATH.**

WILLIAMS, Ann of Cold Harbour, Ivington. Aged 99 years.

11 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Holy Trinity Church, Hereford of Owen JONES of Cardiff to Alice Iris CLARK of Stanhope Street, Hereford.

At Bredwardine Parish Church of Charles Leonard LANGFORD of Shanklin to Eva E TURNER of Bredwardine.

DEATH.

STEPHENS, Harriet Emma of Grey House, Colwall. Aged 74 years.

12 September 1922. - **DEATH.**

Unknown, well dressed male from River Wye at Huntsham Bridge, Ross. Aged 45-50 years. Coroner Verdict – Found drowned.

PAGE, Henry at Whitney-on-Wye. Farm hand pinned under tractor. Aged 21 years. Coroner verdict – Accidental death.

13 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At St Mary Magdalene Parish Church, Leintwardine of Albert MORRIS of Shelderton to Gladys Eleanor MEREDITH of Leintwardine.

At Wellington Parish Church of Arthur Ernest JAY of Eaton Bishop to Mabel GWILLIAM of Wellington. (Photo. 23.9.1922).

DEATH.

HOGARTH, Charlotte at The Baches, Upton Bishop. Aged 93 years.

14 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At Mount Zion Baptist Church, Cardigan of Trevor Hughes THOMAS of Ross-on-Wye to Margaret Louise RICHARDS of Cardigan.

At St Martin's Church, Hereford of Leonard PUGH of Church Road, Hereford to Elsie Winifred EVANS of Villa Street, Hereford.

At Weobley Parish Church of George Edward DICKINSON of Sandbach to Gertrude Edith GROUT of Parkfield, Weobley.

DEATH.

ILLMAN, Thomas Rolfe at Park Street, Hereford. Aged 45 years.

21 September 1922. - **MARRIAGE.**

At St Peter's Church, Hereford of Henry E PURCHASE of Stoke Lacy to Martha JAY of Commercial Road, Hereford. (Photo. 30.9.1922)

At St Mary Church, Staunton-on-Wye of Dudley Preston BULLOUGH of Manchester to Edith Alice PANTALL of Monnington House, Staunton.

To be continued...

Herefordshire FHS Zoom Meetings Programme for 2025

Friday 17th January - Bob Powell
Herefordshire Cart Horse History

Friday 21st February - Martin McDowell
DNA

Friday 21st March - Graham Sutherland
North to Alaska

Friday 18th April - Jeff Page
Dickens: Our Mutual Friend

Friday 16th May - AGM

Friday 20th June - Jenny Malin
Five Generations of a British Raj Family

Friday 18th July - John Frearson
Postcards - 'From Ennis to Emmie'

Friday 18th August - Julie Goucher
Polish Communities

Friday 19th September - Clare Wilson
Researching WW2 Air Force

Friday 17th October - Linda Hammond
Looking for you Irish Ancestors?

Friday 21st November - Richard Holt
Beyond the 1939 Register: Additional Records of National Registration (1939-1991)

All of the 2025 Zoom speakers are now publicised on the website, register and you will then receive the Newsletter.

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: info@bromyardhistorysociety.org.uk 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.

<http://www.cradleyvillagehall.org.uk/heritage.htm>

Jeff White jwcradley@gmail.com

Fownhope Local History Group

Contact: Janet Jones. Telephone no: 01432 860319.

<https://fownhopeparishcouncil.gov.uk/local-history-group>

Kington History Society

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

<https://kingtonhistorysociety.com/>

Leintwardine History Society

Contact: Geraldine Kennedy, Email geraldinekenney450@gmail.com 01547540841

<https://leintwardinehs.wordpress.com/>

Linton & District Local History Society

Contact: Ernst Killekens. ldhschair@gmail.com

All meetings at Linton Village Hall

<https://lintonvillage.com/linton-clubs-and-societies/linton-district-history-society/>

Longtown Historical Society.

Contact: Dr Jeremy Davis. jerrydpdavis@outlook.com

<https://ldhs.org.uk/>

Weobley & District Local History Society

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

Contact: WDLHS.secretary@hotmail.com

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

davidwhitehead055@gmail.com

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)

<https://midland-ancestors.uk/>

Gloucestershire FHS

www.gfhs.org.uk

Clarence Row, Alvin Street, Gloucester, Glous. GL1 3AH

Gwent FHS

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

www.gwentfhs.info

Montgomeryshire GS

Sec: Mrs Chris Roach.

38 Chepstow Avenue, Guilsfield, Welshpool, Powys SY21 9NB

<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

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

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 worldwide, 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.

Herefordshire FHS Burial 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 via webshop PDF.

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**

ALL Completed entries for any particular Parish are now to be found on FindMyPast (FMP) site. www.findmypast.co.uk

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 Registrar Indexes

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

Births : 1837 - 1924 £15

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

Marriages: 1837 - 1964 £25

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

Deaths: 1837 - 1974 £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/>

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