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in parvo

Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society

<http://lahs.archaeologyuk.org/>

Research Group Newsletter

No. 3: November 2020

Welcome to the Research Group e-newsletter

As a result of our invitation in the August e-newsletter for members of the Society or guest authors to submit a short article for publication, we are pleased to include a paper from Society member Pauline Churchill in this edition on the work of a distant relative, *Richard Watson: a brushmaker in Lancaster*.

Following publication of *The Restoration of a Lancaster Corporation Electricity Cabinet*, also in the August e-newsletter, sightings of two other extant cabinets have been reported: one in Beaumont Street, off Slyne Road, Skerton, and another at the junction of Barton Road with Scotforth Road. If members see any other cabinets during their travels around Lancaster, please do report their location and the Research Group will compare them to documented installation dates of mains electricity supplies in Lancaster to establish whether it is possible to reliably date differing cabinet designs in areas where records are not available.

Just when it seemed that life was returning to something resembling normal, a new lockdown in England is in force from 5 November, lasting until at least 2 December. Let us hope that mankind hears the wake-up call to save ourselves and that as a civilised society we are able to prioritise our thinking. Despite the mental strain and hardship that many people have experienced, and continue to do so, there are facets of our new life we can enjoy. It is a relief to have more thinking-time and be able to write something new. Research has proved time and again that we will never learn everything there is to know about our individual historic and archaeological interests, and for that reason, we will never stop writing.

If you would like to join the Research Group or contribute to the e-newsletter, contact details are provided at the end of the e-newsletter.

NEWS UPDATE

REGIONAL ARCHIVE SERVICES UPDATE

Information is correct at 16 November 2020. Please check the websites below for any subsequent changes following the announcement on 5 November by the UK Government of a 4-week lockdown in England until 2 December 2020.

Cumbria Archive Service

Carlisle, Whitehaven and Kendal Archive Centres are all closed until 2 December 2020. Visits must be pre-booked, with users encouraged to pre-order archival items before visiting. Here is the link to book a visit to Cumbria Archives:

<https://www.cumbria.gov.uk/archives/archivecentres/bookvisit.asp>

Lancashire Archives

Lancashire Archives is closed until at least 2 December 2020. Since 1st July a full copying and remote enquiry service has been available. All visits must be pre-booked and all archival material pre-ordered before visiting (including microfilm and microfiche). For the latest news about Lancashire Archives see:

<https://www.lancashire.gov.uk/coronavirus-updates/archives/>

Cheshire Archives and Local Studies

Cheshire Archives is closed until 4 December 2020. All material must be pre-ordered before visiting. A copying and research service is available for those not wishing to visit the record office. Further details on this and the procedures for visiting the archives service are at this link:

<https://www.cheshirearchives.org.uk/visiting-us/visiting-us.aspx>

The New Archives Card

The new Archives Card was recently launched and replaced the previous CARN scheme. Users visiting most archives in the UK (including Lancashire, Cumbria and Cheshire Record Offices) will need this card to access archival material. You can begin registration at the following link, and need to visit a participating archive within three months to complete the registration, bringing also two forms of ID with you:

https://www.archivescard.com/ARAHUB/About/Card_Guidelines.aspx The Archives Card is free of charge and valid for five years.

Darren N. Webster, Archivist

RESEARCH GROUP WEBPAGE

The Research Group now has its own webpage on the Society's website at <http://lahs.archaeologyuk.org>

The LAHS website will be updated during November and December including the addition of our e-newsletters, Issues 2 and 3.

GUEST AUTHOR

Pauline Churchill, LAHS member and local historian talks about the brother of her paternal Great Grandmother in Lancaster

RICHARD WATSON: A BRUSHMAKER IN LANCASTER.

Interest in brush making was triggered by research into my family history. Francis Bateson Atkinson was the brother of my paternal Great Grandmother. In 1905 he married Edith Watson, daughter of Richard Watson, a brushmaker, of 72 Dallas Road, Lancaster.

Richard Watson was born in 1839 and at the age of nine was apprenticed as a brushmaker to Mr J Wane of King Street, Lancaster. The workshop in King Street later became *Mr Brockbank's Cabinet Works* shown on the sign in the 1927 photograph (Plate 1) Richard worked as a brushmaker in Lancaster for 71 years, firstly with Mr Wane, and from 1870 with father and son successors, Messrs Marsden, in New Street, Lancaster. In June 1896 Richard Watson became the proprietor of the brush making business.¹

A fire in Marsden's brush shop in 1884 identified the premises as being located between the Co-operative drapery department and the shop of Mr Jackson, a bootmaker.²



Plate 1: King Street, 1927
(redrosecollections.lancashire.gov.uk)

In 1902 the business moved to 50 Church Street, Lancaster, as the two adjacent shop sites to the Cooperative Society on New Street were required for their new premises. The former Cooperative Society building (Plate 2)³ was demolished and their new premises built by 1905 on the corner of Church Street and New Street (Plate 3).⁴



Plate 2: The former Cooperative Society Building
(White, *A History of Lancaster*)



Plate 3: The new Cooperative Society Building
(Smith, *Co-Operative Congress Souvenir, Lancaster*)

The stock and bristles of a brush were a common shop sign used countrywide to denote a brushmaker's shop.⁵ This can be seen on the New Street shop (Plate 2), and the shop in Church Street (Plate 4). An identical decorative bracket exists on the wall above a charity shop at 50 Church Street today.

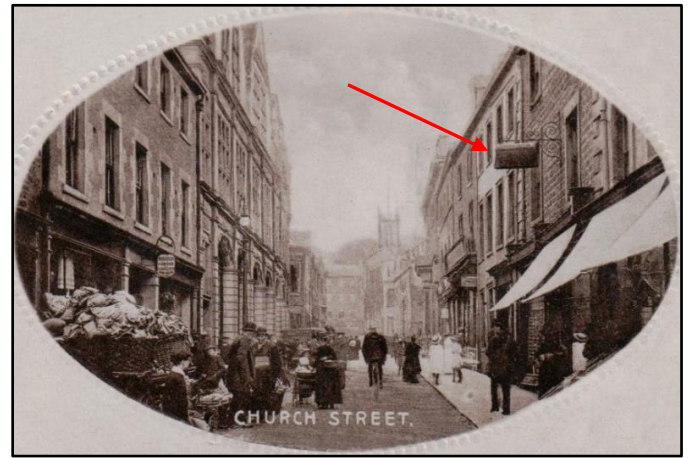


Plate 4: Lancaster postcard c.1906 (Own collection)



Plate 5: (*Lancaster Guardian*, 1919)

Richard Watson died aged 80 on the 5 May 1919. The brush works and shop were carried on by Joshua Bibby Carr shown in the advertisement above (Plate 5).⁶ The business was still surviving in 1943 when Mr. Thomas Roberts retired after 60 years' work there as a Master Brushmaker.⁷

The Process of Making a Brush and the Brushmakers Society⁸

The Panshop

A Panshop consisted of four panhands working around a panframe - a strong table with a central hole in which stood a charcoal stove. On this was a pan of hot, but never boiling, pitch. The wood stocks of the brushes and brooms were drilled on a hand-lathe worked by a treadle to receive their bristles. Every hole had to be drilled at a slightly different angle. The panhand drew a bunch of bristles, known as the knot, dipped the root end in the pitch and tied it with twine. The knot was dipped into the pitch again and correctly positioned in the stock quickly whilst the pitch was still warm. A good broom had 90 knots, with each one inserted, keeping the natural bend of the bristles to shape the broom head. This was known

as 'getting the bend.' For most of the nineteenth century the rate of pay was 20 knots a penny and 4¹/₂d per good broom. There were twelve broom sizes: the poorest quality for 6d would only have 36 knots.

The Brushmakers Society

The Brushmakers Society was founded in 1747 or earlier. In effect it was a trade union but it was illegal to call it that. All journeymen paid into the Society weekly and the money was used to provide help in old age, unemployment and sickness. The United Society of Brushmakers operated a Tramping Route system for the relief of unemployed journeymen who were prepared to travel to other districts to seek work.

The system worked for 150 years before unemployment benefit was introduced in 1911.⁹ If work became scarce and individuals were unemployed but able-bodied, they were sent out 'On Tramp'.

The Tramping Route is shown in Plate 6. The brushmakers travelled throughout England anti-clockwise and were given a sum of money for provisions and the journey - about 1s 6d for every ten miles. Proof of membership was a Society certificate and a "blank" book used to log each destination, the dates, and money provided. At the clubhouses the journeymen were welcomed, given a low board rate by the landlord and a list of legal panshops in the area. If they were unable to find work at one location, they were given a sum of money to journey to the next clubhouse on the route. If they completed the route without finding work within four months they could draw 10s a week relief from the Society in their home town.

In 1829 the clubhouse in Lancaster was the Corporation Arms, Penny Street (Plate 8), and the club secretary named as W. Postlethwaite (Plate 7). Brushmaking methods and craftsmanship were unchanged until the late nineteenth/early twentieth century when factories, automation and the employment of unskilled staff increased the mass production of brushes resulting in the decline of craftsmen and small brushmaking works.

Giving an exact Account of the Relief, &c. at each place.— No Tramp can become a Receiver, unless he has been all round within four months.					
To receive at	miles	money	beer	bed	total
London, to go to Witham	40	4	4	0	10
Witham .. Ipswich	32	3	8	1	0
Ipswich .. Bury	26	2	8	1	0
Bury .. Diss	22	2	4	1	0
Diss .. Norwich	22	2	4	1	0
Norwich .. Lynn	43	4	7	1	0
Lynn .. Kettering	07	7	1	0	0
Kettering .. Leicester	26	2	8	1	0
Leicester .. Derby	29	3	0	1	0
Derby .. Staveley	28	2	10	1	0
Staveley .. Sheffield	11	1	6	1	0
Sheffield .. Newark	42	4	6	1	0
Newark .. Lincoln	16	1	10	1	0
Lincoln .. Gainsbro'	18	2	0	1	0
Gainsbro' .. Hull	3J	4	1	1	0
Hull .. York	39	4	3	1	0
York .. Leeds	24	2	6	1	0
Leeds .. Bradford	10	1	4	1	0
Bradford .. Rochdale	21	2	3	1	0
Rochdale .. Manchester	11	1	6	1	0
Manchester .. Bolton	12	1	6	1	0
Bolton .. Blackburn	12	1	6	1	0
Blackburn .. Preston	10	1	4	1	0
Preston .. Lancaster	22	2	4	1	0
Lancaster .. Preston	22	4	1	0	0
Preston .. Liverpool	32	3	8	1	0
Liverpool .. Chester	18	2	0	1	0
Chester .. Shrewsbury	40	4	4	1	0
Shrewsbury .. Wolverhampton	30	3	6	1	0
Wolverhampton .. Litchfield	15	1	9	1	0
Litchfield .. Coventry	27	2	9	1	0
Coventry .. Birmingham	18	2	0	1	0
Birmingham .. Bewdley	21	2	3	1	0
Bewdley .. Worcester	14	1	8	1	0
Worcester .. Tewkesbury	15	1	9	1	0
Tewkesbury .. Gloucester	11	1	6	1	0
Gloucester .. Bristol	34	3	10	1	0
Bristol .. Exeter	82	8	4	1	0
Exeter .. Poole	79	8	1	1	0
Poole .. Salisbury	30	3	6	1	0
Salisbury .. Southampton	22	2	4	1	0
Southampton .. Reading	46	4	10	1	0
Reading .. London	40	4	4	1	0
London .. London	5	0	0	10	1

CHART ISSUED BY THE LONDON SOCIETY OF
JOURNEYMAN BRUSHMAKERS, 1829

Plate 6: (Doughty, "Brushmaker, or Tramp?")

Town and Public House/Brushmaker Soc. Secretary
BEWDLEY, Blue Bell, High St, John SMITH
BIRMINGHAM, Old Cross, Phillip St, Wm. MEABY
BLACKBURN, Holy Lamb, North Gate, John COOK
BOLTON, Prince William, Bradshaw Gate, John ROGERSON
BRADFORD, Shoulder of Mutton, Kirk Gate, George JONES
BRISTOL, Elephant & Castle, Broadmead, Wm. WENSLEY
BURY St EDMUNDS, Castle Inn, Market Place, Thos GARDINER
CHESTER, Mitre, Pepper St, Thos POWELL
COVENTRY, Pilgrim, Ironmongers Row, William MAYO
DERBY, Lord Nelson, Robert KAY
DISS, The Beehive, John JAGGS
EXETER, Devonshire Arms, St Stephen's Bow, Chas JENNINGS
GLOUCESTER, New Inn, Peter PARKES
HULL, Lord Collingwood, Low Gate, Robert TURNER
IPSWICH, Wagon & Horses, Charles TAYLOR
KETTERING, Duke of Wellington, James HILTON
LANCASTER, Corporation Arms, Penny St, W POSTLETHWAITE
LEICESTER, White Bear, Thornton Lane, George GEE
LEEDS, Old Red Lion, Meadow Lane, Andrew WOOD
LENCOLN, Crown Inn, Butchery lane, W MOORISH
LICHFIELD, The Mitre, Tamworth St, Thomas SKELTON
LIVERPOOL, Stags Head, Duncan St, Aaron MARSH
LONDON, The Hope, Blackmore St, Drury Lane, William HUNT
LYNN REGIS, Black Lion, High St, KINGS LYNN, Rob STRINGER
MACCLESFIELD, Horse & Jockey, Mile St, Robert WROOT
MANCHESTER, Duke of York, Shude Hill, H RIDGWAY
NORWICH, York Tavern, Castle Ditches, Daniel LILLY
PLYMOUTH, Kings Head, Kentilbury St, J FOULER
POOLE, DORSET, Blue Anchor, Market St, Francis WESTERN
PRESTON, Joiners Arms, North St, William DAVIS
SALISBURY, The Pheasant, Rolliston St, Samuel WARREN
SHEPHELD, White Hart, William EVANS
SHREWSBURY, Bell Inn, Mardel, John WOOD
SOUTHAMPTON, Robin Hood, French St, Charles BEALE
STAVELEY nr CHESTERFIELD, Green Man, John HOLLAND
TEWKESBURY, Hop Pole Tap, Church St, Wm. ATKINS
WITHAM, ESSEX, White Hart, Abraham LEE
WORCESTER, Crown & Anchor, Silver St, John SMITH
WOLVERHAMPTON, Druids Head, North St, William TALBOT
YORK, Shoulder of Mutton, Middle Water Lane, Edw. LEUTY

Plate 7: (Doughty, "Brushmaker, or Tramp?")



Plate 8: The Corporation Arms, 1890
(redrosecollections.lancashire.gov.uk)

References

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- ² *Lancaster Gazette* British Newspaper Archive, Gale primary sources online, Lancashire Library, 1 March 1884, p.5 "Fire in New Street" at
- ³ "A History of Lancaster 1193-1993" ed. by White A 1993, Staffordshire: Keele University Press
- ⁴ Smith W A (1916) *Co-Operative Congress Souvenir, Lancaster* (Publisher not known)
- ⁵ Pitman W K (1924) "The Brushmaker" at www.archive.org (accessed January 2019)
- ⁶ *Lancaster Guardian* 20 December 1919, p.6, "Advertisement by Joshua Bibby Carr". Own Collection
- ⁷ *Lancaster Guardian* British Newspaper Archives, 9 July 1943, p.3. "Retirement of Mr T Roberts: the art of brushmaking" at www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk
- ⁸ Doughty K "Brushmaker, or Tramp? in *The Society of Brushmakers' Descendents* at www.brushmakers.com (accessed September 2019)
- ⁹ WCML (Working Class Movement Library) at www.wcml.org.uk (accessed September 2020)

MEMBERS' RESEARCH PROJECTS

TITHE SCHEDULES

Elizabeth Field describes working with tithe schedules for parishes close to Lancaster

Using volunteers working from home, Lancashire Archives in Preston are transcribing their tithe schedules. Each entry lists these details: the name of the landowner, or joint owners; the occupier(s); the plot number; the name and a description of the plot with the type of crop grown or the use made of it; the

size measured in acres, perches and roods; and the value of the tithe payable.

The tithe system was originally an annual tax of one tenth of all agricultural produce paid in kind to support the local church and clergy. In the early nineteenth century the 1836 Tithe Commutation Act required these to be converted to a monetary charge.

The Tithe Survey was established to carry out this process and tithe maps and apportionments were created. Every parish or township listed in the census returns was contacted and, if tithes were still being paid in kind, the land was surveyed and valued. One copy of the survey was sent to the parish to be kept safely, but in most cases, the accompanying maps were so large they were unable to fit in the parish chest and became damaged or lost. A second copy went to the Church of England diocese for the parish and a third copy was sent to the Tithe Commissioners in London, now housed in The National Archives.

I chose to transcribe the Schedules for local areas covering Aldcliffe, Ashton-with-Stodday, Lancaster, Scotforth, Ellet and Quernmore^{1, 3, 4, 10} along with LAHS member Winnie Clark who also transcribed Lancaster, and the larger Skerton Schedules.^{1, 2} My interest was in the major landowners, their estates and their locations. Lancaster only had 61 acres of titheable land belonging to two landowners, John Brockbank and William Threlfall. The field names were suitably descriptive – for example, 'Little Turnip Field' and 'Great Turnip Field'.¹

Scotforth had 2,764 acres surveyed.³ One of the major landowners was His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon KG, and he also appeared in the Ellet schedule, named as *The Most Noble Alexander Duke of Hamilton and Brandon*.⁴ Alexander Douglas-Hamilton, 10th Duke of Hamilton and 7th Duke of Brandon was born in 1767 in London and died there in 1852 but he had strong links to the Scottish aristocracy. His political career began in 1802, when, as a Whig, he became MP for Lancaster. He remained in the House of Commons until 1806, when he was appointed to the Privy Council, taking on several roles. He was a well-known dandy of his day. An obituary notice states that "*timidity and variableness of temperament prevented his rendering much service to, or being much relied on by his party ... with a great predisposition to over-estimate the importance of ancient birth ... he well deserved to be considered the proudest man in England.*"⁵

The Duke had a strong interest in Ancient Egyptian mummies and was so impressed with the work of mummy expert, Thomas Pettigrew, that he arranged to mummify his own body after his death. This was placed in a sarcophagus of the Ptolemaic period that he had originally acquired in Paris for the British Museum.⁶

As elsewhere, some Scotforth field names are straightforward: ‘field back o’th’ barn’; ‘Wheat cake’ – for crops; Hazlerig and Hala Carr or Hela - with different spellings; ‘Forty Penny Farm’ – which might indicate a value; ‘Fiddle Case’ – after its shape; Condor Mill and Mill Dam were located on Wyresdale Road, close to the crossroads where Langthwaite Road and Little Fell Lane meet near Quernmore;⁷ but for entries such as, ‘Rosta’, ‘Treason’ and ‘Greeta’ – I am still searching!

The pottery in Scotforth, owned by Thomas Tatham, was located by the ford over the Burrow Beck at what is now Hala Square.⁸ The Bowling Green public house was owned and occupied by John Griffin, and The Boot and Shoe public house was owned by Penny’s Charity where John Wilkinson was the occupier/landlord. The Toll Gate on Scotforth Road was near to where Toll Bar Crescent is now, and a turnpike road managed by the Commissioners for Scotforth.⁹ But where was Carrow Temple?

Interestingly, the township of Quernmore owned a property, where the occupiers were ‘*poor people*’. The address was Lee End which suggests it may have been a workhouse.¹⁰

One large business in Ellel was the industrial concern of the Hinde and Derham partnership. Successive members of these two families, both separately and jointly, were the owners of large and diverse areas. Jane Hinde, part of the family firm, another female landowner of the period is listed as owning in her own right 137 plots including 100 cottages. The stone cottages were built for some of the 1400 workers at the Dolphinholme Worsted Spinning Mill, which is well-known for its advances in mechanisation, including steam power and gas lighting.¹¹

References

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PARISH CHURCH ARCHITECTURE: THE HISTORY OF PEWS

Michael Haslam has started a new series on Parish Church architecture

Part 1: The Church up to the fourteenth century

When we think about ecclesiastical architecture our mind tends to focus on floor plan configurations, the design and appearance of the internal and external elevations, the presence of towers and spires, the architectural decoration, and the size and massing of the church in an attempt to categorise the style and age of the building. Very rarely are church pews given much attention. We acknowledge their presence without giving them a second thought. Uppermost in our reasoning is whether we can sit in our accustomed place and who else might be seated close to us.

Yet church pews have a long and controversial history. Despite pews being in existence from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, today, approaching 250 churches a year are applying to remove their Victorian fixed pews to create flexible spaces with foldable or stackable chairs for income-generating activities that will allow them to pay for much needed repairs and maintenance.¹

Using local churches as exemplars wherever possible, I will be writing a series of short articles on the under-researched history of church pews: describing the reason for their introduction, the different types of design, how the Church used them to create income from pew rents, the social implications of pews, the impact the Reformation had on changes in liturgy, and the challenges clergy face

today to survive declining congregations and rising running costs.

In this issue, I will explain the origin of the word ‘pew’ and describe what types of pew there were, and also the conditions parishioners faced before seating was introduced.

The Origin of the word Pew

The precise derivation of ‘pew’ is unclear. In 1870 an English court postulated that the word came from the Dutch ‘puye’ (taken from an earlier definition by Dr Johnson implying ‘a seat enclosed in a church’) or from Old French ‘puie’ meaning balcony. Heales surmised that ‘pewis’ may be a corruption of ‘Pervis’ – the Parvise or Paradise used occasionally by ancient writers to signify an enclosure.² There is documentary evidence that the word ‘puyinge’ was in use by the mid-fifteenth century for the making of seats.³

Types of Pew

There are three types of pew: fixed benches which were predominantly stone seating provided along the inner face of nave walls (Plate 1);⁴ permanent long-backed wooden bench seating which today we know as pews (Plate 2),⁵ and box pews which were available to rent for private use (Plate 3).⁶ More will be said about these types of pew in the next e-newsletter.

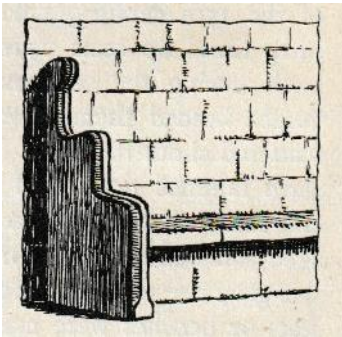


Plate 1: Stone wall-bench Plate 2: Wooden pews

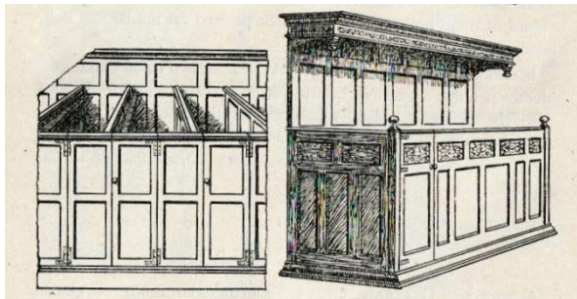


Plate 3: Box pews

Parish churches initially were simple in form and no fixed seating was provided until towards the end

of the fourteenth century.⁷ Prior to that the laity, regardless of their social status, on entering the church were expected to stand or kneel throughout the service. The floor was commonly beaten clay, sometimes with an inlaid stone surface, which would have been cold and damp in the winter months. A stone bench in larger parish churches might have been fitted around the inner walls of the nave for the elderly and infirm although many seats would have lacked adequate sight lines to the altar. Younger and more able-bodied members of the congregation either brought their own mats to sit or kneel on or the church wardens provided straw or rushes for *strewinge* for people to sit on.⁸ In the eleventh and twelfth centuries sermons were rarely given and services were short.⁹ The congregation were often chided for their restless inattention. The *Gesta Romanorum* refers to people walking up and down the church, talking among themselves and not paying attention to the priest. When processions took place, the verger went ahead to clear the way forward through the congregation.¹⁰

During the late thirteenth and fourteenth centuries itinerant preachers travelled around the country delivering talks and sermons, the duration of which established the need for seating and resulted in the provision of collapsible benching or trestles.¹¹ This arrangement enabled naves to be retained and cleared for secular activities such as court sessions, market-halls, granaries and a place for the consumption and sale of church ales.¹² This gradually led to fixed seats in churches being introduced in the fourteenth century which became universal by the end of the fifteenth century.¹³

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