

3rd April, 1964

 NOTES

[11,167]

The Crimean War

Journal of Lt. B. T. Griffith, 1855-56

Aftermath of Battle

September 13th. We had a parade at which our Brigadier thanked us for our "gallantry and devotion" etc. We have also seen a general order of Simpson's [who had succeeded Lord Raglan] congratulating us on the fall of Sebastopol, and a division order from Codrington.

September 15. Today we had a parade at which Col. Bunbury read to us a telegraphic message from the Queen congratulating her Army on its success etc. It seems quick work to have an answer so soon, but telegraphs do wonders.

Afterwards I rode through our once formidable trenches to the Redan, and into the town, into which we are now allowed to go — it is quite stripped of everything by the French. The Russians appear to have some very strong batteries on the North Side but have not fired as yet. On my way back I went to the Camp of the 95th Regt. to see some friends and also to the 19th, when I was sorry to see my friend Martin lying badly wounded, being shot through the throat which prevents him speaking beyond a whisper; he was much changed but I hope he will get through it all right in time.

September 18th. I was sent to Bala-klava on duty to settle the accounts of our men in hospital there, and had a very pleasant ride. The hospital is on the hill by the old Genoese fort and there is a splendid view from it: it appears beautifully arranged and the men very comfortable.

September 20th. This being the anniversary of the Battle of the Alma, we had a parade of the whole Light Division, at which medals for Alma and Inkerman were presented by Codrington. The colours were out and I had to carry the Queen's colour. (Utterton being on duty in the town) Gregorie carried the Regimental colour. Both the colours were riddled with shot holes and stained with blood. Codrington unfolded the colour I carried while the medals were being given out, and told me to request the Colonel to have the holes sewn round to prevent their tearing more. He evidently was thinking of the day he

rode up the hill before those colours under that awful fire. We then marched past and, it being very windy, we found the colours very difficult to manage in displaying them. However, we managed to get through it somehow.

(to be continued)

[11,168]

Pipes and Pottery

The citizens of Chester, after their trials and tribulations during the Civil War and afterwards under Cromwell no doubt found solace in tobacco and their needs were catered for by a local indust. based on a deposit of suitable clay in the pottery area of Buckley Mountain.

This novel industry was started by John Hayes, whose name appears in Hawarden Church register as pipe-maker in 1673, and his son, Thomas, born 1676, carried on the business. Clay pipes bearing his name have been found at the site of the pipeworks and are of the short stemmed type of the Cromwellian and Restoration period.

The family handed down the craft from father to son and manufactured pipes until the first half of the nineteenth century, a period of about 150 years.

Their pottery activities continued for a longer period, in fact, until quite recently, 1942, a continuous production of 270 years.

A. Hayes

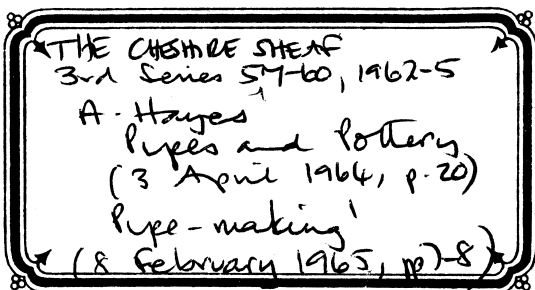
[11,169]

Nine Houses, Park Street, Chester

Time is taking its toll of old houses in Chester and it would appear that the block of houses known as the "Nine Houses" is in danger of being demolished. Only seven remain of the original nine. The other two were presumably taken down in 1881 and a fine black and white building erected on the site. The one at the south end appears to have been reconstructed some time about 1800.

The original block of nine habitations were half-timbered, each having a ground and first floor of two rooms and a gabled dormer. They were probably erected in the first decade of the 17th century.

There was a hamlet in Shotton known as the "Nine Houses", originally composed of nine rubble built thatched cottages dating about



January, 1965

THE CHESHIRE SHEAF

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coping, slate roof Row has one slender column and end piers. plain wood rail. Windows plain, sashes, on vertical glazing bar only, stone heads and cill. Row has shop front similar to last. Street has eighteenth-nineteenth century shop front.

The Leche House — Town House of the Leche family, of which the founder was John Leche, surgeon or leech to Edward III. Mid-sixteenth century, four storeys, one gable, "black and white" enriched timber framing, plaster panels, gable overhang etc., slate roof. Second (main) floor is plaster and facsimile painted timbering with early eighteenth century sash windows with glazing bars. Top floor is old mullion and transome and leads.

Row has two wood posts and enriched brackets, eighteenth century wood balustrade. Also eighteenth century shop front altered and no glazing bars. Street level is door but unobtrusive shop front.

Interior is much altered, but retains many interesting features including large enriched contemporary plaster chimney piece (with priest hole), lamp-hanging boss on ceiling, squint hole with grille. Plaster arms of Katherine of Aragon (said to have stayed here), also Ladies' Bower, first floor gallery overlooking court, recently restored after part damaged by fire.

(to be continued)

[11,284]

Terrier for Warmingham, 1663

Diocesan Records. Terriers:
Warmingham/1

A Terrier of all the Gleave Land belonging to the Parsonage House of Warmingham, made the 15 of August Anno Domini 1663.

The Parsonage Howse is Foure Bayes.

The Barne is seven Baies.

The Gate howse one Bay.

The Cow howses two Baies

The Stable one Bay.

The Kilne one Bay.

The Turffe Howse one Bay

The Orchards yards and Gardens Bouden within the Building afore named and the Closses here after named.

The Close called the Barr Croft

The within Feild.

The Otterpile.

The Woodland commonly called by the name of Heyes and one Meadow ther unto adioyneing.

The Further white Feild

The nearer white Feild.

The Beane Crofft all these lying and adioneing together.

The Long Feild on the other side of the high lane over against the Bare Croft.

The Shipen Feild adioyneing to the Watt Feilds.

The Kerke meddow lying betwixt the Barron of Kindertons land and Mr. Kennerick.

Churchwardens

Thomas Mare
William Gibbon

5th February, 1965

NOTES

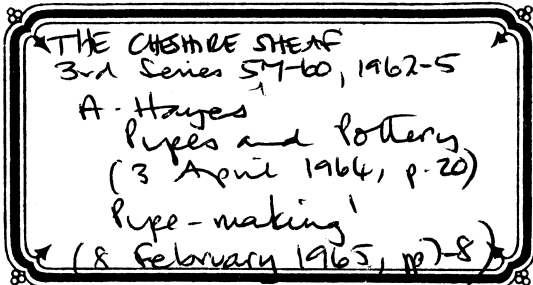
[11,285]

Pipe-making

Two enquiries have recently been received concerning pipe-making. The first enquirer asks for details of the pipe works situated at the corner of Souters Lane, Chester, where, he understands, many fragments of clay pipe were discovered some years ago.

The second enquirer suggests a possible relationship between pipe-making in the City of Chester and at Hawarden. He writes: "The earliest pipemaker named Hayes appearing on the Freeman's Rolls for the City of Chester seems to have been Thomas Hayes, pipemaker, admitted in 1727; the entry does not show place of residence, so one may suppose he was a citizen. A Thomas Hayes was running a pipeworks in 1727 in the parish of Hawarden but, if this is the same man, would not the place of residence be noted in the Freeman's Roll?"

"Was it not the case that a man living outside Chester could be admitted to the Freedom if his father (or perhaps his grandfather) had been a Freeman? The Hawarden Thomas's grandfather suddenly appeared in the parish church registers there on the occasion of his marriage to a local girl in 1673, and he was then described as John Hayes, Pipemaker. John Hayes must have been born not later than 1653, in Chester I think, and his father could well have been one of the early pipemakers of the City. I am anxious to trace this man, the father of John Hayes.



I have been referred to a good article on Chester Pipemakers by G. C. Spence in Vol. LVI of *Lancs. and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*. This lists some freemen pipemakers (but not the Thomas Hayes, 1727, noted above) and the earliest there mentioned is taken from a baptismal register for Holy Trinity Church, Chester, showing the baptism of a daughter of Edward Evans, pipemaker and fisherman in 1646."

Any information from readers concerning pipemakers and pipemaking in Cheshire and Flintshire would be welcomed.

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Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest

(continued from No. 11,283)

WATERGATE STREET (South Side)

Lyon House. Stands in court at rear of Leche House to which it belongs. Three-storey, eighteenth century brick and slated house, interesting feature of which is a very tall staircase window.

Row No. 27. Street No. 21. Early eighteenth century house, four storeys, three windows, brick, parapet (perished) with stone coping, one brick string. Row has two Roman Doric columns and end piers, wood balusters.

Windows plain (one blind), sashes, glazing bars, stone heads, brick panels under cills. Row has probably eighteenth century shop front, no glazing bars. Street is unobstrusive shop.

Frontage approximately twenty-one feet.

Row No. 29. Street No. 25. Early nineteenth century, four storeys, one window, brick, stone eaves cornice, slate roof. No supports at Row, contemporary iron rails. Windows plain, sashes, glazing bars, stone heads and cills. Row has nineteenth century shop front, quite good. Street level has unobstrusive shop front. Group value. Frontage approximately eighteen feet.

[The three items following below have been demolished and details are now printed for record purposes only]

Row Nos. 31, 33. Street Nos. 27, 29. Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, three storeys only, brick, stone eaves cornice, slate roof. Row has plain wood posts and railing,

centre brick pier. Three windows (one blind painted), plain sashes, glazing bars, stone heads and cills. Row and street level have old shop fronts (part open). Frontage approximately thirty-five feet.

Row No. 35. Street No. 31. Late eighteenth-early nineteenth century, four storeys, two windows, brick, stone parapet coping, slate roof. Row has plain opening, end piers, lintol and cornice. Plain wood balustrade. Windows plain, sashes, glazing bars, brick arches, stone cills.

Row has eighteenth nineteenth century shop front with double flat bows with glazing bars. Street level has satisfactory modern shop front. Group value, No. 35 said to contain Roman column base.

Frontage approximately sixteen feet.

Row No. 41. Street No. 33. Late eighteenth century, four storeys, two windows, brick, plain parapet and stone coping, slate roof. Row has two stone Roman Doric columns, half columns and end piers, frieze and cornice, plain iron rails. Windows plain, sashes, glazing bars, stone heads and cills. Row has recently rebuilt brick front. Street has nondescript shop front. Some stonework. Frontage approximately twenty-one feet.

Row No. 43. Street No. 35. Nineteenth century, half timber, four storeys, one gable, slate casements without glazing bars. Preserves Row as such; there is also a Roman column base at the rear of No. 35.

(to be continued)

[11,287]

Terrier for Waverton, 1663

DIOCESAN RECORDS. TERRIERS: WAVERTON/1.

A True and Perfect Terrier of all and everie of The Gleabe Howse and Lands of Waverton exhibited the 20th Day of August A.D. 1663

Inprimis: The Lower Gleabe Feyld contayneing Three Acres The Higher Gleabe Feyld contayneing Fowre Acres The Crofte and Orchard adioyning to the Gleabe Howse contayneing One Acre

The Gleabe Howse upon the Premises in Indifferent Repayre Alsoe at This Present No Outhowseing upon the Premises