



49-53 Commercial Road, Hereford: desk-based assessment

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2002



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Cover Photograph: 1886 OS map of area due for development, showing Hope Pole site



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Summary

The site lies very close to the presumed site of the Benedictine Priory of St Guthlac – the area now occupied by a cinema, a night club - 'Club Eros', Hereford Country Bus Station and Hereford County Hospital. The priory was established on this site in the 1140s.

In the later 11th century a large triangular market-place was established in the area of Hereford now known as High Town, St Peter's Street, St Peter's Square, Union Street and Commercial Street. The street frontage between this area and the future site of the priory, may have been laid out at this time as burgage plots as part of the development of a 'New Town' around the market-place.

The construction of a defensive circuit around the centre of Hereford in the 1180s excluded this part of the city and transformed it into a suburb, although the proximity of the priory, and its location on the main road to the north-east may have ensured that it remained a relatively high status area.

The site is very near the boundary where the priory and the burgage plots met. To the north-east of this boundary the priory was dissolved in 1539 and replaced by, or more likely modified into, a private house. This was in turn demolished to accommodate a new county gaol in the 1790s (itself demolished to accommodate the bus station in the 1920s). To the south-west, the properties continued in use for a mixture of residential and commercial purposes.

The rear part of the present site was purchased by the local Baptist Church in the early part of the 19th century and used for the construction of a chapel. The grounds around the chapel were used for burials.

In the 1960s the front of the property was a garage and the chapel was used as a youth club. The most recent use of the site, up until early 2000, was as a supermarket.

1.0 Introduction

On 31st March 2000, J D Wetherspoons (the client) submitted an application to Herefordshire Council (ref. CE2000/0855) for permission to convert a building, previously a *Kwik-Save* supermarket, into a public house. Following a negative response, the client lodged an appeal with the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions (ref. APP/W1850/A/00/1049412). After a public inquiry, the appeal was allowed, and the appeal decision by the inspector, Anthony Thickett, dated 30th January 2001, explains the reasons for that decision.

Condition 9 of the decision states that '*no development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a program of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority*'.

The site fronts onto Commercial Road, the main Hereford to Worcester road, to the north-east of the city centre. The other boundaries of the site are formed by O'Neil's public house to the south-west, a car dealership to the south-east and a range of retail properties to the north-east.

The site within the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). The development therefore affects a site on which archaeological remains of importance are likely to exist

The greater part of the front of the site is occupied by a building, which was originally erected as a motor repair shop.

2.0 Geological, historical and archaeological background

2.1 Geology and land use

The area of the site lies at NGR SO 51370/40190, on a low rise to the south-east of Commercial Road with what appears to be a natural slope down to the road itself. Underlying recent hard standing in the rear part of the property is a buried horticultural soil, which in turn lies on the periglacial gravels.

In general the area comprises a row of small to medium sized commercial properties of various types – on and off licensed premises, shops and restaurants. The immediate previous use of the site itself was as a branch of Kwik-Save supermarkets.

2.2 Historical background

The walls of Saxon Hereford formed a circuit which ran from the Wye at a point to the east of the present Greyfriars Bridge, via the eastern side of Victoria Street, the south sides of Eign Street, High Street, High Town and St Owen's Street and returned to the Wye at the east side of the Castle Green.

Commercial Road appears to be the original road approaching Hereford from the north-east and, before the Norman Conquest, would have led to the Saxon north gate of the city at the north end of what is now Broad Street¹. Although Domesday records houses outside the walls in the time of King Edward (The Confessor), it seems likely that the land this far out of the Saxon town was purely agricultural.

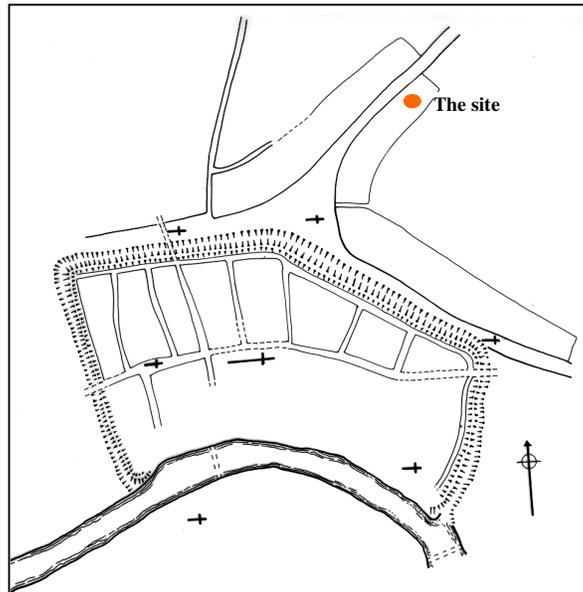


Figure 2: Hereford c.1100 AD with the Norman market-place and burgage plots situated to the north of the disused Saxo-Mercian defences.

After the Norman Conquest a large triangular market-place was laid out immediately to the north of the town, in the area now bounded by High Town, St Peter's Street, St Peter's Square, Union Street and Commercial Street. Along both sides of the roads approaching this market-place from the north-east

¹ The Northern end of Broad Street was much narrower until the late 18th century when it was widened by the Duke of Norfolk, who rebuilt the old Swan and Falcon Inn there as the City Arms Hotel. Up until that time this length of street was known as the North-gate. It is marked as such on Isaac Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford.

(Commercial Road) and south-east (St Owen's Street), burgage plots were laid out. By-laws were introduced to attract French immigrants (Hillaby, 1983). Burgage plots along the south-eastern side of what is now Commercial Road were part of this development. These plots were long and narrow, and aligned at right angles to the road. Their rear boundary was formed by the common Portfields, which stretched south to the rear of the burgages on the north side of St Owen's Street.



Figure 3: Extract from John Speed's plan of Hereford, 1610. The red circle marks the approximate position of the site. This was almost the north-eastern extremity of the city at the time, but less than a century earlier the Priory of St Guthlac would have been further to the north-east again.

By 1143 the Priory of St Guthlac had become isolated within the outer bailey of the castle and it was decided to transfer it to a new site to the north-east of the town (Martin, 1954). This site was on the south-eastern side of Commercial Road with the Eign Brook bounding its north eastern side. It is uncertain whether the new priory was built on open fields or on what had previously been burgage plots. It seems possible that at least some burgage plots were incorporated into the property. In any event, from this time the boundary of the precinct would have marked the north-eastern limit of secular street frontage development on the south-east side of Commercial Road. This boundary may lie on the present Union Walk in which case it was preserved at the dissolution and was re-emphasised in the 1790s when John Nash's¹ new county gaol was erected on the priory site (Shoemith and Crosskey, 1994). It must however remain a possibility that the precinct boundary lay elsewhere and a position further to the south-west is possible.

In the 1180's the new market-place, and many of the inner burgage plots, were enclosed within a new defensive rampart and ditch. This circuit left the priory, and the burgage plots furthest from the market-place, outside the defences. These limits – Commercial Street, the priory, the Portfields and the 12th century defences

¹ This was Nash's third gaol. He had previously designed Carmarthen, 1789-92, and Cardigan, 1792-93 (Colvin, 1995).

on the line of the present Bath Street, define an area of Hereford in which many properties appear to have retained their medieval integrity until the recent past. The site, then, lies within this area, on the south-eastern side of the medieval *Bishop-street* suburb.

During the 13th century the earthen defences of Hereford were upgraded by the construction of a massive stone wall. These works seem not to have been completed until the end of the century (Whitehead, 1982, p21). The existing defences were however sufficient to protect the city when Roger Mortimer of nearby Wigmore Castle, with other lords, together with men of the Prior of Leominster, attacked it in November 1265. Some extra-mural buildings were pulled or burnt down by the defenders, both before Mortimer arrived on the 10th, and by sortie that night *'while the army was about the town'*. However, the total destruction of the suburb containing the site was caused by the attackers on the 11th when *'some of the said great men cast fire upon the street called Bissoppstret, and burned all that suburb'*.¹



Figure 4: Extract from Isaac Taylor's plan of Hereford, 1757. There are some buildings on the street frontage of the site, but the rest of the area appears to be garden.

The area was rebuilt and in the 1530s Leland noted that *'outside Bishopgate Street there is a pleasant suburb'* (Chandler, 1993, p220). This suburb is clearly visible on John Speed's 1610 map of Hereford. In that year one of the houses

¹ An account of this action is to be found in the Inquisitions Miscellaneous of the reign of Henry III. The background is the baronial war between Simon de Montfort and Henry III in which Hereford took Simon's side while Mortimer bitterly opposed him. At this time, following Simon's victory at the Battle of Lewes in May 1264, both Henry and his son, Prince Edward (later Edward I), were his de facto prisoners. After summoning his famous parliament to Westminster in January 1265, Simon arrived in Hereford with Henry and Edward on the 6th May. On the 28th Prince Edward escaped from his escorts while riding on the outskirts of the town. He was soon in the field at the head of a loyalist army. In late June, Simon moved the court to Monmouth, but, prevented from crossing the estuary to Bristol, he returned to Hereford. From here he marched east to the Severn, and having forded it, was defeated and killed by Edward at Evesham on 4th August. The leading citizens of Hereford were summoned to court and the city was fined five hundred marks for its support of Simon.

was Jane Draper's alehouse from where one Mary Powell was accused of stealing a gold ring, the property of Thomas Traherne, with whom she had been drinking.¹

Hereford's suburbs were to undergo another phase of destruction in the English Civil War. On 31st July 1645, a Scottish Army arrived and laid siege to the city for five weeks before it was driven off by the approach of the king with a relieving force. Before the Scots arrived, houses in the suburbs were pulled down in order to clear the field of fire for the defenders and deprive the enemy of cover, and earthworks were constructed to augment the outdated medieval walls. Again the suburbs had to be rebuilt.

In the 18th century Commercial Road was known as Bye-street-without, and, for the greater part of the first half of the 19th century as New Street.² By the mid 19th century the properties in Commercial Road included residences of the gentry, the county prison, a rope and twine manufacturer, a fellmonger and wool dealer, a patent brick and tile maker and the city gasworks³.

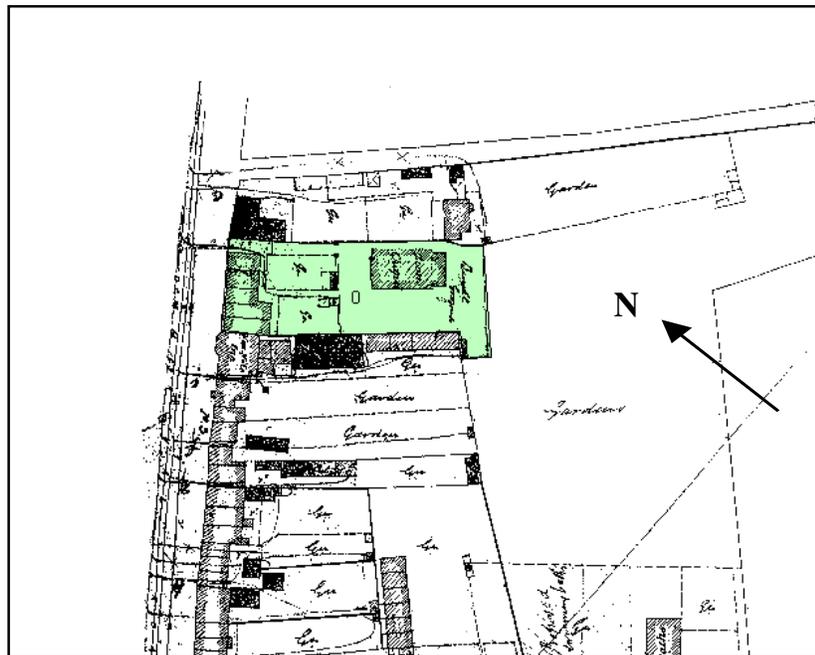


Figure 5: Timothy Curley's 1850s plan of the area. The property has expanded to include a strip of ground to the south-east of the rear property boundaries shown on Taylor's map. This may have been needed to provide sufficient room for the burial ground.

The frontage of the present site reflected the nature of the street and had a mixture of residential and retail uses in the 19th century, when it consisted of five small properties, numbers 49 to 53 Commercial Road. At various times these were in use as lodging houses, a butcher's, a tailor's and an upholsterer, as well as private houses. The 1886 1st edition 1:500 OS map shows that the rear of number 52 formed a separate dwelling and in that year the local directory lists William Thorne, a timber-yard foreman as the occupant.

¹ Hereford City Documents – transcript of sacks – Bag 12, bundle 1 – 9, Herefordshire Record Office

² The name *New-street* is used in 1819 by J P Wright in his *A Walk Through Hereford or the Stranger's Guide to that Ancient and Interesting City*. By 1850 Slater's Directory uses the name *Commercial Road*.

³ Various directories.

In the 1830s a Baptist chapel was constructed on land to the rear of the street front properties. Distinct Baptist societies date from 1633, and Baptists were enthusiastic volunteers for the Parliamentary army during the English Civil War. There was a Baptist Church, in the sense of a community rather than a building, in Hereford as early as 1653 (Neal, 1978, p 4), but in the early 18th century Baptists died out in Hereford (only one was left by 1749) (*ibid.* p20).

In 1828 a new Baptist church was formed in Hereford which met at premises in Church Street, in the centre of the city, adjacent to the Cathedral. This community attracted converts from a cross-section of the local population. The membership included labourers, shoemakers, a wheelwright, a printer, a hairdresser, a nailer, an accountant, and a sergeant in the Royal Marines.

A purpose-built place of worship was required for this growing membership and in June 1837 the foundation stone for the Zion Baptist Chapel was laid. The land for the new chapel had been purchased by a group of local Baptists at the end of the previous year - the conveyance is dated 2nd December 1836¹. The garden in which the chapel was built was used as a burial ground. Among those buried there were the Reverend John James Waite, a blind independent minister who had reformed Congregational singing, and who died 8th October 1868. In 1881 his wife Eliza was also buried there, one of the last interments. Non-conformists had by this time been permitted burial in parish cemeteries, and in 1880 a Mrs Handley was the first member of the Hereford Baptist community to be buried in the parish burial ground (Neal, 1978).

¹ The purchasers were Edward Thomas, tailor and gratuitous pastor, David Mortimer, watchmaker, William Birch, shoemaker and Ebenezer Child, musical instrument seller.



Plate 1: Aerial photograph showing the 1830s Zion chapel not many years prior to its demolition. The 1880s church is in the foreground.

In the 1880s a new Baptist church was constructed further to the south-west in Commercial Road. This was on the site of the old Star and Garter pub and immediately to the rear of the local eye, ear, nose and throat hospital. John Johnson and G C Haddon¹ designed the building and the foundation stone was laid on 27th September 1880. The chapel opened in 1881 and from this time the old chapel was used as a Sunday school.²

¹ An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses in Central England, 1986
² Most of this information about the Hereford Baptist community is from Neal, 1978



Figure 6: Extract from the 1886 1st Edition OS 1/500 plans of the area. The chapel, by this time a Sunday School, has had some rebuilding and has expanded to the south-east. It was now a simple rectangle – compare with Curley's plan in Figure 5.

The gravestones were removed from their original locations in 1955 (Neal, 1978) and by 1960 the old Sunday school had become Commercial Road Youth Club. At this time the street frontage was occupied by the motor repair shops of H A Saunders, Ltd.¹

In the early 1980s building work, associated with the construction of a Kwik Save supermarket, involved the demolition of the chapel and the disturbance of some of the burials. As any tombstones which had previously marked individual burials had already been moved (see above), it was not possible to identify individuals. Those remains which were disturbed were removed by Messrs S A Evans, Funeral Service, of Hereford, cremated at Hereford Crematorium and the ashes buried in the Garden of Remembrance there on 26th March, 1984.

2.3 Archaeological background

Although a number of archaeological projects have been undertaken in this north-eastern quadrant of Hereford, they have tended to have been concentrated to the east and north-east of the present site, where the medieval priory St Guthlac has long been known to have stood.

The Benedictine priory of St Guthlac occupied land in this part of the city from the early 12th century when it was removed from an earlier site within Hereford Castle. Although a considerable amount of recent work has been undertaken in the area (Appleton-Fox 1994a, b and c, Appleton-Fox 1995, Stone 1995, Williams 1996, Williams and Mayes 1999 and Williams and Rouse 1999), and large amounts of evidence gathered including the site of the priory cemetery, substantial traces of the monastic structures themselves have remained elusive.

In 1983 stone wall foundations, one metre wide, running north-west to south-east were discovered to the south-west of Stonebow Road and may represent the north-eastern wall of the priory precinct. To the south-east a watercourse shown on the 1842 tithe map seems to follow the same alignment. To the south-west of

¹ The Hereford Directory for 1960

this alignment human remains have been discovered since at least the mid 19th century. Wherever sex could be determined these burials were male, and suggest the presence of a monastic cemetery (Shoesmith, 1996).

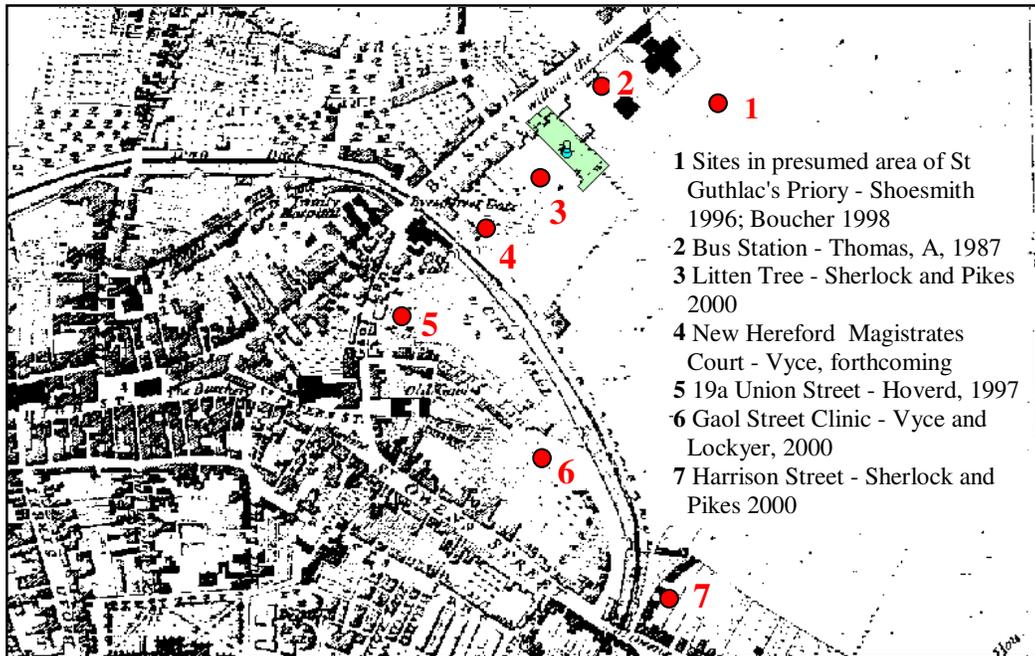


Figure 7: Archaeological projects in the area (based on E W Brayley's plan of Hereford, 1806). The Presumed site of St Guthlac's Priory is marked 1.

There has also been more recent archaeological work undertaken in the area of the priory. Boucher (1998a) reviewed the archaeological evidence to that date and discussed the deposits relating to the Eign Brook. This was followed by extensive trial trenching for the new Hereford Hospital in 1998 (Boucher 1998b). Within this area, the excavations nearest to the present site took place to the south-west of the present cinema building in 1986 and 1987 (Figure 7, no 2 - Thomas, A, 1987).

Within the block defined by Commercial Road, Union Walk, the rear property boundaries and Bath Street, very little archaeological investigation has been undertaken. Some 100 metres to the south-west, work was carried out on the site

of a new magistrate's court during the summer of 2000 (Figure 7, no 4 - Vyce, forthcoming). A small project on the site of the Litten Tree public house some 20 metres to the south-west in Spring 2000 discovered evidence suggesting everyday medieval domestic activity from as early as the 12th century onwards. (Figure 7, no 3 - Sherlock and Pikes, 2000). Other sites in the area bounded by the roads approaching Bye Gate and St Owen's Gate which have been investigated recently have begun to build a more complete picture of medieval activity in the area (Sherlock and Pikes, 1999; Shoesmith et al, 1989; Stone, 1991; Vyce, D and Lockyer, D, 2000).

In summer 2000, observation by Archenfield Archaeology of the drilling of bore-holes on the property established the location of the foundations of one of the

walls of the 19th century chapel and the foundations of a boundary wall (see Figure 8 and Plate 2).

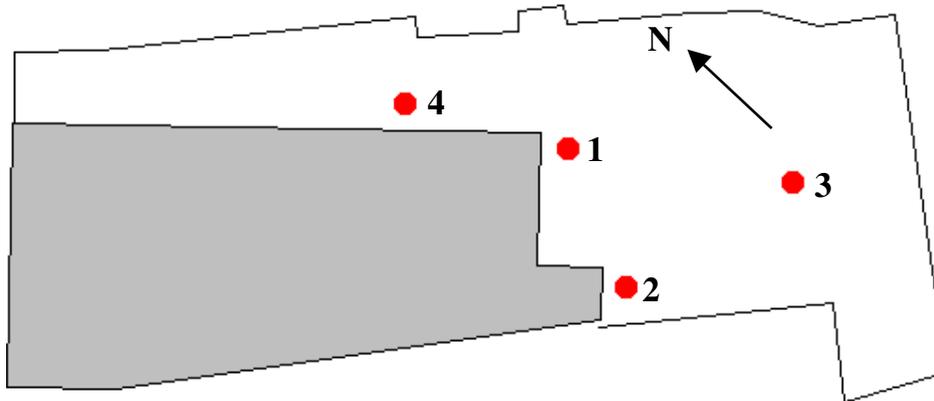


Figure 8: Bore-holes on the site in Summer 2000. 1 was within the Zion chapel, 2 was within the burial ground, 3 was cut the south-western wall of the chapel and 4 cut an old property boundary wall. Compare with 1st edition OS plan - Figure 6.



Plate 2: Bore-hole 3 showing the foundations of the south-west wall of the Zion Chapel. Facing north-east.

3.0 Conclusions and archaeological implications

3.1 The 19th Century burials

No register for the burials in the graveyard had been discovered. If such a register survives it is not held by the Public Record Office or Herefordshire Record Office. Nor is it held by Hereford Baptist Church (Rev. Peter J Cook – pers comm). However, some estimation of the likely numbers is possible.

The Register for Hereford Baptists for the years 1832-1837 records the registration of 23 infants born between 6th February 1831 and 31st August 1836 (children are normally registered shortly after birth, and baptised as adults – hence the name Baptists).¹ These figures apply to the period immediately prior to the opening of the Commercial Road Zion chapel. A consistent rate projected for the period of the existence of the chapel (1837-1880) would imply the registration of some 180 infants. In the absence of other data, and assuming a broad correlation between births and deaths modified by the contemporary population growth, a figure of around 150 deaths for this particular population could be expected in this period. However, the register supports the suggestion that the congregation was in a period of expansion – the church was only re-founded in 1828. Three families registered two or more children simultaneously, an indication of conversion. If this were the case, the number of burials that might be expected would be a higher figure.

Three containers of human bone from this property were cremated in 1984. It is unlikely that this quantity of bone represents the number of individuals who were buried on this site. It is therefore highly probable that quantities of human remains, including complete burials, remain *in situ*.

3.2 Post-medieval land usage

Cartographic evidence (Taylor's map – Figure 4) seems to suggest that the site was occupied by a range of buildings on the street frontage with gardens to the rear. The garden areas themselves may have been used for rubbish pits and for small scale industrial purposes. Post medieval industries in the area are known to have included rope making and glove making.

By-and-large post-medieval Hereford was not a thriving town. Information from this period is likely to have no more than moderate significance from this site. However, the lengthy siege of the city during the English civil war may possibly have left evidence in this area.

3.3 The Medieval period

As we have suggested in the Historical Introduction, on the basis of current understanding, the likelihood is that the site was within an area originally laid out as burgage plots in the Norman Period. Evidence from elsewhere in Hereford suggests that the rear parts of such burgages were utilised for a variety of

¹ Transcript in Herefordshire Record Office of Register of the Baptist Congregation of Hereford – Births – 1832 – 1837, PRO RG 4 2167, Transcript of the Surrendered Nonconformist Registers of Herefordshire

activities ranging from the siting of cesspits and rubbish pits, to the construction of timber buildings with associated metalled surfaces.

Dating of these activities on this site is of some importance in this area. The period that this area was first occupied is not known with a high degree of accuracy. The Priory of St Guthlac was established in this area in the 1240s. Significant dating evidence from an earlier period would suggest that the priory was sited beyond existing housing, while the absence of such evidence might indicate that the priory and housing were part of a single, planned, development. Additionally, there is the possibility of recovering evidence which might indicate monastic occupation on the site itself.

Appendices

Appendix A: Occupiers of the Site, 1876 - 2000

	Street Numbers						
Year	49	50	51	52	53		
1876	Jones, Mrs A Lodgings	Hodges, Ralph, lodgings	Jones, William, Commercial traveller	Lewis, William, Butcher	Tringham, W T, tailor		Zion Baptist Chapel
1886	Neesham, A, game dealer (Market Hall	Magness, Mrs Elizabeth	Evans, Miss, shopkeeper	Walker, James	Tringham, W T, tailor	Thorne, Wm, Timber-yard foreman	Baptist Sunday School
1891	Jackson, Joseph Upholsterer	Magness Mr			Tringham, William Thomas, tailor		
1902	Jackson, Joseph Upholsterer	Mills, FWH, insurance agent	void	Void	Butting, Robert, cab driver		Baptist Sunday School
1960	Saunders, H A Ltd – Repair Shops						Commercial Road Youth Club
2000	Kwik-Save						
2001	<i>J D Wetherspoon</i>						

Appendix B: Occupiers of properties on the south-east side of Commercial Road in 1886

<i>Address 1886</i>	<i>Occupier 1886</i>	<i>Addresses 2000</i>	<i>Occupier 2000</i>
46	Void		Hereford County Hospital
47	Jones, Thomas, rly porter		Hereford County Hospital
48	Thomas, John, carpenter		Hereford County Hospital
	Johnson's Hospital		Hereford County Hospital
	Her Majesty's Prison		Bus Station
Here is Union Road			<i>Union Walk</i>
	Merton Hotel Posting Yard	48a	Vacant
		48c	Powell, Price & Co. Insurance Brokers
	Baptist Sunday School		Wetherspoons
	Thorne, Wm., timber yard foreman		Wetherspoons
49	Neesham, A., Game Dealer	49-53	Wetherspoons
50	Magness, Mrs Elizabeth	49-53	Wetherspoons
51	Evans, Miss, shopkeeper	49-53	Wetherspoons
52	Walker, James	49-53	Wetherspoons
53	Tringham, W T, tailor	49-53	Wetherspoons
54	Hop Pole Inn S. Williams	54	O'Neills
1 Hop Pole Passage	Edmonds, William, labourer	54	O'Neills
2 Hop Pole Passage	Phipps, Henry, labourer	54	O'Neills
3 Hop Pole Passage	Oliver, Henry, labourer	54	O'Neills
4 Hop Pole Passage	Void	54	O'Neills
55	Lane, W., butcher	54	O'Neills
56	Morgan, J., carpenter & shopkeeper	54	O'Neills
		58	The Litten Tree
57	Davies, J., baker & grocer	58	The Litten Tree
1 Hop Bine Place	Bethel, Edward, porter	58	The Litten Tree
2 Hop Bine Place	Wigley, Charles, painter (j)	58	The Litten Tree
3 Hop Bine Place	Clifford, George, letter carrier	58	The Litten Tree
4 Hop Bine Place	Wood, John., tanner	58	The Litten Tree
58	Davies, Miss E., general dealer	58	The Litten Tree
		59	
59	Bethel, J. R., corn & flour dealer	59	
60	Elliot, John	60	
61	Portlock, J. H., boot & shoe maker	61	

62	Faulkner, F. G., compositor Faulkner, Mrs E., dress-maker	62	
	Baptist Chapel		Baptist Chapel
	Eye and Ear Institution		Baptist Chapel

Appendix C: known burials in the grounds of the Zion Chapel

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date of Death</i>
Charles John Biggleston	May 1835*
Maria Birch	
Alfred Bowers	
Sophia Bowers	
Harriet Chesterton	24 th January 1877
Harriet Louisa Chesterton	
William George Chesterton	10 th July 1866
Thomas Creed	3 rd December 1868
Jane Davies	12 th May 1855
William Davies	16 th September 1846
Tryphena Gamage	26 th December 1876
Anne Harding	31 st May 1857
Thomas Howard	
Thomas Lee	
M Lloyd	1888
Elixabeth Morris	30 th March 1857
Richard Morris	21 st December 1853
Edward Roberts	28 th May 1872
John James Waite Slatter	3 rd August 1874
Anne Smith	15 th June 1878
Eliza Waite	13 th May 1881
John James Waite	25 th October 1868
Samuel Ward	1861
Charlotte Watkins	
E Watkins	
Almost all these names were recorded from tombstones on the site, although not <i>in situ</i> , in the early 1980s. The exceptions are the Reverend John James Waite and his wife Eliza, whose names are known from other sources.	
*This transcribed date seems improbable, the site had not been purchased at that time.	

Appendix D: Register of Hereford Baptist Congregation Births, 1832 – 1837

Surname	Forename(s)	Date of birth	Date of registration	Father's forename	Mother's forename	Father's occupation
Jones	John	6/2/31	25/12/32	William*	Ellen*	Wheelwright
"	Mary	17/11/32	"	"	"	"
Roberts	Elizabeth	16/12/32	1/1/33	George*	Elizabeth**	Tailor
Wood	John	14/4/32	13/1/33	John**	Sophia**	Shoemaker
Price	Isabella	11/1/33	3/2/33	Thomas*	Susan*	Hairdresser
Francis	Mary Ann	26/12/32	10/3/33	William*	Elizabeth*	Tailor
"	Elizabeth	29/5/30	"	"	"	"
Powell	Samuel	2/4/32	14/4/33	James*	Elizabeth**	Sergeant in Royal Marines
Tucker	Robert	29/1/33	11/8/33	William**	Mary**	Labourer
Nicholls	Hannah Maria	3/9/33	22/9/33	David*	Hannah*	Labourer
Turner	William	3/2/34	10/8/34	Alexander*	Ann*	Potter
Cooper	Samuel	7/3/35	12/4/35	Samuel**	Elizabeth**	Nailer
Walker	Mary	2/4/36	1/5/36	James	Esther	Labourer
Read	Martha	30/4/36	5/6/36	George*	Elizabeth	Plasterer
Nicholls	Elizabeth	25/9/36	9/10/36	David*	Hannah*	Brickmaker
Francis	Samuel	25/2/35	10/11/36	William*	Elizabeth*	Tailor
Smith	Sarah Charlotte	13/2/35	16/2/37	James*	Martha*	Accountant
"	James	6/1/37	16/2/37	"	"	"
Elliot	Thomas	18/6/29	18/2/37	Richard*	Jane*	Printer
"	Sophia	20/11/31	"	"	"	"
"	Phillip	31/8/33	"	"	"	"
Child	Emma	6/7/33	19/2/37	Ebenezer	Sarah	Music Seller
"	Ebenezer	31/8/36	"	"	"	"
<p>* These persons signed the register with their name ** These persons signed with an X (the signatures of the unmarked names are not recorded)</p>						

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