



THE GUNNAS GAZETTE

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR READERS!

The Covid saga continues ...and hopefully the vaccines give us some cause for optimism. Some Gunnas residents have already started their job courses, and as the programme rolls out we can have more confidence for those among us who are at the greatest risk. Nevertheless, it is obviously going to be a few months before we are out of the woods, and so, as before, the clear message to all residents of the Parish is that, should they be required, the support mechanisms previously put in place by the Parish Council and The PCC of St Cuthbert's will be available to those in need. Broadly, the support has taken the form of:

- getting groceries (e.g. by collection from the supermarkets)
- collecting prescriptions from the doctors' surgeries and chemists
- changing cheques for those who need cash

To these may well now be added: help to get to inoculation centres, as there is at present no clear guidance on how the NHS, if at all, can assist with transport for those who need it..

*If the need should arise, please call Jonathan Roberts on 01588 660673 in the first instance in the strictest confidence (email: jonathan.roberts@morgoedestates.com) . Likewise, let us know if you can think of anyone in difficulties who is not coming forward. **DON'T BE AFRAID TO ASK***

The Parish Council

At our November meeting, held by the Zoom platform, we discussed inter alia Covid arrangements and various highways matters. Shropshire Council has agreed to look at our suggestion of some sort of priority marking for the dog-leg on the Broome Road. We agreed that our precept for next year should remain at £3,800.00.

Our next meeting is on 13 January 2021 at 7pm. This meeting will be held again via the Zoom platform. Nevertheless, interested members of the public, as ever, are welcome to attend (please contact me or look for instructions on the notice board and website) Parish matters before (or after) the meeting may be raised either with me or via our email address: clungunfordparishcouncil@gmail.com Jonathan Roberts, Chairman (01588 660673: jonathan.roberts@morgoedestates.com). Our Parish Clerk, Max Maxwell, is still on temporary leave.

The Clungunford Star Trek



Thank you to **all** who took part by adorning their homes with stars. They certainly contributed to brightening up the village during the Christmas season.

A sample of the stars can be seen on Clungunford.com but you may have spotted more ... ?

Val and Keith Arbery

The Gunnas Gazette by email

The Coronavirus lockdown has brought into sharp focus the logistics of delivery of *The Gunnas Gazette*.

For each edition we used to print and distribute 155 paper copies and send out a similar number by email. *The Gazette* is also posted on the website at www.clungunford.com

Due to repeated pleas in *The Gazette* we are pleased to announce that we have now got the hard copy numbers down to the low 90s, and so many thanks to all who have now opted into the digital edition. It is a big help.

Nevertheless, the Committee guess is still that probably all bar maybe 50 homes are capable of receiving *The Gazette* by email.

Our selfless distributors on whom we rely are all among the self-isolating community, and so during the lockdown and for the foreseeable future we will continue to issue *The Gazette* by post rather than through voluntary distributors. In the long run this is not a sustainable solution on current numbers.

It is, therefore, important that **in future** those who are able to do so, take their *Gazettes* by email only, in order to reduce the number of paper copies still further. Not only can you store them on your devices, but you can see everything in colour – a benefit denied to paper copy recipients – and save a lot of trees into the bargain.

Please, please sign up for the digital edition, if you can, by emailing gunnagazette@aol.com

Parish Church News

The Rev Annie Ballard, Vicar for the Parishes of the Middle Marches Benefice, can be contacted at The Vicarage in Bucknell (tel: 01547 530030). Should you need more information about services, events etc, please contact our Church Wardens, Michael Jones (tel: 01588 661145, email: mpit51@hotmail.com) or Edward Gledhill (tel: 01588 660485, email: edward@aegledhill.co.uk).

The planned Services for St Cuthbert's Church Clungunford in the Middle Marches Benefice for January 2021 are as follows:

Sunday 10 th January	10.00 am	Family Service
Sunday 17 th January	10.00 am	Morning Prayer
Sunday 31 st January	11.00 am	Benefice Communion

Services will be in the Church if Covid restrictions allow. Otherwise services will be on-line.

General Notices

We have tried as far as we have been able to keep the St Cuthbert's Church open for services during 2020 and when we were unable to do so we moved the services on-line using Microsoft Teams. 2020 has been an unusual year in very many respects and the uncertainty that characterised the year continues with us into 2021. With the vaccination programme now underway there is a real hope that things settle into a new normality and many of the restrictions that today govern our lives are relaxed.

We would like to thank all those who have continued to support the Church despite some of the challenges of doing so. For many meeting on-line has been a new experience. Some of our on-line services have been met with 'technical trials' and a few minutes of unexpected silence are not unusual. The words 'you are on mute' must constitute one of the most commonly used phrases of 2020, and the list of words used to describe the internet going down just at the wrong moment seems to grow daily. Thank you for your continuing support and patience!

Carols by the Cross

The flexibility of the seating in the Church has been a real benefit to us as it has allowed us to 'socially distance' chairs and, when the need has arisen, to maximise the number of people in the building. One such occasion was our *Carols by the Cross* when we gathered outside the Church by the cross in the churchyard to sing Carols and then processed into the Church for readings and to listen to Carols sung by the

Clungunford Choir. After the service we returned once more to the cross and sang more Carols by candlelight. The Clungunford Choir is no longer a formal choir as they disbanded at the beginning of 2020, but it was a real pleasure to hear a group of them singing favourite Christmas Carols. The Church was lit by candles adding the magic of the occasion. *See picture on p.7*

A stile dedicated to Ruth Cunningham

The Clun Peramblers dedicated a stile to Ruth Cunningham who sadly died earlier this year and is buried at St Cuthbert's Church, Clungunford. She was well known to many of the churches within the Benefice and beyond. Ruth was a keen walker and latterly struggled with all stiles but the one on the road between Hopton Castle and Clungunford was at the bottom of her list. It has now been rebuilt to make it easier for all and, on the 9th December, was dedicated to her. *See picture on p.7*

In the Garden

It's been pouring heavens hard in Clungunford ever since I got up this morning. Not the weather for working out in the garden unless you absolutely have to. Just right for settling down in front of a roaring log fire though, and telling the story of the Glastonbury Thorn once again.

Legend has it that Joseph of Arimathea came to England shortly after the crucifixion to spread the word of Christ. Finding the people of Glastonbury unreceptive to what he had to tell them, Joseph asked God for a sign that the people might find more convincing. God's response was to cause Joseph's staff to burst into flower and leaf even though it was Christmas Day.

The staff took root and grew into a tree which continued to flower every Christmas Day for centuries, attracting great crowds, who came from far and near to see the miracle. In 1752, however, the Gregorian Calendar was introduced, one of the outcomes of which was that though the date of Christmas Day remained the same, the actual day on which it had previously fallen had been shunted along into January.

The Gentleman's Magazine reported in 1753 that "a vast concourse of people attended the noted thorn on Christmas Eve, new style" but to no avail. "There was no appearance of it flowering: which made them watch it narrowly the 5th of January (or old Christmas) when it flowered as usual".

And there I suppose I ought to leave the story, with the legend still intact, but this is a gardening column, so I won't. *Crataegus monogyna 'Biflora'*, the Glastonbury Thorn, is, as its name suggests, a tree which, given the mild winters of southern England, will flower twice. Once in early January and again, more abundantly, in May.

Luckily for the monks of Glastonbury Abbey, who almost certainly planted the original tree, and milked the

legend surrounding it by getting folk who came to wonder at the tree to hand over their worldly belongings to them in return for a better place in Heaven, people couldn't just go out to a nursery and get a similar tree for their own garden in those days, though you can now. If you do, however, it probably won't bear any winter flowers in this part of the country. *Brian Taylor*

Nursing Notes

Not exactly related to nursing, but a tribute to us amazing ladies!

This is a poem to A Phenomenal Woman:-

When I was in my younger days,
I weighed a few pounds less,
I needn't hold my tummy in
To wear a belted dress

But now that I am older, I've set my body free;
There's comfort of elastic
Where once my waist would be.

Inventor of those high heeled shoes
My feet have not forgiven;
I have to wear a size nine now,
But used to wear a seven.

And how about those panty hose -
They're sized by weight you see,
So how come when I put them on
The crotch is at my knee?

I need to wear these glasses
As the print is getting smaller
And it wasn't very long ago
I know that I was taller.

Though my hair has turned to grey
And my skin no longer fits,
On the inside, I'm still the same old me,
It's the outside's changed a bit.

But, thinking more positively....

I've learned that no matter what happens, or how bad it seems today, life does go on, and it will get better.

I've learned that you can tell a lot about a person by the way he or she handles these three things:- a rainy day, lost luggage, tangled Christmas tree lights.

I've learned that regardless of your relationship with your parents, you will miss them when they are gone from your life.

I've learned that making a "living" is not the same as making a "life"

I've learned that life sometimes gives you a second chance.

I've learned that you shouldn't go through life with a catcher's mitt on both hands, you need to be able to throw something back.

I've learned that whatever I decide something with an open heart, I usually make the right decision.

I've learned that even when I have pains, I don't become one.

I've learned that every day you should reach out and touch someone

I've learned that people love a hug, or just a friendly pat on the back.

I've learned that I still have a lot to learn.

I've learned that people will forget what you said, or did, but people will never forget how you made them feel.

Sister B

Ethiopia - personal reminiscences

Rob Rees' very interesting articles on Ethiopia and desert locusts reminded me of my own experiences, which were similar to his.

My first visit to Ethiopia was in October 1989. I was then living in Kenya with my wife, Paula, our four-year old son Matthew and our three-month old daughter, Ruth, who was born in Nairobi hospital. I was working on a British Overseas Aid project to study another insect pest called the African Armyworm. This is a moth caterpillar that can devastate cereal crops. The adult moths can migrate long distances and it was thought that they regularly migrated between Ethiopia and Kenya. My work was part of a project to understand this. We had moth traps widely in Kenya and Tanzania and there were some in Ethiopia, usually at weather stations.

I went to Ethiopia with an Ethiopian work colleague, Tessema, to investigate trap and weather information, relating to the Armyworm. Weather records were my particular specialism and so when we arrived in Addis Ababa my first visit was to the Meteorological Services Agency. We then intended to travel around the country. However, it was the time of the Marxist 'Dergue' government, that Rob Rees wrote about. After the famine of 1985 it had faced an uprising by the 'Tigray Liberation Front'. Tigray was the north Ethiopian province most affected by the famine and in 1989 the Dergue Government was losing the battle in the north of Ethiopia. Travelling north was, therefore, out of the question and any travel out of Addis Ababa required a mass of bureaucratic forms and permissions. While

Tessema tried to get the relevant passes to travel to the south, I explored some of Addis Ababa. In October, the Ethiopian government celebrated the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie and people from all over Addis Ababa marched (with troops) to Revolution Square, where there were speeches against a backdrop of large posters of Marx, Lenin and the Ethiopian leader Mengistu. I watched the procession from my hotel room and followed some of its route. Later Tessema took me for a meal at his house, where I met his wife and saw his children and their friends playing music and singing in revolutionary songs that they had learnt at school.

Finally we had permission to travel to the south of Ethiopia. We drove through the Rift Valley, through coffee-growing areas, to a series of lakes with towns like Awasa and Arba Minch, where we visited agricultural and meteorological stations. Then we reached the far south-west, where there were no real towns and we had to carry all our petrol and much of our food in the Land Rover. We were now in an area of pastoral nomads and were sometimes greeted by the tribal people, such as the Hamar people. We reached Jinka, where Armyworm had been reported and then on to the Omo River near the northern tip of Lake Turkana. The Turkana people of Kenya were frequently in conflict with the Hamar and Mursi people of this part of Ethiopia. We returned to Addis Ababa and I flew back to Nairobi, where I began to analyse the data I had collected.

In 1998, I again set off to Ethiopia, this time from England and accompanied by Paula, Matthew and Ruth, for a two year assignment. I was to work on an European Union Food Security Project with the Meteorological Services Agency, to help improve weather forecasts for farmers. The Tigray Liberation Front now formed the government of Ethiopia and was trying to be democratic. Revolution Square had reverted to its old name of Menelik 2 Square, after the emperor who first reunited Abyssinia (as Ethiopia was then called) in 1889. He also defeated invading Italian forces in 1896 at the Battle of Adwa. In 1998, there were still many political prisoners and a border conflict in the north soon developed into a war with Eritrea. However, in Addis Ababa it was fairly peaceful and a lot easier than on my last visit.

Matthew and Ruth went to the Sandford English School, formed after the Second World War, by Colonel Sandford, who helped Haile Selassie take over when the 1930s Italian invasion was defeated. The school also had links to Sylvia Pankhurst, the daughter of the suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst, and herself a well-known campaigner for women's rights, who spent her last years in Ethiopia. Her son, Richard Pankhurst was a well-known academic in Ethiopia, writing about Ethiopian history. He died very recently but was active when we were in Ethiopia. Half the students at the Sandford English School were Ethiopian, including the daughter of President Zenawi. Paula got a part-time job teaching environmental science at the school. I worked in the

Meteorological Agency and was able to travel widely, including to Mekelle, the capital of Tigray in the north, and to Lalibela, famous for fantastic rock-hewn churches. We also travelled as a family, including a visit to the 17th and 18th century palaces of Gondar, then the capital of Ethiopia. Ruth liked Ethiopian food and her favourite meal became the spicy injera and wat. When we have a special meal at home now, she often asks for injera and wat, although the injera is usually made from spelt flour rather than teff, the Ethiopian grain. We returned to England in 2000, having missed the millennium because Ethiopian years are seven years behind ours; but, of course, the expatriate community in Addis Ababa did try to make up for it.

Recent developments in Ethiopia have been disturbing. In 2018 a new Government led by Abiy Ahmed was elected to power and began some reforms, which looked good for the future. Ahmed made peace with Eritrea and was awarded a UN Peace prize but then this year a conflict developed between his Addis Ababa government and the Tigray government based in Mekelle, which wanted more independence from Addis Ababa. This led to armed conflict in November 2020 with Eritrea supporting the national Ethiopian government against the Tigray region. National troops entered Mekelle on 28 November but the conflict seems to have continued with many civilian casualties. The EU has suspended aid to Ethiopia until the fighting is ended. *Mike Tucker*

P.S. Weather in Shropshire. For those expecting my usual weather article, the weather since October has been wet and mild and I recorded total monthly rainfalls of 123mm in October, 72mm in November and 125mm in December up to 20th December. This makes it a wet autumn but not as wet as last year.

Postcard from Africa

Along with the rest of the world, Africa will be very glad to see the back of 2020. Coronavirus has, of course, affected the continent although not with the same severity as in Europe or North America. So far, at least. In addition, the affects of a changing climate have had a devastating impact across the continent, with flooding affecting countries all the way from Senegal in the west, across the Sahel to Sudan and Ethiopia and through central Africa, to Mozambique and South Africa in the south.

The total number of recorded deaths from Coronavirus across the whole continent, is still lower than the figure for the UK, even though the population of Africa is at least 15 times more than our own. South Africa is the country most badly affected, with Nigeria, Morocco and Ethiopia also in a serious situation. Across the continent, however, it is recognised that both health services and reporting mechanisms are not well developed and so there may be significant under-reporting of the number of cases. Despite this, however,

the economic impact of the virus is probably far greater than here. No country in Africa is wealthy enough to be able to provide the level of financial support that the British government has and so when businesses close there are no government benefits available to ease the hardship. Particularly badly hit are businesses in the tourism sector, in recent years an increasingly important pillar of African economies. Visitors from wealthy countries have not been travelling, hotels have remained virtually empty and the tourist mini-buses have remained idle. Revenues from tourism help to finance wildlife protection bodies and without those revenues, park rangers have been laid off and there has been an increase in poaching.

While all countries across Africa have introduced measures intended to minimise the spread of the virus – the wearing of face masks and keeping social distance – policing such measures is so much more difficult. So many people live in conditions of poverty, in cramped housing estates where keeping the required social distance from your neighbours is more easily said than done, that it becomes impossible to avoid viral transmission. It has been suggested that because many African people have been exposed to other infectious diseases such as malaria, their natural antibodies may be better able to counteract Coronavirus, but this has yet to be proved.

While global attention has been focused on this pandemic, the impact of the heaviest rainfall experienced across the continent for decades has gone largely unreported. Even countries normally associated with dry, desert conditions such as Mali and Niger have been inundated. Tens of thousands of people in South Sudan had to leave their homes due to flooding from the White Nile, abandoning their crops and livestock as they did. This year's harvest has been completely lost and a massive food relief programme will need to be undertaken to prevent huge loss of life. In South Africa, the heavy rains have meant that reservoirs storing water for consumption and for irrigation have been filled to capacity for the first time for several years, but in neighbouring Mozambique flooding along the Rivers Zambezi and Limpopo has caused damage to roads and other infrastructure and displacement of people.

In the February edition of the *Gunnas Gazette* I wrote about the plague of locusts affecting much of East Africa. 10 months on, that plague continues to affect vast swathes of Kenya, Somalia and Southern Ethiopia. The rains that have continued throughout the region have created ideal conditions for further breeding by the insects and even up until mid-December, swarms were being reported in many places. This is despite a massive intervention by the UN/FAO, funding spraying programmes to control the immature "hoppers" before they take to the wing as breeding adults. The area is so vast and the locusts so mobile, it is a huge challenge.

Looking forward, we have to hope that 2021 will be kinder to Africa than the present year has been. How Coronavirus develops over the short term will be quite

crucial. Will there be another wave of infections resulting from the new strains of virus? How soon will vaccines be made available in Africa? The British government at least has said that it will fund the distribution of vaccines in less advantaged countries – will other wealthy countries join in? What does the weather hold in store? Will there be more floods or will drought be the next problem to have to react to? African society, generally, has great resilience and what ever is thrown at them, people will find a way to cope. In 2021 however, they might find that more is being thrown at them than they have ever had to cope with before. *Rob Rees*

James Oscroft Wilkes

We are sorry to report that Jim Wilkes passed away in Ann Arbor, Michigan on 6 December. Clungunford has lost a long-time friend and benefactor.

Jim had for some-time planned to have heart surgery to correct some developing abnormalities, and although the operation went well, various complications occurred in the recovery process, which led to Jim's unexpected death. At Jim's request there was no funeral service.

Jim first came to know Clungunford during the Second World War. His parents lived in Southampton, but he was evacuated for safety's sake to Wistanstow. Whilst there, he came to play our famed organ in St Cuthbert's, a practice he continued until a couple of years ago.

After the war finished he continued at grammar school in Southampton and won a scholarship to Emmanuel College, Cambridge to read chemical engineering. In addition to prospering in his studies, Jim joined wholeheartedly in college life, playing the organ, playing in the College orchestra and even running the table tennis club.

Having taken his degree in 1955, Jim went to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor to study for a master's degree in his subject. There he met and married his beloved Mary Ann in 1956, and in that year he returned to Cambridge to teach his subject for four years. In 1960 he returned to the University of Michigan, where he remained till his retirement in 2000, gaining his chair in chemical engineering. Highly regarded in his field, he was the author of a leading textbook, still in print today.

Jim retained his love and affection for Emmanuel College throughout his life, and in 2007 he was appointed a bye-fellow.

In recent years Jim made an annual trip to England to visit his old haunts. These generally co-incided with our Harvest Festivals, at which he was an honoured guest. Jim would then leave us for a few days in Emmanuel, invariably armed with a pork pie from Giffiths's in Leintwardine, to which he was especially partial.

Jim and Mary Ann have given generously to a number of village causes over the years, and we as a community are very grateful. It is, however, particularly sad that in recent years it was not possible for Mary Ann to

accompany Jim. She suffered a debilitating stroke, and although she has managed her problems amazingly well with a combination of Jim's support her own strength of character and Jim's support, trans-Atlantic travel was not feasible. Older residents may remember Jim and Mary Ann together, however, at fetes held at Clungunford House in John Rocke's day. Farewell, Jim, a true friend.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Mary Ann. JR

2001 Census in Shropshire

The Office of National Statistics (ONS) will carry out the 2021 Census on 21st March 2021. The Census will provide a picture of England and Wales, revealing the size and characteristics of the population and providing valuable information that will be used to inform policy development, funding allocations and future service planning. The 2021 census will be predominantly an online Census with paper forms made available to people that are unable to take part online. Each household in Shropshire will receive a postcard during the 22nd-27th February 2021 raising awareness

of the 2021 Census, followed by an initial contact pack (during the 3rd-12th March 2021) requesting each household to complete the Census questionnaire online or by requesting a paper questionnaire. A reminder phase begins after the 22nd March 2021 for non-respondents involving reminder letters and finally visits from field staff. Completing the Census is a legal requirement and as a last resort ONS have the option of taking court action against non-respondents.

Help will be available to Shropshire households via support centres located in the libraries in Shropshire's largest six market towns (Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Market Drayton, Ludlow and Whitchurch), via online guidance, a national helpline and via trained field staff. The questionnaire can be completed using a mobile phone and during rehearsals ONS have found younger family members have frequently helped complete the questionnaire.



Carols at Clungunford

at 4pm and

at 4.45pm!



A stile dedicated to Ruth Cunningham, halfway between Hopton Castle and Clungunford

Catching a train to Leintwardine??

Sounds a bit like a country and western song, but believe it or not, in the railway mania of the 1860s it may have been a reality.

The notice opposite appeared in the local paper on the 29 November 1865.

The promoters gave notice that they wished to petition Parliament to form a company to build a railway line from Presteigne to Clun.

Not only that, they wanted to build another railway from the new railway at Bedstone to Hopton Heath to connect up with what is now the Heart of Wales Line, another one from Hopton Castle to Hopton Heath and a further connection from the proposed Clun-Presteigne line to the Bishops Castle to Craven Arms railway.

Needless to say, none of this came to fruition, presumably because the money was not raised. But it is quite interesting to sit down with a map and plot out what might have been.

Younger readers need to know (and probably older readers need to be reminded) that a chain is 22 yards (a cricket pitch length) or 20.11 meters.

To incorporate a Company (herein referred to as "the Company"), and to enable them to make and maintain the Railways hereinafter mentioned, or some or one of them, with all needful works, stations, approaches and conveniences connected therewith respectively (that is to say):—

No. 1. A Railway to commence in the parish of Presteign, in the county of Radnor, by a junction with the Railway No. 1, authorised by "The Kington and Eardisley (Extension to Presteign) Act, 1864," in or near a field numbered 31 in the said parish on the Plans deposited with relation to the said Act, and terminating in the parish of Clun, near the town of Clun, to the north-east of the turnpike gate, on the turnpike road leading from Clun to Craven Arms, in a field known as the "Pool Meadow," belonging to Philip Morris, Esquire. The said Railway will pass through the parishes, townships, extra-parochial and other places following, or some of them, viz:—Presteign, in the county of Radnor; Presteign, Combe, Lower Kinsham, Upper Kinsham, Kinsham, Byton, Over Lye and Yatton, Amestrey, Wigmore, Lingen, Marlow Heath and Jay, Walford and Letton, Newton, Adforton and Paytoe Stanway, The Grange, Brakes, Kinton Whitton and Trippleton, Leintwardine, Upper and Lower Pedwardine, Boresford, Brampton-Brian, Buckton and Coxhall Bucknell and Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford; and Marlow Heath, Jay, Leintwardine, Bucknell, Bedstone, Hopton Castle, Hopton Heath and Clungunford, Clun, Clunton, Coston, Clunbury and Coston, Abcott, Beckjay, Broadward, Shelderton, Puralow Hundred House, Little Brampton, Twitchen and the borough of Clun, all in the county of Salop:

No. 2. A Railway, commencing by a junction with the Railway herein-before lastly described, in the said parish of Bedstone, in the county of Salop, at a point on the west side of, and about one chain distant from, the Central Wales Railway, and about 60 chains south of the centre of the passenger platform at Hopton Heath Station, and terminating by a junction with the said Central Wales Railway about 20 yards southward of the same passenger platform in the parish of Clungunford, in the said county of Salop, and will pass through Leintwardine, Bedstone, Hopton Castle and Clungunford, in the county of Salop, and of Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford:

No. 3. A Railway commencing by a junction with Railway No. 1, herein-before described in the said parish of Hopton Castle, in or near a field called Bulland's Meadow, the property of the Reverend Theodore Beale, and in the occupation of Mr. William Wellings, and terminating in the same parish by a junction with Railway No. 2, at about 17 chains south of the termination thereof, herein-before described, near the said passenger platform, and passing through Leintwardine, Hopton Castle, Bedstone, and Clungunford, in the county of Salop, and Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford:

No. 4. A Railway commencing in the said parish of Hopton Castle by a junction with the Railway No. 2, at or near the spot herein-before described as the termination of Railway No. 3, and terminating in the parish of Stokesay, in the county of Salop, by a junction with the Railway No. 2, authorised by the Bishop's Castle Railway (Extension to Craven Arms, &c.) Act, 1865, in a field No. 1 on the plans deposited in respect of that Railway, and passing through Leintwardine, Hopton Castle, Clungunford, Clunbury, Obley, Clunton and Kempton, Hopessay, Sibdon Carwood, Stokesay, all in the county of Salop, Marlow Heath and Jay and Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford.