

The National Anguilla Club

BULLETIN

VOLUME: 15.

NUMBER: I.

THE NATIONAL ANGUILLA CLUB

BULLETIN.

VOLUME 15 NUMBER ONE.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Page		
1	EDITORIAL.	A.J.SUTTON.
2	FISHING THE GREAT OUSE AND LAKES AROUND BEDFORD FOR EELS. J.A. ROLLERBACH.	
5	CONSERVATION - TO WHAT EXTENT ?	BOB POUNTNEY.
6	THE IN-LINE SENSOR HEAD	D.HOLMAN.
7	TRIP TO VISIT THE EMERALD ISLE.	A.J.SUTTON.
8	NOTABLE EELS OF 1976.....	N.A.C.
9	NOTABLE EELS OF 1977.....	N.A.C.

© Copyright THE NATIONAL ANGUILLA CLUB 1978.

EDITORIAL.

The festivities are over and, apart from counting the cost, they can be forgotten for another twelve months. It's back to reality. At the same time, now is a time for hope and for planning - the two going hand in hand. One orders seeds for the garden, in the hope that THIS will be a bumper year. Equally, one might order bulk spools of new nylon line and a goodly supply of trusted hooks, in the hope that sport will be good in the coming summer. But he who orders seeds for the garden only to leave them unopened in their packets in the garden shed will enjoy nothing but frustration even though he may get secondary pleasure from seeing his neighbours show off flowers. Likewise, if you go to the trouble of getting new nylon, hooks, or whatever, remember this. All the new tackle in the world will not bring you sport unless you use it, and use it in a way that is likely to bring results. Spend a small fortune on new gear if you must, but if at the end of the day all you do is to muddle along in the same old way, then you too are heading for frustration. After all, you started last year with new tackle. Do you recall what happened. I'll lay a pound to a pinch of salt that later in the year you were heard muttering 'Fishing aint what it was'.

Surely, no-one can start the year without some preconceived idea of something new to try. That is where hope comes in. So do something to help realise those hopes. Promise me this. That after giving the matter some thought you will put pen to paper and let us know, through the Bulletin, of your hopes and your plans for the Spring, Summer and Autumn to come. Do this for me - urgently - for come September it will not be worth publishing. It is a constant source of amazement to me that the only time our members really get down to writing about eels and eel angling is at the very time when they should be eel fishing and not writing. Our present members are not unique, for I cannot recall it being otherwise. But, YOU can create a precedent by writing something for the Bulletin - NOW.

Before I leave what appears to be my pet subject - moaning at you - let me ask you not to forget that we do publish 'Letters to the Editor'. So if you wish to raise a subject which does not warrant an article, this is the medium whereby you can do just that. And perhaps instead of spending your cash on new nylon and the like you might care to buy yourself a pen.

I recently had a long telephone conversation with Gerry Hughes of the Anglers Mail. He wishes the Club and all members best wishes for 1978. I took the opportunity to let Mr Hughes know how mad I am at having letters to A.M. completely ignored. He promised that, although the Letters Page was not within his jurisdiction he would make our views known. He stated that the Anglers Mail were very aware of the Anguilla Club and that we are very highly rated among the columnists of that paper. I was rather flattered when he asked if, later on, he could feature this Club in some way, in his column.

As P.R.O. I have presented to 'Coarse Angler' the first of what will be many pieces for publication. The first piece describes how and when the Club first started. All in all, it will be a mini history of the Anguilla Club. The first piece should appear in February, so you might care to look out for it.

We have just received from Kevin Richmond the 'Report on the 1977 Reporting Scheme' Part 1. As expected, Kevin has done a superb job and in record time too. The work will be published as soon as possible. To do justice to it, I propose publishing it on its own. The first part comprises some twenty seven pages crammed with facts and figures - based on all those reports which you sent in. It does mean that this year we will have had the entire report before we hold our Spring meeting, something we have so often strived to do.

My Resolution for 1978 ? To produce a more frequent Bulletin. Will you help ?

Arthur J. Sutton.

FISHING THE GREAT OUSE AND LAKES IN AND AROUND BEDFORD FOR EELS. A GENERAL GUIDE.

By Tony Hollerbach.

FORWARD.

I wrote this piece as a general guide to eel fishing in and around Bedford. Some of the information herein should not be regarded as absolute fact. I refer to eel captures, a lot of which were obtained verbally, from several sources, and although most were told sincerely obviously some were exaggerated. There were a lot more eel captures reported to me but I chose to regard these as being too 'way out'. By way of example, one chap told me (his mate told him) that an angler went fishing for eels and on one night took four five pound eels on 3lb line (that's strong enough for the largest eels) and on cheese as bait. That is but one sample of the things told to me. But back to the original theme, this article is a general guide in sections. The first gives water descriptions, location, access etc and general items of interest to do with the water. The second deals with eel captures in the whole area, tackle and terminal rigs, baits and actual fishing set-ups. The third deals with dos and donts, general hints on tactics when to carry on, when to change and what sort of bites to expect.

EMBERTON PARK, OLNEY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Situated about twelve miles from Bedford, access is by the Newport Pagnall to Wellingborough road, A509. About half a mile from Olney and the same from Emberton village. It really is a sort of country park, with play areas for children, restaurant, facilities for caravans and camping etc. The actual waters are a very long stretch of the River Great Ouse, one very large lake of seven to eight acres and four smaller lakes. The lakes are, from what I can gather, ex gravel workings, with a moderate head of eels and most other species in quantity. The large lake is used a fair bit by a sailing club by day. The average depth, taking all the lakes into account, is about six feet. Night fishing is allowed on purchase of a ticket which costs, I think, 50p. Obtainable at the gate during daylight. A further charge is made for taking a car into the park. The water is owned by the council, as is the river fishing within the boundaries of the park. Fishing at night is very comfortable, with easy access for cars all round the lakes and for some part of the river. Not many of the dreaded 'Tilley' lamp merchants either.

LONDON BRICK COMPANY PITS. 1,2 and 3 STEWARTBY and BEDFORD.

Situated at 3 and 8 miles from Bedford, at Kempston Hardwick and again north of Stewartby, these pits are the result of extensive green brick clay excavation. The pits near to Bedford closely resemble BRA LAKE at Eye (Peterborough) in every way except that two of them are very much larger in size. Facilities are, as on most brick pits, rather poor with the exception of pit No 3 which is used by the Stewartby Water Sports Club. The Club caters for yachting, fishing, skin diving and water skiing. Indeed, some of the water skiing championships are held here. The water is huge, at about 1 1/2 sq miles in area. Fish population is prolific. Eels are present, but they are hard to hit and land in all of the Bedford LBC pits. Of pits 1 and 2, pit 1 is leased by the Police Angling Club in Bedford. They will allow one or two to fish, occasionally, but they are a little 'touchy'. Pit 2 is not leased by anyone at present. It is pretty hard to reach being well off the road, but if possible WELL WORTH the effort. Pit 1 and 2 Free with permission. Pit 3, £3 per season from Stewartby Water Sports Club.

NEWNHAM LAKE, BEDFORD.

A worked out gravel pit. Situated some three miles East of Bedford centre. Up until now strictly private except to a few, and currently leased to Bedford Angling Club (Membership at £5 per year) Night fishing was not to be allowed but, due to local objections, night angling will now be allowed for all of next season, subject to the Club rules and regulations. This water does hold large numbers of most species, which include some very large eels - notably my best of 6:4. It is a water which, if you go for extensive bankside comforts and set-ups, will only afford you one or two fishing spots. The water is somewhat difficult to reach or get to unless you know your way around. The lake has an area of some 5 to 7 acres and an average depth of 6 to 10 ft.

LONGHOLME LAKE, BEDFORD.

Situated between two parts of the river Great Ouse, it was originally created to give pleasure to the Victorian public, as a duck and goose sanctuary. However, in more recent times it is used as a boating lake with both model and rowing boats. It is somewhat shallow having an average depth of only 2ft 6ins during the summer. It becomes overrun with prolific weed growth of which the most dense is the plant *Elodea Canadensis* and at times fishing is very much hampered. The lake contains a very large head of Bream and also a good head of carp to fifteen pounds, plus pike and eels. As far as the eels are concerned I do not think they would reach very large size because each year, without fail, the river overflows into the lake. Fishing is free, but no cars are allowed by the water (play area). Car Parking is 200 yards from the water. An easy water to "camp" by, being kept cut all round the lake.

THE RIVER GREAT OUSE, BEDFORD.

From Queens Park in the West of Bedford, to NEWNHAM FIELD in the EAST, some twelve miles of fishable river on both banks, and all FREE fishing. The river affords much scope, so much so that everyone can find his type of fishing here, be it rapids or calm sluggish water. Whatever it is, it is here. There are plenty of fish of most species. An abundance of pike and, to some, a plague of bleak (bait fish). Not many restrictions although one byelaw says "No Camping" though in all my time here I have never heard of anyone being "Done" for it. Access is very easy at most points as a riverside walk extends the full length under review. That sums up the fishing I have around me.

NOTE. Even where the fishing is stated to be free, a Rod License is required.

Right, now to the probably most important questions most of us would ask. How big do the eels grow? Can they be caught? I realize that, no matter how good one is at writing it is just impossible to put over fully any information regarding how big the eels grow, because I feel that each one of us really thinks that 'his' water holds record fish. But I have accumulated two years worth of eel captures. Some by myself, and a lot which have been reported to me. I have earnestly endeavoured to weed out the false ones and the red herrings, but some will have slipped through so to speak. Anyway, judge for yourself.

In the seasons 1976 to 1977

Weight Range	Numbers.
6 - 7 lb	1
5 - 6 lb	2
4 - 5 lb	11
3 - 4 lb	38
2 - 3 lb	35
1 - 2 lb	27
0 - 1 lb	10

I believe a lot of eels in the 0 - 1 lb range were not reported.

124 eels from 0 - 1 to 6 - 7 lb the majority, 87 eels, over 2 lb. 14 eels over 4 lb in two years. From that you can form some sort of opinion, even allowing for a few "wrong*uns".

Now on to the type of tackle to use. Well myself, speaking from experience of the lakes and pits, I would use rods similar to, say, a light beachcaster of about eleven to twelve feet in length for just that extra bit of power which, coupled with Mitchell 306 reels loaded with twelve pound line should see you O.K. For the river? Something quite different. A light carp rod will suffice and reel make or size is not too important for the river, although my preference would be for line from seven to ten pounds. Light? Maybe, but I had not a single break last season. As for the terminal rig, your own experience is the best guide. For what it is worth I would, and do, choose first size 1 and secondly size two or four hooks although it depends on type of bait, and bait useage. Bait useage seemingly not important for catching eels occasionally, but on the face of it that sort of fishing is very chancy and really amounts to pot luck. No, successful angling means using successful tactics including bait useage.

I think that here we can take a tip from my pet hate, the match angler. He takes

as many as ten baits to a water. (How many times have you arrived at an unknown water with just two baits - deadbaits and worms) ? I feel that only constant experimentation with baits can produce consistent results of the type we are looking for. My baits during the past two seasons have been livebait, whole deadbait, sections of fish, worms - lobs, brandlings, garden worms and red worms - chicken liver, chicken innards, bacon, bacon fat, sprats, mussel, whitebait, crayfish and others. Quite a selection. Some were poor, others very good, but for a one night stand on the Great Ouse in order of preference I would go for 1st - worm or deadbait, 2nd - worm/chicken liver cocktail and third - mussel/worm cocktail. Using one of these on each of three rods I would be reasonably sure of a good nights eel fishing, although there are other things which contribute towards a good nights sport. Groundbait, tackle, weather and unseen variants which can and do occur.

On the Ouse, the eels seem to exhibit an acute sense against resistance in line or trace. Don't get me wrong, the eels are certainly not hard to contact if one or two points are followed. For example, on first contact with the bait an eel is very apt to drop the bait at the very slightest hint of resistance. (God knows how many eels I lost before finding out why) So great care must be taken at the first stage of any run to avoid this. To this end I would not use a bite indicator of the grip or weight type where pressure has to be exerted on the line to trigger an alarm. The other all-important factor is groundbait. If used properly it can and does make for better catches and a better response from the eels. Again I would advise experimentation and a pre-study of natural food available to the fish. If possible my own preference is for a main base of catfood with a lot of different things added (not all at the same time). By talking to people who use groundbait I have noticed that mostly they seem to be stereotyped in their choice of groundbait, using only one sort all the time, and never thinking of a change. Don't get like them if you want results.

As to the weather, I do believe that moonlight angling around here amounts to little or nothing being caught - a new approach is needed perhaps, I'm working on it. The other variables of weather make some difference, but not a great deal. My ideal night being cloudy and humid preferably after rain.

When should you pack up and call it quits ? There can be no hard and fast rules, but if you follow my advice regarding methods and baits etc I would say that four hours without an eel in any one location is time to move on. The majority of eels I have taken have come during the first four hours of any session. Example 1, I fished one session 2100 to 0430 hrs for three eels at 2200, 2230, 2345. Example 2 session 2130 to 0500 for two eels at 2300 and 0030 hrs. Most of my sessions follow a similar pattern and, although there must be exceptions, they are mostly the same as this. Anyway, allow four hours then move to another location which should have been prebaited so that the eels will be there when you do move.

Bites, when they occur, generally take one of the following three forms. 1, steady bite where the eel picks up the bait and moves off without any delay. Very easy to hook. 2, nervous bite, this one will probably start with one or two small pulls then a longer one leading to a steady pull. This one is more difficult if only because it is hard to recognise when to strike. I would say give the eel two yards of free line then hit it. I hook $\frac{3}{4}$ of these bites in this way although it depends again on the bait. Longer for dead bait than for worm.

The third type of bite really consists of a series of twitches. This can hardly be called a run, it is more a series of jerks, mostly from very small eels. However, I would and do treat these takes as being from possible whoppers - you never know ! Lastly, a favourite topic of mine - conservation of stock. We all should know that nothing on this earth lasts for ever. Exploitation will in the end bring extinction. I and others believe that this will happen to the eel if they are killed indiscriminately. If every angler killed just one eel per week for the summer on present figures that would mean two million anglers killing over 24,000,000 eels in twelve weeks. I implore you to return all eels alive, if possible. If that number of roach were killed there would be civil war! I do hope you can get to fish the Great Ouse for eels and wish you every success if you do.

Information was obtained from -

- Bedford Borough Library.
- Bedford County Library.
- London Brick Social Club.
- Stewartby Water Sports Club.
- Bucks County Council (Emberton Park)
- Bedford Borough Council
- Bedford Sports Ltd (Kempston)
- J. Leach fishing tackle, Bedford.

and the general fishing public in the Bedford area.

Postscript.

Since writing the article, Easidispose Ltd (a subsidiary of L.B.C.) have started to fill one of their pits adjacent to pit No 3 at Stewartby with toxic waste, dangerous chemicals etc. As this is on the same underground water source as other pits in the area I await the results with some dread.

CONSERVATION - TO WHAT EXTENT.

By Bob Pountney.

I believe it is a good thing that the majority of members in the National Anguilla Club return their catches of eels both big and small. In effect, we are looking after our own interests in that we are attempting to secure eel fishing for the future. Nothing wrong with that at all. However, I do feel that we can reach a stage where we become too conservation minded. I shall try to substantiate this statement with reasons which I feel are totally relevant to eel fishing in general and the Club in particular.

Each year every member strives to improve on the previous years results, and is now perhaps aiming to capture an eel of, say, five or six pounds in weight - but let's not beat about the bush here, the ultimate target is something over 8:10 - who would deny this? Nothing could be greater for the National Anguilla Club than to have one of its members holder of the record eel. As I was saying, because we are conservation minded eels are returned every season and the details recorded are those of weight, length and girth and any other relevant details. What I believe we are missing out on is probably the most important factor - STOMACH CONTENTS. What, exactly has the eel been feeding on?

I am in no way suggesting that all eels captured in a given water should be killed purely for stomach investigation. At the same time, we should not only be concerned with the feeding habits of small eels, I feel that we must make sacrifices and be prepared to kill some eels in each weight range - possibly more in the four pound plus range. I realise that I am treading on dangerous ground here - would Peter Mohan go around killing twenty pound carp or Barrie Rickards big pike.? Of course not. Although no Englishman would dare kill a carp for fear that the death penalty would be brought back!

So before you start sending me threatening letters in the post, I admit that there is always the danger of decimating eel populations in waters where there are small numbers of large eels - but this will always be a problem when we have the virtually impossible task of assessing a waters eel stocks. In the past I feel that stomach contents data contributed by members has been grossly insufficient. Perhaps Brian Crawford would let us know, via the Bulletin, how much information we have on the stomach contents of four pound plus eels.

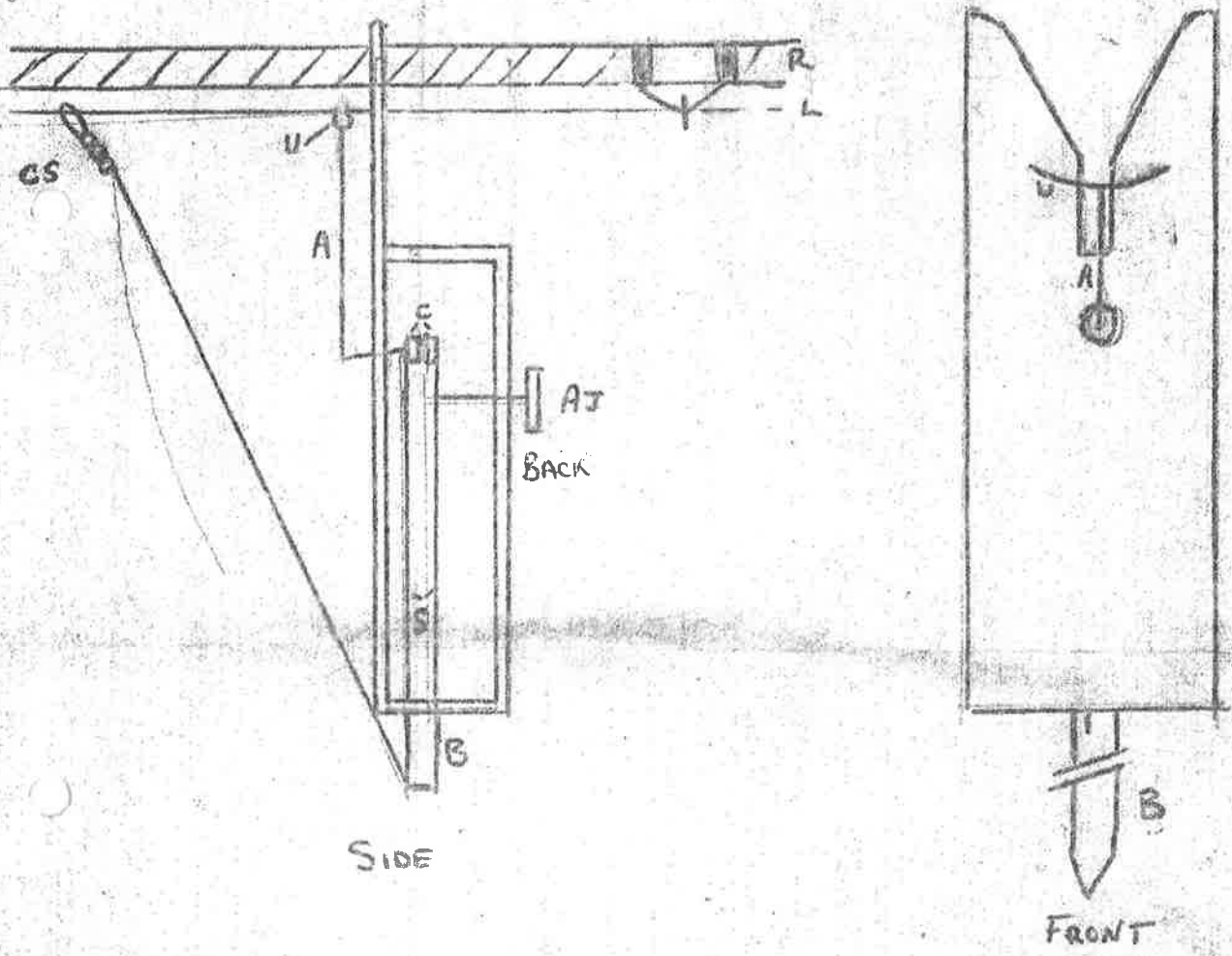
Let's face it, if we want those large eels we must know what they are feeding on, in order to improve our chances of using a more suitable bait, and I am not talking merely about worms and dead bait. Two waters I fish lead me to suspect that the large eels are feeding on snails and slugs but my reluctance to carry out stomach examination means that I have not been able to verify this. I would like to think that we could strike a happy medium between returning eels alive and killing some for investigations of stomach contents, but this is easier said than done and waters differ in the number of eels which could be killed. This year if I am fortunate enough to get a four pound eel on the bank I shall have to make the decision to retain it or release it, in the hope that it could increase my chance of capturing an even better eel.

THE IN-LINE SENSOR HEAD.

Dave Holman.


While enjoying a weeks eel fishing with Arthur Sutton during the summer of '77, Arthur gave me a strange looking sensor for use with my oscillator. It was certainly well and beautifully made and of robust design but instead of the usual side antennae this model was fitted with what can only be called an in-line arm. "Try it out" said Arthur "and let me know what you think of it". Well, since that time I have used the "in line" sensor on every occasion the alarms have been set up and although it was only used on canals or still waters I feel ready to give my views on its efficiency.

THE "IN LINE" SENSOR



- CS = CLIP SWIVEL ATTACHED TO BANKSTICK
- U = U SHAPED RUBBER PIECE
- A = ANTENNA
- S = SPRING
- C = CONTACTS
- AS = ADJUSTER SCREW
- R = ROD
- L = LINE
- B = BANKSTICK

Construction Detail 120

The idea is that the line brushes over the  shape of the antennae which is covered with silicone rubber. This partially grips the line as it runs from the reel, thus moving the antennae forward and making the contacts. Unlike the conventional head this results in a series of bleeps rather than a continuous buzz, which means that this unit is not for heavy bankside sleepers.

Set up vertical at the bankside it is extremely sensitive, so much so that a light breeze can occasionally set it going and for this reason I now always set the adjustment well out. Even so, the unit never failed to indicate a run.

By setting up a clip swivel connected to a short length of dacron line secured to the bankstick (a dodge I first saw Terry Jefferson and Chris Davy using) the sensor was 100% successful with no false alarms despite fishing in extreme weather conditions.

No trouble was had with water causing short circuits across the contacts. Where this sensor really scores is when a taking fish gallops away with the bait. With the limited friction required to set it off I cannot recall any eel dropping the bait, as does occur with the conventional head.

All together I am very pleased with my single 'in line' sensor and if Arthur ever sought to market this first class design then he would have an instant 'best seller' for, as good as it is for eel fishing, it is even better for normal legering and, used in conjunction with a glow bobbin or similar it is unbeatable.

Once set up, one simply lays the rod in the rest and it is ready for immediate action, without having to fiddle about putting the line behind an antennae. This may seem a small point but should you be getting plenty of bites or indeed be winter night fishing from within a sleeping bag, it is a highly convenient feature.

Without doubt, Arthur has a real winner here, and this could well be the type of bite sensor we will be seeing a great deal of in the future.

References. 'Special Feature on Bite Alarms' A.Hawkins. Bulletin 7.2.

Note from A.J.S.

It is with great pleasure that I received the above report from Dave Holman, for, if anyone could thoroughly test my sensor under all conditions and really put it through its paces, then I was right in choosing Dave as that person. Development never stands still, and while I was involved with trying to produce an 'in line' which could be easily produced in numbers I stumbled on facts which led me to produce an even better form of sensor. More of that later, when the thing has been through its field trials. Meanwhile, so convinced am I that the in-line offers something in advance of the normal 'Heron type' that I will be changing right over to it for this season to come.

Naturally, I will be using the even newer version as often as possible to prove the design and when I am convinced that I have something better I will let you all know. Further to Daves article, I have used the in line sensor when fishing the river Thames. Of course the line has to be held back when fishing with an open bale, but this would be necessary whatever alarm one was using. Thankyou Dave.

TRIO TO VISIT THE EMERALD ISLE.

Around the end of April this year, a trio of stalwarts in the form of A.J.Sutton, D.Smith and Kevin Richmond (in order of seniority - in years) will be going across the turbulent waters to where the Shamrock and the Leprachauns abound and draught Guinness is sold by the imperial gallon. Anguilla Leprachauniana will be the object of the exercise as well as giving the younger two of the party some much needed experience (at catching eels). A boat has been booked on the River Shannon and will give us access to a host of waters. We will be reporting back to you, and will spare no effort at getting enough on film to make a first class slide show.

Of course, we are really after I.R.A. (Irish Record Anguilla).

Members are invited to draw their own conclusions as to the authenticity of the eels set out in the table below.

NOTABLE EELS 1976

N	WEIGHT	MONTH	CAPTOR	LOCATION	NIGHT	BAIT	SOURCE
					DAY		
1.	7:0	June	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	N	Worm	A.T.
2:12	6:12	Aug.	N.G.S.G.	Wiltshire Water	N	D.B.	B.C.
3.	6:11	Aug.	P.Smith	Staffs. Water	-	Worm	A.T.
4.	6:9	Aug.	N.G.S.G.	Somerset Water	N	Worm	B.C.
5.	6:5	February	G.Hardy	B.Trent	D	Maggot	A.T.
6.	6:5	Aug.	P.Smith	Staffs. Water	-	Worm	A.T.
7.	6:2	May	R.Spall	Ullawater	N	Worm	A.T.
8.	6:2	July	N.G.S.G.	Somerset Water	N	Special	B.C.
9.	6:2	October	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
10.	6:0	June	G.Gibson	Norstell Lake, Yorks.	-	Maggot	A.M.
11.	5:14	Oct.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
12.	5:13	May	R.Hudson	Yorks. Water	N	Worm	NAC
13.	5:9	July	K.Hardman	Birmingham Water	D	D.B.	NAC
14.	5:8	May	J.Vandercruysen.	N.Hants.	N	D.B.	NAC
15.	5:8	June	D.Holman	Cheshire Mere	N	D.B.	NAC
16.	5:6	Aug.	-	Whyke Lake	-	Maggot	NAC
17.	5:4	Aug.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
18.	5:4	Sept.	B.Culley	Leics. Water	-	D.B.	A.M.
19.	5:3	June	N.G.S.G.	Wilts. Water	D	Special	B.C.
20.	5:2	July	N.G.S.G.	Wilts Water	N	D.B.	B.C.
21.	5:2	May	J.Watson	Lancs. Water	N	D.B.	NAC
22.	5:2	June	D.Holman	Cheshire Water	N	D.B.	NAC
23.	5:2	Aug.	K.Stephenson,	Hants. Water	N	D.B.	NAC
24.	5:2	July	T.Elliot	Usk Reservoir	-	Worm	A.T.
25.	5:2	Aug.	-	Whyke Lake	-	Maggot	NAC
26.	5:1	Aug.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.T.
27.	5:0 ^{1/2}	Oct.	I.Colclough,	Weybridge	N	Worm	A.M.
28.	5:0	-	G.Marsden	Cheshire Mere	-	-	A.M.
29.	5:0	Aug.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
30.	5:0	Oct.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
31.	5:0	Oct.	B.Hankins	Lincs Water	-	Worm	A.M.
32.	4:13	May	J.Watson	Lancs Water	N	D.B.	NAC
33.	4:12	July	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	D.B.	A.T.
34.	4:12	June	N.G.S.G.	Wilts. Water	N	Special	B.C.
35.	4:11	June	D.Holman	Cheshire Mere	N	D.B.	NAC
36.	4:11	June	D.Hilton	Lancs Water	-	S.M.	NAC
37.	4:10	Apl.	A.Billington,	Lancs. Water	N	Worm	NAC
38.	4:9		K.Hardman	Birmingham Water	N	D.B.	NAC
39.	4:9	Oct.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
40.	4:8	May	A.Dolwirth	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.T.
41.	4:8	June	A.Tull	R.Thames	-	Worm	A.T.
42.	4:8	Aug.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.T.
43.	4:8	July	A.Hollerbach,	N.Hants. Water	N	Worm	NAC
44.	4:7	July	N.G.S.G.	Wilts. Water	N	L.B.	B.C.
45.	4:6	May	D.Minards	Devon Water	N	D.B.	NAC
46.	4:6	June	A.Hollerbach,	N.Hants Water	N	D.B.	NAC
47.	4:6		C.Barnes	Rugby Water	-	Maggot	A.M.
48.	4:6	Oct.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
49.	4:4	June	D.Knee	Hants. Water	D	D.B.	NAC
50.	4:4	July	-	N.Hants. Water	N	Worm	NAC
51.	4:4	Oct.	P.Burton	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
52.	4:3	July	R.Goldsmith,	Birmingham Water	N	D.B.	NAC
53.	4:3	May	G.Booth	Yorks. Water	N	D.B.	NAC
54.	4:3	Aug.	M.Green	Norfolk Water	D	Worm	A.M.
55.	4:3	Aug.	J.Sidley	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.M.
56.	4:3	July	A.Shepherd	Boreham Water	N	Worm	NAC
57.	4:2	May	I.Mann	Birmingham Water	D	Worm	A.T.
58.	4:2	June	N.G.S.G.	Wilts. Water	N	D.B.	B.C.

NOTABLE BELLS OF 1977.

NO.	WEIGHT.	MONTH.	CAPTOR.	LOCATION.	D/N.	BAIT.	SOURCE.
1.	7:03	July	S.Gregory	Wilts	-	D/B	A.T.
2.	7:02	July	S.Grant	Brandesburton Pits, Yorks.	D	W	A.T.
3.	7:00	June	B.Sayer	Hollow Ponds, London	D	W/Mag	A.M.
4.	6:14	Sept	J.Sidley	Midlands	D	W	A.M.
5.	6:07	Aug	K.Sykes	Glos	-	Crayfish	N.G.S.G.
6.	6:04	July	G.Dixon	Lenwade Pits, Norfolk	D	Mag	A.T.
7.	6:04	Aug	A.Hollerbach*	Beds	-	-	N.A.C.
8.	6:03	Aug	R.Jones	Urswick Tarn, Cumbria	-	D/B	A.T.
9.	5:13	July	J.Sidley	Montgomery Pool	N	D/B	A.M.
10.	5:10	Oct	R.Kyte	R.Thames	-	W	A.T.
11.	5:05	June	A.Lister	Northampton Water	N	W	A.M.
12.	5:04	Sept	Friend of A.Hawkins.		-	-	N.A.C.
13.	5:04	Sept	R.Watts	Shropshire Union Canal. Mont.	-	-	A.M.
14.	5:02	June	M.Bradley	Wales	-	W	A.M.
15.	5:02	Aug	R.Croxall *	Cheddar Res.	N	W	N.A.C.
16.	5:02	Sept	N.Strizovic	Woods Lake Essex	N	W	A.M.
17.	5:00	July	K.Sykes	Cirencester	D	D/B	N.G.S.G.
18.	5:00	Sept	M.Appleford	R.Thames, Twyford	-	W	A.T.
19.	4:14	Aug	K.Sykes	Glos.	-	D/B	N.G.S.G.
20.	4:12	Aug	R.Wilby	Lancs.	N	D/B	A.M.
21.	4:12	Sept	J.Sabin	Gt. Ouse, Hunts	D	W	A.T.
22.	4:11	Oct	J.Sidley	Earlswood Lakes	D	W	A.M.
23.	4:10	Aug	S.Mottram *	Lincolnshire	D	Mag	N.A.C.
24.	4:09	July	J.Sidley	Montgomery Pool	N	W	A.M.
25.	4:08 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	C.Herridge		-	-	M.J.S.G.
26.	4:08	Aug	J.Sidley	Northampton Water	-	W	A.T.
27.	4:06	July	I.Mann *	Cheddar Res.	N	W	N.A.C.
28.	4:06	Aug	P.Mansfield	Gosfield Lake, Essex	N	D/B	N.A.C.
29.	4:06	Aug	P.Eggleton	Norfolk	N	D/B	A.T.
30.	4:06	Aug	P.Burton	Northampton Water	-	W	A.T.
31.	4:05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept	K.Richmond *	R.Taw Devon	N	D/B	N.A.C.
32.	4:03	Aug	S.Bale	Suffolk Water	-	D/B	A.M.
33.	4:03	Sept	A.Sutton *	R.Lea	N	D/B	N.A.C.
34.	4:02	Sept	D.Minards	Cornwall	N	D/B	N.A.C.
35.	4:01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept	A.Sutton *	Balderton	N	D/B	N.A.C.
36.	4:01 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept	D.Holman *	Whitmere	-	W	N.A.C.
37.	4:01	Aug	H.Hansen *	Whitmere	D	W	N.A.C.
38.	4:01	Oct	M.Tindale	Stanford Warren Essex	D	L/meat	A.M.
39.	4:01	Aug	R.Croxall *	Cheddar Res	N	W	N.A.C.
40.	4:00	July	B.Sayer	Eagle Pond, London	-	L/meat	A.M.
41.	4:00	-	A.Hollerbach *		-		N.A.C.

* Denotes N.A.C. Member.

A.T. Angling Times.

A.M. Anglers Mail.

N.G.S.G. North Gloucester Specimen Group.

M.J.S.G. Medway Junior Specimen Group.