

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB
HEREFORDSHIRE

"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

ESTABLISHED 1851
VOLUME L 2002
PART III

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Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club 2002
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Proceedings, 2002

SPRING MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 12 January: Mr. B. S. Smith, president, in the chair.

Mr. G. D. Wilkinson, B.Sc., N.D.A., gave a talk on 'Farming, Past, Present and Future.' In brief history of farming he said that up to the end of the 19th century there were large estates with 90% of the farms rented whereas now there are only 20%. He referred to the four-year rotation of crops, turnip production, the Bakewell breed of sheep and the improvements of the Hereford cattle in the mid-18th century by Benjamin Tomkins. Horses have been replaced by tractors, the scythe by reapers and binders, and new breeds of cattle from the continent such as Limousin and Charolais have been introduced. Research has produced new strains of cereals providing larger yields and shorter straw and hay has been replaced by rye grass. There are large farm units with 25-acre fields for cereal growing with top quality combine harvesters costing £200,000 and tractors £95,000. Potato-growing has increased and modern crops are oilseed rape, soya bean and maize for fodder. Livestock is no longer profitable unless in large units and the disposal of slurry from these can cause pollution. Annually some 700 million broiler chickens are produced of which some 30 million die from coronary failure. There are many enterprises in farming diversification e.g. barn conversions, holiday cottages and farm shops. As to the future, food production must be controlled, the countryside maintained and village life resuscitated.

SECOND MEETING: 2 February: Mr. B. S. Smith, president, in the chair.

Mr. D. A. Whitehead, M.A., F.S.A., gave a talk on 'Silas Taylor (1624-75): Fanatic and Antiquarian.' He said that he was born in Harley, in Shropshire, the son of Sylvanus Taylor alias D'Omville, a successful London speculator with property in the Marches. He joined the Parliamentary army in 1641 and served under Massey, the governor of the garrison at Gloucester. From his father he acquired the manor of Bosbury to which he added additional dean and chapter property and with Colonel Birch purchased the Bishop's Palace. He served on the Committee for Compounding where he was accused of showing favours to Royalist landowners and thus depriving Parliament of monies.

An Erastian and Presbyterian he was embroiled in a pamphlet war with a rival in the city, Richard Delamaine, the minister and a radical preacher who had established a congregation at the cathedral. Taylor expressed his antiquarian scorn of Delamaine by accusing him of falsely claiming to be an Oxford graduate and for measuring the ruins of Snodhill Castle without providing a scale to his plan. Although Taylor's critics and antiquaries Anthony Wood and John Aubrey said that he ransacked the cathedral library, in fact he appears to have done much to ensure its survival, and he certainly used its resources and the bishops' registers extensively in making his own collections on Herefordshire history. One volume that he did remove from the library was, according to

Mynors recent catalogue, sent by him to the Bodleian because it was in bad condition. In addition to the materials at Hereford he scoured the public records in the Tower of London, where he employed a female copyist. He was scrupulous in giving references to his sources, visited churches, castle, and other sites throughout the county so that his collections, though raw and undigested, remain a mine of information for the local history of the county. Under Edward Harley's patronage it took him some four years to put his collections together. He intended eventual publication but when he approached John Ogilby he could not accept the terms that his work should be compressed into nine of ten sheets of the latter's Britannia. He remained resident at the Bishop's Palace, where he carried out excavation of what he thought might be the Saxon cathedral, until 1659, when he was called to London to join the resistance against a Royalist uprising.

He had been the sole Commissioner for Sequestration for Herefordshire. At the Restoration he had to give up the properties that he had acquired during the Commonwealth, but was appointed Keeper of Armaments at Dunkirk under the governorship of Edward Harley, to whom he gave his Herefordshire collections. These latter were included in the Harleian MSS (MS 6726) acquired by the British Museum. In 1664 he was offered a sinecure post at Harwich where he lived until his death in 1675. He must be remembered for compiling one of the best county histories of his time.

THIRD MEETING: 2 March: Mr. B. S. Smith, president, in the chair.

Mrs. Joan Grundy, B.A., M.Litt., gave an illustrated talk on 'Ullingswick Fields and Farmsteads.' She said that Ullingswick parish covers some 504 ha. and that she had based her study on the Ullingswick tithe map of 1839/1842, Bryant's map of 1835 and a map of the dean and chapter of Gloucester of 1783. These showed that there were two settlements, Lower Town and Upper Town, each with three open-fields. The church and glebe land and Upper Court and Lower Court lay in Lower Town with Upper Court part of the lay manor and Lower Court within the ecclesiastical manor. Upper Town was situated on the elevated ridge and was largely copyhold land held in strips. In Lower Town the lands were more consolidated in block and by the time of the tithe map, 1839, the strips had disappeared. The Lower Town area was more favourable for farming. In the mid-1780s the open-fields of Lower Town comprised 182 parcels averaging 1.1 a. For Upper Town there were 352 parcels averaging 0.69 of an acre. Up to 1832 the open-fields were being enclosed piecemeal but after the enclosure of Upper Town in 1856, no open-fields remained in the parish. A detailed account 'Ullingswick: A Study of Open-fields and Settlement Patterns' is to be found on pp. 287-300 in A Herefordshire Miscellany.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING: 30 March: Mr. B. S. Smith, president, in the chair.

The assistant-secretary reported that the club had 741 members.

Mr. Smith reviewed the club's activities during the year and gave his address 'Herefordshire Maps and Mapmakers' which is printed on pp. 304-319.

Dr. J. C. Eisel was installed as president for 2002/03.

FIELD MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 27 April: WIGMORE AREA

The theme for the day was to visit the sites of Wigmore Abbey but in reverse order. The first visit was to Wigmore Abbey by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. John Challis. After coffee members looked at the remains of the late-12th-century church and the site of the recent small archaeological excavation by Ulster University where some tiles were found but covered up again. In the house were seen the fine 12th-century timber undercroft and above the 15th-century abbot's parlour and 17th-century rooms off a landing with panelling and carpenters' assembly marks.

The majority of the party walked down Green Lane to see the site of the Roman road, now grassed over, which runs straight across to the Wigmore-Leinthall Starks road just E. of the Bury Farm.

At Wigmore from the church members looked across the valley of the brook to Jacob's Ladder where it is understood the abbey was sited before moving to its present situation at Paytoe in 1179. The church built of Silurian limestone with tufa quoins has herring-bone masonry on the N. wall dating from the late 11th century. John Smart, the last abbot of Wigmore Abbey was buried here in the N. chapel, Harrold's Chapel, according to his will dated 1551. This was the collegiate church before the abbey was founded. A short walk from the church to the Greenhill allowed members to look out over Wigmore glacial lake to the final site chosen by the Augustian monks (canons).

The next visit was to Aymestrey where the party walked up to a site behind the Riverside Inn, nos. 590 and 591 on the tithe map dated 1842, the Bowling Green. This large, flat area is said to be the site of the abbey before it moved to Wigmore. In the church were seen fine late-12th-century piers which are thought to have come from the Bowling Green site.

Also viewed was the first Gethin bridge of 1795, by Benjamin and John Gethin, built over the Lugg after the floods washed away the previous one. It has three spans, two of 25 ft. and the middle one of 30 ft. estimated to have cost £440. It is H.C.C. no. 373.

The final visit was to Shobdon where the abbey was founded about 1134 by Oliver de Merlimond. The present church dating from 1752-6 in the Strawberry Hill style replaced an earlier one from which the arches were removed up to the hill as a folly. In recent years these have been treated to prevent further weathering.

In forty-five years, 1134-79, the abbey had moved from Shobdon to Aymestrey to Wigmore and to its present site at Paytoe.

SECOND MEETING: 5 June: CRAVEN ARMS AND PEMBRIDGE AREA

The morning was spent at the Secret Hills Discovery Centre at Craven Arms which opened in 2001 and aims to show various aspects of the South Shropshire Hills District. The displays include the geology, archaeology, natural environment, industrial past and farming and folklore of the area. Of particular interest was the simulated balloon ride

from the Clee Hills to the Stiperstones and beyond, crossing the Corvedale, Wenlock Edge, The Wrekin, the Iron-age hill-fort on Caer Caradoc, the Longmynd and the remains of the mining industry around Snailbeach. The Onny Meadows have been created by sowing herb-rich grassland seed on the floodable ground. On a short walk a number of plants were seen including the ribwort plantain and various grasses.

Members spent the afternoon at the Leen Farm near Pembridge and were taken around by the owner, Mr. Tony Norman. A small herd of Hereford cattle from those established in 1780 is still kept. The farm comprises some 500 a. has a milking herd of Friesians and recently has become fully qualified as an organic farm and is registered with the Soil Association. Crops grown are rye, barley, wheat, maize, beans, potatoes, carrots, leeks, broccoli and Brussels sprouts. A crop rotation similar to that of the Agricultural Revolution is used. As a farmer he has twice received the award for encouraging wildlife. This was seen in the grass verges left around the cultivated fields and in the varying heights of the hedgerows.

THIRD MEETING: 16 July: HEREFORD

This was the president's choice and was a half day looking at areas of interest in the centre of Hereford and buildings not normally open to the public. First visited was the Bishop's Palace where in the great hall members saw one of the eight pillars some 30 ft. in length; the hall being one of four bays dating from 1180-90 and comparable with Farnham Castle and Leicester Castle. The N. wall of the former double chapel was seen from inside the Palace gardens en route via the Lady Arbour and Chapter-house Yard to the College of the Vicars Choral to see the 15th-century College Hall. The next visit was to the Booth Hall which by the latest dendrochronological dating is later than the 14th century as has been stated. It was much restored and rebuilt in 1919. As it was one of the hottest days of the year members were glad of a break in the Woolhope Room and then visited Vaga House by the kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Neale, where in the garden members stood on the old quay wall. From here the president spoke about the river trade which had developed from 1725. At Castle Ciffe, the owner, Mr. Mark Hubbard showed the party around the house which is being sympathetically restored and which has been owned by his family for more than eighty years. Finally on Castle Green the president and Mr. Shoesmith spoke about its history. Detailed information will appear later.

FOURTH MEETING: 8 August: LOWER SEVERN VALLEY

The day's theme was to visit five monastic barns. The first visit was to the tithe barn at Ashleworth which is undergoing repairs. It was built in 1496-7 by Abbot Newland of St. Augustine's, Bristol, and is 125 ft. long by 25 ft. wide of ten bays. The queen-post trusses are later. At Frocester, Mr. Price conducted the party around the barn which is still used for its original purpose. It was built by about 1300 by the abbey of Gloucester and is 190 ft. long by 30 ft. wide of thirteen bays. It is understood that the roof was burnt and was rebuilt about 1525. It is of raised base-cruck construction and said to be a copy of the original. After lunch the first visit was to the aisled barn at Bredon which is 132 ft. long by 44 ft. wide and has two porches. Dendrochronology dates it to the second quarter of the 14th century. In 1980 it was badly damaged by fire but has been well restored by the

National Trust. Next visited was the barn at Middle Littleton built by the abbey of Evesham, also National Trust. It is 136 ft. long by 32 ft. wide of ten bays with a raised base-cruck roof, and dates from about 1300. It is similar to the barn at Frocester but the end bays are aisled. The owl boxes were in use. The last visit was to Leigh Court Barn which is 150 ft. long by 34 ft. wide of twelve bay with eleven pairs of crucks. This is the largest cruck building in Worcestershire and carbon-14 dates it to the early 14th century. It has been restored in recent years.

FIFTH MEETING: 10 September: NEATH AREA

After coffee at the Baverstock Hotel members proceeded to the farm on which are the remains of the Banwen ironworks which date from 1845 and have been described as 'the most complete example of an ironworks to survive on the anthracite coalfield.' The party walked down a wet, muddy track through trees to the site where still stand two substantially intact blast furnaces and nearby a blast engine house. Mrs. Davies said that little is known about the history of the ironworks but her grandfather built the present farmhouse from the masonry of the chimney of the third blast furnace which had collapsed. The ironworks were sold in 1854.

Neath Abbey was founded in 1130 when twelve monks came from Savigny in western Normandy and seventeen years later the Savigniac houses merged with the Cistercian order. A tour of the site showed the late-12th to mid-13th-century lay brothers refectory and common room on the W. side, the abbey church with nave, choir and two transepts to the N. of the late medieval period. On the S. and E. were the monks' refectory and dormitory. At the Dissolution there were seven monks. In 1542 Sir Richard Williams purchased the site and converted the monastic buildings into a splendid mansion which pre-1600 was acquired by Sir John Herbert. The property passed to the Doddingtons and Sir Philip Hobby. By 1731 some of the buildings were used for copper smelting and further industrial developments followed. The neglected site was cleared and excavated between 1924 and 1935 and in 1949 was placed in the care of the state and is now maintained by Cadw. In the undercroft of the monks' dormitory was seen a fine collection of medieval floor tiles from the abbey.

At the Gnoll estate members were taken on a walk to see the 'French' cascade dating from the 18th century. Mary Evans, the heiress of the Gnoll estate married Humphrey Mackworth in 1686. Copper works were developed in Neath and Swansea. Gnoll House was remodelled in the 1770s by the architect, John Johnson, as a three-storey castellated mansion with copper glazing-bars. By 1813 it was uninhabited. In 1923 it was acquired by Neath Borough Council and demolished in 1957.

After tea there was insufficient time to visit the 'Picturesque' cascade.

AUTUMN MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 2 October: Dr. J. C. Eisel, president, in the chair.

Mr. F. J. Bennett, gave a talk on 'Postal History in Herefordshire.' He divided his talk into two sections, the first on the postal service and the second on social philately.

The first postal system commenced in 1661 in the London area by Henry Bishop. The recipient paid on receipt and this method continued until December 1839. During this period the service was free to members of parliament. In 1672 the postmaster was paid £36 per year. From 1774 the stage-coach was used and there were two routes, one via Gloucester and the other Worcester. In 1773 the post-office was at the Sun Tavern and by 1851 in Broad Street. In 1840 the 1d. Black postage stamp and envelopes were introduced creating a service where the sender paid rather than the recipient. Post boxes date from Victorian times. This part of Mr. Bennet's talk was illustrated by a number of display boards showing postal covers.

On the social side he referred to the Kemble Theatre which could seat 800 people and the story of James Spencer, a solicitor, in Hay, by reading extracts from the letters written in the 18th century from and to London.

SECOND MEETING: 26 October: Dr. J. C. Eisel, president, in the chair.

This was the fortieth Annual F. C. Morgan lecture. Dr. Alison McDonald gave an illustrated talk on 'Flood-meadows: the rise and fall of their importance to farmers.' Her talk was based on Port Meadow, Wolvercote Common and Picksey Mead which are situated on the W. and N.W. side of Oxford. Port Meadow and Wolvercote Common are only divided by a ditch and have rights of common dating back to the Bronze Age whilst Picksey Mead has been a hay meadow since at least Anglo-Saxon times.

Port Meadow is underlain by gravels, and in the dry summer of 1976 water leaked away from the river through the underlying gravels. There are a number of Bronze Age and Iron Age sites on the meadow, with evidence of a field pattern. The Bronze Age burial site showed clearly at a certain time because of the different types of buttercups being at differing stages of development. Limited trenching has shown that there was no waterlogging in the Bronze Age but there was in the Iron Age. The eastern boundary of the meadow probably dates back to the Bronze Age but is now badly affected by the city dump to the E.

In the 13th century the city council sold off plots of common land leaving about 400 acres today. In the 17th century there was a racecourse on part of Port Meadow. It has been used for pasture apart from during the Civil War when it was cut for hay, but it is regularly topped. From 1917 to 1920 there was an airfield on it as there is a little evidence of concrete under a thin layer of soil. In 1940 posts were embedded in the pasture to prevent gliders landing.

The river was dredged in 1930 and this altered the habitat of the land adjoining the river and added about six acres to the meadow. Drought in the 1980s and 1990s resulted in a reduction of the wet area to the S. At one point this was the only known place in Britain where creeping marsh-wort was found, but now there are two sites and it has been introduced in a third.

The number of cattle being pastured has gradually declined and Wolvercote is in effect part of urban Oxford. More horses are being grazed since the 1965 Commons Registration Act, and these are grazed 365 days a year. Thistle and ragwort germinate in hoof-

prints. Ragwort was a problem in the 1960s and various attempts have been made to control it. The reduction of winter grazing in 1999 was beneficial but this was resisted by the horse owners.

The different management of Picksey Mead has resulted in a different habitat. An aerial photograph of the 1950s showed the strips in which it was mown. These were drawn by drawing thirteen cherry wood balls from a bag, marked with names that date back to the 13th century. This method of allocation was last used in 1968. Stock was turned loose on Lammas Day, and each animal was branded in tar. By the time the animals were due to be sold this had washed off enough for a sale to take place. Because of the different management there are twenty species of grasses on the mead and a large number of other species.

THIRD MEETING: 9 November: Dr. J. C. Eisel, president, in the chair.

Mr. J. Hillaby, B.A., gave an illustrated talk on 'The Grandison Tomb in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral.' He explained that Otto de Grandison came to England from Switzerland in the 13th century, was Constable of Caernarvon and on the accession of Edward II in 1307 left England and died in 1321. He was given the manors of Ashperton and Stretton by the Crown where in 1292 William de Grandison was granted a licence to crenellate his house. They were a wealthy family and held a number of ecclesiastical offices. He referred to various family tombchests viz. that in the Lady Chapel of Hereford Cathedral of Peter de Grandison who died in 1358, that of his brother John in Exeter Cathedral where he was bishop of Exeter for forty-one years from 1327-69, and also that of Blanche daughter of Roger Mortimer, wife of the above Peter, who died in 1347 and whose memorial is in Much Marcle Church. John de Grandison, the bishop of Exeter, bought the manor of Ottery St. Mary in Devon in 1343/5/7. His brother, Otto, died there in 1359 and his sister, Katherine, the wife of William Montague in 1349.

Mr. Hillaby queried whether the influence of Notre Dame had remained with the family. He pointed out the architectural details on each monument and referred to the exceptional carving on that of Blanche at Much Marcle, the coronation of the Virgin stressing the horizontals and its similarity to that of Edward II's at Gloucester, on Peter de Grandison's at Hereford and Christ in Majesty at Exeter. The style of the bosses and the misericords at Ottery St. Mary also showed the influence of the de Grandison family.

WINTER ANNUAL: 7 December: Dr. J. C. Eisel, president, in the chair.

Mr. M. Williams who is adviser to the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group gave an illustrated talk on 'Farming and Conservation in Herefordshire.' He explained that FWAG was a charity set up in 1969. There are four advisers covering the county and he is responsible for the N.W. area. Its task is to provide landowners and farmers with practical conservation advice. So far only 15% of the county's farmers are members. Advice is given in the form of talks, walks, training courses and the preparation of particular schemes which will attract grants. He said that seventy-one acres of orchards were to be restored

Presidential Address

Herefordshire Maps and Mapmakers¹

By BRIAN SMITH

Hereford people are perhaps better aware than most that the making of maps in England dates from the middle ages. But *mappa mundi*, like the one at Hereford Cathedral, though based upon Roman cartography, are not so much a delineation of features on the ground as encyclopaedias of medieval knowledge and myth. They lead only to dead ends. By contrast, real maps, those pictorial representations of the surface of the globe, continue in a traceable descent to this day.

The origin of maps can be found in the written surveys compiled from evidence gathered by word of mouth and the examination of documentary evidence. Of these, the earliest and most famous survey in England was William I's *Domesday Book*. In response to the king's enquiry about his newly conquered kingdom at the Christmas meeting of his council at Gloucester in 1085 royal commissioners toured the country to hear the evidence from county juries. The findings were written down and in some counties, notably Herefordshire, were later brought up-to-date.² Local landowners throughout the medieval and early modern periods did the same, taking evidence at their manorial courts and examining their court rolls and rentals. Swithun Butterfield compiled his huge and magnificent volume of surveys of the bishop of Hereford's estates in 1578-81 by searching the archives.³ The dean and chapter, setting about the recovery of their properties after the Civil War and Commonwealth, used the same method well into the 18th century when renewing leases of their estates.⁴

By that time, of course, maps were already familiar objects to landowners, readily understood and well appreciated, and it is a sign of Herefordshire's habitual backwardness that the cathedral chapter did not turn to maps earlier. Their spreading use had begun in late Tudor times, stemming like most fashions from London and S. E. England and in this case boosted particularly by the interests of the Crown. Henry VIII had a personal liking for maps and it was a young groom at his court, William Cecil, who subsequently, as Elizabeth I's chief minister, demanded accurate maps for the better administration of the country. Cecil also, like the Ordnance Survey two centuries later, needed maps of the nation's defences against foreign invasion. He secured arm's-length government funding for the Yorkshireman, Christopher Saxton, to produce an atlas of county maps in 1577, with the same objective as William I's *Domesday Survey*: to uncover information about the kingdom. Saxton published the earliest county map of Herefordshire.⁵ It contained unprecedented evidence, marking the situation and names of towns and villages, the seats of principal landowners (represented by their parks), the course of rivers and whereabouts of forest, and the relief of hills and mountains.

Cecil was himself fascinated by maps. He read the proofs of Saxton's atlas. His own copy was annotated with his comments.⁶ As a landowner he had maps made of his estates.

He came from a Herefordshire family, the Cecils of Walterstone, one of that interrelated group of marcher landowners, Parrys and Vaughans, who served the Welsh Tudors at court and in government. Perhaps unsurprisingly, therefore, one of the earliest Herefordshire estate maps is of the Cecil's lands at Alltynyns, made most probably c. 1596-8.⁷ Although it includes more distant landmarks like Trewalter [Walterstone] and Hatterall Hill it concentrates on the fields adjoining Alltynyns house and Trewyn Mill, which were the subject of a legal dispute.

The fundamental reason for making any sort of survey or map was the establishment of rights. The oldest map in the Herefordshire Record Office, a simple outline of Brilley Common, which judging from the handwriting probably dates from c. 1590, is no more than a measurement around the boundaries of the common land.⁸ Its purpose, like the map of Alltynyns, was legal, in this case probably in connection with its enclosure. Manuscript estate maps were primarily concerned with boundaries. The client landowner was interested in the extent of his property both in relation to his neighbours and his own tenants. The correct pictorial delineation of boundaries was therefore all-important. It did not matter to him whether the fields went uphill or down, only where they began and ended, and secondarily how they were identified, what size they were, of what quality of land they consisted and what value or rent they might represent.

In S. E. England, notably in Kent and Essex, there was a splendid era of Tudor and early Stuart map-making. The best maps were accurately surveyed and intricately drawn in superb detail. Not so in Herefordshire. The practice spread westward so slowly that it was almost a century before large-scale maps appear here. Indeed, in the whole history of local map-making in this country from the 16th to the mid-19th century Herefordshire and Worcestershire were consistently the most backward of English counties.⁹ County maps continued to be published in nationwide atlases, like John Speed's of 1611, with its inset plans of county towns, and Robert Morden's of 1695 in William Camden's *Britannia*.¹⁰ But these, like others of that period, are basically revisions of Saxton's map of 1577. The reasons for Herefordshire's backwardness are twofold. In this, as in other things, the county was remote from the centre of innovation and fashion in London and the S. E. Secondly, there were few great and powerful landowners, individual or corporate, to employ surveyors in the formative period of estate map-making in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Larger-scale map-making in Herefordshire does not, therefore, begin until the late 17th century with a map of Mocktree Forest and Bringewood by William Fowler in 1662.¹¹ (PL. XXIII) Suddenly we are presented with this fine map by an accomplished surveyor, but significantly one from outside the county, for Fowler was a Staffordshire man who worked throughout the W. Midlands and Welsh marches. It is drawn in an early 17th-century style, reflecting the fact that he was then fifty-two and nearing the end of his life. A surveyor had necessarily to possess physical fitness for hard outdoor work as well as mathematical ability and good draughtsmanship. In the field he (and I have never come across a female surveyor) would employ one or more assistants to do the legwork, holding the staff for him to measure angles, taking the end of the measuring chain and carrying the cumbersome surveying equipment, but even so much physical effort was required of the surveyor. Despite the fact that he was approaching the end of his career

Fowler may have been chosen for this commission not only for his general experience but more specifically because the Teme Valley at Downton was, like parts of Staffordshire, already industrialised. On his map he marks both Bringewood forge and a paper mill powered by the river.

The late 17th century was a period of much intellectual and popular interest in science and mathematics, which might be likened to the current interest in computing and information technology. It was exemplified by the foundation of the Royal Society in 1662, an upsurge in the number of teachers of mathematics and consequently in the number of surveyors and, in their specialised field, in the growing acceptance of statutory measures, such as Edmund Gunter's 1610 chain of 22 yards or 4 perches and the statutory acre. Customary acres, about one-third larger than the statutory acre, remained in local use into the 1760s but the traditional measurement by a scale of perches became unusual after about 1700. William Fowler was still measuring by perches in his scale bar but he featured the new developments in the cartouche of the map. This contains drawings of a surveyor's working tools – shelves loaded with volumes of Euclid, Ramusio and a book entitled *Records*, a circumferentor for sighting angles, with its tripod, a plane table with compass, set square and rule.

William Fowler was followed into Herefordshire by other out-county surveyors of proven skill, brought in by the county's principal landowners. John Pye, however, was a Herefordshire man who also worked in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. He surveyed some of the Holme Lacy estates of the Scudamore family in 1695 and, at about the same date, a modestly sized farm in Garway for Sir William Compton, a Gloucestershire landowner.¹² The latter commission may have come by recommendation from the senior branch of the Scudamores of neighbouring Kentchurch or through Compton's Gloucestershire connections. The maps show that Pye was an accomplished and advanced surveyor for his time. Buildings are drawn not in bird's-eye view or perspective 'lying on their backs', as was customary until the 1720s and 1730s, but in block plan, that is in the shape of their ground plan, the modern practice which took hold in the first decades of the 18th century. His skill as a draughtsman is demonstrated in the scale bar of perches and nicely drawn dividers. One of his trademarks was his habit of pasting a decorative engraved border along the edge of the parchment. The map is still attached to its roller, indicating that it was intended to be hung on a wall. Whilst maps were made for severely practical purposes, to protect legal rights and assist better estate management, they were also designed for display, to gratify the client's pride in his possessions and for him to show off to his visitors and also to demonstrate the surveyor's skills. As in the interiors of the 17th-century Dutch houses portrayed by Vermeer, maps were hung in English country houses. Another out-county surveyor was W. Hill who in 1686 mapped the demesne lands of Pembroke Castle in Welsh Newton, shortly before its purchase by Lord Scudamore. Hill may be identified with the William Hill who was busy all over England between 1676 and 1719. Unlike Pye, he drew buildings in bird's-eye or perspective view.¹³ Whereas a century earlier such drawings might be accurate representations of the buildings themselves, by this date they were little more than conventional signs, though sometimes an attempt, often rather crude, was made to sketch more realistically the major buildings like the parish church or manor-house.¹⁴

One of the earliest Herefordshire-based surveyors was William Whittell of Bodenham. In 1705 Robert Chaplin, a London merchant, employed him to make a map, now in the British Library, of his estate at Livers Ocle. That year Chaplin sold Livers Ocle and his whole Shobdon Court estate to his fellow Londoner and future Lord Mayor, Sir James Bateman. As a wealthy and often absentee incomer Bateman, like William the Conqueror, wanted to know about his recent acquisition and to advertise his standing and wealth to his new neighbours. Almost immediately he commissioned Whittell to survey the estates in 1708-9. (PL. XXV) The result was a fine series of maps, now divided between the British Library and the Herefordshire Record Office.¹⁵ The cartouches are drawn in a somewhat heavy, strongly coloured baroque style, incorporating a human face, conventional rather than a likeness.

The 18th century was the golden age of the local land-surveyor, a twin peak of accurate surveying and artistic draughtsmanship. Between 1655 and 1724 there was a three-fold increase in the number of new surveyors working throughout England; a further threefold increase occurred between 1725 and 1783. Whereas from Tudor times, and indeed earlier, the word 'surveyor' implied a lawyer or steward, a man capable of interpreting manorial court records and negotiating leases, very possibly not merely a gentleman but a minor landowner himself, the 'land-measurer' was of a lower class altogether. Now, in the first half of the 18th century, there was a great influx of trained and skilled surveyors, many of them teachers of mathematics and instrument makers. If Herefordshire lacks local maps of the pioneering century before the Civil War, from about 1700 there is a wide range of estate maps drawn by both accomplished surveyors and less skilled country land-measurers. As has been noted by the National Library of Wales of Welsh mapmakers, the greatest period of activity in Herefordshire estate surveying was from about 1760. By then there were also new and wealthier landowners interested in learning about and improving their estates, men like Bateman, Coningsby, Foley, Howard (Dukes of Norfolk) and Guy's Hospital to join or supplant Brydges, Harley, Neville and Scudamore. Acquisition of an estate by a new owner, like Shobdon by James Bateman in 1705, the Brydges family estates by Guy's Hospital in 1731 (with full control not until 1754) and Holme Lacy by Charles Howard 11th Duke of Norfolk (by marriage with Frances Scudamore in 1771), remained a prime reason for a new survey, with or without maps.

However, such landowners still relied heavily upon experienced surveyors from outside the county. Although James Bateman had engaged William Whittell of Bodenham, Guy's Hospital in the mid-18th-century employed a Welsh surveyor, Meredith Jones, and in the 1770s the Duke of Norfolk an Irish surveyor, Richard Frizzell. George Nevill, 11th Baron Bergavenny engaged Benjamin Fallowes of Maldon in Essex to survey his estates in Monmouthshire, Herefordshire and Worcestershire in 1718. The outcome was a fine estate atlas of fifteen plans, six relating to lands in and around Ewyas Harold and Longtown.¹⁶ All the leading surveyors developed their own distinctive draughtsmanship and artistic styles, which enable their work to be identified even if some of their maps are unsigned. Benjamin Fallowes's style is especially recognisable from his peach-orange and pale emerald-green water-colour and his embellishment of decorative borders with foliage, berries, flowers and birds. If his draughtsmanship was distinctive, so also was his name.

Although he is known to have worked outside Essex on only this one notable occasion in 1718, and to have lived in Essex from at least 1714 until his death in or shortly before 1731, he had a Herefordshire namesake. A Benjamin Fallowes was estate steward to William Viscount Bateman from at least 1730 to 1763 and a Benjamin Fallowes the younger of Hereford (c. 1765-c.1835) occurs in various property transactions and as steward of the hundred of Wormelow.¹⁷

Sometimes, surveyors coming into the county thought it necessary to explain to their Herefordshire patrons, as had Tudor surveyors to their clients, the purposes and conventions of an estate map. John Corbet, a Warwickshire surveyor, ventured guidance to his brilliantly coloured map of Richards Castle, which he made in a somewhat old-fashioned style for Henry Jordan in 1743. His wording perhaps betrays his own lack of confidence more than the presumed ignorance of his client:

'Note. The round Red spot by the House is the Ground where the Dovehouse stands. The Black squares the Ground where the barns stand and the Green line that crosses the Road by Mill green Denotes a Gutter that parts Herefordshire and Shropshire. Note. all lands in Common Fields that belong to the Estate and are not Inclosed are expres'd by Letters. Number'd and wash'd over with several Colours and all pieces Inclosed have their names wrote in the middle Number'd and washed only round the Boundary line. Note. wherever any Person has land adjoining. There their names are wrote which shows the Bounding of every piece or parcel of land whether it be Inclosed or not. Note. The House near Linehalls Eye. Commonly call'd by the name of Cams House. and adjoining to that House in the Middle of a Field. is about three parts of an acre belonging to the Estate and Ioyn'd on the South side thereof with Cams Land. and on the North with Land of Sq.^{re} Salwey. Note. The Black line draw'd from the Corner of the Fishpool by Mill Green. Denotes a small stream of Water that runs there. And here Note. That the Black line at the bottom of Orly Ground. Denotes a Brook that passes Orlytons Parish and Richards Castle &c.

Note. all Bridleways are double spac'd

Foot path single

Gates expres'd thus....I=I

And Stiles thus.....H'.¹⁸

The vivid colouring of this map makes it a striking example of an open-field system. A cautionary reminder that estate maps show only the property of the surveyor's client is even more clearly evident in George Smyth's maps of the Hellens estate in Much Marcle in 1741 and Thomas Davis's map of the Hillhampton estate in Ocle Pychard in 1791.¹⁹ In both surveys dozens of strips in the open-fields are shown in simple outline scattered like snippets of shredded paper across the face of the maps.

Of these 18th-century surveyors, Edward Laurence (or Lawrence) was one of the most notable. Laurence was a teacher in Northampton, an agriculturist and antiquary, who in addition to commissions in the east and north of England surveyed the estates of Henry Grey, 11th Duke of Kent in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire in 1717. He wrote

text books, including *The office and duty of a land steward* in 1727, which contains a frontispiece picturing an improved theodolite, just one of the new tools becoming available to surveyors.²⁰ It also pictures a model estate map of Dun Boggs farm in the manor of Haversham, alongside the Wye in Herefordshire, the original drawing of which is in the British Library. Among many unusual features Laurence has attempted to picture the relief of a sharp hill on the estate called Shepards Hill. The manor of Haversham cannot be found among the place-names of Herefordshire. It is fictitious. But, ten years earlier, in Laurence's atlas of the Goodrich estates of the duke of Kent, all the landmarks of 'Haversham' appear in the area around Goodrich Castle even down to the same field-names like Tanner's Close and Shepards Hill.²¹ Among the other maps in that atlas is one of Weare Hill and the New Weir in the river Wye close to the Symonds Yat ferry, in which Laurence made a much less successful attempt at portraying the relief of the sheer cliffs around Huntsham Hill. (pl. XXVI) This map also illustrates another common feature of all estate maps before the later 18th century. North may not be at the top of the map. Frequently the map was aligned to fit the parchment skin on which it was drawn, most maps until late in the century being drawn, unlike this atlas, on more durable parchment rather than paper. All good maps should, therefore, have a compass rose or N. point, but even the presence of a compass rose does not guarantee it is pointing in the correct direction; they are not uncommonly up to 45° out of alignment. In addition to a N. point, a good map should also have a title, with the name of the property and its owner, the surveyor's name, the date, and a scale bar. One of the extravagant criticisms made by Silas Taylor, the antiquary and Parliamentary sequestrator in Herefordshire, of his rival Richard Delamaine in the 1650s, was that he had made a plan of the ruins of Snodhill Castle with an inadequate scale.²² As an example of a map displaying all these failings, untitled, unsigned, undated, with no scale bar or north point is an anonymous map of the Doward and Lords Woods on the W. bank of the Wye below Goodrich, which is sufficiently similar in style to wonder whether it might also have been drawn by Edward Laurence whilst he was working in the area.²³ It marks the limestone Seven Sisters Rocks, nearby lime-kilns and the cave then called 'King Arthur's Hall'.

Edward Laurence has also left evidence of the costs of carrying out a survey. He charged the duke of Kent £13 13s. 0d. for thirty-nine weeks' work from the beginning of January to the end of September 1717. This included twenty-four days surveying with an assistant at Credenhill before he moved on to Goodrich for thirty-one days, during which time he employed an assistant at 1s. a day. Travel expenses for himself and his boxes of surveying instruments, materials and personal possessions between Gloucester, the Herefordshire manors and London amounted to £3 15s. 0d. He then further charged £7 7s. 0d. for twenty-one weeks' work in 'making up the books' for both the Herefordshire and Gloucestershire atlases and £1.15s. for binding the Gloucestershire atlas. Throughout the 18th century local surveyors commonly charged 4d. an acre, though those most sought-after might charge up to 6d. an acre. Because of the complications and excessive number of boundaries, the charge for surveying open-fields was more, up to 9d. an acre and by the same criteria the wide spaces of open common land was no more than 3d. an acre. John Dougharty of Worcester, school teacher and clerk of the works to Worcester Cathedral, charged the dean and chapter 3d. an acre for surveying in 1719, but his son, the surveyor

John Doharty, in 1751-2 charged both King's College, Cambridge and the dean and chapter of Gloucester 6d. an acre.²⁴

Although the Dougharty family were prolific mapmakers in the W. Midlands, whose clients included the Foley family in Worcestershire, they apparently made only one map in Herefordshire, that of the manor of Grendon Warren in 1732 by Joseph Dougharty for Thomas Coningsby.²⁵ (PL. XXVII) A shell ornament on the cartouche is one of the distinctive hallmarks of the Dougharty's maps, as well as the bird's-eye views of buildings, sometimes drawn with compelling accuracy, distinguishing between brick and timber-framed houses with tiled or thatched roofs. On the Grendon map Grendon Court is clearly shown as a three-storied jettied house with four gables, together with the old chapel and a long-vanished dovecote. The timber-framed house was demolished c. 1970 but the chapel remains as a barn.²⁶

A few years earlier, probably about 1725, a cousin of Thomas Coningsby of Grendon, the better known Thomas Coningsby, 1st. Earl Coningsby, of Hampton Court commissioned an unnamed surveyor (most probably not Joseph Dougharty) to map Marden.²⁷ The reason why surveyors charged 50% more for surveying open-field lands is abundantly apparent from the first sight of the complicated pattern of strips in the open-fields of Marden and Sutton, in which miles of interlocking boundaries had to be accurately recorded. To show these in adequate detail the area had to be mapped at the commonly used scale of three chains to one inch (more familiarly recognisable as 26.6 ins. to the mile or 1:2376, the scale adopted for most mid-19th-century tithe maps). As a result the map is drawn on twenty parchment skins, measuring in total some 4,320 x 2,200 mm., or over 14 x 7 ft. It is the largest estate map in the Herefordshire Record Office. It is also one of the most ornate and spectacular, with a huge reference table indicating the colour-coding of the scattered plots of different tenants, Lord Coningsby's coat of arms, a title cartouche incorporating two black cherubs and a nice compass rose. The title cartouche was not completed. Blank spaces were left for the names of Lord Coningsby and his surveyor and for the date, perhaps because Coningsby was still in the process of buying the freehold from the Crown.

The Marden map has faded and its parchment is crinkled, making it difficult to see, for instance, that the houses in the village of Sutton St. Nicholas have been drawn not in bird's-eye view or perspective but in the newer style of block plan. Maps of The Hazle estate in Ledbury and Donnington by Charles Price in 1720 demonstrate the point more clearly.²⁸ Charles Price of London (1680-1733), one of the best early-18th-century surveyors in the country, was in great demand all over England and in Ireland. He was also an instrument and globe-maker, engraver and publisher. The Hazle estate was bought in 1720 by Jacob Tonson, the London publisher of the foremost poets and playwrights of the age. An ugly and grasping man, he was the target of Dryden and Pope's satire and the bile of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, who described him as 'a great snivelling, poor spirited whigg and good for nothing that I know of.'²⁹ His first act on acquiring his country property was to commission his fellow publisher to survey The Hazle. Price's four maps of The Hazle, three in 1720 and one in 1730 shortly before he was incarcerated in the Fleet Prison for debt, are superb – admirably clear, beautifully coloured and detailed. Most of

the buildings are drawn in the new style of block plan, with the exception of the windmill near The Hazle itself. On the other hand, the baroque cartouche and the scale bar of perches are old-fashioned. The 1730 map of The Vineyard and other farms is even more finely drawn, showing the farm buildings, their orchards and hopyards, the vineyard, enclosed fields and strips in the open fields, a lime-kiln and Haffield Camp iron-age fort. In this quite small area the significant field-names include Coney Berry Hill, Burnt Land, Black House Orchard, Colepit Hill, Quarry Hill, Fish Pool and Brick Yard Mead.

The reference table of these lands at The Vineyard is embraced within the frame of the map, but when working on large estates surveyors commonly wrote out the reference tables in a separate volume to accompany the map or maps. These volumes are sometimes no more than a gathering of sheets within marbled covers, sometimes a fine leather-bound book. It then often happens that the companion documents, being of such different shape, have like ill-matched partners become divorced. In the case of the reference tables to the map of The Homme in Weobley for Lord Carpenter in 1733 the volume has been lost sight of whilst the map, being both large and decorative, has survived. The map by J. Meredith of Shrewsbury exhibits a mixture of old and new styles. He has drawn buildings in the traditional bird's-eye view but the decorative features include a delicate rococo-style title cartouche and classical scale bar, and an outlying part of the estate is drawn as a *trompe d'oeil* piece of parchment laid on top of the main sheet.³⁰ Likewise, forty years later, the map of Andrew Foley's estate of Newport (now Nieuport) in Almeley in 1774 by James King, probably the Northamptonshire surveyor of that name, contains a similar unsettling mixture of styles.³¹ Buildings are in block plan, with dwellings coloured pink and outbuildings grey in the late-18th and 19th-century manner, but Almeley Church is drawn in perspective and the drawing of the nearby motte in Court Orchard, like the coloured field boundaries, continue older conventions. The scale bar is rococo in style and the compass rose, like that on the map of lands in Weobley by William Galliers of Leominster in 1799, is drawn with both a N. point and an eastern cross, a small occasional embellishment not confined to the late 18th century.³² This map appears to be the earliest one surveyed by William Galliers of Leominster, who went on to produce some fine maps, notably a large map of the whole township of Leominster in 1825.³³

Whilst still examining these mid-18th-century changes in style it is instructive also to compare maps of the same place made at different times. John Green's map of Bridstow in 1755 is typical of its period, if rather old-fashioned in its floral border and laboured drawing of Wilton Castle taken from a sketch in the field. He also took pains to indicate the number of piers of Wilton Bridge.³⁴ (PL. XXVIII) Thirty-three years later he or his namesake re-surveyed the estate to show boundaries affected by the changed course of the river Wye.³⁵ It is hard to recognise it as the work of the same hand, and an old-fashioned perspective view of Wilton Castle looks peculiarly dated.

Two maps of Stretton Sugwas, surveyed for Guy's Hospital, London, show not only differences in style but also changes in the landscape. The earlier was made in 1757 by Meredith Jones of Brecon, who has left a corpus of his work all over South Wales and in Herefordshire. His maps are variable in quality and this one, though colourful, is not outstanding. It shows the large and level open-fields of Stretton Sugwas divided into strips. The Roman road and the Hereford to Brecon turnpike road are clearly marked. Looking

closer, the buildings are drawn in block plan with the exception of the customary bird's-eye view of the parish church near Stretton Court.³⁶ The second later map is dated 1794 and was made for Guy's Hospital by James Cranston, who lived nearby at King's Acre. A James Cranston had been gardener to Uvedale Price during his landscaping at Foxley from 1771 and in 1785 he (or his son of the same name) opened the nursery at King's Acre, which subsequently acquired an international reputation and remained in the family's possession until about 1895. After its closure in 1930 Harry Williamson started Wyevale Nurseries on part of its grounds.³⁷ James Cranston, the surveyor, called himself 'junior' and was active in surveying for enclosure and tithe maps between 1819 and 1842. The map of Stretton Sugwas in 1794 would seem to be either the only known map by James Cranston senior, the founder of the King's Acre Nurseries, or a precociously early survey by his son James.³⁸ It is aligned with W. at the top, and again the principal landmarks of the Roman road and Brecon road are quickly recognisable. But much else has changed. The open-fields have been enclosed, probably about 1770, and the map was probably intended to assist Guy's Hospital introduce other consequential improvements to the estate.³⁹ One had already occurred – the cutting of a link road from Stretton westward to the Brecon road. Note, however, that the parish church on that road, despite its ancient appearance and features, is not marked; it was not built until 1877–80.

In the same year as his map of Stretton Sugwas, 1757, Meredith Jones was also responsible for a map of Aconbury, which has several interesting features.⁴⁰ These include an attempt to indicate relief by shading the slopes of Nether Wood in bands of green and an inset drawing of Aconbury Court. Enlarged drawings, like this one, of the client's country house were rare though not unusual, but there are very few Herefordshire examples and it is perhaps strange to make one for the benefit of an absentee corporate landowner. The inaccurate sketches of Wilton Castle in 1755 and 1788 have already been mentioned but much closer to Meredith Jones's style is a map (in private possession) of Canon Pyon by Isaac Taylor, undated but certainly after 1754. The working area of the map is surrounded by a whole gallery of views of the principal house and its outbuildings, reminiscent of his printed map of Gloucestershire in 1777.

Isaac Taylor, is perhaps Herefordshire's best-known mapmaker as author of the earliest 1-in. to 1-mile printed map of the county in 1754 and of the city of Hereford in 1757.⁴¹ Confusingly, there were two surveyors in the late 18th century called Isaac Taylor and not surprisingly even the best cartographic historians have been misled.⁴² Recently published research makes it possible to disentangle them. Isaac Taylor of Ross is to be distinguished from Isaac Taylor, of Brentwood, Essex, who had been born in Worcester, the son of an engraver, on 13 December 1730 and went in 1752 to London, where he was employed as an engraver by Josiah Jeffreys (or Jeffries), a cutler of Brentwood. Josiah Jefferys's father was an engraver and his brother Thomas was a mapmaker, engraver and publisher, already Geographer to the Prince of Wales from 1748 and thence in 1760 to the King. In 1754 this Isaac Taylor married his employer's daughter, Sarah. They lived in Brentwood until 1757, from where he surveyed lands locally and in Hertfordshire in 1755–6. He then resumed work in London as an engraver, moving first to Holborn and in 1780 to Edmonton, Middlesex, where he died on 17 October 1810. Their second son, Isaac

Taylor, was a nonconformist minister, eventually in Colchester, Essex, where his son, also Isaac Taylor, occurs as a map-engraver in 1800.

The first certain record of Isaac Taylor of Ross is the publication of his map of Herefordshire in 1754. By 1765 he had married Eleanor Newman and was living in Ross, where his daughter Mary Newman was baptised. A second daughter, Elizabeth, was baptised at Ross in 1776 and other records attest to his ownership of property in Ross over the next ten or so years, although he must frequently have been working away from home. He died and was buried at Ross in 1788.⁴³ Though not the first 1 in. to 1-mile county map, Isaac Taylor's map of Herefordshire in 1754 was ahead of the field. When in 1759 the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (founded 1754, becoming the Royal Society for Arts 1847) advertised its intention of awarding premiums for 1-in. to 1-mile county maps he was clearly attracted by the prospect of winning premiums for maps of other counties. He mapped Hampshire in 1759, Dorset in 1765, Worcestershire in 1772 and Gloucestershire in 1777. During the same period in 1763 he surveyed the river Wye from Hereford to Bigsweir in Gloucestershire 'Shewing the different Falls where Lock's should be erected to improve the Navigation' and estimating the costs of the scheme in 1763.⁴⁴ He also surveyed an estate map of Preston-on-Wye for the dean and chapter in 1764 as well as the undated map of Canon Pyon.⁴⁵

Isaac Taylor's accuracy has been questioned both by his contemporaries – his map of Dorset failed to win the Society's approval – and by local historians. But, like Saxton two centuries earlier, in each county he was singlehandedly breaking new ground. Moreover, critics should compare his cartography closely against contemporary large-scale local maps. Apparent inaccuracies may be proved correct, like the road system in Gloucestershire between Newent and the Herefordshire boundary where there is documentary evidence of improvements to the turnpike road N. of Newent, which took place only shortly before publication of his map of Gloucestershire in 1777, presumably after he had completed his fieldwork. In his county maps he was among those draughtsmen who were early in adopting hachuring to indicate hill slopes, a useful practice that became universal in smaller scale maps though little used at a larger scale, where boundaries remained all-important.⁴⁶ Isaac Taylor's manuscript estate maps had the same quality of his engravings, neat, precise and finely drawn. Map engravers and publishers like Taylor needed larger capital for their business than land measurers, whose equipment cost no more than about £100, and indeed a good deal less for the essentials. Humphry Repton, the landscape gardener, who produced designs for several Herefordshire landowners, paid £10 for a theodolite and level in 1788 and 8s. 6d. for a chain.⁴⁷ The outlay needed for printing and publishing was considerably greater, as were both the risks and the rewards. Isaac Taylor certainly lived in some style at 53/54 High Street in Ross, where his house and goods, including a harpsichord, were insured in 1781 by the Sun Life insurance company for £500.

Isaac Taylor's draughtsmanship was matched, if not surpassed by other surveyors in the county. John Harris, who lived at first at Newton near Leominster and then at Wickton Court in Stoke Prior, was a gentleman-surveyor, whose family continued the practice in Leominster and established themselves elsewhere.⁴⁸ At least once, in surveying

an estate at Ullingswick for the dean and chapter of Gloucester in 1783, he worked with his cousin, Thomas Harris, who subsequently moved to Chertsey, Surrey as a maltster.⁴⁹ John Harris's first known map of a small property in Stoke Prior for Lady Frances Coningsby in 1772 was little more than a crude sketch torn out of a volume of surveys.⁵⁰ The next, of Red Hill, Bredenbury, is also a little crude, but if the map of Marden c. 1725, already mentioned, was of an extraordinary size at over 14 ft. long, this map is no less remarkable for being only 160 x 120 mm. (6¼ x 4¾ ins.).⁵¹ Yet it contains all the essential features of a good map – a title, the surveyor's name and address, a scale bar and a compass rose. Only the client's name is omitted. He also dated it, precisely, on 26 March 1777. For large jobs surveyors preferred to do the fieldwork in the late summer or autumn after crops had been harvested but before the shorter days and uncertain weather of winter; the maps could be drawn indoors in the wintertime. These considerations would not apply to a small area like this, much of which was either orchard or hopyard. When he and his cousin surveyed Ullingswick in 1783 they carried out their fieldwork between May and July when the days were long but the growing grass and arable crops would have hindered them. That same year, which perhaps explains why his cousin Thomas drew the map of Ullingswick, John Harris was the surveyor for the enclosure of Northwood in Pembridge, when his charges were £15.10s.4d., and in 1784 he was the surveyor for the enclosure of Staunton-on-Wye commons. More typical of his mature work were his maps of the dean and chapter's estates in Clehonger and Pipe and Lyde in 1784.⁵² The chapter had decided in 1775 that before renewing any lease of their property a survey (PL. XXXII) and valuation should be carried out and they were sufficiently satisfied by his work in 1784 to employ him again in 1793. In 1798 they formally resolved to appoint him 'or any eminent surveyor' to ascertain the demesne lands at Upton Bishop, the tithes of which belonged to them.⁵³

The supreme example of these late-18th-century estate maps with their lighter rococo cartouches developing into the picturesque and classical style is the Downton estate atlas compiled for Richard Payne Knight.⁵⁴ (PL. XXIV) Knight, the M.P. for Leominster in 1780 and later for Ludlow, antiquary, numismatist, and advocate of the 'Picturesque', inherited Downton in 1764. He built Downton Castle 1772-8 and landscaped its grounds.⁵⁵ The estate atlas of 1780 is a tribute to Knight as much as to its compiler. James Sherriff of Birmingham, who in 1777-8 had surveyed the Stoke Edith estate for Thomas Foley (Baron Foley of Kidderminster, 1776), produced for Knight a well surveyed and beautifully drawn volume designed for display, filled with cartouches of picturesque scenes of tree-surrounded cottages, ruins and follies set against a distant background of castles standing by placid rivers or lakes.⁵⁶ His working tools of ruler and parallel ruler, dividers and set-squares are displayed in the first map in the sequence. In the reference tables accompanying each of the forty-one maps is a wide right-hand column for 'Observations,' a reminder that though Sherriff himself made few comments, land-surveyors had by this time become also agents and valuers. Their role was developing as their practice became professionalised, offering advice on enclosure and estate improvement, valuing land and rents, and negotiating leases. The best local example of this development is Nathaniel Kent's survey of Foxley in 1774. Kent was still establishing himself as one of the nation's leading agriculturists and surveyors when Uvedale Price engaged

him to survey and advise on the Foxley estate, which he completed with a fine estate atlas and copious suggestions for improving the land and its husbandry.⁵⁷

His contemporary, John Lambe Davis, produced an atlas of the Moccas estates for Sir George Cornewall in 1772 that by contrast was intended less for display than for practical use as a working tool. Davis appears to have come from a dynasty of estate stewards to the Dukes of Bedford, who was obliged to make his living farther afield than the other members of the family. His maps are of good but not exceptional quality. The reference tables, arranged first topographically and then abstracted by the names of the tenants, are a notably strong feature of this modest calf-bound volume, which has clearly been well used. It is filled with sites and field-names of archaeological and historical interest that lie spread across the landscape of Moccas, Bredwardine and Cusop. (PLS. XXX, XXXI) More grandiose altogether is the splendidly bound atlas of four maps of the Monnington-on-Wye estates of John Whitmore in 1771, surveyed by John Bach of Hereford three years before its sale to the trustees of Sir George Cornewall.⁵⁸ (PL. XXIX) Bach was a Hereford schoolmaster who advertised that he taught surveying, drawing and colouring of maps, but compared with some of his contemporaries his style was heavy-handed and brash. He had designed new garden paths at Stoke Edith in 1766.⁵⁹ In 1768 he drew a map of an estate at Much Birch which has an inset drawing of the elevation and plan of a proposed new farmhouse, which appears not to have been built.⁶⁰ That map, which is also unusual in being laid down on a bold grid, a prominent feature of his maps of Monnington, marks the tithe barn at Much Birch and the Tump Field at Wormelow. It would have been hung up or kept safely rolled in the house of the landowner, John Williams of Worcester, so for practical purposes Williams, or one of his successors, made rough copies at a smaller scale of two of the farms. These are endorsed with the explanation, 'Account of my Lands at the Farm Call.^d at the Ash in Much Birch...Map.d in 1768. This is not a very exact copy only intend^d to carry in Pockett to know the Lands.'⁶¹

Small town mapmakers were not necessarily immature draughtsmen. Joseph Powell of Bridgnorth, whose activities were concentrated in the west midlands including a number of commissions in Herefordshire, drew a map of an estate in Bosbury in 1799 for the Brydges family, which is a fine example of the genre. Its draughtsmanship is delicate and accurate, the cartouche is fashionably picturesque, and the working plan is superb. The buildings are in block plan with their surrounding gardens and fields numbered for identification in a missing reference book. Delicate lines indicate the furrows in arable fields, little tufts the rough pasture. The brooks and ponds are marked and the direction in which the roads are running. Hedgerow and orchard trees are drawn conventionally with afternoon shadows, frozen in a time warp like Rupert Brooke's *The Old Vicarage, Grantchester*:

Stands the church clock at ten to three?

And is there honey still for tea?⁶²

A map of Leinthall Earls c. 1785 is of a similar quality, with a picturesque cartouche featuring Italianate peasants.⁶³ The draughtsman did not reveal his name but possibly it was drawn by James Sherriff, as he was working nearby at Downton at about the same time or shortly before.

Not all surveyors, of course, were as skilled as Harris, Kent, Powell and Sherriff. Herefordshire appears to have a larger proportion of rather unexciting maps compared with Essex and Gloucestershire. In the same year that Sherriff was surveying Downton in 1780, J. Aird mapped Park Farm in Mathon, just below the West Malvern Road. Its rococo cartouche rightly suggests a date in the second half of the 18th century, as do the simple scale bar and the buildings in block plan, but the rest of the survey, though workmanlike enough, is executed in a style that takes us back to the 1730s. There is, of course, no attempt to show that the farmland is on the steep lower slopes of the Malvern Hills.⁶⁴ A more curious throwback in style is found in two maps by a country surveyor at the end of the century, Edward Penry, apparently a member of the local family of that name. He surveyed Neuadd-lwd farm in Longtown in 1794 and Lower Cavalla in Michaelchurch Escley about the same time, both for John Lewis.⁶⁵ The working part of the maps is competent if old-fashioned but the empty spaces and cartouches are decorated with pale green and orange flowers reminiscent of Benjamin Fallows of Maldon at the beginning of the century. One wonders whether he might have seen and tried to imitate the maps of Ewyas Harold and Longtown made for Lord Bergavenny by Fallows in 1718. In the same district and much more primitive is a series of late-18th-century maps of farms in Longtown, mounted on discarded parchment deeds, one dated 1691, and made by an unnamed country land-measurer. They are crude in all respects, poorly drawn and badly written, aligned in different directions and lacking scale bars. Even with all these failings they are a precious record of the old landscape, providing evidence in Longtown of the 'Crown' inn, Pidgeonhouse Meadow, Mill Croft, the Park and Blacksmiths Field, the Norman motte at Pont Hendre and the 'road to Lanthony' from Longtown, which does not exist now even as a public footpath.

From about 1800 the individualism, artistry and visual interest of manuscript maps steadily gives way to the minimalism and uniformity of parliamentary enclosure and parish rating maps, just as the printed county maps, like those by Isaac Taylor and Thomas Jeffreys, were superseded by the Ordnance Survey's 1-in. series, beginning publication in 1805. Herefordshire was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey between 1813 and 1817 but not published until 1831-3. The purpose and range of maps was vastly enlarged with the plans for canals, turnpike roads, railways and other public schemes. The parishes in the county were surveyed at a large scale mostly at 20 to 26.6 ins. to the mile, in response to the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. They followed conventions already introduced by estate surveyors, with buildings in block plan, the dwellings coloured red and the outbuildings grey, for instance, as in Joseph Powell's 1791 map of a farm at Kingstone,⁶⁶ copied by the Cirencester surveyors, Hall & Son in 1809. Likewise, they too were concerned only with boundaries, not relief or the precise shape of buildings, and only occasionally are archaeological features represented, like the tump at Chanstone Court in Vowchurch.⁶⁷ The landed property of the whole county was now accurately surveyed at a large scale for the first time. The tithe maps formed the basis for many smaller maps of individual farms and properties, especially those illustrating the growing numbers of printed sale particulars. Eventually, the tithe maps were replaced by the Ordnance Survey's 6-in. and 25-in. maps, which covered Herefordshire between 1878 and 1887. Inevitably such developments led to uniformity in map-making and a growing professionalism among and distinctions between chartered surveyors, architects and estate agents.

These 19th-century developments, however, form a later chapter in the history of mapping Herefordshire. The 'golden age' of the local land-surveyor, working alone with a field assistant and drawing his maps in his chosen style, was at an end. But despite the late start made in Herefordshire, the patchy coverage of estate maps commissioned by relatively few landowners and the small number of surveyors based in the county, the surviving maps of that era provide rich and visually attractive evidence of the landscape and tenurial history of county since the late 17th century.

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- ¹ This is an extended text of the illustrated Presidential Address delivered to the Club on 30 March 2002. I am most grateful to Sue Hubbard and the staff of the Herefordshire Record Office (HRO) for unwaveringly and cheerfully offering me the facilities to examine some hundred and fifty or more pre-1800 maps in their custody. Mr. S. Rexworthy helped me to photograph a selection for my Address. A smaller number of maps in the Dean and Chapter of Hereford's archives (DCA) were examined and photographed by courtesy of the librarian, Joan Williams. My continued research since 2002 has substantially extended and amended these preliminary findings and was published, together with a carto-bibliography of printed and manuscript maps of Herefordshire, as *Herefordshire maps 1577-1800* (Logaston Press, Almeley) towards the end of 2004.
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- ¹⁷ A.S. Mason, *Essex on the map. The 18th century land surveyors of Essex*, (Chelmsford 1990), 48-50, 98; HRO, G39/2/232, lease 1730; G39/III/E1-600, letters from Lord Bateman to Benjamin Fallows, 1739-63; AP39/250/2, marriage settlement 1787. At the time of writing the family connection between Benjamin Fallows of Essex and his Herefordshire namesakes had not been traced.
- ¹⁸ HRO, F76/III/22, Survey of Mr. Henry Jordan Estate at Richards Castle, 1743.
- ¹⁹ HRO, F35/RC/MIII/1a and 1b. Untitled maps (10 sheets) of the Hellens estate in Much Marcle 1741; HRO, R53/1, PLAN of HILLHAMPTON ESTATE in the parish of Ocle-pitchard, 1791.
- ²⁰ Edward Laurence, *The duty and office of a land surveyor*, (London 1727, 2nd. edn. 1731).

²⁸ HRO, AW87, The Mannor of Goodrich, 1717.

²⁹ [Silas Taylor], *Impostor magnus, or the legerdemain of Richard Delamain, now preacher in the city of Hereford, being a narrative of his life and doctrine since his first coming into that county*, (London 1654), 13. I am grateful to David Whitehead for this reference.

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³¹ B.S. Smith, 'The Dougharty family of Worcester, estate surveyors and mapmakers, 1700-60,' *Worcs. Hist. Soc., Miscellany II*, New Series vol. 5 (1967), 150-1; King's College, Cambridge, Mundum books, vol. 52d, Accounts for 1750-51.

³² HRO, AA59/8245, A Map of the Mannor of Grendon Warren, 1732.

³³ Ex inf. Robert and Ken Harris of Grendon Court.

³⁴ HRO, J94/1, A MAP of the MANNOR of MARDEN, c. 1725. The HRO has dated the map as c. 1720. I put it a little later. The dates when Thomas 1st Earl Coningsby (created Earl 1719, died 1729) acquired first the remainder of a lease and then the freehold of the manor are not given by C.J. Robinson, *The mansions of Herefordshire and their memories* (1872; edn., with revised index, 2001), 232-3, but it would seem unlikely that he would have gone to the expense of having the manor surveyed before he held the freehold.

³⁵ HRO, J95/1, An Accurate Survey of HAZLE FARM 1720.

³⁶ Robinson, *op. cit.* in note 27, 192.

³⁷ HRO, W89/1, THE LORDSHIP of The HOMME, 1733.

³⁸ HRO, G75/1, A PLAN of the Estate of ANDREW FOLEY ESQR. At ALMELEY, 1774.

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⁴⁴ I am grateful to Mrs. Jill Wall of Breinton Manor for this information from her notes on the history of Breinton.

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⁴⁸ Isaac Taylor, *Map of Herefordshire* (1754, re-issued 1786); *Map of the City of Hereford* (1757).

⁴⁹ For instance, in T. Chubb (of the Map Room, British Museum), *A descriptive catalogue of the printed maps of Gloucestershire 1577-1911 with biographical notes and illustrations*, (Bristol 1913), 75 issued as *Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc. for 1912*.

⁵⁰ Bendall, *op. cit.* in note 6, II, 503; Mason, *op. cit.* in note 17, 25, 89; P. Hughes and H. Hurley, *The story of Ross-on-Wye*, (1999), 106. I am grateful to Heather Hurley for the information from the Ross parish registers and the Sun Life policy and also for confirming that in her experience Taylor's map of Herefordshire, like that of Gloucestershire, is more accurate than appears at first sight. For other maps see Smith, *op. cit.* in note 1.

⁵¹ Reproduced rather indistinctly and transcribed in *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, 1905-07, end of volume.

⁵² DCA, 5740, The DEMESNE Lands of the MANOR of PRESTON, 1764.

⁵³ The Ordnance Survey later followed the same convention. In their drawings for the 1-in. maps of Worcester-shire, drafted about 1811 a few years before Herefordshire, hill slopes were shaded. On publication in the 1830s these were shown by hachures. On the 1-in. O.S. maps contour lines did not appear until late in the 19th century. On the largest-scale maps, designed to show buildings, boundaries and other landmarks with exemplary exactitude the Ordnance Survey still do not indicate relief.

⁵⁴ Mason, *op. cit.* in note 17, ix.

⁵⁵ HRO, C69/1, Wickden Mr Harris. This undated and unsigned late-18th-century map of Wickton Court farm, then in the tenancy of 'Mr Harris,' is one of a series of four relating to parts of the Hampton Court estate.

Though not drawn in his mature style it may tentatively be attributed to John Harris early in his career as a surveyor.

⁵⁶ Gloucestershire RO, D1740/P3, 'Map of the Several Leasehold & Copyhold Estates in the Manor of Ullingswick...Held under the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. Survey'd by T. Harris 1783'; Glos. RO, D1740/E223, letters from John Harris and Thomas Harris to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, 1783-4. I am grateful to Mrs Joan Grundy of Ullingswick for these references and for her notes on the Harris family.

⁵⁷ HRO, C69/5, A Map of a Tenement and Lands at Stoke Prior, 1772.

⁵⁸ HRO, F99/A32, A PLAN of Lands at the RED HILL in the Parish of Briddenbury, 1777.

⁵⁹ DCA, 4745 (xxv), A MAP of...Clehonger Allensmore, 1784; DCA, 4696 (xxvii), A MAP OF ALMSHALL, 1784.

⁶⁰ DCA, Chapter act book, 7031/5, fols. 133r., 233r., 296r., 344v.

⁶¹ HRO, BL35, Downton castle estates.

⁶² See particularly T. Wall, 'The verdant landscape: the practice and theory of Richard Payne Knight at Downton Vale,' in S. Daniels and C. Watkins, *The Picturesque landscape. Visions of Georgian Herefordshire*, (Nottingham 1994), 49-65.

⁶³ For Stoke Edith see D. Whitehead in Daniels and Watkins, *ibid.*, 21 and fig.5.

⁶⁴ S. Daniels and C. Watkins, 'A well-connected landscape: Uvedale Price at Foxley,' in Stephens and Daniels, *ibid.*, 41-2, pl. V and fig. 2.

⁶⁵ The atlases of both the Monnington and Moccas estates were given to the Woolhope Club by Sir William Cornwall, Bt. in 1951. They are in the Club's collections held in Hereford City Library, 912.4244.

⁶⁶ Bendall, *op. cit.* in note 6, II, 18; D. Whitehead, 'Sense with sensibility', in Daniels and Watkins, *op. cit.* in note 55, 21.

⁶⁷ HRO, J78/1, A MAP of several Estates at Much Birch, 1768.

⁶⁸ HRO, F68/17 and K68/17, Account of my Lands...in Much Birch, 1768.

⁶⁹ HRO, AS80/5, Plan of several estates in the Parishes of BOSBURY, MUNSLEY and LEDBURY 1791.

⁷⁰ HRO, F76/B/239, A MAP of an Estate situate at Leinthall Earls, c. 1785.

⁷¹ HRO, B9/6, A MAP of the estate of Mr. Edwd. Holder and Ann his Wife 1780.

⁷² HRO, N44/39, A Survey of...NEUADDLWYD, 1794; British Library, Egerton MS. 3021/E. A Survey of Lower Cavalla, n.d. [before 1803].

⁷³ HRO, A6/1, PLAN of several ESTATES AT KINGSTON, (1791) 1809.

⁷⁴ HRO, HD/Tithe map 455, Vowchurch tithe map, 1845.

The Roman Vallum. An Evaluation at Leintwardine Garage, Mill Lane, Leintwardine, Herefordshire

By GEORGE NASH

INTRODUCTION

A programme of archaeological work was commissioned during December and January 2001/2002 on land immediately W. of Griffiths Garage in Mill Lane, Leintwardine, Herefordshire (NGR SO 4050 7410) (FIG. 1). The site falls within the Scheduled Ancient Monument Area of Leintwardine (SAM No. 28 and HWCN 24437). It has been previously acknowledged that *Branogenium* was a military fort/garrison town (Stanford, 1986). However, *Branogenium* is now thought to have been a civilian settlement with some military structures. The settlement and military element date from the mid-1st century A.D. (Pre-Flavian) and, like other large settlements in the area, flourished until the mid-4th century. The site lies within the southern section of the Roman town of *Branogenium* (present-day Leintwardine) and adjacent to a Roman bath house excavated by Dr. Stanley Stanford, of Birmingham University, in 1968. According to Stanford (*pers. com.*), 25 m. to the W. of the bath house are extensive rampart defences. The bath house was discovered beneath a garage workshop immediately to the E. of the site. The site is therefore of considerable archaeological interest, as the W. extent of the bath house may extend onto the site.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeology of Leintwardine, in particular the Roman aspects of the town, has been extensively documented (Brown 1989, 1991a, 1991b, 1995; Dinn 1988; Dinn et. al., 1990; Jack, 1920; Nash, 2000, 2001; RCHME 1934; Sawle, 1980; Stanford, 1958, 1968, 1972, 1976; Topping, 1993; Wills, 1985 and Woodiwiss, 1987, 1992). A summary of these and other indirect archaeological and historical sources has been compiled by Dalwood (1996). Primarily, this report will focus mainly on the S.W. part of the town which is incorporated into what is referred to as the 'Roman Urban Forum' (Dalwood, 1996) and is therefore within the Scheduled Ancient Monument area (HWCM 21094).

The Roman town of Leintwardine stands between 120 m. and 140 m. OD, N. of the river Teme. The nucleus of the Roman settlement is located around the High Street (A4113). Place-name research has been undertaken by Rivet & Smith (1979) and Copplestone-Crow (1989:122). The earliest post-Roman evidence is recorded in the *Domesday Book* of 1086 where Leintwardine is referred to as *Lenteurde*. This place-name derives probably from the Saxon *worthign* meaning enclosure or homestead (Copplestone-Crow, 1989).

Leintwardine originated as a civilian settlement from the late 1st century A.D. (Dalwood, 1996). The settlement, referred to as a *vicus*, is associated with a nearby fort discov-

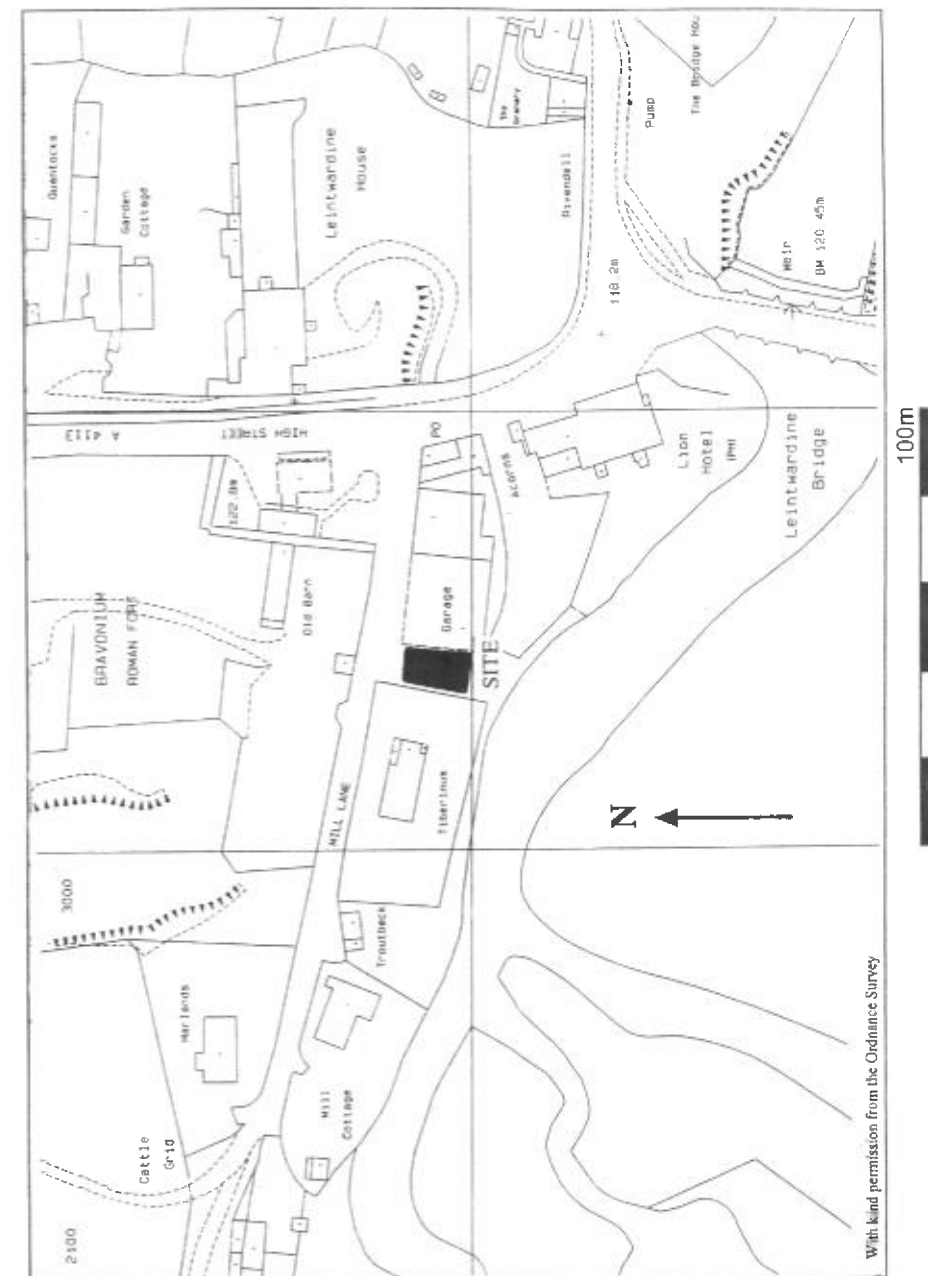


FIG. 1
Site and Trench Location

ered in Jay Lane. The ditches and ramparts¹ are still visible and have been investigated by Stanford (1968, 1972 & 1976). It appears, according to the pottery evidence, the settlement developed during the 2nd century (Brown, 1995; Nash, 2001). Buildings such as the bath house² date from A.D. 140. Although the fort in Jay Lane fell out of use during this period, the settlement remained up until final abandonment around the mid-to-late 4th century. Despite the civilian element of the Roman town, it has been suggested that the ramparts surrounding the town, and still visible in places, represent military occupation (Stanford, 1968:314-6). It could be the case, though, that Leintwardine is a defended settlement (Webster, 1975:53) which was one of a group of local market towns for the Western Marches (Crickmore, 1984:120).

According to Stanford (1968:315-6), the fort appears to have undergone a series of abandonments beginning at the end of the 2nd century. The final occupation of the fort (and town) occurs around A.D. 350, when the fort appears to have been burnt (*ibid.* 316). Brown, however, suggests that occupation is continuous (1995). No coins have yet been found that date after A.D. 350.

Post-Roman evidence of the town is less forthcoming. It appears that, during the early Norman period, Leintwardine was located in Shropshire. According to the Domesday record of 1086, the settlement had a church. At the same time, Leintwardine formed part of a royal estate. During the early and late medieval periods the evidence of the settlement's development is fragmentary. However, throughout the town, a number of timber-framed buildings (including many that are listed) appear to date from the 16th century (16 in total). Post-medieval development occurs from the late 17th/early 18th centuries, when the woollen industry was most prominent in Herefordshire.

GEOLOGY

The solid geology of the surrounding area is of [Silurian] Pridoli Series mudstones and siltstones, which directly relate to the Old Red Sandstone formation [massif] series. The related drift geology around the southern part of Leintwardine is a 571A ROWTON which consists of glaciofluvial or riverine terrace gravels and till. In detail, the drift geology is made up of well drained fine silty and fine loamy soils, locally over gravel. Some fine silty soils overlie clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and seasonal waterlogging with some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine silty soils over clayey soils.

THE EVALUATION

Six excavation trenches were strategically located in order to maximise the archaeological potential of the site (PL. XXXIII). Trench location was partially based on previous archaeological work undertaken by Dr. Stanford. In order to assist in identifying any significant features or structures found during excavation, a limited desk-based assessment was undertaken.

Trench 1

Trench 1, measuring 2 m. x 7.5 m., was located within the S. - E. section of the site, adjacent to the workshop garage. This was in order to locate any subsidiary buildings or features relating to the bath house (and outside the vallum area). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.10 m. below existing ground level. Recorded within this trench were 14 archaeological contexts (FIG. 2). The first of these was a moderately compacted, blackish-brown silty sand soil with heavy root penetration (001) was interpreted as garden topsoil. The soil ranged in thickness from 0.06 m. to 0.18 m. It overlay the fill of a cut in the S. - E. corner of the site. The cut [002] measured 1.70 m. wide and 1.20 m. deep. The form of the cut was not fully visible in plan. It was found to have a gradual break of slope at the top and convex sides of c. 80 degrees. The fill comprised a tightly compacted, brownish-grey silty sand soil with heavy root penetration and moderate stone inclusions (003). This material was interpreted as a 19th/20th-century garden and general rubbish deposit.

Beneath this deposit was a tightly compacted, mid-light brown coarse sandy soil (004), 0.75 m. in thickness, probably a post-medieval garden deposit. This deposit was cut by [002]. It was evident in both E. - and W. -facing sections and continued in section for 2 m -3 m. To the N. of the cut [002], this deposit directly underlay the garden topsoil (001).

Also underlying (003) was a tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil (005), probably a down-wash deposit derived from the Roman vallum.

In the northern part of the section, was a tightly compacted, greyish-brown mottled clayey soil (006) [underlying the garden topsoil (001)]. This appeared to be re-deposited material forming part of the rampart construction. The material overlay (008), a tightly compacted, light brown clayey soil, some 0.10 m. thick and extending 2.30 m. The width of this context was undefined. The composition of the material suggested it was decomposed wood, probably the traces of timber lacing used to bind the rampart material and strengthen the overall construction. Evidence of this construction technique was apparent in many areas of exposed rampart across the site.

Underlying this context was what appeared to be a further vallum deposit, consisting of a tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil with moderate amounts of iron-pan inclusions (009). This 0.15 m. -thick deposit measured 2.30 m. in length. Again, the width could not be defined. Underlying this was a moderately compacted, brown-grey clay soil with occasional pieces of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) (010). Interpreted as a vallum deposit, the context - again of undefined width - measured 2.30 m. in length and 0.04 m. -0.08 m. in thickness. Underlying context (010) was, a tightly compacted, yellow-orange clay soil (011) again interpreted as a vallum deposit of undefined width. The context measured 2.30 m. in length and 0.13 m. in thickness. The deposit overlay context (014).

Underlying (011) was a moderate-loosely compacted, brown to black grey/green silty clay soil with charcoal flecking (012). This deposit contained occasional sub-angular small stones and the context measured 0.84 m. in length and 0.47 m. in thickness. The width was undefined and was considered to be part of the vallum. A strong smell of diesel from the

area of this deposit suggested contamination through seepage. The context overlay (013), a moderately compacted, orange-brown silty clay soil with frequent iron pan deposits and was interpreted as a natural deposit.

Overlying this natural deposit was further vallum material comprising a moderately compacted, brown-orange silty clay soil with some staining and occasional charcoal/sub-angular inclusions (014). The context measured 3.90 m. in length and 0.28 m. in thickness. The width was undefined. This material underlay (011) and (004) and overlay (017). A tightly compacted, yellow-orange clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecking (007), underlying (004) and overlying the natural (013), was considered to be the same as the vallum deposit (014). The context measured 2.70 m. in length and 2.0 m. in width. The thickness of the deposit was not discernible.

Trench 2

Trench 2 ran E.-W. across the central area of the site and measured 2 m. x 7 m. This trench was positioned in order to locate any structures relating to the bath house and the inner defences. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.0 m. below existing ground level. Recorded within this trench were 22 archaeological contexts (FIG. 3). Following removal of the modern ground surface, a slot running N.E. - S.W. was opened across the trench. The slot measured 1.40 m. in width and was hand excavated down to the natural clay gravel (PL. XXXIV).

The first context encountered was a moderately compacted, sandy soil varying in colour from brown-orange-black (101) contained occasional wood, roots, 20th-century CBM and gravel. This was interpreted as a disturbed modern ground surface. The material overlay contexts (102) and (107). Underlying the disturbed modern ground surface was a moderately compacted, burnt dark brown/black deposit containing burnt organic materials and hypocaust material (102). The context measured 1.30 m. x 1.30 m. x 0.20 m. and overlay context (108).

Immediately underlying context (102) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil (103), probably forming part of the Roman vallum. This deposit underlay (101) and overlay (108). Also underlying (101) was a tightly compacted, grey and brown grit within brown silty clay loam (104), measuring 1.30 m. x 1.20 m. The context contained post-medieval CBM and was interpreted as a post-medieval gravel layer. Further probable vallum material (105), comprising a moderately compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil, and underlay (103) and overlay [111]. This material measured 0.08 m. - 0.10 m. in thickness.

Overlying context (104) was a possible Roman or post-medieval backfill (containing Roman residual material) consisted of a tightly compacted, greyish-brown silty clay soil containing Roman CBM and small sub-angular stones (106). This deposit measured 1.10m in length and 0.15 m. in thickness and underlay context (102). Underlying (101) and overlying (102) was a moderately compacted, grey cement measuring 0.30 m. in length and 0.10m in thickness (107). This deposit was interpreted as a post-medieval fill of gravel and cement.

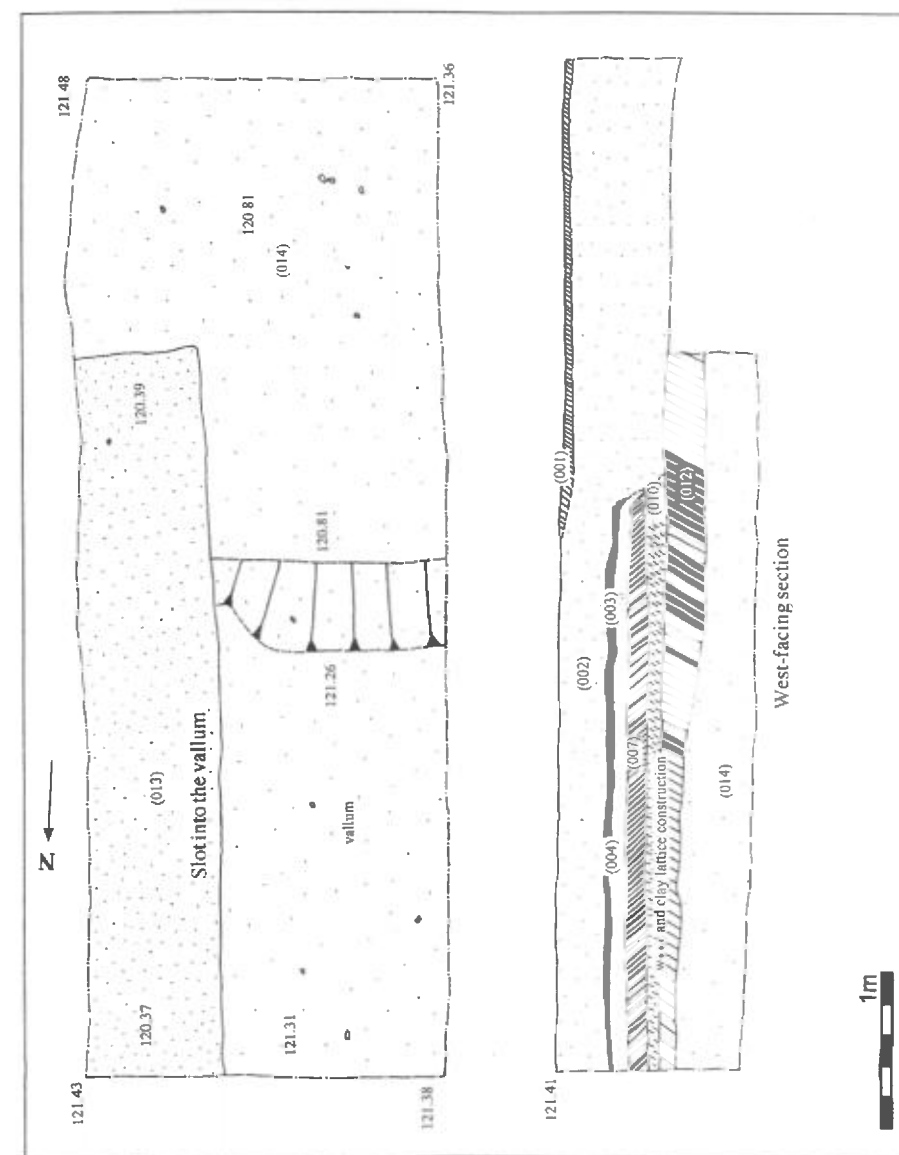


FIG. 2
Trench 1 (Plan and Section)

Located underneath context (107) was a tightly compacted, greyish-green clay (108), c. 0.10 m. in thickness but of unknown extent, underlay (103). Iron staining was present within the context, which was interpreted as a vallum deposit. Underlying (108) was further evidence of vallum material. This deposit consisted of a moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with iron staining and occasional CBM (109). This context measured approximately 0.10 m. in thickness but was of unknown extent. Underlying (109) was a moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil containing Roman CBM (110) which measured 1.30 m. in length and 0.05-0.30 m. in thickness. Overlying and rising above context (113), this feature was considered to be a vallum deposit.

Oriented E. - W., a rectangular cut with square corners [111], measuring 0.45 m. x 0.20 m. x 0.03 m., formed a feature of undefined (possibly Roman) origin. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp/vertical, with vertical sides. The break of slope at the base was sharp, right-angular. The base itself was flat. The cut was filled by a tightly compacted, grey-brown clay loam (112) underlying context (109). An odour of paraffin permeated the soil.

Underlying (110) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil containing Roman CBM (113). Measuring 1.30m in length and 1.20 m. in width, the context, considered to be part of the Roman vallum, was cut by [111]. This feature also cut a tightly compacted, grey-brown clayey soil (116) underlying (113). Underlying context (113) was a tightly compacted, medium-brown silty clayey soil containing CBM and a small assemblage of sub-angular stones (114) was interpreted as the (post-Roman) fill of ground next to the vallum. The context, which underlay (106), measured 1.10 m. in length and 0.70 m. in thickness. Underlying [111] was a moderately compacted, slightly friable, mid-brown silty clay soil with occasional small rounded stones (115). The soil, measuring 0.20 m. in thickness, showed evidence of iron staining and can probably be described as a vallum deposit. Underlying (114) was a moderately compacted orange-brown clay (117) identified as natural clay gravel. Cutting into the natural was a semi-circular cut measuring 0.35 m. in diameter and 0.15 m. depth [118]. A sharp break of slope at the top became gradual at the base of the cut. A possible (Roman) post-hole, the cut had near vertical sides and a flat base. This possible post-hole was filled by a dark brown to black [organic] soil (119).

At the base of the slot, was a sub-rectangular cut oriented N.E. - S.W. [120] and measuring 1.30 m. in length, 0.25 m. in width and 0.08 m. in depth. The S. - W. extent of this Roman feature could not be identified, as the cut continued beyond the edge of the section. In plan, the cut had rounded corners. The break of slope at the top of the cut was gentle at the S.W., sharp at the N.E. Inward sloping sides became vertical at the N.E. There was a sharp break of slope at base and the base itself was flat. The feature was cut into natural deposits (117) and filled by (121), a tightly compacted, mid-brown silty clay soil underlying (115) and measuring 0.10 m. in thickness. The extent of the fill was unknown.

Overlying (117) was a moderately compacted, grey-green silty clay with [ferrous] iron staining (122). This deposit, forming part of the vallum measured c. 0.20 m. in thickness and underlay context (116).

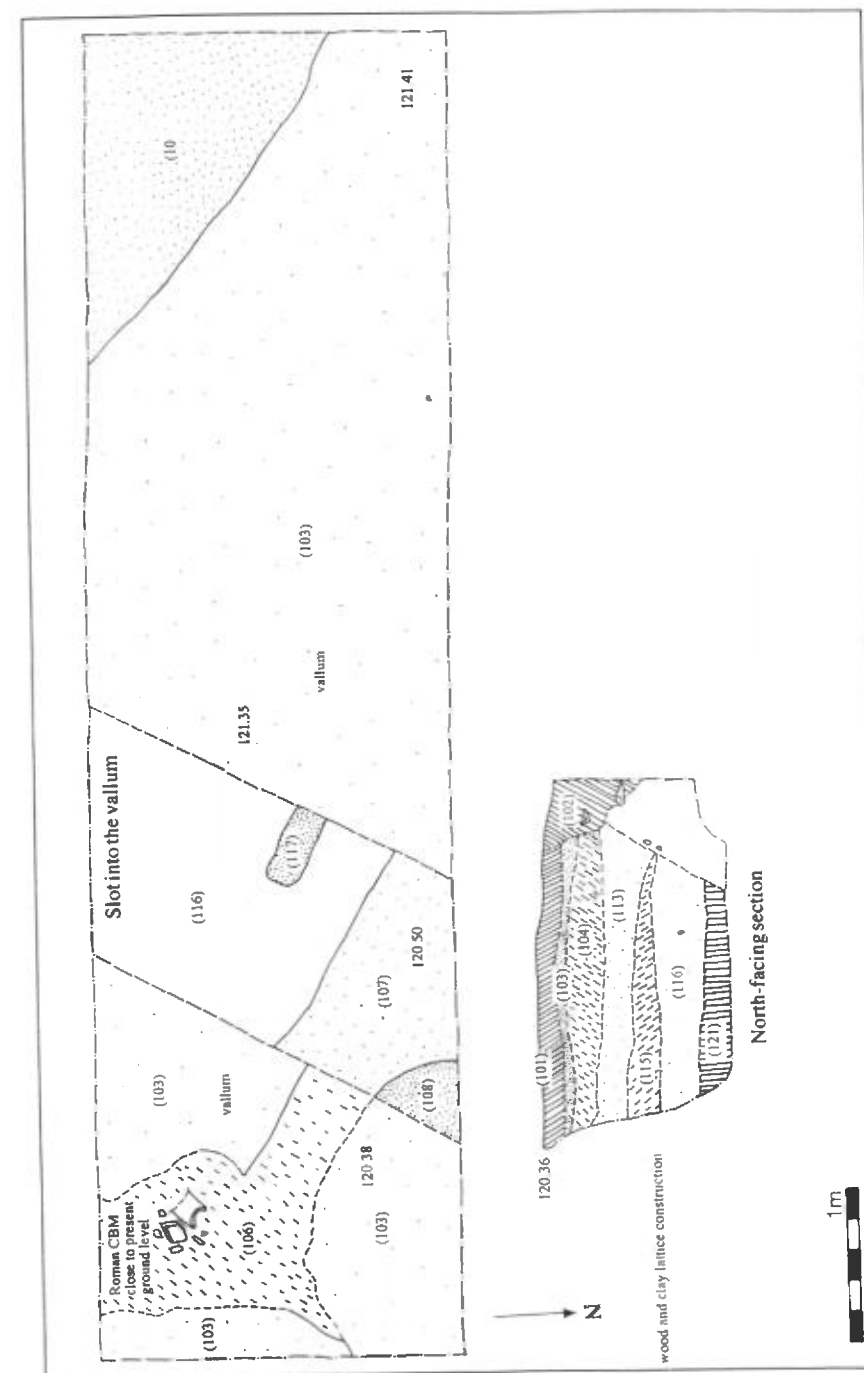


FIG. 3
Trench 2 (Plan and Section)

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the N. - W. corner of the site, close to Mill Lane. The trench measured 1.75 m. x 1.75 m. and was excavated to a depth of 1 m. below existing ground level in order to determine the nature of the archaeology (if present). Recorded within this trench were 7 archaeological contexts (FIG. 4). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey aggregate sub-base (201) of undefined extent comprises a modern aggregate sub-base 0.12 m. thick.

Underlying context (201), was a tightly compacted yellow-white clay deposit (202) with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional fragmented Roman CBM. This deposit possibly formed part of the vallum. The thickness and extent of the deposit is unknown. The extent of vallum possibly extends N.W. - S.E.

Underlying (202) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (203). This possible vallum deposit extended across the trench to an average thickness of 0.40 m. and overlay (206). Cutting into context (203) and underlying context (202) was a shallow pit with rounded corners [204]. Excavation revealed a gradual break of slope at the top and shallow sloping sides. The break of slope at the base was gently curving. The base itself was fairly flat or concave. The feature was 0.25 m. long, 0.25 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep. Extending beyond the N. - E. section, this shallow pit, probably Roman in date, was filled by (205), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with occasional inclusions of charcoal, Roman CBM and infrequent amounts small sub-angular stones. The soil also contained several fragments of Samian ware. The deposit was coterminous with [204].

Underlying context (203) was a tightly compacted, yellow-grey clayey soil (206). This deposit forms part of the Roman vallum. Cut by [204], the possible Roman vallum deposit included occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments. The deposit extended across trench to a thickness of 0.10 m. - 0.15 m.

Underlying (206) was a tightly compacted, pink clayey soil containing occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments (207). The extent of the 0.30 m. - thick deposit, identified as vallum material, was not established. Due to the restricted depth for this trench, the natural deposits were not reached.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located within the S. - W. section of the site and measured approximately 2 m. x 7 m. The trench was positioned in order to locate a section of the Roman defences. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.10 m. below the existing ground level. Recorded within this trench were 11 archaeological contexts (FIG. 5). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of site (301) to a depth of 0.20 m. was described as a modern gravel deposit. Underlying (301) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey soil (302) with frequent sub-angular stones, which extended over the entire trench. This modern deposition contained plastic, iron, post-medieval CBM inclusions and charcoal flecking. Also within the 0.10 m. -thick deposit, at the S. - E. end of the trench, were butchered cattle remains. This deposit overlay (303), (304) and (307).

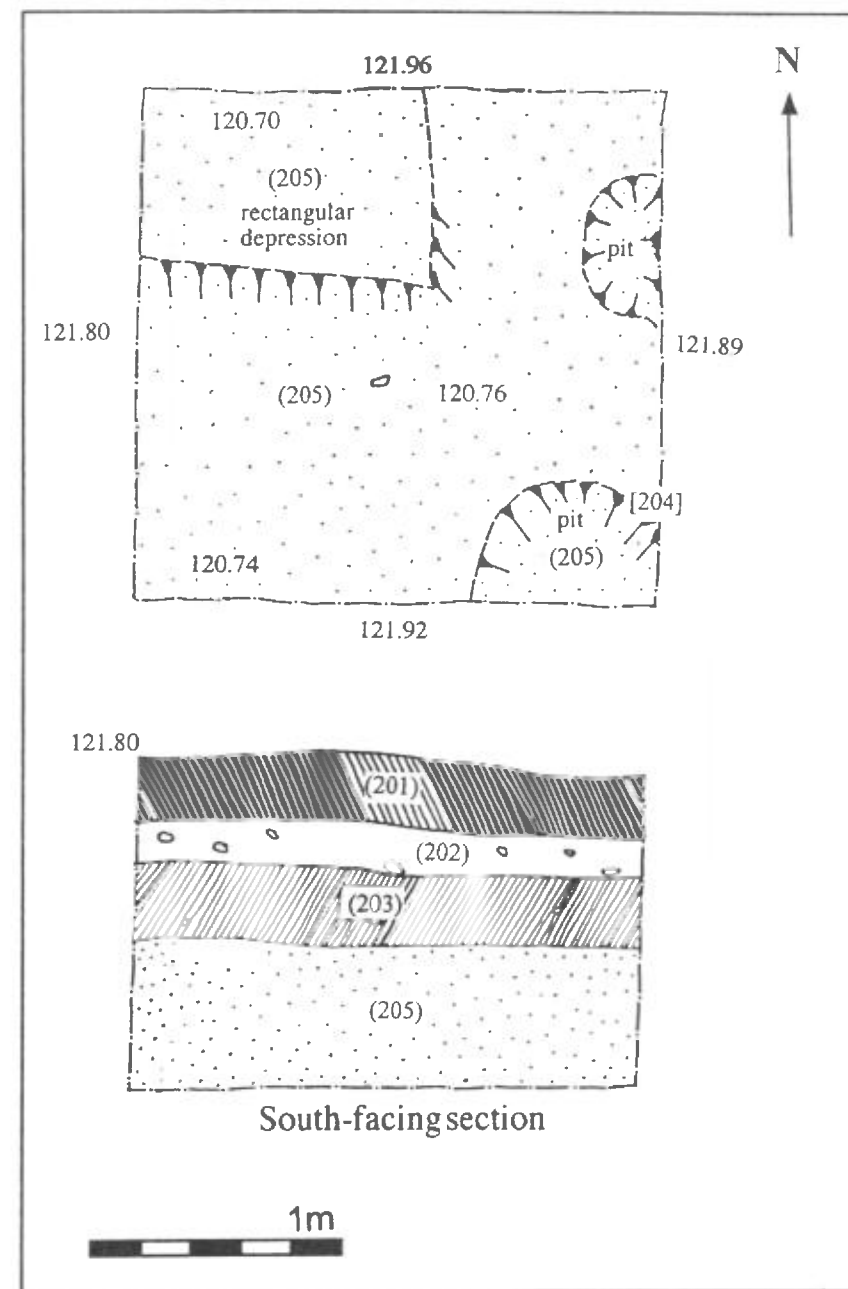


FIG. 4
Trench 3 (Plan and Section)

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the N. - W. corner of the site, close to Mill Lane. The trench measured 1.75 m. x 1.75 m. and was excavated to a depth of 1 m. below existing ground level in order to determine the nature of the archaeology (if present). Recorded within this trench were 7 archaeological contexts (FIG. 4). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey aggregate sub-base (201) of undefined extent comprises a modern aggregate sub-base 0.12 m. thick.

Underlying context (201), was a tightly compacted yellow-white clay deposit (202) with moderate amounts of small sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional fragmented Roman CBM. This deposit possibly formed part of the vallum. The thickness and extent of the deposit is unknown. The extent of vallum possibly extends N.W. - S.E.

Underlying (202) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (203). This possible vallum deposit extended across the trench to an average thickness of 0.40 m. and overlay (206). Cutting into context (203) and underlying context (202) was a shallow pit with rounded corners [204]. Excavation revealed a gradual break of slope at the top and shallow sloping sides. The break of slope at the base was gently curving. The base itself was fairly flat or concave. The feature was 0.25 m. long, 0.25 m. wide and 0.10 m. deep. Extending beyond the N. - E. section, this shallow pit, probably Roman in date, was filled by (205), a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clay soil with occasional inclusions of charcoal, Roman CBM and infrequent amounts small sub-angular stones. The soil also contained several fragments of Samian ware. The deposit was coterminous with [204].

Underlying context (203) was a tightly compacted, yellow-grey clayey soil (206). This deposit forms part of the Roman vallum. Cut by [204], the possible Roman vallum deposit included occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments. The deposit extended across trench to a thickness of 0.10 m. - 0.15 m.

Underlying (206) was a tightly compacted, pink clayey soil containing occasional charcoal flecking and Roman CBM fragments (207). The extent of the 0.30 m. - thick deposit, identified as vallum material, was not established. Due to the restricted depth for this trench, the natural deposits were not reached.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located within the S. - W. section of the site and measured approximately 2 m. x 7 m. The trench was positioned in order to locate a section of the Roman defences. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.10 m. below the existing ground level. Recorded within this trench were 11 archaeological contexts (FIG. 5). The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of site (301) to a depth of 0.20 m. was described as a modern gravel deposit. Underlying (301) was a tightly compacted, reddish-brown clayey soil (302) with frequent sub-angular stones, which extended over the entire trench. This modern deposition contained plastic, iron, post-medieval CBM inclusions and charcoal flecking. Also within the 0.10 m. -thick deposit, at the S. - E. end of the trench, were butchered cattle remains. This deposit overlay (303), (304) and (307).

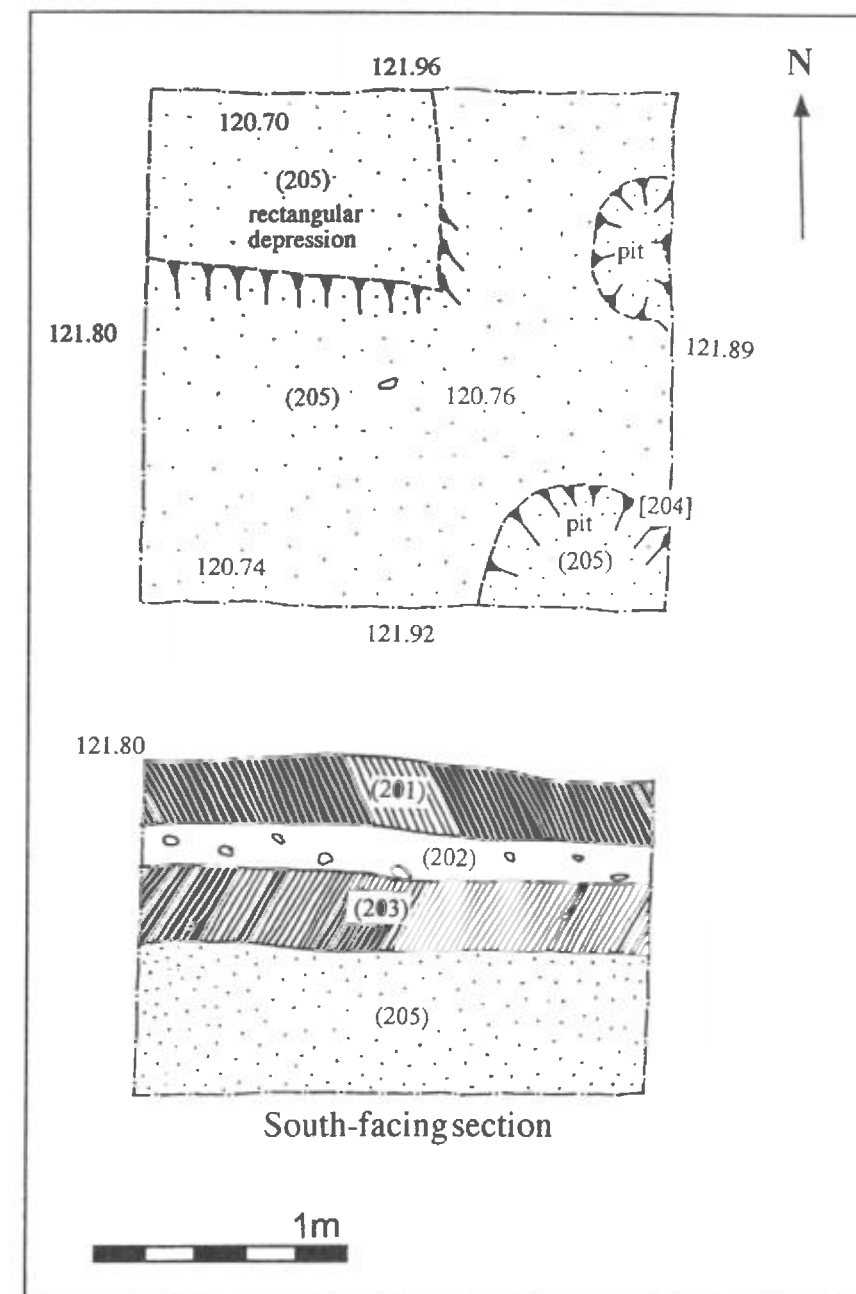


FIG. 4
Trench 3 (Plan and Section)

Underlying context (302) was a loosely compacted, grey gravelly deposit (303) with occasional flecks of post-medieval CBM. This deposit immediately overlay context (305). The deposit measured 0.50 m. in length and 0.10 m. in thickness. The width of the deposit could not be ascertained. Also underlying context (302) was a tightly compacted, yellow-brown silty clay soil (304) with occasional Roman CBM and sub-angular stones. This context measured 5.0 m. in length and 1.60 m. wide. The thickness was undefined. It was considered to be part of the Roman vallum - possibly forming part of the extensive down-wash deposit. The deposit was cut by context (308).

Underlying (302) and (303), was a tightly compacted, dark brown silty clayey soil (305) with occasional modern CBM, plastic and sub-angular stones. This deposit measured 1.60 m. wide and 0.20 m. in thickness. The length was undefined and overlay context (306). Beneath (305) was a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay soil (306) with sub-angular stones, plastic, post-medieval and Roman CBM. Interpreted as a late post-medieval deposit, the context overlay (307) and cut into (307). The length and width were undefined. This deposit formed part of a dumping area which probably extends to the river.

Context (307) formed possible down-wash material associated with post-vallum activity. This deposit consisted of a tightly compacted, medium brown silty clay with occasional Roman CBM. This deposit immediately underlay context (302) and measured 3.30 m. in length and 1.20 m. wide. The thickness of the deposit was undefined.

Within the central part of the trench was an E. - W. rectangular cut [308] with sharply defined corners that underlay context (302) and cut into context (307). The vertically sided cut was 0.4 m. in length with a depth of 0.35 m. The width was undefined. The break of slope at the top of the cut was sharp, curving at the base at an angle approaching 45 degrees. The base itself sloped towards the S. Filling the L-shaped cut [308] was an early post-medieval boundary wall constructed of grey sandstone with lime mortar bonding (309). The section of wall measured 0.60 m. x 0.40 m. x 0.46 m. and immediately underlay (302).

Underlying context (306) and filled by context (311) was a rectangular cut with curved corners [310]. Measuring 1.10 m. (length), 0.45 m. (width) and 0.10 m. (thickness), the cut - probably a post-medieval pit cut - possessed a curved break of slope at the top, with sides sloping at 120 degrees. The base of slope formed a shallow curve and the base was roughly flat, although sloping to the S. Oriented N. - S., the pit feature cut into context (307).

The pit [310] was filled by a moderately compacted, dark brown silty soil (311) with post-medieval brick and CBM, occasional Roman CBM, sub-angular stones, a length of metal pipe, bicycle handlebars and an 'India Tyres' sign (pl. XXXV). The fill lay beneath context (306) and its extent was coterminous with [310]. Similar dumping activity occurred in trench 1.

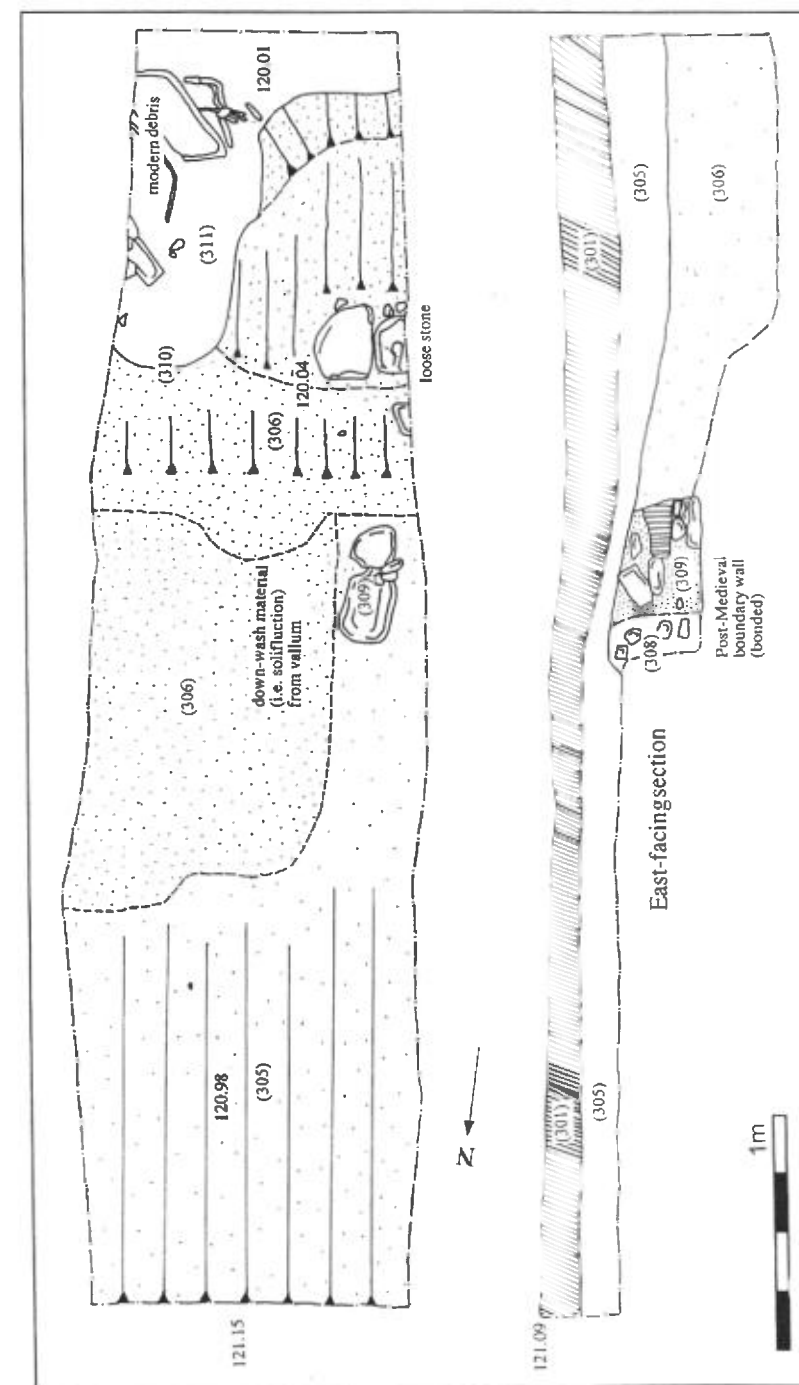


FIG. 5
Trench 4 (Plan and Section)

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the N. - E. corner of the site adjacent to Mill Lane. The trench measured 1.75 m. x 1.75 m. and was excavated to a depth of 0.70 m. below existing ground level in order to determine the nature of the archaeology (if present) (FIG. 6). Recorded within this trench were 12 archaeological contexts. The first of these was a tightly compacted, grey gravel covering most of the site (401) to a depth of 0.10 m. was described as a modern gravel deposit. Underlying this deposit was a moderately compacted, mixture of brown silty clay, brick and stone slabs (together with a plastic fertiliser bag) (402) underlay the gravel deposit (401) and extended across the trench. This rubble deposit continued to a depth of 0.10 m.

Underlying (402) and overlying (407) was a tightly compacted, light brown silty clay (403) containing occasional Roman CBM, several Samian ware sherds and a finely polished Roman bone pin. The deposit appears to be an interface between modern and Roman activity. This deposit measured 1 m. x 0.80 m. x 0.15 m.

Underlying the interface deposit was a burnt charcoal, daub and organic layer (404) which underlay contexts (403) and (407). This deposit consisted of a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal soil with burnt daub. The context also contained some burnt stone. The length and width of the 0.04 m. -thick deposit were undefined as it extended into the N. and E. sections. The deposit overlay (411). It is probable that this deposit, along with burnt daub deposits in trench 2 are contemporary with each other. More importantly, they may represent some form of destruction activity that may date to when the town fell out of use during the (late?) Roman period. However, one must be cautious of dating any destruction layer when pottery and the bone pin date to the late 1st and early 2nd century A.D. What one may be witnessing here is merely a burning area associated with the bath house hearth activity.

Context (405), underlying context (402) was interpreted as a Roman clay deposit with building debris, the moderately compacted light brown orange clay. This deposit contained Roman CBM with occasional small sub-angular stones and river-wash pebbles. The length and width of the deposit were undefined. The context was approximately 0.10 m. thick and overlay (406).

Underlying context (405), was a heavily compacted, medium brown clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecks and Roman CBM (406). Probably backwash material from the Roman vallum, the context also contained occasional small river-wash stones. Measuring 0.20 m. in thickness, the extent of the deposit was undefined. The deposit overlay context (408). Underlying context (406) was a loosely compacted medium brown clayey soil (407). This deposit underlay context (403) and overlay contexts (408) and (404). The deposit contained frequent charcoal flecking, occasional Roman CBM and small sub-angular stones. Occasional fragments of Roman pottery were also identified (see Appendix I). The deposit measured 0.20 m. - 0.22 m. in thickness and is possibly associated with context (404).

Underlying (407), was a heavily compacted, yellow-brown clayey soil with occasional charcoal flecking (408). The thickness and extent of the deposit, probably part of the Roman vallum, was undefined.

Located within the central section of the trench was a circular cut [409] which measured 0.25 m. diameter and 0.25 m. depth. This feature was interpreted as a post-hole of Roman date (PL. XXXVI). With a sharp break of slope at the top and base, the cut had a concave base and near vertical sides. The feature was filled by context (410) and immediately overlay context (406). The fill consisted of a very loosely compacted/friable dark brown loamy soil (410).

Underlying context (404) and overlying context (412) was a loosely compacted, orange sandy grit (411) interpreted as a Roman deposit. The full extent of the deposit, which was up to 0.05 m. in thickness, was undefined. A possible Roman burnt layer consisting of a loosely compacted, dark brown-black charcoal deposit with burnt daub (412) lay beneath sandy grit (411). No natural deposits were located at the base of this trench.

Trench 6

This trench was located immediately S. of the garage workshop and measured 2 m. x 2 m. The trench was partially excavated to approximately 0.90 m. below existing ground level. However, due to unstable sections, this trench was not fully recorded. A total of seven archaeological contexts were recorded in this trench - all date from the late 20th century. Contexts (501) to (507) consisted of recent domestic dumping debris, mainly metal objects including motor vehicle engine parts and a galvanised watering can. The dumping deposit, extending below 0.90 m. below existing ground level was also recorded in the southern part of trench 4.

Due to unstable sections, this trench was not fully excavated. A rough plan and section was recorded but is not included within this report.

Summary

This site, located within the S. - W. rampart area of Leintwardine revealed a number of significant deposits, features and structures that date from the Roman period. Located in trenches within the E. part of the site were the remains of a latticed rampart or vallum. Also recorded was debris associated with the bath house (located 2-3 m. E of trench 2). The vallum dating to the 1st and 2nd century A.D. was oriented roughly E.-W. and extended into trenches 2, 3 and 4. The remarkable state of preservation of the vallum was probably due to minimal modern disturbance. The site had, within the recent past been covered by scalplings and no impact with the underlying archaeology had occurred. Within the southern area of the site, in trench 4, was evidence of down-wash deposition of the vallum. Also recovered within this trench was evidence of recent dumping including debris from the adjacent garage.

A large quantity of finds including a rich and varied assemblage of pottery fixed an approximate date to overlying (vallum) stratified deposits. The pottery included both local and exotic (imported) wares. Also recovered was a finely polished bone pin (found in trench 5). The pin was recovered at the top of the first significant archaeological horizon - approximately 0.35 m. below the existing ground level. Ceramic building material recovered included a number of intact flue tiles from trench 2 - found 0.05 m. below the existing ground level (at the interface between the modern scalplings and the upper vallum).

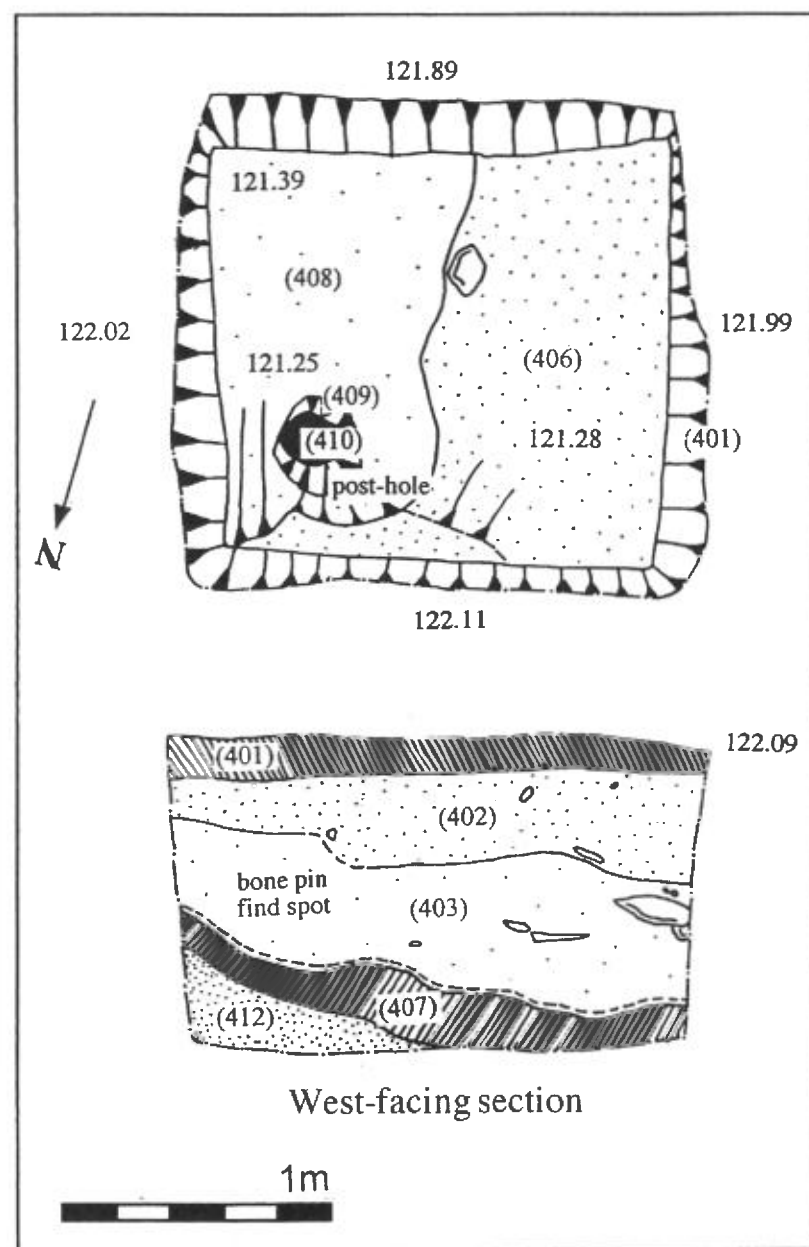


FIG. 6
Trench 5 (Plan and Section)

The discovery of the vallum plus well-stratified overlying deposition generally fits into an already established sequence (Brown 1995; Stanford 1968, 1972). More importantly, this impressive structure which has survived mid- to late 20th century development shows that Roman Border towns whilst enjoying civilian administration were also dependent on defence. From the vallum looking S., the 1st century Roman garrison at Leintwardine would have had commanding views across most of the Lugg Valley. Interestingly, several large hill enclosures – Brandon Camp (SO 400 725) and Coxall Knoll (SO 365 735) – lie close by. Whether or not these were inhabited by indigenous tribal populations during the 2nd and 3rd century AD is difficult to substantiate.

It is more than probable that the vallum was so well constructed that its survival during the mid- to late Roman period (and beyond) was ensured. Arguably though, prior to the workshop being constructed, it is more than probable that the upper section of the vallum was present. However, this is again, difficult to substantiate. It is clear though that the vallum extends further east and west and has within the Post-Medieval period been truncated by a number of buildings. The line of vallum is probably delineated (in part) as an earthwork, present on the 1st edition OS (1885).

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¹ Excavations in ten areas have revealed that the defensive ramparts are constructed of timber-laced with external ditches. These now survive as substantial earthworks on the N., W. and eastern sides of the town (Stanford, 1968, 1972, 1976 Watkins, 1929; Clark and Woodiwiss, 1988; Brown 1991a; Woodiwiss, 1992 and Topping, 1993).

² The bath house is the only definite civic building located in Leintwardine (Dalwood, 1996).

The Club is much indebted to the University of Bristol for a grant towards the publication of this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author would like to thank Paul Jones (Exeter Unit) for assistance with the plans and section drawings. Also, to David Griffith for permission to publish this paper.

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APPENDIX 1 FINDS FROM LEINTWARDINE

By STUART WHATLEY

INTRODUCTION

The pottery was analysed using x 20 magnification. The assemblage was then split into a fabric type series based upon colour, firing technique, production (wheel thrown or handmade), glazed or unglazed and inclusions. The sherds were then quantified by weight and number within each fabric series and then totalled. The assemblage was found to span for nearly 2000 years and would greatly enhance the knowledge of settlement in Leintwardine, Herefordshire.

FABRIC TYPE SERIES

1. Lion Type Ware

Hard, smooth buff fabric with moderate mica, haematite and large gritty inclusions. Sometimes coated with a brown slip. Wheel thrown. Pre A.D. 75. The base in this assemblage was probably from a cup or beaker and was unglazed. Fine ware. Produced in and around Lyon, Gaul. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

2. Samian Ware

Pink-red fabric with a red slip glaze. Manufactured in southern, central and eastern Gaul from c. A.D. 40-250. Fine wares, sometimes decorated, in the forms of bowls, dishes and plates. Wheel thrown. Hard and smooth fabric. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

3. Severn Valley Ware

Fine orange fabric with mica, shell and grit inclusions. Hard and moderately smooth. Domestic and storage coarse earthenware vessels. Wheel thrown vessels produced in the Severn Valley area. Some pieces contain lattice decoration. Mostly all sherds oxygenated orange, but there are a few grey or black reduced sherds. Manufactured throughout the Roman period.

4. Black Burnished Ware I

Black hard and relatively smooth fabric with shell, mica and haematite inclusions. The exterior is burnished and decorated with latticework (wavy and diagonal lines). Hand made. Produced in southern Dorset around A.D. 40 but found outside Dorset after A.D. 120 due to military contracts. Fired in reduced conditions.

5. Roman Grey Ware

Grey powdery and relatively hard fabric with mica inclusions and voids. Wheel thrown coarse earthenware vessels in domestic and storage forms. A.D. 40-410. Probably made locally. Fired in reduced conditions.

6. Mancetter Hartshill Mortarium

Hard and rough buff fabric with grit and haematite inclusions. Coarse wheel thrown earthenware. Rim found on the bath house site from a mortarium. Late 2nd to early 3rd century A.D. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

7. Buff Fabric with White Slip

Powdery hard orange fabric with a white slip on the interior side. Infrequent mica and pebble inclusions. Coarse domestic wheel-thrown vessels such as flagons and storage vessels. Fired in oxygenated conditions. Probably 2nd century A.D.

8. Oxford Colour Coated

Orange fabric containing grit, mica and shell inclusions. Hard and smooth fabric with red slip. Fine tableware produced in the Oxford area replacing Samian ware. 3rd-4th centuries A.D. Wheel-thrown.

9. Hereford A Ware

Grey hard and moderately rough fabric with shell, quartz, grit inclusions and voids. Coarse earthenware domestic and storage vessels. Handmade. medieval. Fired in reduced conditions. 12-15th century A.D.

10. Salt Glazed Stoneware

Vitrified grey fabric with white mica and grog inclusions. Mottled tan glaze. In the form of bottles and cups. 18th century onwards in Britain. Moderately rough and hard. Wheel-thrown.

11. Unglazed Red Coarse Earthenware

Domestic and storage vessels. Red fabric, hard and rough with shell, mica and gritty inclusions. 18th century onwards. Wheel-thrown.

12. Unglazed Orange Coarse Earthenware

Orange hard and rough fabric with mica, shell and grit inclusions. In the form of storage vessels and jugs. 18th century onwards. Wheel thrown.

13. Brown Glazed Earthenware

Buff fabric with infrequent grit inclusions. Moderately soft and hard. Brown glazed. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Staffordshire type. 18th century onwards. Wheel-thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

14. Yellow Glazed Earthenware

Moderately soft and hard buff fabric. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Staffordshire type. 18th century onwards. Wheel-thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

15. Bakewell Glazed Earthenware

Buff fabric with yellow glaze and brown slip designs. Moderately soft and hard. Tableware in the form of dishes and bowls. Wheel thrown. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

16. White Glazed Creamware

Buff fabric with a white glaze. Fine tableware in the form of bowls, cups, plates and saucers. Mid-18th century onwards. Wheel thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

17. Blue Transfer Printed Creamware

Buff fabric with a white glaze and blue transfer print in willow design. Fine well-fired tableware in the form of bowls, cups, plates and saucers. Mid-18th century onwards. Wheel thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

18. Polychrome Ware

Well-fired buff fabric with various colour glazes. In the form of tableware and other domestic forms. 18th century onwards. Wheel-thrown. Moderately soft and hard. Fired in oxygenated conditions.

DATING OF EACH CONTEXT

TRENCH 1

Context (003) 20th-century context containing some earlier 19th-century sherds.

Context (004) disturbed context with a medieval Hereford A sherd and a Roman Severn Valley sherd from the interface with a Romano-British context (005).

Context (005) Essentially a Romano-British context with a post-medieval unglazed red earthenware rim.

Context (011) Romano-British context. Samian form 78 sherd dating from the late 1st - early 2nd century A.D.

TRENCH 2

Context (102) Disturbed modern deposit with residual Hereford A ware, Severn Valley ware and a piece of 1st century A.D. Lyon type ware.

Context (105) 19th century deposit containing residual Severn Valley ware.

Context (107) Romano-British deposit possibly mid-late 2nd century.

TRENCH 3

Context (202) Romano-British deposit dating to the 3rd century A.D.

Context (206) Romano-British deposit containing Severn Valley bodysherds.

TRENCH 4

Context (303) Modern deposit containing late 18th, 19th and 20th century sherds.

Context (306) Modern deposit containing a 20th polychrome cream ware.

TRENCH 5

Context (403) Romano-British deposit containing Samian sherds dating from the late 1st - mid-2nd century A.D.

Context (408) Romano-British deposit containing a piece of Samian ware.

Table 1. Displaying the Total Amount and Weight of Sherds Per Period

Type of sherds	Number of sherds	Weight of sherds
Romano-British period (A.D. 43-410)	57 (67%)	729 g. (36%)
medieval period (c. A.D. 1066-1500)	2 (2%)	40 g. (2%)
post-medieval onwards (A.D. 1500 plus)	26 (31%)	680 g. (62%)
Totals	85 (100%)	2029 g. (100%)

SAMIAN REPORT

A total of 10 sherds were recovered weighing 65 g. The forms were closely dated between the years A.D. 90-150 providing a late Flavian-early Antonine date to the majority of the Roman contexts. This fits in with the other data throughout Leintwardine suggesting the site was mostly occupied from the end of the 1st - mid-2nd century. The sherds are from vessels most likely to have been manufactured in southern and central Gaul and represents the ability of the army to import vessels from outside the province of Britannia. Only one sherd contains decoration from the small assemblage, a body sherd from a Drag 37 vessel, which features the body of a hare and two feathers in freestyle decoration (FIG. 7). There were no stamps or potters marks. Provided below is a list of sherds and associated text in context order, not chronological.

Context (011) 1 plain rim sherd from a small carinated bowl with moulded decoration (Webster: 1996. 63) known as a Form 78 vessel. Flavian-Trajanic period, late 1st - early 2nd century A.D. Weighs 2 g.

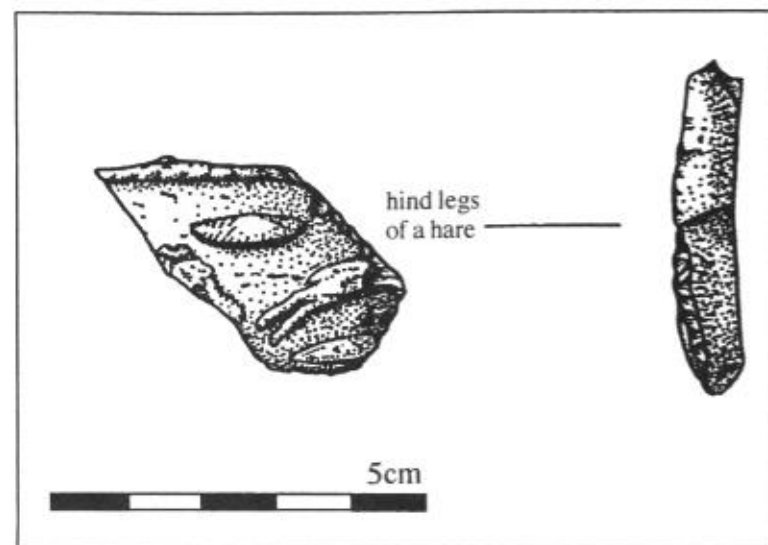


FIG. 7

Decoration Samian ware sherd depicting a hare (illustrated by Nicola Hancox)

Context (107) 2 sherds. 1 body sherd from a hemispherical decorated Drag 37 bowl (Webster, 1996. 47) featuring a hare and two feathers as part of the freestyle design. Probably from south Gaul dating to the late 1st century A.D. Weighs 5 g. 1 black, burnt rim sherd from a drag 18/31 plate. The plate contains a curved lip and a beaded rim. (Webster, 1996.32-3) early to mid-2nd century A.D. from either central or southern Gaul. Weighs 11g.

Context (202) 3 sherds. 1 rim sherd from a Drag 18 undecorated plate with a curved wall and beaded rim. (Webster:1996. 32) The rim had a hole from a former rivet repair. Late 1st century A.D. Probably from central Gaul. Weighs 5 g. 1 base from a Drag 18/31 plate. Early 2nd century A.D. probably from central Gaul. Weighs 16 g. 1 rim from a Drag 18/31 plate. Probably made in central Gaul from early to mid-2nd century A.D. Weighs 8 g.

Context (403) 3 sherds. 1 rim from a Drag 27 undecorated cup with a curved wall and beaded rim. Made in southern Gaul dating to the late 1st century A.D. Weighs 1 g. 2 bases from different Drag 18/31 plates from southern Gaul dating from the late 1st to early 2nd century A.D. Weighs 14 g.

Context (408) 1 undecorated abraded body sherd from an open form Samian vessel weighing 3 g.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

The site contained 256 pieces of ceramic building material weighing 37,117 g. Of the assemblage only four pieces were modern roof tile, the rest were different Romano-British

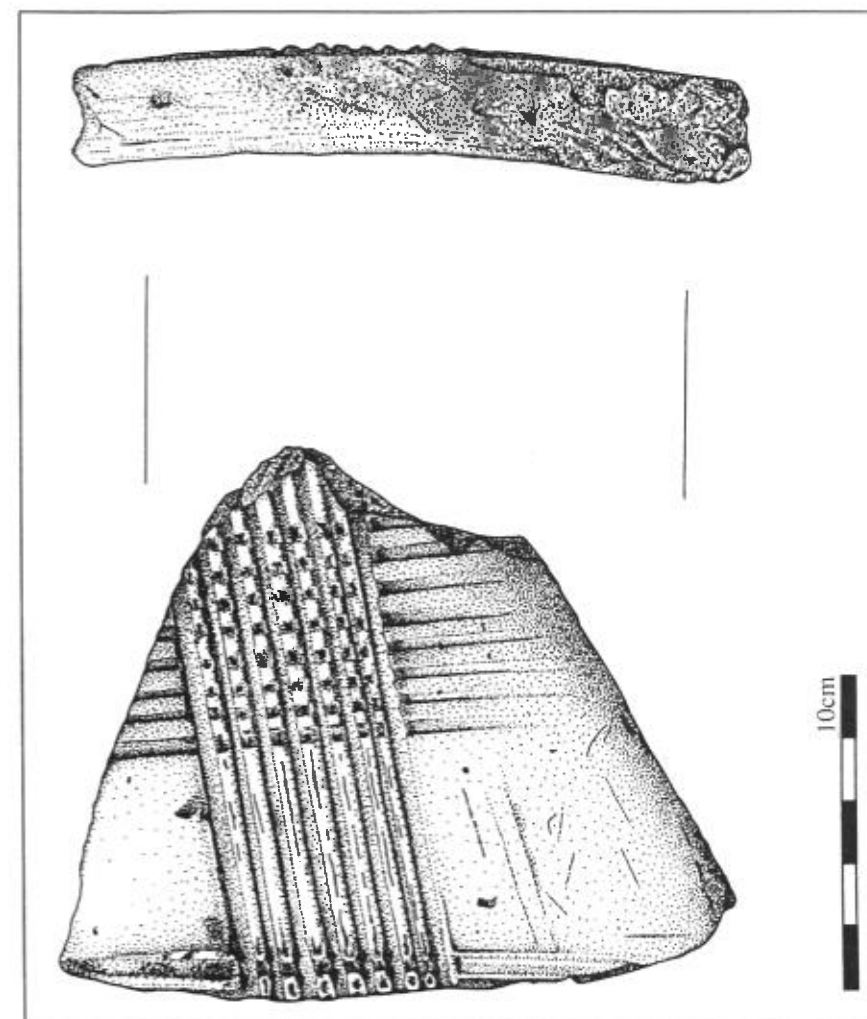


FIG. 8
Large fragment of a box flue probably originating from the nearby Bath House Complex (illustrated by Nicola Hancox)

tiles and bricks probably associated with the former bath-house as postulated by the presence of hypocaust box tiles (FIG. 8). The Romano-British tiles were of an orange fabric with voids, shell and grit inclusions. Differential firing sometimes made the fabric slightly pink or buff. Some pieces were also vitrified most likely by firing rather than on-site destruction.

Represented in the Roman assemblage were imbrex and tegula roof tiles, box tiles, and structural tiles such as a mammae (a raised boss) from a tegula mammata, bipedlis and voussoir tile. Given below are the quantities and weight of the material.

Romano-British CBM

Voussoir tile	x 1	-	1267 g.	context (403)
Bipedelis	x 1	-	240 g.	context (001)
Mammae	x 1	-	157 g.	context (106)
Box tile	x 46	-	8237 g.	
Floor tile	x 55	-	7026 g.	
Roof tile	x 157	-	19994 g.	(Imbrex 84 - 12853 g.) (tegula 73 - 7088 g.)
Indiscernible	x 7	-	58 g.	

MODERN

Roof tile	x 4	-	191 g.
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DISCUSSION

The ceramic assemblage contains sherds from three different periods, Roman, medieval and post-medieval to the modern period (at Leintwardine bathhouse 18th century onwards). The largest amount of sherds belong to Roman Leintwardine and date from the end of the 1st century A.D. to the mid-4th century A.D. The presence of Samian ware, which on this site was date between A.D. 90-150, and the base of Lyon type ware probably reflects the presence of the Roman army based at the fort in Jay Lane in the town, as the army had the contacts and ties to obtain the vessels from Gaul. In particular the dating of the Samian ware ties in with the nearby construction of the baths, which is believed to have started around A.D. 140. It may also be argued that the BB1 (Black Burnished ware 1) sherds can be attributed to the military presence in the fort as these coarse wares were not readily accessible over areas of Roman Britain before the mid-3rd century A.D. (Swan, 1980, 15). It has been argued from excavations at Hadrian's wall that the military had a contract with the BB1 manufacturers in Dorset from A.D. 120 (Swan, 1980, 15), which increased the popularity of the coarseware and their presence outside Dorset and explain their deposition in mid-2nd century contexts at Leintwardine when the fort was still in use.

The main fabric type was the Severn Valley wares, the most abundant coarse ware in the locality. The vessels are found from the mid-1st century - mid-4th century A.D. and cover all the main domestic forms, so their high number was expected at Leintwardine. Only two sherds can be definitely dated to the middle Roman period as the majority of the

Severn Valley ware were bodysherds whose forms could be not identified. The two middle Roman sherds were a late 2nd to early 3rd century mortarium rim from Mancetter/Hartshill and a base from a mid-3rd century A.D. Oxford colour coated vessel. These sherds represent a period in Leintwardine's history when the vicus had probably developed into a defended small town and may show a change in the site's trading patterns to inter-regional trade rather than inter-provincial with the end of the military presence. More later Roman material is needed to prove or disprove this theory.

The two medieval Hereford type A sherds were probably residual and show there was activity in the settlement in the medieval period. This was revealed in the 2001 excavations on 31-34 Watling Street by the discovery of timber-framed medieval houses and similar fabric pottery, (Whatley, 2001, 36).

The third period of activity on the site probably starts from the late 18th century onwards and carries on until the present with the construction of the bus shelter and garage beside the site. This explains the post-medieval and industrial period pottery such as Staffordshire type earthen wares cream wares and coarse earthen wares found in the deposits.

APPENDIX II NON CERAMIC FINDS

Special Finds

1. Roman bone pin. Context (403). Trench 5 (FIG. 9).

Well preserved worked bone pin 97 mm. x 6 mm. Mottled brown and grey colour with probable varnish finish. The pin has one terminus sharpened to a point whilst the other has been left wider. The typology is very similar in style to pin type A, number 4 from the Roman baths at Caerleon, dated A.D. 160-230, (see fig. 69, number 4 in Zienkiewicz:1986.200). This is very similar to the date of context 403. Weighs 3 g.

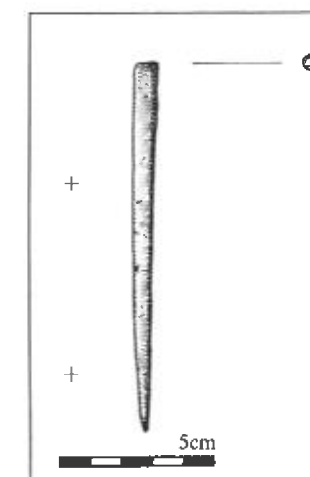


FIG. 9

A Roman polished bone pin (illustrated by Nicola Hancox)

2. Roman horse harness. Cual or Brass. Context (004). Trench 1.

Sub circular green coloured artefact. Has two linear tubes fused/joined by two curved tubes. One of the linear tubes has an extra sleeve fused on. Slightly corroded with parts of the exterior cracking and flaking off. The corrosion has also discoloured the artefact green. Weighs 33 g. Measures 54 mm. x 45 mm. x 9 mm.

3. Cual or Brass artefact. Context (403). Trench 5.

Corroding, folded over, tube shaped artefact that is slightly discoloured green. The artefact has a cross shape cut out. Probably Romano-British. Weighs 1 g. Measures 22 mm. x 6 mm.

4. Possible metal counter/button/cloth seal. Context (306). Trench 4.

Grey circular piece of poor quality metal (possibly contains some Fe). Very fragmented and corroding rapidly. Measures 25 mm. x 3 mm. Weighs 3 g. Probably Modern.

5. Roman bone pin or broken needle. Context (403). Trench 5.

Light brown coloured bone pin that has a slight curvature and two broken terminae. 40 mm. x 2 mm. Weighs 1 g.

6. Three corroding Cual fragments. Context (403). Trench 5.

Three fragments of copper alloy. Green unidentifiable artefact due to high level of corrosion although break points reveal a former thin flat shape. The pieces measure 14 mm. x 12 mm., 12 mm. x 7 mm. and 15 mm. x 10 mm. and weigh altogether 2 g. Probably Romano-British.

MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Clay Pipes

The discovery of two pieces of stratified clay pipe reaffirms the view that the area was used in the late post-medieval period.

Context (303). Two pieces of clay pipe. One stem and one 17th-century-style bowl with a circular foot and small mouth. Weighs 7 g.

Glass

Seven pieces of post-medieval and modern bottle glass weighing 76 g.

Context (003). 1 shard. 24 g. One small light blue phial with broken base.

Context (102). 2 sherds. 24 g. One modern transparent bottle base. One brown beer bottle body shard.

Context (105). 1 shard. 10 g. One green bottle spout.

Context (303). 3 sherds. 18 g. One modern green bottle rim and two transparent bottle body sherds.

Other Metalwork

A collection of iron and lead nails and modern metalwork that were not attributed special find status.

Context (003). Two nails. One orange / brown rectangular nail stem with a sub circular head and pointed terminae. Measures 150 mm. x 12 mm. x 20 mm. Weighs 41 g. One large brown curved nail stem. Measures 112 mm. x 8 mm. Weighs 20 g. Modern.

Context (102). Two iron nails. One orange brown circular nail head and rectangular nail stem. Measures 150 mm. x 12 mm. x 20 mm. Weighs 44 g. One rectangular stem with a square head. Orange and brown in colour.

Measures 72 x 8 x 14 mm. Weighs 15 g. Modern.

Context (105). Three pieces of corroded brown Iron nails weighing 70 g. One very curved nail stem 75 mm. x 6 mm. One curved stem with a long thin rectangular head. Measures 110 mm. x 6 mm. x 13 mm. One square headed nail with a slightly curved stem. Measures 64 mm. x 6 mm. x 10 mm. Modern.

Context (106). Three pieces of brown iron nails weighing 68 g. Two possible nail heads and one rectangular stem with a nail head measuring 116 mm. x 6 mm. x 19 mm. Probably Romano-British.

Context (107). Four pieces of brown corroded iron nail weighing 58 g. Two possible rectilinear heads. One small and thin nail with a square head measuring 53 mm. x 3 mm. x 5 mm. One long and thin rectangular stem measuring 100 mm. x 8 mm. Probably Romano-British.

Context (306). Three corroded iron nails weighing 386 g. One bent rectangular stem with a circular head measuring 74 mm. x 8 mm. x 13 mm. One rectangular stem with a break point 51 mm. x 10 mm. x 13 mm. Has a circular head. One rectangular stem measuring 52 mm. x 4 mm. Modern.

Context (306). Two pieces of modern metalwork, probably from a door frame. Weighs 306 g. Modern.

Context (403). Possible corroded lead nail stem. Grey and bent measuring 41 mm. x 12 mm. Weighs 6 g. Romano-British.

Context (408). Brown corroded Iron nail with a rectangular head measuring 68 mm. x 8 mm. x 16 mm. Weighs 11 g. Romano-British.

Plaster & Mortar Building Material

Collection of Roman building material probably from the nearby bathhouse. Includes wall plaster, mortar and *Opus signinum*.

Context (004). Pink/ buff coloured wall plaster with one side with a flat finish. Weighs 115 g.

Context (102). One piece of buff/light pink mortar. Possibly *Opus Signinum*. Weighs 67 g.

Context (106). Two pieces of pink/ buff mortar. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 28 g.

Context (202). Two pieces of pink mortar with white colour on one side. Possibly Opus Signinum. Weighs 97 g. One piece of buff plaster with a flat face. Weighs 33 g.

Context (403). One piece of white/pink mortar. Possibly Opus Signinum.

Weighs 24 g.

Oyster Shell

Context (202). One worn oyster shell weighing 1 g.

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Paper Submitted June 2003

A History of Mowley Wood at Staunton on Arrow SO 350597

By BERYL LEWIS

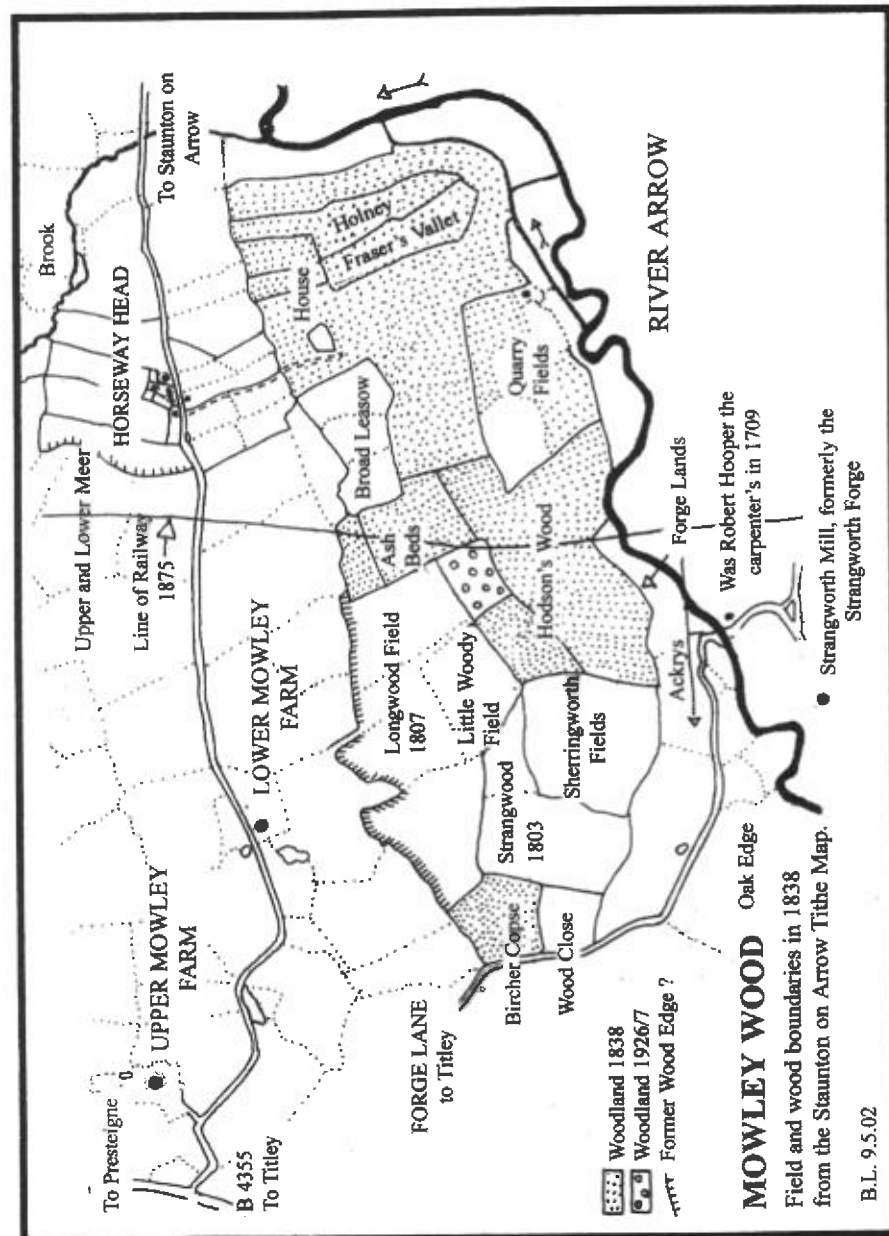
Mowley Wood takes its name from a settlement at Mowley which is adjacent to the wood on the N.W. The wood was in the Mowley Township of the Domesday Manor of Upper Stanton, and is on the edge of both the manor and the parish - only a narrow strip of meadow separates the wood from the boundary, the river Arrow. In 1838 there were 96 acres of woodland,¹ today the wood is a little larger; 41.63 hectares.²

On the S. the wood clothes the steep side of a sunken place or 'hole' through which the river Arrow flows; ground that could only be cleared for other purposes with great difficulty. The remainder of the trees grow on an almost flat area. The ground is mostly moraine, of clay and stones with a few natural pools, and there are some limestone outcrops.

The name 'Mowley Wood' does not appear in the few surviving Upper Stanton Manor Court Rolls, 1325 - 1420,³ or in a deed concerning part of it in 1647,⁴ or in the Lugharnes Lordship Presentments of 1686 - 1748.⁵ It appears as a general name for the wood in the early 1800s.⁶

It is classified as one of Herefordshire's 'ancient woodlands' - defined as being continuously wooded since 1600,⁷ and surviving evidence supports this. In 1647 a coppice lay above the steep drop to the meadow by the river Arrow, which together with some meadows by the river was called *Holney or Hollney*.⁸ This was the Anglo-Saxon word describing the 'hole' or sunken place between the Mowley and Grove Woods through which the river Arrow flows - '*Holaneig*' meaning a hole with an island.⁹ In 1706 ten acres called *Great Holneys* was coppiced, and was valued at £14 per annum¹⁰ We know where some of it was; six acres can be traced via the owners listed in the churchwarden's accounts (as *Howney*), and by deeds to the Stansbatch Estate where it appeared as the *Honey Coppice* in 1802.¹¹ It was on the 1838 Tithe Map 363, and was still listed as a coppice in 1910.¹² See map.

Adjacent to this on the W. was *Frizer's Vallet* (Tithe Map 364) a strip which measured just over seven acres. This too was probably there in the 17th century, and it too lay on the flatter area above the steep side of the 'hole.' The Frazer name suggests it belonged to a Frizer family who were tanners at the Upper Tanhouse at Stansbatch in Staunton on Arrow - there was a *Frazier Field* nearby in 1807.¹⁴ Walter Frizer who died in 1676 was one of the two richest men in the parish, assessed for Military Tax in 1663 at £99 10s. and wealthy enough to own or rent some woodland to obtain a regular supply of bark. His son William continued tanning at Stansbatch until the end of the century. William's sons went off to be tanners in Hereford, and the name Frizer/Fraser does not occur again in the parish registers. The *Vallet* name came from an Old English verb meaning to fell trees



MAP
Mowley Wood showing field and wood boundaries in 1838

yearly - but only part of a vallet was felled each year. Bark was usually harvested from coppiced oak grown and felled on a forty-year cycle.¹⁵ In 1910 *Frizer's Vallet* was still coppiced.¹⁶ It survived until 1926/7 when it was absorbed into the surrounding woodland.¹⁷ Today part has been planted with beech trees, and part is natural regeneration.

Mowley Wood in the 18th and 19th centuries had two major sections; woodland to the E. around the *Holney* and *Frizer's Vallet* which included the steep slope down to the river, and a *Hodsons* or *Hudson's Wood* to the W. (see map).¹⁸

It is likely that the eastern end of the wood was in the possession of Thomas Harley of Kinsham Court in August 1680, when a timber merchant from Eardisland, Captain Richard Dolphin, heard 'from a servant of a friend' that Thomas Harley was selling timber at Mowley from a close called *The Broad Leasow*.¹⁹ This was a bumpy field on the northern edge of the wood shaped like a bite into the wood (see map).²⁰ Cleared it made useful pasture because there is a pond at the wood edge, and a small stream runs along its N. side. David Lovelace thinks that the trees for sale were already felled and had been dragged out of the wood on to this field. Dolphin said he would pay 13s.4d. each for 150 (timber trees) to be chosen out of 300, or take 200 for £120, and that the tenant of the *Broad Leasow*, John Fletcher, or any servant of Andrew Greenly's (who owned Lower Mowley Farm) could show Dolphin's workman the trees, and 'lett him take the whol day to vew it.' By November 1681 Dolphin had received £50 for the timber he had sold. Some was oak, as bark worth £8 had been sold.²¹ In April 1682 another timber man, Stephen Hinton from Wigmore, who could not write his name, let alone write letters, agreed to buy '70 timber trees and 10 crop of other trees' for £46. He was permitted to make sawpits and cabins as needed, and was to carry off all the timber and wood but leave the bark behind. From a list of timber still unsold in February 1682/3 we learn that of sixteen pieces, the longest was 28 ft., and was 15 ins. 'the square', the shortest was 10 ft. long by 16 ins. 'the square.' Six pieces were over 20 ft. long, and three were under 15 ft. long. The pieces ranged from 16 to 13 ins. 'the square.'²² These dimensions suggest this timber was from trees of the minimum size for timber, and may represent the left overs after the better trees had been sold. (Trees for timber grown either as standards or from a stump of a coppice stool and suitable for beams and planks had to be at the minimum two ft. in girth - a maiden oak tree took about 150 years to reach this size).

In 1732 the *Broad Leasow* was owned by Edward Harley of Eywood, Tittley,²³ and in 1838 the adjoining woodland - a sizeable forty-eight acres - belonged to his descendants the earls of Oxford.²⁴ As lords of the manor of Upper Stanton (which included Mowley) we could expect some woodland to be their property. Included in this were two *Ash Beds*; one of just over two acres and one of seven acres which would have been coppices.²⁵ These *Ash Beds* have since been cut across by a railway line built from 1872 - 5, and what remained of them was planted with conifers between 1927 and 1955.²⁶ Today the wood edge to W. of the former railway has a double wood bank round it showing perhaps an enlargement of the wood; there are the remains of an overgrown hedge on the inner bank. These banks are too small to be medieval (PL. XXXVII). Today the main section of the former earls' of Oxford wood grows timber trees - standards, mostly oaks, and some ashes - planted close enough together to grow tall, and they make a dense canopy of green

leaves. This 'high forest' was the kind of planting that 19th-century estate owners preferred (PL. XXXVIII). On the steeper ground, or near the edges of the wood, are a few remnants of coppice stools. This woodland was sold to the Staunton Park Estate - and it was retained by William King King at the sale of the estate in 1884.²⁷ Within it in 1910 he had a five-acre coppice which was probably the *Holney/Honey Coppice* formerly owned by the Stansbatch Estate.²⁸ This was replaced by 'high forest' as tall oaks and ashes now grow there.

By 1927 the whole of the eastern section of the wood was in the possession of William's son, Capt. Eustace King King, who went shooting in it. Today, in spring, wood anemones and primroses grow beneath the trees, and in May there are sheets of bluebells punctuated by yellow archangel and all the usual green inhabitants of the floor of an oak-wood, including a small plant called the Town Hall Clock (moscatel) with five-petalled green flowers and leaves like an anemone found on the former Ash Bed area, and in the western part of the wood.

The western area of the wood was called *Hodson's or Hudson's Wood*, (Tithe Map 389, 390), and was twenty-eight acres. By 1766 it belonged to the Titley Court Estate,²⁹ and in 1838 their Lower Mowley Farm had the northernmost four acres of it.³⁰

The railway (a branch line from Titley Junction to Presteigne) also cut through this wood. A cutting had to be dug as the line went towards the river to join a high earth embankment on the top of the bridge over the river Arrow which was needed to get trains across the 'hole.' The line was opened in 1875 and closed in 1961. I have shown the route on the map. It divided the wood into two pieces, and still does, as the railway ground remains as a wild life reserve of the Herefordshire Nature Trust.

To the W. of the railway line, three acres from the *Longwood Field* were enclosed, and shortly after 1926/7 were planted with conifers which are still growing there today (see map).

Hudson's Wood was still coppiced in 1909.³¹ The Titley Court Estate sold the wood in December 1959, and broad-leaved trees were growing there in 1960 when it was clear felled. In 1961, this ground having been sold again, the Giant Firs, *Abies grandis* were planted which are still there today.³² However the steep slope to the river escaped the firs, and still has broad-leaved trees. Among the woodland plants beneath are five kinds of fern - including the Hart's Tongue Fern which grows near some little springs, and the Broad Buckler Fern.

The name *Hodson's Wood* is interesting; like Frizer or Fraser it only occurs in the parish in the first half of the 17th century when a Hudson family were farming at Upper Mowley. Rowland Hudson or Hodgson in 1617,³³ and Edward Hudson until 1654³⁴ were tenants of the absentee lords of the manor of Lower Staunton, Sir Henry Wallop and his son Robert Wallop of Farleigh Wallop in Hampshire, who sold their 'Upper Mowley' (by then two farms combined) in 1654. Unfortunately no evidence has survived to explain why the Hudsons' name was associated with the wood.

The shape of Mowley Wood, particularly at its western end suggests that it was once bigger; the largest area of clearances being to be S. of the present Lower Mowley Farm. I

suggest that one previous northern boundary of the wood remained as a hedge line (see map) which appears on both the 1807 *Plan of the Titley Court Estate, Mowley*,³⁵ and the Tithe Map surveyed in 1838. Inside were some fields with names suggesting a wood origin; the *Longwood Field* and *Woody Ground*. In 1807 woodland extended as far as the *Bircher Copse*, joined to Mowley Wood by a *Strangwood* of thirteen acres which surrounded the *Near and Far Sherringworth Fields* (Tithe Map 257) and from which mature timber was being auctioned in January 1803 for William Passy Esq.³⁶ Interestingly most of these trees were not coppiced. In '*Strangwood and Field adjoining*' were growing 225 maiden oak trees, 244 maiden ash, 29 Wych, 9 Asps and 64 Birches; '*the above timber is well worth the attention of any Builder or Cooper, as the oak in general runs very straight, hearty and clefty; and the other woods are of good and clean growth*' said the advertisement. Oaks and ashes were the major crop, and nearly the same number of each. In 1807 the '*Plan of the Titley Court Estate as let*' shows it as woodland, though by 1841 under the ownership of the Estate the wood had been clear felled and ten acres had become arable and three were pasture (Tithe Map 382 and 383). The '*Field Adjoining*' was probably the three acre '*Wood Close*' linking the southern part of the *Strangwood* to the *Bircher Coppice*, and probably not the *Sherringworth (Strangesfordes) Fields* to the E. which may have originated as woodland, but were already cleared, cultivated and valuable by 1442 and owned by the same Passy family.³⁷

More of Mowley Wood was probably eaten into by the colonisation of Horsewayhead on hilly ground at the highest point of a small lane from Staunton on Arrow to Mowley, and on the boundary between the townships of Mowley and Upper Stanton. This settlement was once possibly on the edge of the wood, and is now just outside it. The site of one cottage with four acres may date back to 1660,³⁸ and evidence from a will places two cottages on the other side of the lane in the early 1700s.³⁹ Alongside was a smallholding of 37 acres which farmed the *Broad Leasow* and land adjoining the wood.⁴⁰

Near Horsewayhead, but inside the wood, was a tiny clearing for a small house and garden.⁴¹ The house is now a low mound of earth and stone beneath a rampant growth of cherry laurel. It housed a pauper family in 1837, and farm workers thereafter. We do not know if it was ever a woodman's 'cabin.'

Further woodland (mostly now cleared away) once grew on the south-western edge of Mowley Wood. The earliest was an *oak edge* which was a landmark on the boundary of the Anglo-Saxon estate at *Stanton* in 958 A.D. The oaks were growing on the steep slope down to the river Arrow (see map) where the Staunton parish boundary leaves the river Arrow to turn northward towards the Mowley settlements, probably at SO 341592.⁴² Conifers now grow there. In 1442 there was an *Ackrys* (oak rise) name on land sloping steeply down to the river Arrow on the S. side of the *Nether Strangesfordes Field*⁴³ - the *Far Sherringworth Field*, (Tithe Map 387). Today a small wood bank divides this ground from Mowley Wood; it is probably too small to date back to 1442. (PL. XXXVII). In 1709 part of '*Hooper's Land*' (Tithe Map 392) (hatched on map) was a coppice which belonged to a cottage beside Forge Lane in which lived Robert Hooper, a carpenter at the heyday of the '*Strangworth Forge or Iron Mill*' (see map).⁴⁴

It is likely that the owners of Mowley Wood took the opportunity of getting a regular income from selling coppice wood for charcoal for the Forge; wood probably 'not less than 15 years growth, cut before mid-April and left at least two months before being corded.'⁴⁵ Thomas Jukes (a Stourport man) like other forge owners would have preferred to get his wood from within three or four miles of the forge if he could; and he probably chose the site of a corn-mill site at Strangworth for his forge because Mowley Wood was very near, and across the Arrow was at least forty acres of woodland at Noke and a sizeable wood near Cabal. The Forge was in operation in 1671, and was still fully equipped in 1737.⁴⁶ It had eight acres of ground alongside the present south-western end of Mowley Wood (see map) which can be traced via ownership through the Churchwardens Account Books (from 1709)⁴⁷ to the Tithe Map 396 and 391, (*Old Hop Yard* and *Banky Piece*) in 1838. Most was steepish land on the side of the 'hole' and below was a little flat riverside pasture. We do not know what grew there for the Forge which would have needed timber and wood for charcoal.

The central southern section of Mowley Wood was disturbed by quarrying into limestone on the steep slope to the river. This resulted in some clearances on the hillside, once orchard pasture, which are still there today. By 1841 the quarried area had already returned to woodland.⁴⁷ An *Upper Quarry* and *Lower Quarry* were remembered in field-names on the steep hillside - only the three acre *Lower Wood* on the S.W. part of its hillside ground did not have a 'quarry' name, but it has some quarry like depressions inside it nevertheless. At the foot of the hill is the ruin of a small four-roomed stone house which is now being swallowed up by the wood. Together with the hillside ground and riverside meadows in 1841 it was part of a forty-two acre property called the *Quarrel Fields*, later *Quarry Fields*. Today, within Mowley Wood one can see a low bank marking the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of this property. The Staunton Park Estate purchased the *Quarry Fields* in 1841, and at the sale of the estate in 1884 William King King kept the little house and garden which was still occupied in 1946, and the woodland on the hillside - about eight acres.⁴⁸ A 1959 R.A.F. aerial photograph of the Arrow Valley shows another building near the house, and the remains of the leat which was marked on the Tithe Map. In the photograph a rectangular field mark extended from the leat to the hedge of the lower hillside orchard. Today there is very little left of the leat and the land on the hillside is no longer several fields.

The above information, though alas limited, suggests a 17th and 18th-century Mowley Wood that was carefully managed and productive, combining timber trees and coppicing. This was replaced in the 19th. century by estate planting of high forest in the eastern end of the wood. In 1910 fifty-seven acres were high forest (listed as 'wood') but forty acres at the western end of the wood were still 'coppice.'⁴⁹

Access and exits for horses pulling timber from the hillside areas were reasonably easy by using a track, still there in 1903, alongside the flat meadow-land beside the river Arrow. The water in the river was probably never deep enough to float timbers downstream.

There is no evidence of a medieval enclosure in the Mowley Wood area in which the lord of the manor could hunt game; 'Park' field names suggest this was nearer the manor-house at Upper Stanton.⁵⁰

Any traces of the ancient wild-wood are completely absent from Mowley Wood. Descendants of species associated with it such as the small-leaved lime, or the service tree do not grow anywhere in the wood, which suggests that it was used as wood pasture by Mowley villagers pre-Domesday or in medieval times, or that it may have been partly or wholly cleared at some time pre-1600. Whichever, the early woodland inhabitants were not able to re-generate themselves. The Anglo-Saxon *oak edge* area is now densely covered by conifers resulting in few clues to earlier planting, and the medieval *akrys* is rough pasture.

Today Mowley Wood is one of the few woods in this vicinity in which a sizeable area of broad-leaved trees (ancient semi-natural woodland) has survived. The wood on either side of the former railway and the riverside meadows now has the same (private) owner. There is no footpath through the wood or along the river Arrow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

With thanks to Mr. David Lovelace, Mr. Edward Bulmer and Mr. David Forbes.

REFERENCES

- ¹ 96 a. 0 r. and 38 p. Tithe Map for the parish of Staunton on Arrow, Herefordshire Record Office (hereafter H.R.O.) Diocesan L 154 - dated 1842, surveyed in 1838.
- ² The southern area of the Tithe Map *Far Woody Ground* now has trees.
- ³ H.R.O. D22.
- ⁴ H.R.O. B16/13 Deed of 1697 quoting 1647 Simpson to Carr and Carr to Wyke, and M72/419 Howard and Menheir to Wyke 1683.
- ⁵ Harley Collection, Brampton Bryan Hall.
- ⁶ *Plans of the Titley Court Estate as let, 1807 Mowley*. Private Collection Titley Court.
- ⁷ English Nature in 1984, then the Nature Conservancy Council, it is on Herefordshire's Provisional Ancient Woodland Inventory.
- ⁸ *Op. cit.* in note 4 (1697).
- ⁹ Anglo-Saxon Charter Boundary of 'Stantun' (Staunton on Arrow) English Historic Documents, vol. I (translated) D. Whitelock. 1979, see also *Kington History Society Papers* 1998/9 'Evidence for some of the landmarks on the boundary of the Anglo-Saxon Estate at Staunton on Arrow' by Beryl Lewis, p.7.
- ¹⁰ Deed, 1706, H.R.O. M72/419 Peter and Anne Wyke to Thomas Driver.
- ¹¹ Staunton on Arrow Churchwardens' Accounts H.R.O. AF17/45. Deeds to the Stansbatch Estate H.R.O. M32/7 - a mortgage to Biddulph. Honey Coppice 6 a.32 p. See the *Kington History Society Papers* 1998/9, article by the author. Tithe Map 5 a. 3 r. 38 p.
- ¹² Duties on Land Values, 1910. H.R.O. AG9/44 Staunton on Arrow and Titley. no. 93, (453) 5 a.1 r., owner William Edward King King.
- ¹³ Buried Staunton on Arrow, H.R.O. AF17/1. Deeds to the Upper Tanhouse, H.R.O. B41/13.
- ¹⁴ *Op. cit.* in note 6.
- ¹⁵ F.M. Slater, *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society* 1988.
- ¹⁶ Duties on Land Values, 1910. H.R.O. AG9/44 Staunton on Arrow and Titley.
- ¹⁷ The Greenly family at Titley Court owned it in 1766, it is on the map of their Titley Court estate. They sold it in 1926, 7a. 6p. List of the property of the Titley Court Estate in 1927, Private Collection, Titley Court.
- ¹⁸ Hodson's Wood was owned by Titley Court in 1766, Titley Court estate map.

¹⁹ Harley Collection, Bundle 68, 23 August 1680. Thomas Harley of Kinsham was the brother of Edward Harley who settled at Eywood, Titley. Thomas acted for Edward to purchase the Lugharnes lordship in the 1690s which included the manor of Upper Stanton.

²⁰ The Broad Leasow was Tithe Map 372 -5 and the Stansbatch Estate Map c. 1836 nos. 45-7. H.R.O. M32/7. (Map owners' names date it to c. 1836. The map was re-used in 1893).

^{21 and 22} Harley Collection, Bundle 68, List of 'money for trees' and 'Mowley timber,' dated 1681.

²³ Churchwarden's Account Book valuation list 1732. H.R.O. AF17/45.

²⁴ The Lordship of Lugharnes was bought in the 1690s from the Cornewall family, the barons of Burford who administered this lordship from Stapleton Castle near Presteigne. Edward Harley became the Lord of the Manor of Upper Stanton.

²⁵ Tithe Map 376, and Tithe Map 377 (7 a.).

²⁶ The present owner of Titley Court says that General Greenly (owner of Titley Court from 1927-55) replanted these acres.

²⁷ A Rent Book dated 1852 at Brampton Bryan (Harley Collection) says that the House in the Wood 'had been sold with Mowley Wood.'

²⁸ Duties on Land Values, 1910. H.R.O. AG9/44 Staunton on Arrow and Titley. A large amount of the Stansbatch Estate was bought by the Staunton Park Estate in 1893 - the 'part of Mowley Wood' (Honey Coppice, Hollney) was not amongst this. William died in 1911, his wife in 1923. Eustace lived elsewhere but owned a house in Staunton on Arrow (now the Old Vicarage but then called Staunton Court), which was divided into a home for his bailiff, and a place to entertain the shooting parties.

²⁹ Map at Titley Court, Private collection.

³⁰ Tithe Map Schedule.

³¹ *Op. cit.* in note 28.

³² Sold by Mr. John Greenly in 1959 together with his Forge Wood and Bircher Wood. Sale details from the present owner of Titley Court, Mr. David Forbes.

³³ H.R.O. Diocesan Leominster Deanery Glebe Terrier dated 1619.

³⁴ Harley Collection Bundle 66, see deed of 1654.

³⁵ *Op. cit.* in note 29. It is interesting that the Greenly family who had two good farms at Mowley in the 17th century, and who sold their Upper Mowley farm and moved to Titley Court were to be the owners of Hodson's Wood by 1766 - but how they came into possession of it is not known at present.

³⁶ *Hereford Journal*, 5 January 1803. Deeds, 1442, Private Collection, Titley Court.

³⁷ This woodland was sold by William Passy, Esq. in 1803. William Greenly of Titley Court bought it in June 1804 see the Diary of Elizabeth Coffin Greenly, H.R.O. D6/1. The 1807 Plan, numbers 51-4 were the *Far Banks* in 1807. Private Collection, Titley Court. The Strangworth Fields were listed separately as was other land that was not the original land of the manor by the Staunton churchwardens, Churchwarden's Account Book H.R.O. AF17/45.

³⁸ Greenly ownership 1709 onwards. Churchwarden's Account Book H.R.O. AF17/45.

³⁹ Walter Beavan of Staunton on Arrow's Will 1729, in combination with family details from the Parish Register and the Churchwarden's Account Books (1726 Valuation for Poor Lewn H.R.O. AF17/45) we can place him and his family at Horsewayhead. The house with 4 a. was owned by the Greenly family in the 18th century and since rebuilt.

⁴⁰ Tithe Map - William Price, Farmhouse at 275, land at 282, 264-9, 360, 361, 366, 367, 372, 373, 375.

⁴¹ Tithe Map 371, Inhabitants from the Staunton on Arrow Churchwarden's Account Books, and the Census Records.

⁴² *Op. cit.* note 9.

⁴³ Deed of 1442 to the *Nether Strangefordes Field*. Translated from the Latin. Private Collection, Titley Court.

⁴⁴ Presentments, Court Rolls, 1709. Lugharnes Lordship. Harley Collection.

⁴⁵ Elizabeth Taylor, 'The Seventeenth Century Iron Forge at Carey Mill' *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club, XLV* (1986), 451-67, on p. 452 quoted Agreement dated 1629 between Sir John Scudamore and Sir John Kyrle.

⁴⁶ Pembridge Parish Register lists a 'supposed daughter to Daniell Read, carpenter and workman to the Forge at Strangworth Mill' in 1671. See also H.R.O. AK 49. Assignment of Mortgage which included the Forge, 30 Jan. 1737, Wm. Backhouse to Mary Davies.

⁴⁷ Map of Quarry Fields, with a schedule, dated 1841, private collection. Laser copy in the possession of the author. In the 18th century Quarry Fields was in the Burcher Court Estate (Titley). Not far from the house was a leat from 'Lord Oxford's Weir' just upstream. With the house and hillside was nineteen acres of meadow-land by the Arrow. These meadows entitled the owner to a vote at Parliamentary elections.

^{48 and 49} *Op. cit.* note 12.

⁵⁰ 'behind the Parks' (before the 1770 Deer Park - but in that area). Bounds of the Manor of Upper and Lower Staunton, 1718. Lugharnes Presentments, Harley Collection.

Paper Submitted October 2002

Wigmore Fairs 1669-1710

By BRIAN S. SMITH

The Portland Papers from Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, now in the British Library, contain a broken series of accounts 1669-1710 and toll-books 1686-1710 of the fairs at Wigmore, owned by the Harley family of Brampton Bryan. This rare survival of such a series relating to a general fair for cattle, sheep and horses allows an examination of fluctuating trade and prices. The accounts indicate the movement of stock from the Welsh marches into the Herefordshire lowlands with the majority of both vendors and buyers coming a relatively short distance to the fairs. The catchment area varied according to the stock offered for sale and appears to have been influenced by the extent of the Harleys' estates.

THE HARLEY FAMILY AND WIGMORE

There is little about the present appearance of the small N.W. Herefordshire village of Wigmore to suggest that it was formerly a market town with two fairs a year. The village stands on a sharp ridge of land running eastwards from the wooded heights of Wigmore Rolls and overlooking the marshy ground of Wigmore and Leinthall Moors. At the time of the Norman Conquest the English settlement on the ridge, called *Merestun*, had been destroyed, probably by the Welsh in 1052. It formed part of the southern marcher lands entrusted by William I to William fitz Osbern, earl of Hereford, and before his death in 1071 Earl William built a castle at *Merestun* to guard the western approaches to Ludlow and Leominster. By 1086 it was held by Ralph de Mortimer and already had attached to it a borough, one of only four mentioned in the Herefordshire section of *Domesday Book*.¹ It remained at the heart of the Mortimers' marcher lordship until the death of Edmund Mortimer, fifth earl of March, without a direct heir in 1425. It subsequently descended through Richard duke of York to the Crown. Elizabeth I granted it to Henry Linley and Gelly Meyrick, stewards of her favourite, Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, and in 1601 Linley sold it for £2,600 to Thomas Harley of Brampton Bryan.² After a century and a half in the Crown's hands Wigmore Castle was in decay and it was dismantled in 1643 to save it from falling into Royalist hands during the Civil War. The Harleys suffered seriously for Sir Robert Harley's support of Parliament and their own seat of Brampton Bryan Castle, having survived a siege in 1643, was stormed and destroyed the next year.³ Following his father's death in 1656 and his own return to Herefordshire in 1661 Sir Edward Harley (1624-1700), his son Edward Harley of Eywood (1664-1735), together with his nephew Thomas Harley of Kinsham (c. 1667-1738, son of Sir Edward Harley's younger brother, Thomas) set about restoring the family estates.

These estates embraced much of N.W. Herefordshire and spilt over into the neighbouring parts of Radnorshire and Shropshire, a swathe of property radiating out for five miles from the central hubs of Brampton Bryan and Wigmore castles. They were composed of three main groups of interlocking properties. The ancient possessions of the

Harleys were centred upon Brampton Bryan, Walford and Buckton, stretching S. and S.W. beyond Pedwardine towards Kinsham, Presteigne, Old and New Radnor, with outlying property deep in Radnorshire in Beguildy, Llanbister and Llanfihangel Rhydithon. Following the dissolution of Wigmore Abbey the Harleys acquired its lands in Wigmore, Gotherment, Adforton and Leintwardine. The Wigmore Castle estate acquired in 1601 included lands not only in Wigmore but Adforton, Birtley, Brampton Bryan, Burrington, Limebrook and Lower Lye. This summary does not embrace all their possessions by the end of the 17th century, omitting for example a crown grant of 1628, which added lands in Kingsland and Kimbolton, and many lesser dealings after the Restoration.⁴ Edward Harley of Eywood, for instance, sold off some small outlying Radnorshire lands between 1699 and 1706 in accordance with the terms of the settlement on his marriage to Sarah Foley in 1698.⁵ On the other hand, he acquired a solid block of land E. and S. of Presteigne with purchases of the manors of Stapleton, Lugharness and Knill with lands in Mowley and Upper Staunton [Staunton Park] before 1710 and Payne (or Pool) House and lands in Mowley in 1719. His uncle Thomas Harley (d. 1685) was no less acquisitive, buying Kinsham lands between 1666 and 1682, and from 1672 investing in property in Clun, Llanbister, Llanbadarn [Fynydd], Combe near Presteigne, Llansaint Cwmdeuddwr and Presteigne. His son, Thomas Harley of Kinsham, M.P. for Radnorshire 1698-1715, was on his death in 1738 in possession of the manors of Kinsham, Limebrook, Stapleton, Combe, Norton, Whitton (near Presteigne) and Tripleton.⁶

Circumstances were in their favour. With population, prices and wages generally stable in the late 17th and early 18th centuries there was an opportunity for a good return on investments in land. A significant general rise in livestock prices before 1680 benefited the pastoral areas. So also after 1695, despite a decline in wool prices, did the notable enlargement of the nation's sheep stock. Although Herefordshire was remote and backward those county gentry who derived income from their estates and had contacts with London, where they would hear of the latest developments in estate management, were interested in agricultural improvements. They embarked upon land-surveying, enclosure, drainage and irrigation, stock rearing, hop-growing and, mostly from the 1670s, upon a remarkable extension of orchards both to meet the demand for cider and perry-making and to feed the large local increase in the number of pigs.⁷

The Harleys came into this category. As active politicians and office-holders Sir Edward Harley and both his sons Speaker Robert Harley (1st earl of Oxford 1711) and Auditor Edward Harley of Eywood spent much of their time in the capital attending sittings of Parliament, as to a lesser extent did Thomas Harley II, the 'cheerful old bachelor' squire of Kinsham.⁸ Nevertheless, the family papers indicate that they were also keenly involved in the management of their estates. The diversion of the streams in 1653 in the marsh which gave Wigmore its name and the scheme for floating meadows at Staunton on Arrow begun in 1660 but not completed until 1710 must, if not promoted by the Harleys, have been familiar to them.⁹ Estate leases between 1675 and 1712 contained husbandry clauses for all sorts of improvements. These included building a barn and fulling-mill, quarrying, hauling coal from the pits at Clee Hill for both Brampton Bryan House and lime-burning, manuring, planting orchards of up to forty or fifty apple and pear trees as well as hedgerow ash and oak trees. Buckton Park was divided and fenced in 1699 and

watercourses made in Buckton Park and Brockley Field to irrigate the land in 1717. Among estate and labour accounts and correspondence are Sir Edward Harley's estate and household accounts in 1674 and Thomas Harley's sheep accounts of 1713-6.¹⁰

The annual fairs at Brampton and Wigmore had a significant place in this overall scheme of agricultural improvement, though perhaps reflecting rather than influencing the changing economy of the area. It was a sign of prosperity and the demand for better marketing and communications that there should have been a notable increase in the number of fairs in England between 1640 and 1756. The greatest density of fairs was in S.E. England, with fewer in the W. and Wales and the least in the N. of England. The distribution of fairs in 1756 in E. Radnorshire (Knighton, Presteigne, Radnor) and N.W. Herefordshire (Brampton Bryan, Huntington, Kingsland, Kington, Leominster, Orleton, Pembridge, Weobley and Wigmore) was considerably greater than in the neighbouring parts of S. Shropshire or the rest of Herefordshire.¹¹ The reasons for this uneven local distribution lie partly in the history of settlement and landownership in the middle ages and partly in their favourable situation on the border where the Welsh hills merge into the midlands plain. Here the Welsh drovers coming down from the larger gatherings at Machynlleth and Knighton could shed some of their flocks to the local English graziers and dealers a day's journey W. of the larger markets in Leominster and Ludlow and two or three days' drive from the regional markets of Hereford and Shrewsbury.

At Wigmore the two annual fairs and weekly market had their origin in the medieval borough in which a fair on the day of St. James (25 July) and a weekly market was in existence before 1304.¹² In 1610, soon after his acquisition of the borough, Sir Thomas Harley obtained a grant from James I to hold an annual fair on 25 April.¹³ The dates of the fairs do not entirely conform to the norm. May was a peak month for fairs throughout the country, with April dates favoured in the S.W. midlands. This was the season when store, dairy cattle and young beasts were sold, together with lambs and hoggets. The other peak period was in October, when winter stores, beeves and mutton for slaughter were traded. In England relatively few fairs were held in the later part of the summer, though August was more favoured in Wales, perhaps due to the later lambing season and to suit the drovers making their way to the autumn sales for cattle and sheep in S.E. England, a trade already recorded at Newent in 1258.¹⁴ In this respect the date of the Wigmore summer fair falls into the Welsh rather than the English pattern. The summary table of sales [Table 1] clearly shows that at Wigmore the April fairs were chiefly for the sale of cattle, with a marked increase from 1692 in the numbers of oxen, bulls and beasts sold. The July fairs were largely for the sale of lambs with some indication of a falling off in numbers sold from 1694. More horses were sold in July than April but the numbers were fairly consistent, unlike the wider fluctuations in sheep sales in both April and July.

The dates and places of fairs, many dating from the crown grants recorded in the medieval patent rolls, are brought together in the almanacs published from 1756. But, considering their number there is little evidence about their trade. There are early isolated toll accounts for Leominster in 1556, Shrewsbury in 1608 and some Welsh fairs. Series of toll-books cover periods in the second half of the 17th century for Oxford, Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick, but these relate to horse fairs, which were the most closely regulated. A series of toll accounts of a general fair is altogether more rare.¹⁵ At Wigmore summary

accounts survive for eleven April fairs and six July fairs in the period 1669-1710 and toll-books for fourteen April fairs and six July fairs between 1686 and 1710. One toll-book of 25 July has no year date.¹⁶ The existence of these records of Wigmore's fairs has apparently been overlooked because of the scattered nature of the Harley family's archive.

THE HARLEY ARCHIVE

The Harleys' family and estate papers are much divided but fall into the following four main groups. (1) The papers at Brampton Bryan, of which there is a list in the Herefordshire Record Office, consist of the estate and family records which have accumulated there since the Civil War; only two relate to Wigmore fairs. (2) The Harleian Manuscripts comprise those great collections of antiquaries' papers formed by Sir Edward Harley's son, Robert, 1st earl of Oxford, and his son, Edward, 2nd earl of Oxford (1689-1741). Following the latter's death the manuscripts in his splendid library were bought by the government to create one of the three foundation collections of the British Museum in 1753. They remain in the British Library, which was separated from the Museum in 1973. (3) In addition the British Library also contains the Portland Papers, which include a further group of Harley family papers of political and public interest with some relating to the Harleian MSS. The second earl of Oxford married Henrietta, daughter of John Holles, duke of Newcastle, whose seat was Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire. Although on the earl of Oxford's death in 1741 the title and eventually his Herefordshire estates passed to his cousin Edward, son of Edward Harley of Eywood, some of the then current estate papers relating to Brampton Bryan and Wigmore remained in his widow's possession until her death in 1755. Her daughter, Lady Mary Cavendish Harley, married William Bentinck, 2nd duke of Portland, with the result that these Herefordshire estate papers descended with the Welbeck estate to the dukes of Portland. The seventh duke deposited them on loan to the British Museum between 1947 and 1950; in 1987 they were accepted for the nation in lieu of tax. Among them are some estate papers, including eighteen of the surviving toll-books for Wigmore fair and all those for Brampton Bryan fair (Add. MS. 70063/13-17). (4) The seventh duke similarly deposited the Welbeck estate papers in the Nottinghamshire Record Office (now Nottinghamshire Archives), to which more were added in later deposits, and all these were also accepted for the nation in lieu of tax in 1987. They include two Wigmore toll-books for July 1686 and April 1690 (DD4P 74/9 and /10). The summary fair accounts are similarly divided between the British Library (within Add. MS. 70063/13-17) and Nottinghamshire Archives (DD4P 74/3-5), with one, for July 1683, at Brampton Bryan.¹⁷

WIGMORE FAIR ACCOUNTS

Even taking the two groups together there are gaps in the series. Toll-books of the April fairs survive for the years 1686, 1688-90, 1692-97, 1704, 1708-10 and of the July fairs for 1686, 1688, 1694, 1700 and one undated year possibly 1705. Not examined here are the similar papers for three fairs at Brampton Bryan held on 11 June 1689, 1692 and 1706. The books for each fair are written on double foolscap sheets of paper, crudely pinned or sewn together. Both sides of each sheet were used, the gatherings for each fair comprising between seven and fourteen written pages, making a total of some 120 pages of Wigmore

accounts and 36 of Brampton Bryan. The accounts are preceded by a title page headed, for example, 'Tole Booke for Wigmore Fayre holden the xxvth. day of Aprill 1690.' The summary accounts of receipts and expenses are mostly written at the end of the toll accounts but sometimes are on separate small scraps of paper.

From the handwriting there were usually two bookkeepers, except in April 1794 when there were apparently three and July 1695 when there was only one. They were paid 2s. each until 1697 when the payment went up to 2s. 6d. for 'keeping of the toll book'. Paper and tokens usually cost 1s. Theirs was clearly the most responsible job connected with the fair, requiring both accuracy and honesty in recording the transactions and accounting for the tolls received. A Mr. W. Pennie signed a note to the accounts in April 1708, presumably as one of the bookkeepers. This was Walter Penny (variously spelt Pennie, Peny) of Wigmore Lodge, who was himself a purchaser of 18 beasts in April 1693, a yoke of oxen and three cows and calves for £23 11s. 0d. in April 1694 and 20 lambs in April 1700. He sold 30 sheep at £7 10s. 0d. in April 1695.

Year after year the same two writers may be identified, one, probably the elder (perhaps Walter Penny), with a typically mid-17th-century secretary hand, small, neat and more meticulous than the other's larger and rounder late-17th to early-18th-century style. Both writers struggled with the spelling of place and personal names, but the seniority of the first writer is further suggested by careless mistakes, which he corrected, and by his occasional use of prices in archaic nobles and groats. The second writer leaves an impression of a less educated and more slapdash approach, with details of transactions more often omitted.

Throughout the twenty-five year period covered by the accounts the form of the entries followed the same pattern as these examples taken from the accounts for July 1686:

[Hand 1]

Evan Jones of Old radnor b[ought]. of Lewis Watteres of Hizington Com' Montgomery one Cow price 2li-3s [£2 3s. 0d.]

Frances Floyd of the p'ish [parish] of Acton scot Com' Salop bt. of John Griffites of the Heath p'ish of Presteigne Com' Radnor one dark bay mare whole eared price 4li.

David Meredith of the Coldsake p'ish of Presteigne voucher

Jeremiah Sayce of the p'ish of Lidbury north Com' Salop bt. of <Thomas Amyce ~~deleted~~>
William Harris of Hobarris p'ish of Clun Com'. Salop one black mare the right eare and left notch under[?] price 2li-17s.

Thomas Amyce p'ish of Clun

Thomas Price p'ish of Beguildy voucher

John Reynolls of Lidbury north bt. of John Nicholes of the Graing p'ish of Leintwardine one heyfer price 2li-8s-6d

Edmund Edwards of Whitton <p'ish of ~~deleted~~> Com' Radnor bt. of William Sayce p'ish of Clun 2 bullocks price 4li-11s

Frances <Adams ~~deleted~~> Laurenc p'ish of Pembridg bt. of Morris Jefferies p'ish of Clun one oxe price 4li-3s-4d

Moses Barker of Abdon Com' Salop exchanged one bay nagg with a Balld face & 4 white feet with Richard Meredith of the p'ish of Clun for a black mare a bald face the right foot behind white Moses Barker giving 1li-2s-6d to boote & the Tole

John Harley of Becka p'ish of Clungunford voucher for Moses Barker

John Francis of the p'ish of Clun voucher for Richard Meredith

Anthony King of Bockleton bt. of John Jerman p'ish of Heyhop Com' Radnor one Cow price 2li-4s

[and later, Hand 2]:

Thomas Lee of the Parish of Yesar in the Com' of Hereford: bt of Timothy Hopkins of the parish of Aymestry half a score of Lambes price 3s 2d apeece

Richard Streuard of the parish of Tugford in the County of Sallop bt <one gray horse price 2£ 10 ~~deleted~~> of Will: farmer of the parish of Knighton one gray horse price 2£ 10s

John Barber of Lingen & Will: Bevan of bedston parish in the County of Sall vouchers

Thomas Cox of the parish of Dillwine in the County of Hereff bt. of Arthar Jones of temburey one score of lambes price 3£ 6s 8d.

This sample of eleven straightforward entries out of the total of ninety-three deals struck at that fair is sufficient to give a flavour of the 'books' as a whole. They clearly followed long established precedents and the form is similar to the solitary record of the fair at Leominster in 1556.¹⁸ The one notable innovation is the introduction of vouchers for the sale of horses. The vendor was obliged to produce a neighbour or companion to vouch that the horse was his to sell. The purchaser also supplied a voucher, presumably as a witness and surety for his payment. Only once was ownership disputed. On 25 July 1700 the bookkeeper recorded that 'James Lewes of Llanbardarne Vunith [Fynydd] com' Radnor taken with a black mare with a star and some white on the off foot behinde, and apprehended by Hugh Cadwallader of Libbery [Cleobury] in Com'Salop who saith the mare was taken and stolen from him the said Hugh from Libery a foresaid about 3 weeks since.'

It would appear that the 'books' are fair copies of notes made by the clerks at the toll-house, for the entries flow smoothly in one hand or the other and the erased errors have the character of copying mistakes. They could not have been compiled so comparatively neatly while the bustle and distractions of the fair were in progress. The gaps in information further support this contention. If the clerk failed to note the place of residence of a purchaser, misheard the name of a Welsh-speaking farmer or forgot to put down the price of an animal, there was no way he could double-check the scrappy notes from which he was copying. Some of the wilder misspellings of personal and place-names that have defied identification, may also be attributed to copying errors although in July 1694 the bookkeepers admitted defeat with one farmer selling lambs, probably a Welshman, noting merely 'We could not tell his name.'

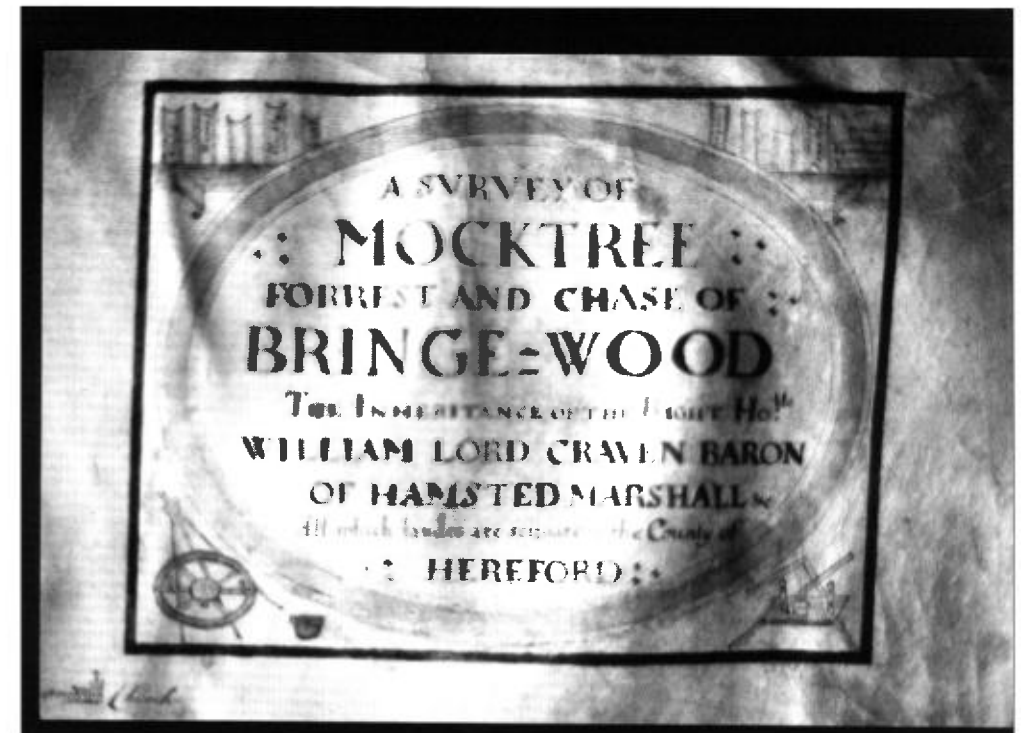
The bookkeepers' failure to record the residence of the dealers, which increases markedly from 1695, coincides with the revival in the numbers of those attending the fairs after their decline at the end of the 1680s. The bookkeepers had earlier occasionally

missed recording the names of vendors, but usually only when a purchaser bought cattle from several sources or he was a well-known local man. There was no need to record the residence of Edward and Thomas Harley, for instance, or of Walter Penny and Francis Woodhouse. From 1694-5, however, the residence of other vendors went unrecorded and for the first time the residence of a growing number of purchasers was omitted. Before 1695 the place of residence of only 62 vendors went unrecorded out of about 970 names of both vendors and purchasers (6%); from 1695 the omissions rise to 590, both vendors and purchasers, out of about 1,240 names (48%).¹⁹ Some of this increase may be attributed to the bookkeepers' inability to keep up with the pressure of the much larger number of deals at the fairs after 1694-5, but the evidence concerning the profits of the fairs, examined later, suggests also some relaxation of control. It was probably thought unnecessary, except in the case of the sale of horses, which had always been more tightly controlled, to record the full details of the movement of every cow and lamb.

Other aspects of the record-keeping did not decline. On the contrary, the bookkeepers reveal an attempt to improve the orderliness of their records after 1700. Throughout, the accounts give no indication whether or not the entries reflect the chronological order of transactions during the day. Entries for the different kinds of animals are jumbled until after 1700 when the sales of horses, cattle and sheep tend to be grouped separately, indicating that the original sale notes were sorted before the fair copy of the accounts was written.

The organisation of the fairs was simple and followed well established precedents. The fairs were always held on the traditional dates unless the day fell on a Sunday when it was held on the following Monday. Within the catchment area of the fair, roughly a twenty-mile radius of Wigmore, the date would have been well known, but the few dealers from farther afield presumably learnt of their existence by word of mouth. In Wigmore itself a crier (named in 1695 as James Handford) or serjeant, as he was called in 1710, was paid 1s. to proclaim the fair. Eleven to fifteen halberdmen, sometimes named, were also paid 1s. each to act as toll collectors at the three gates across the main roads leading in and out of the town. This relatively large number suggests that the Wigmore fairs were closely regulated. In 1708 there were three men at the Hereford Gate, two at the Ludlow Gate and one at the Welsh Gate; presumably the others were at the toll-house or maintaining a roving patrol on the conduct of the fair. Their halberds, probably crooks or symbolic staffs rather than weapons, had in April 1696 to be fetched from Brampton Bryan.

Fair-days must have been a riot of noise and activity for the little market town. At the crossroads in the centre of Wigmore there stood until the later 19th century a small timber-framed market hall, probably quite new at the time of these accounts. Its shade would, as elsewhere, have provided protection for the stalls for the sale of butter and cheese and other perishable merchandise, although the toll accounts only once, in July 1680, record the sale of dairy produce. Wool, which is mentioned in four of the six toll accounts for July fairs, would also have been weighed and stored under cover. The building also probably served as the 'toll-shop' where most of the tolls were collected and recorded.



XXIII - Downton and Burrington by William Fowler of Staffordshire 1662. Cartouche with surveying and drawing instruments. (Herefs. R.O.)

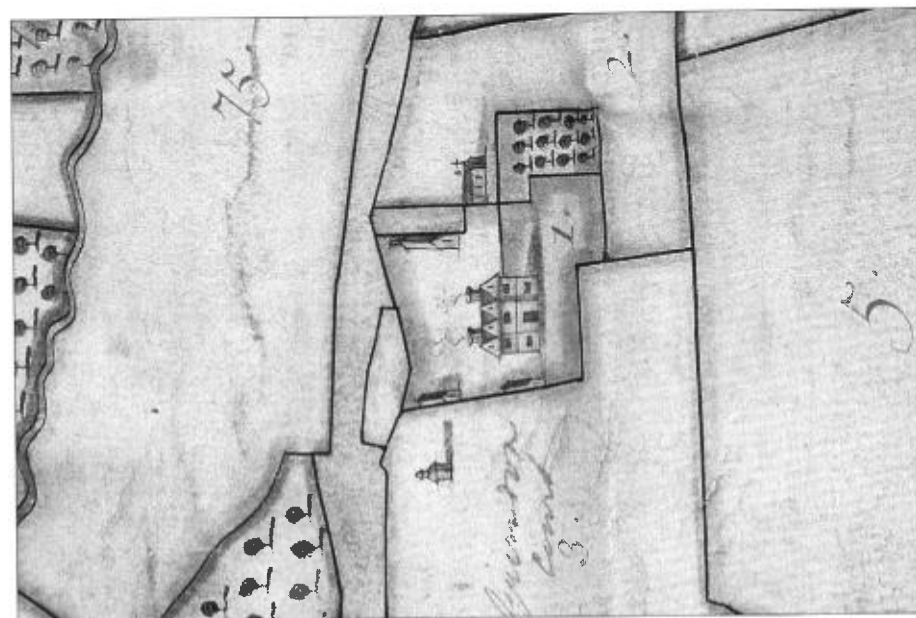


XXIV - Downton Castle demesne in the Downton estate atlas by James Sherriff of Birmingham 1780.

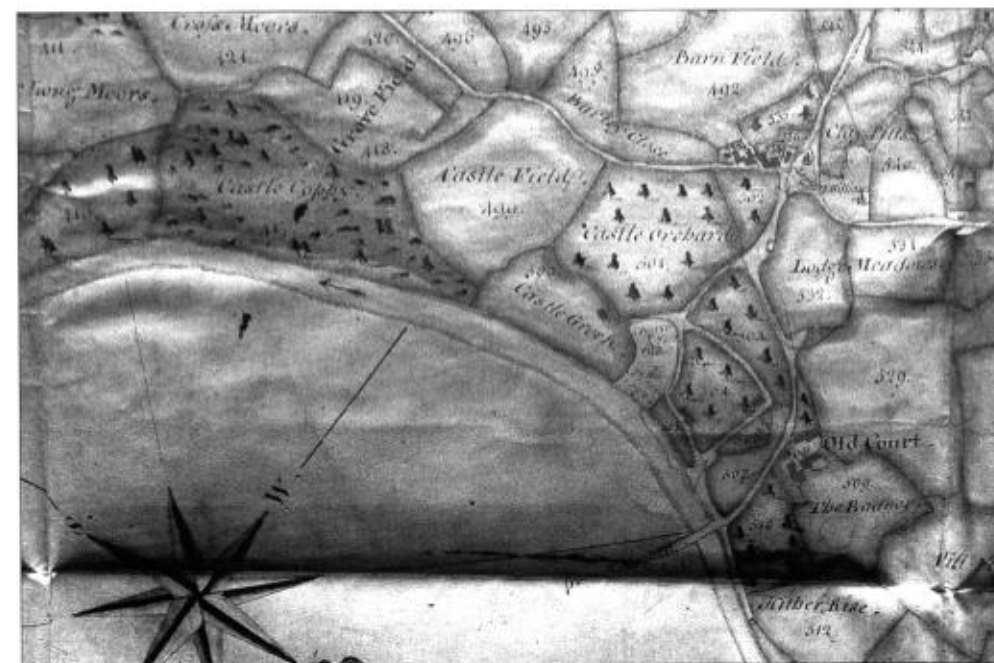
(Herefs. R.O.)



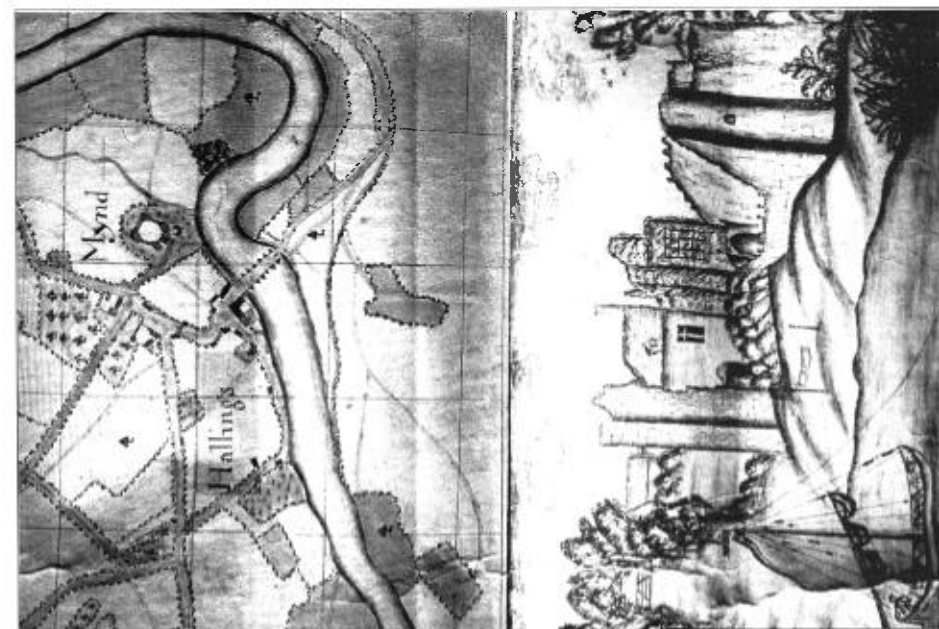
XXXI - Moccas by John Lambe Davis 1772 before the 'improvement' of the estate by Capability Brown in 1778.



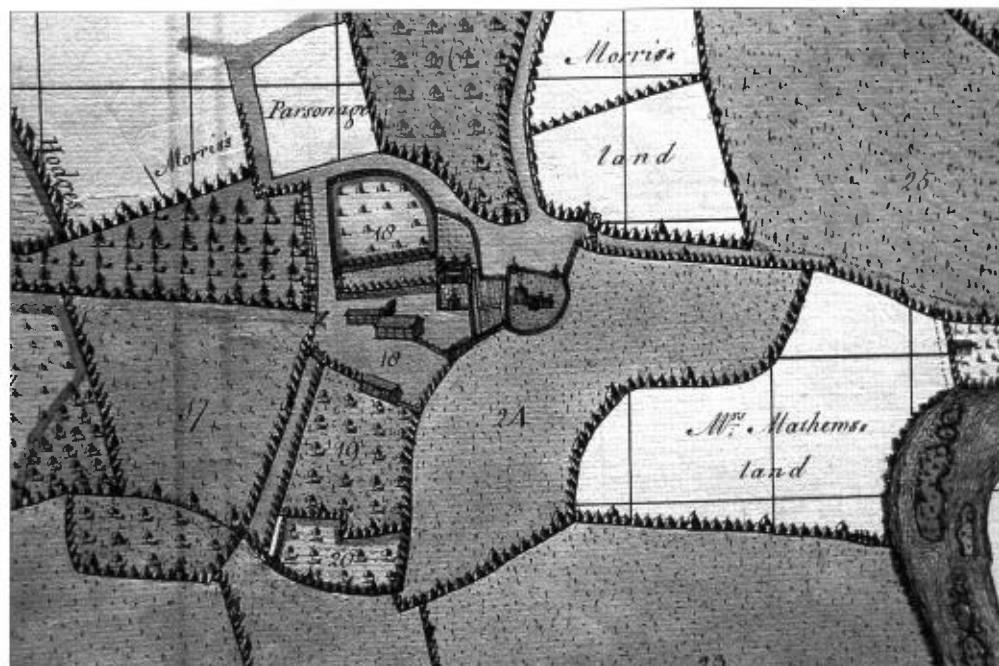
XXVII - Grendon Warren by Joseph Dougharty of Worcester 1732. The dovecote and Elizabethan house have been demolished but the chapel survives as a barn. (*Church Commissioners*)



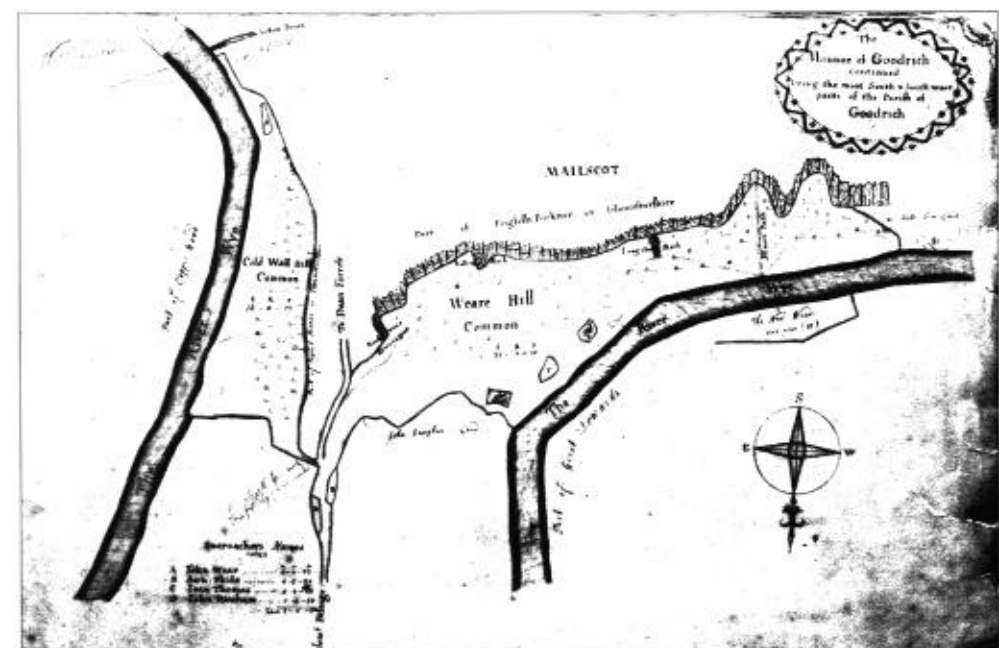
XXX - Bredwardine in the Moccas estate atlas by John Lambe Davis of Woburn, Beds. 1772. Marks the bridge (1769) and castle site. (*WNFC*)



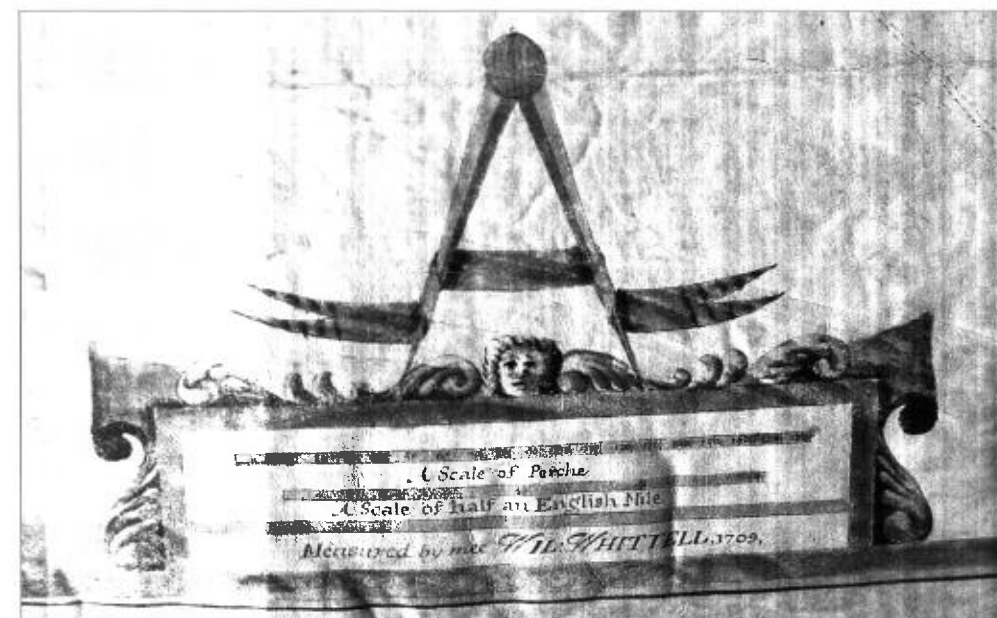
XXVIII - Bridstow by John Green of Bridstow 1755, with a drawing of Wilton Castle. (*Herefs. R.O.*)



XXIX - Monnington-on-Wye by John Bach of Hereford 1771, showing Monnington Walk, Court and church. (WNFC)



XXVI - Goodrich by Edward Laurence of Stamford and London 1717, with the cliffs at Symond's Yat. (Herefs. R.O.)



XXV - Kingsland by William Whittell of Bodenham 1709. Scale bar. (Herefs. R.O.)



XXXII - Clechonger by John Harris of Wicketon, Stoke Prior 1784. (Dean and Chapter of Hereford)



XXXIII — View of site looking N.

(G. H. Nash)



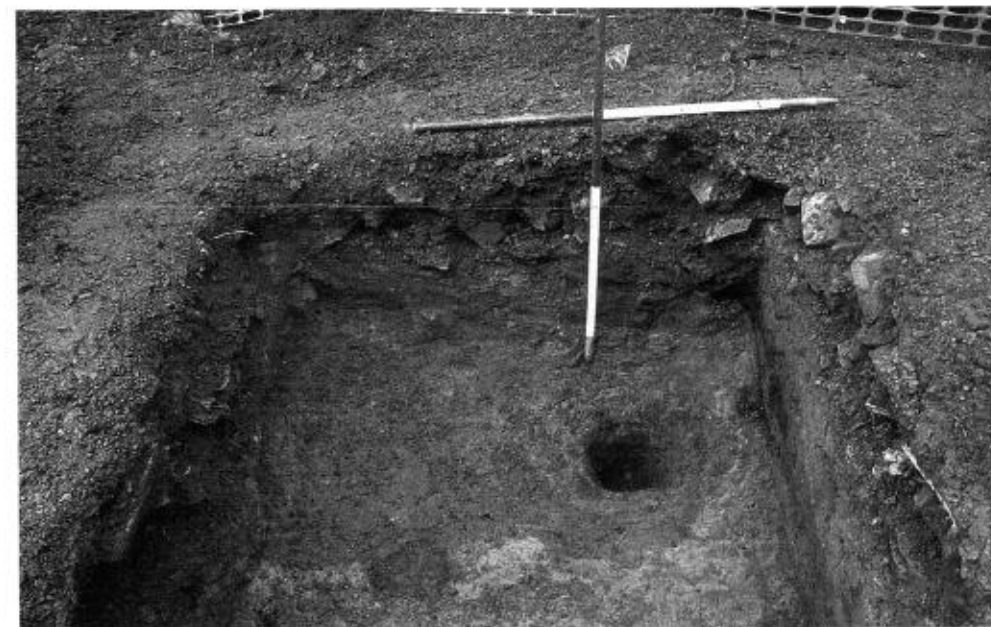
XXXIV — Slot in Trench 2, bisecting the clay and timber vallum.

(G. H. Nash)



XXXV — Evidence of modern disturbance in Trench 4.

(G. H. Nash)



XXXVI — View of Trench 5 and post-hole, looking W.

(G. H. Nash)



XXXVIII - Characteristic high forest in the western end of Mowley Wood at SO 351599.



XXXVII - The double wood bank at Mowley Wood.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF SALES

<u>April</u>	Horses	Oxen beasts	Cows	Sheep	Lambs	Total no. of transactions	Income from tolls £ s. d.
1686	28	33	9			42	
1688	10	8	15			26	
1689	29	14	20	25		53	
1690	14	10	19	7		33	
1692	10	62	6			20	
1693	11	88	9	13	10	30	
1694	28	56	37	168		86	2 6 0½
1695	18	73	49	99		81	2 10 7
1696	18	15	22			53	
1697	16	43	27	12		48	1 5 0
1704	18	76	24	16		54	1 4 9
1708	29	78	111	56		77	2 1 9
1709	11	74	28			40	1 5 0
1710	43	50	43	70		89	2 1 0
<u>July</u>							
1686	49	45	15	7	371	94	
1688	14	12	4		206	39	
1694	28	11	5	43	481	64	1 13 11
1695	29	30	6	25	344	72	
1700	51	20	5	38	240	75	2 19 7
[no year]	21	7	3	18	181	33	

Even allowing for the absence of modern pavements, the space available at the cross-roads was cramped, so that the fair spread down the street to Leominster. Imagine, for instance, Wigmore on Thursday 25 July 1695, when the fair was attended by about 140 vendors and purchasers, and 29 horses, 38 cattle, 25 sheep and 344 lambs were sold. Then add those left unsold and the unknown numbers of bargain-hunters and bystanders crowded around the market stalls, the travelling dealers and tinkers, and the village tradesmen, women and children. Or consider Tuesday 25 April 1704, nine days after Easter, when just over a hundred vendors and purchasers attended the fair, selling and buying 18 horses, 107 cattle and 16 sheep. Many would have come on horseback, accompanied by their dogs, and all would have sought refreshment in inn and alehouse, where familiar Herefordshire and Shropshire voices mingled with Welsh and the occasional stranger dialects of Northamptonshire or Wiltshire, bringing news of distant places and events. Only during the slump of 1688 to 1693 was this excitement muted, especially in April 1692 when only twenty deals were concluded.

The stall holders and dealers had to pay a small fee for their pitchings and standings, which must have spread from the little market square along the street to Ludlow and uphill towards the church. Up to half the tolls were collected at the town gates and the rest at the toll-shop. Although fairs were reputedly less tightly regulated than weekly markets only twice at Wigmore is there a record of someone trying to evade paying the toll. At the April fair in 1708 John Godfrie, a Northamptonshire dealer, who had bought sixteen cattle from various unnamed sellers, 'designed to goe out of the faire without paying the toll of 2d per peece but I [W. Pennie] stayed the cattle and till he pd the said toll but he threatens that he will expend £1000 but he will have his money we pd him being freed by an instrument from the Duchy of Lancaster'.²⁰ Inhabitants of the Duchy enjoyed freedom from tolls throughout England, which possibly also explains the note in 1686 against the purchase of three beasts by Edward Bullock of Newnham that 'He pleads his freedom'; there were Duchy estates in the neighbourhood of Newnham-on-Severn, Gloucestershire. These two cases are the only clear evidence that it was the purchaser who paid the toll.

John Godfrie was exceptional in other respects. Although at many fairs a dealer in cattle or a buyer for a single horse might have come from a long distance the overwhelming majority of both vendors and buyers came from a ten to twenty-mile radius. This pattern at Wigmore is typical of all fairs and markets and reflected the convenient distance for driving cattle and sheep in a day and for people to ride or walk to attend the fair. Welsh cattle drovers are said to have journeyed at two miles an hour and travelled from N. Wales to Kent in three weeks, but farmers taking stock to sell in good condition at local fairs, and especially when driving lambs, would be unlikely to push them so hard.²¹ The maps show that on the whole sellers and buyers of horses came the farthest and that overall a general movement from the Welsh, W. Herefordshire and Shropshire hills to the low lands can be detected. It is less easy to determine whether purchasers were buying to stock up their own farms, for fattening before onward sale, or for immediate sale at a larger market. It would seem likely that purchasers buying a mare or riding nag, a yoke of oxen or a single cow and calf was doing so for their own needs. Hill farmers might be expected to buy to strengthen or diversify their stock. By contrast, a farmer from the low

lands acquiring ten or twenty lambs presumably intended to fatten them for market later, as also would the cattle farmers with rich riverside meadows along the Teme, Lugg and Wye. Dealers from one of the neighbouring market towns, like Hereford, Leominster, Ludlow or Tenbury presumably intended to sell on quickly at a profit.

The distribution maps give the names of the parishes in which the purchasers and vendors resided.²² In some cases the name of the hamlet or even their specific property is recorded in the toll-books. It will be noted that the same parishes feature in a number of transactions over the period 1686-1710. This, however, does not imply that the same person reappears on different occasions. On the contrary, the same names are rarely repeated in more than one toll-book, although this statement requires some qualification, for the same or similar personal names, especially Welsh names, are found time and again, without it being possible from the evidence of the toll-books alone to determine whether they are the same person or not. Some may not have had their place of residence recorded in all the entries, some may have changed their address, and some may be related, perhaps as son or son-in-law, to a previous buyer from the same or a neighbouring parish. Lastly, of course, we cannot know how many of those present went unrecorded because they failed to buy or sell or attended with no intention of dealing. But whether or not the same people repeatedly attended, the toll-books more commonly reveal that over the years it was different people from the same parish that came to the fairs. In the total of 1,109 transactions about 2,210 names are recorded suggesting that after allowing for some recurring names, 2,000 people are named, with the place of residence given for about two-thirds to three-quarters of them. Twenty-six women have been noted, two of whom were described as widows.

This distribution provokes the question why should some parishes be named in the toll-books frequently whilst others nearby do not occur at all. Habit and convenience must have been influential, as well as now untraceable ties of kinship and friendship. But one factor deserving mention is the network of connections arising from the Harley family's own landholdings. Their estate papers, deeds and leases, which remain at Bampton Bryan, relate to many of the parishes and properties that occur in the toll-books. The haphazard arrangement of these records makes systematic research difficult and some relate to properties apparently acquired after the date of the toll-books, but the links certainly existed between the places of residence of those attending the fairs at Wigmore and the Harleys' estates in Radnorshire and N.W. Herefordshire. At the very least, the deeds have led to the identification of some place-names in the toll-books which could not be traced in the reference books.

Examining the toll-books more closely [Table 2] it will be seen that the cattle are subdivided into a whole range of categories. Sales of cows, with or without calves, are fairly consistent, with the exception of the year 1708 when the unusually large number of 78 cows was sold at the April fair. From 1692 the sales of beasts increased dramatically. The last sale of a yoke of oxen occurred in 1697, some indication of the phasing out of ox plough-teams in the area, though sales of single oxen, and occasionally two oxen together, though not described as a yoke, continued to occur. The maps suggest a general eastward and southward movement of cattle throughout the whole period. A number of vendors

TABLE 2

SALES AT APRIL FAIRS

	1686	1688	1689	1690	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696
Horses	2	1	2			1	3	5	3
Nags	17	4	13	7	4	4	13	7	4
Geldings									
Mares	8	5	11	7	6	6	8	6	10
Mares and colts	1		2				4		1
Fillies									
Colts									
Oxen		2	6		2	6	15	12	10
Oxen yokes		1	2	2			4	4	2
Bulls	3	2	1			3		3	2
Bullocks	3			3		6*		2	1
Beasts	27	3	5	5	60	73	37	52	
Cattle									
Cows		4	7	10		3	15	37	12
Cows & calves	6	5	10	9	5	4	18	8	6
Heifers	1	6	1		1	1	2	4	1
Heifers & calves	2		2			1	2		2
Calves									1
Wethers						13			
Sheep			25	7			168	99	
Lambs						10			

	1697	1704	1708	1709	1710
Horses	6	8	11		20
Nags	1		4	3	2
Geldings					
Mares	8	10	13	8	16
Mares and colts					
Fillies					
Colts	1		1		5
Oxen	2	13	10	17	7
Oxen yokes		2			
Bulls	4	1	3	1	1
Bullocks		4	5		2
Beasts	37	56	60	56	40
Cattle			16	10	
Cows	7	16	78	7	12
Cows & calves	8	6	12	11	28
Heifers	10	1	3		3
Heifers & calves	2	1			
Calves			2		
Wethers					
Sheep	12	16	56		70
Lambs					

* Includes one yoke

SALES AT JULY FAIRS

	1686	1688	1694	1695	1700	[no year]
Horses	5	2	5	4	26	5
Nags	18	4	14	10	8	7
Geldings			1			
Mares	21	6	6	5	10	9
Mares and colts	1			3	2	
Fillies	1			1		
Colts	3	2	3	5	5	
Oxen	28	3	2	10	10	2
Oxen yokes	1	3		1		
Bulls						
Bullocks	13*	6	3		1	
Beasts	3		6	19	9	5
Cattle						
Cows	7	3	1	3	1	1
Cows & calves	3		3	2	1	1
Heifers	5	1	1	1	3	1
Heifers & calves						
Calves						
Wethers	4		34			
Sheep	3		9	25	38	18
Lambs	371	206	481	344	240	181
Malt (bushels)					37	

* Includes one yoke

TABLE 3

COMPARABLE PRICES (in shillings to the nearest shilling)

	Average prices				Price range	
	West	S. Mid-lands	N./NW.	Home Counties	All England	Wigmore
1680-89						
Bullocks	106	94	71	126	83	37 to 92
Cow/heifer	78/—	—/—	54/49	47/70	68/65	43 to 85
Sheep	—	7	6	16	12	4 to 5
1690-99						
Bullocks	109	—	63	135	90	46 to 160
Cow/heifer	91/64	—/108	78/62	91/67	89/76	32 to 92
Sheep	10	15	5	13	11	2 to 7
1700-1709						
Bullocks	80	—	66	95	89	33 to 84
Cow/heifer	81/56	86/124	62/54	86/106	80/86	25 to 105
Sheep	9	20	5	12	11	1 to 8

came from a line W. of Clun-Presteigne, but few buyers. Towards the end of the period in the years 1695-1710 distant dealers came to buy cattle from Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire and Wiltshire.

A trawl of the larger purchases of cattle confirms that the dealers from the market towns or from farther afield feature most prominently. They were Mr. Henry Allen of Letton-on-Wye (15 beasts, 1692), William Evans of 'Lidbury', that is Lydbury North rather than Ledbury, (20 beasts, 1693), Walter Penny of Wigmore Lodge (18 beasts, 1693), Robert Hope of Tewkesbury (18 beasts, 1695), Thomas Weston of Wiltshire (16 cows, 1696), Mr. Capper of Bromyard (16 beasts, 1697), George Bennet (no place given, 15 beasts, 1704), John Paine of Northamptonshire (16 cattle, 1708), John Godfre of Northamptonshire (18 beasts, 1708), Mr. Smith of Buckinghamshire (27 beasts, 1709) and Adams of Leominster (16 beasts, 1710). In almost every case these buyers put together their purchases from several unnamed vendors. One local man who regularly bought cattle was Mr. Francis Woodhouse. He was described variously in 1686 as of Mordiford, south of Hereford (buying 7 beasts) and of Limebrook (selling 20 lambs) but thereafter as of Shobdon (7 cows, 1690, 12 beasts, 1692). He was probably the same Mr. Woodhouse who occurs in 1695 and 1696, though a John Woodhouse of Shobdon is recorded in 1695 and a Robert Woodhouse of Stansbatch in 1693.

In this period Herefordshire farmers are reputed to have reared a bewildering variety of cattle, red and white, dark red with a mottled face, grey, tawny and brindled. The Hereford breed in 1700 was 'still what God and generations of farmers had made it' as more systematic attempts to improve the breed were introduced.²³ These earliest improvements are attributed to Richard Tomkins of New House, King's Pyon (d. 1720) and his son Benjamin of Court House, Canon Pyon, who married Anne Preece of Alton Court, Dilwyn. Benjamin was a friend of William Galliers of Wigmore Grange, and the two bred from each other's stock, the Galliers family later moving to Wistaston in Kings Pyon. Another early breeder from about 1713 was John Haywood of Clifton-on-Teme, which is beyond the normal catchment area of the Wigmore fairs. Although the place-names occur none of these personal names is recorded in the toll-books. A William Tomkins of Coreley, Shropshire appeared in 1687 as a buyer of cows with calves and a Richard Galliers of Leintwardine and a Thomas Galliers of Marlow in Leintwardine and Bringewood in nearby Downton bought or sold horses between 1700 and 1710.

There is similarly no conclusion about breeders to be drawn from the names of purchasers of bulls. Mr. Nash of Yarpole and a Francis Nash (no place given) bought bulls in 1695 and 1697, as did Rowland Stephens (no place given) in 1696, 1697 and 1704. Moses Midleton bought two in 1697. William Grifites [Griffiths] of Leinthall Earls in 1693 may have been the same William Griffiths (place not given) who bought a second bull in 1709, but the name is common in the Welsh marches.

The sale of lambs at the six July fairs for which records survive shows more sharply the eastward movement of stock. As might be expected, large numbers were driven down from the Radnorshire and Shropshire hills – a total of 191 recorded from Llangunllo, 67 from Llanbister and 30 from Llanvihangel Rhydithon in Radnorshire, and 40 from Shelve, 32 from Llanvair Waterdine. But there were also large sales from near Wigmore

itself, from Boresford (64), Lingen (48), Brampton Bryan (41) and Newton (40), and from parishes in the gentler lands S. of Wigmore, from Aymestrey (86), Lucton (51), Shobdon (68) and Dilwyn (56), emphasising the dependence of Herefordshire farming upon sheep, which were valued for their dung in improving arable land. Nearly all these lambs were sold to farmers in parishes E. of Wigmore and mostly within the Ludlow-Wigmore-Leominster area and no more than ten miles distant. The main exceptions were some 165 lambs sold to farmers in the Long Mynd, Wenlock Edge and Clee Hills part of Shropshire.

Among the individual vendors with large numbers of sheep and lambs for sale were William Jenkin of Brilley (60 lambs 1686), James Meyrick of Llangunllo (7 lambs in 1688, 97 in 1694 and 47 in 1695), Richard Jones of Llangunllo (40 lambs in 1694), perhaps the same as Richard Jones of Llanvair [Llanfair Waterdine] (20 lambs in 1700), Roger Meyricke of Lucton (51 lambs in 1694), Edward Cornes of Boresford (40 lambs in 1694), Richard Griffiths of Llanbister (40 lambs in 1694), Thomas Taylor (40 lambs in 1700), Thomas Dunn of Gatley (50 sheep in 1708 and 20 in 1710). Two or three purchasers whose names recur came from different places and appear to be different people of the same name. Generally speaking, the repetition of the same or similar names, especially Welsh names, makes the identification of those attending the fairs an uncertain affair. Unusual vendors included Sir Herbert Croft, who sold 10 lambs in 1696 and Richard Maurice, clerk [in holy orders], of 'Llanver' [Llanfair Waterdine], who is recorded in the undated toll-book as the seller of 12 lambs.

The more closely regulated sale of horses reveals other variations. The numbers sold were relatively constant. In addition to the presence of vouchers to witness and authenticate the sale, the horses were described in sufficient detail to prevent fraud. Like the cattle, the horses were classified – as horses, geldings, nags, mares, fillies, colts and, once, as a hobby horse (a small horse or pony). Mares with colts were sometimes sold together at April fairs, colts by themselves in July. Exceptionally large numbers of nags and mares were sold in July 1686 and of horses in April 1700 and 1710. In some toll-books they seem to have been roughly grouped together towards the end of the list but, as explained above, this does not necessarily mean that they were sold at the end of the day. In later years they were listed under a separate heading.

As with cattle and lambs a movement of horses from W. to E. may be discerned, but it is noticeable that both vendors and purchasers came from a rather wider distance, that is from a twenty-mile radius rather than a ten to fifteen-mile radius. A few came from still farther afield, vendors like Edward Jones of Llandinam, Montgomeryshire in 1686 and purchasers like William Sanders of Southwark, London in 1686, Thomas Traveler (perhaps an *alias*) of 'Lundon' who bought two of the cheapest of cheap horses in July 1700 (one from John Bodnam [Bodenham] of Noke for 10s. and the other from Philip Parry of Beguildy for 16s.), Samuel Hine of Broadwell, Gloucestershire in 1687, Thomas Tilsley of Bromsgrove in 1694 and in 1690 William Frayhall, a Scotsman said to have come from outside Kington. Apparently travelling together were Richard Sandlinges/Sanlines and Mr. John Charlet of Pershore and Anthony Hill of Worcester in 1686 and a group of five buyers from Hartlebury, Worcestershire in 1694. The presence of purchasers from Ludlow, Tenbury and Leominster indicates the demand for draught and riding horses

from urban tradesmen and inhabitants as well as from dealers. Andrew Waring of Leominster must have been a familiar figure, repeatedly attending fairs between 1686 and 1704 to buy horses and, once in 1688, to buy lambs; in 1710 a William 'Wearing' replaced him. Quite often a man would ride to Wigmore with one horse and return home with another. It was rare for anyone to buy more than one horse at a fair, though Richard Sandlinges of Pershore in 1686 bought two grey nags and Mr. Slade of Kingsland bought both a horse and a mare at one (undated) July fair. The names of purchasers show a wider social range than for farm animals with a higher proportion dignified with the title 'Mr' like John Baskerfield of Cwm Madoc in Garway or Thomas Blunt of Hereford in 1686, John Pearce in 1687, Mr. Whildine [Wilding] in 1695 and Mr. Holland in 1708, all of Ludlow. Thomas Mathewes of Richards Castle, described as a parson's 'following man' or servant bought a modestly priced bay mare in 1690.

PRICES

Any conclusions about the prices obtained at the Wigmore fairs can only be tentative. The difficulties and unreliability of national statistics about agricultural prices are notorious. At this period too little data is available. There are wide variations from one region of the country to another. Prices in S.E. England are, for instance, inflated by the costs of driving cattle and sheep from the N. and W. and by the demand of the markets in London. The prices would probably also be inflated by the added value of fattening stock in lowland pastures after their long drive. It was likely that many would have changed hands more than once on their journey, a profit being taken by the drovers and dealers each time this happened. Moreover, it is impossible to compare like with like. In the N. and W. the breeds of sheep and cattle were lighter in weight than in the midlands and S. Different prices are even reflected in the sources of evidence. Farm accounts and fair toll-books should accurately record purchase prices, even if the quality, and perhaps the age, of the stock is undetermined, but probate valuations can at best be no more than informed estimates. If the prices of sheep and cattle pose problems, the prices of horses, where fashion and function introduced further complexities, can only be likened to comparing the prices of motor vehicles today.

Some of these factors affected the prices obtained at Wigmore. Prices at market today can vary for too many reasons for one to have any confidence about those recorded at Wigmore three hundred years ago. The sample of figures is, as Tables 1 and 2 indicate, relatively small. Figures varied not only from year to year but also within a single day's trading, but there is no means of telling whether this was because of differences in the quality of the stock or market demands. Much might depend upon the numbers of stock at the fair in relation to the numbers of potential buyers. At a small fair, like Wigmore, even the presence or absence of individual vendors and purchasers might be significant. Gaps in the run of toll-books lead similarly to misleading graphs that suggest more stable prices than the tables indicate. Nor may conclusions be drawn about the prices obtained during the course of the day as the order in which the toll-books were fair-copied was not necessarily the chronological order of the sales. Successive entries for the sale of lambs, which of all the stock sold are perhaps the most reliable for comparison, show inexplicable variations, possibly but not necessarily due to unrecorded differences in weight or condi-

tion. In assessing prices in detail, therefore, attention has focused on stock likely to be reasonably comparable, namely cows and calves sold together, bullocks, and lambs [Table 3]. It is also worthwhile, with due caution, to compare the prices achieved at Wigmore with national and regional statistics.²⁴ The prices themselves were mostly written in £ s.d., though sometimes only in shillings or pence, for example as 42s. 6d. or 17d. Occasionally older units of money are given, such as the long-disused nobles (6s. 8d. or one-third of a £) up to 1694 and groats (4d.), which had gone out of currency in 1662, up to 1687. In this paper all prices have been standardised in £ s.d.²⁵ The prices obtained for beasts and cattle were at their highest between 1694 and 1700. The most expensive were oxen, reflecting their value as draught animals. A yoke of oxen might be expected to fetch £7-£8 but went up to £10 to £13 12s. 0d. in 1694-5 and up to £10 in 1696-7. These prices were matched and sometimes exceeded by two oxen being sold together, though not described as a yoke. They are confirmed by the evidence from the farm accounts of William Town, near Hereford, who on 25 August 1694 sold nine oxen for £52.²⁶ Nationally, by far the highest price for oxen in the whole period 1640-1750 was 1696. Similarly, the best nationwide price for bulls was in 1695; at Wigmore, where bulls might be expected to fetch about £3, they rose that year to a price between £4 8s.0d. and £4 17s. 0d. Bullocks also fetched their best prices that year at Wigmore and were high throughout England but, by contrast, when national prices for bullocks were at a new high in 1708 the prices at Wigmore were not exceptional. Poor selling prices in 1710 at Wigmore are also reflected in the national figures but unfortunately no evidence is available at Wigmore for the slump in national prices in 1705-7. Turning to cows and calves the best prices, usually £3 to £4 10s. 0d. at Wigmore, were between £5 and £6 in 1694, 1696-7 and 1710, and only a little less than £5 in 1695. Except for 1695-6 these peak figures were not matched nationally and in the 1680s and in 1690, when national prices were low Wigmore prices held up.

The evidence from the sales of sheep at Wigmore is meagre, but on the whole reflects the national statistics. The year 1694 was a peak price both nationwide and at Wigmore where up to 12s. each was obtained, though the good prices in 1708 at Wigmore (up to 8s.) occurred in a below-average year elsewhere. The low prices nationally in 1689-91 and 1700 were matched by the poor Wigmore sales. In the undated toll-book prices for both sheep and lambs were abysmally low at Wigmore, but more often than not prices for sheep and lambs did not keep in step. For example, prices for lambs at Wigmore were normally in a range of 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per head, but ran up to 4s. 4d. in 1700, when sheep prices were at their lowest. In [1705], when prices for lambs were generally poor they were selling at Wigmore for only about 1s. 6d. Lambs were commonly sold in large lots of up to 40, even 60, but the size of the lot did not affect the price per head.

As already described, the sale of horses was the most closely regulated and the least capable of comparison. The spread of prices alone indicates the extraordinarily varied quality of the horses put up for sale and, because like cannot be compared with like, only generalised comments are possible – that, as might be expected, a good riding nag usually fetched the best prices and that an old horse the worst. Prices normally fell within the range of £1 to £5 10s. 0d. The lowest prices were only 9s. and 10s. in July 1688 and July 1700, the highest were £10 for a horse in April 1710 and £9 10s. for a nag in April 1693.

TABLE 4

FAIR ACCOUNTS

	26 Apr 1669	26 Apr 1670	25 July 1673	25 Apr 1680	25 Jul 1680
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Toll shop	[torn]	2 9 0	2 5 0	1 18 1½	3 2 4
Gates	[torn]			19 6	1 4 0
Hereford		3 6	10 0		
Ludlow		1 6	4 6		
Welsh		4 0	1 0 0		
Pitchings [torn]		4 1	2 0 0		8 0
& weights	6 6	4 8			
Wool weights					8 0
Cheese weights					16 0
Standings [torn]		6 0	11 8	11 6	10 10
Total	4 11 7	3 13 2	6 11 2	3 9 5½	6 9 2
Expenses	17 0	16 6	17 8	1 3 0	19 11
PROFIT	3 14 7	2 14 8	5 13 6	2 6 5½	5 9 3
	25 Apr 1682	28 July 1683	25 Apr 1694	25 July 1694	25 Apr 1695
Toll shop	2 0 2	4 6 6	1 16 0	1 12 5	1 17 6
Gates	19 6	2 0 0,			
Hereford		including	5 0	1 2	8 6
Ludlow		pitchings	4 0		4 7
Welsh		and wool	1 0½	4	
Pitchings		weights	1 0 0	1 17 6	1 0 0
& gates					
Wool weights				10 0	
Cheese weights		10 10			
Standings	10 7	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Total	3 10 3	7 9 4	3 18 0½	4 13 5	4 2 7
Expenses	19 0	1 13 10	1 2 0	18 0	18 0
PROFIT	2 11 3	5 15 6	2 16 0½	3 15 5	3 4 7
	25 Jul 1695	26 Apr 1697	25 Jul 1700	25 Apr 1704	26 Apr 1708
Toll shop	1 16 6	1 5 0	2 19 7	1 4 9	2 1 9
Gates					
Hereford					
Ludlow					
Welsh					
Pitchings	1 17 6	1 12 0	1 17 6	1 0 0	1 0 0
& gates					
Wool weights	10 0		10 0		
Cheese weights					
Standings	12 0		12 0	12 0	12 0
Total	4 16 0	2 17 0	5 19 1	2 16 9	3 13 9
Expenses	15 0	17 6	17 0	1 0 0	18 0
PROFIT	4 1 0	1 19 6	5 2 0	1 16 9	2 15 9

	25 April 1709	26 Apr 1710
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Toll shop	1 5 0	2 1 10
Gates		
Hereford		
Ludlow		
Welsh		
Pitchings	1 0 0	1 0 0
& gates		
Wool weights		
Cheese weights		
Standings	12 0	12 0
Total	2 17 0	3 13 10
Expenses	19 0	19 0
PROFIT	1 18 0	2 14 10

In 1673 pitchings and weights were combined. From 1694 the comparable entry was described as 'Pitchings and gates'. The Toll shop was described as 'At the book' in April 1694, and 'Toll of cattle' in July 1695, 1709 and 1710.

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

APRIL	Income	Expenses	JULY	Income	Expenses
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1669	4 11 7	17 0			
			1673	6 11 2	17 8
1670	3 13 2	16 6			
1680	3 9 6	1 3 0	1680	6 9 2	19 11
1682	3 10 3	19 0			
			1683	7 9 4	1 13 10
1694	3 18 1	1 2 0	1694	4 13 5	18 0
1695	4 2 7	18 0	1695	4 16 0	15 0
1697	2 17 0	17 6			
			1700	5 19 1	17 0
1704	2 16 9	1 0 0			
1708	3 13 9	18 0			
1709	2 17 0	19 0			
1710	3 13 10	19 0			
Totals	39 3 6	10 9 0 (26%)		35 18 2	6 1 5 (20%)
Total income	£75 1s. 8d.				
Total expenses	£16 10s. 5d. (22% of income).				

Prices generally were lower at all the July fairs. There was distemper of horses in the country in 1699, which may account for the below average prices at Wigmore fair in July 1700. Prices for horses were generally low that year as they had been in 1688 when Wigmore prices were similarly low. But the poor prices at Wigmore in April 1704 and July [1705] were not reflected in the national figures. Direct exchanges of one horse for another without money changing hands were not uncommon, though in such cases a few shillings often had to be paid to make up a difference in the value of the horses. In 1686 Moses Barker of Abdon, Shropshire, exchanged his bay nag for a black mare, paying Richard Meredith of Clun an additional £1 2s. 6d. plus the toll. In an even more unusual bargain in 1700 Robert Weaver of Bewdley, Worcestershire, bought a horse from Thomas Woodhouse of 'Hodall' [Hoddell in Kinnerton, Radnorshire] in return for 37 bushels of malt to be delivered to Presteigne.

In addition to the animals other commodities were sometimes sold at the fairs. According to the accounts of the profits of the fairs unrecorded quantities of wool were sold at the July fairs in 1680, 1694, 1695 and 1700 and the sale of cheese is recorded in July 1680 and 1683. There is no explanation why such entries do not feature regularly in the accounts.

In conclusion, it can only be said that when prices at Wigmore were exceptional, either low or high, the figures generally reflect market conditions throughout the country. In most years, however, national fluctuations are not directly matched at Wigmore. When the prices obtained at Wigmore are compared with those of other parts of the country it is immediately apparent that the best prices for cattle at Wigmore could reach or exceed the average for all England but that average prices at Wigmore were usually below the national average. The Wigmore prices for sheep, even at their best, were well below the national average, not unsurprisingly matching more closely the prices of sheep in N. and N.-W. England.

The profits of the fairs were meagre [Table 4]. The income came from the tolls and from pitchings and standings. Pitchings were the pitches where sellers might corral their animals, the income for which varied with higher payments at July fairs when there were lambs for sale. Standings or stalls were for the sale of other wares and merchandise. The main income came from the tolls collected at the toll-house and the gates on the three roads leading from the town. The only time when information about the level of tolls is given was in April 1708 when John Godfrie refused to pay the '2d. apeecce' which was due on the cattle that he had bought from several vendors. It is evident from the figures that the tolls were not levied at either a uniform level for each transaction and that they do not represent a percentage of the prices obtained. It may also be recalled that some of the deals were exchanges when no money passed hands and that occasionally the bookkeepers did not record the sums paid for the purchase of animals. There must have been variable rates for different stock. If the tolls are calculated at 1s. per horse, 2d. each for cattle, ½d each for sheep and only a nominal sum for lambs, it is possible to get close to the income recorded from the eight fairs for which both the toll-books and accounts survive. Returning to more certain ground, the tolls were evidently customary sums, which do not appear to have changed throughout the period of these records.²⁷

Taken over the whole period the expenses of holding the fairs swallowed up about one-fifth of the income, but there are some noteworthy variations (Table 5). Whereas the expenses for both April and July fairs were much the same the income from the summer lamb sales was higher than the spring cattle sales. The expenses amounted to 26% of the income at the April fairs but only 15% at the July fairs, with the single exception of July 1683 when an additional sum of 18s. was paid 'for dinner at Phillippses for 16 persons'. The expenses comprised wages to the halberdmen and bookkeepers and incidental expenses, such as mending the standings. Usually, therefore they came to a total of between 17s. and £1, with the profits only £2-£3 from April fairs and £4-£6 from July fairs. This low level of trade is perhaps reflected in the omission of any reference to a market at Wigmore in Richard Blome's *Britannia* of 1693.²⁸ The money was handed over directly to Sir Edward Harley in July 1673 and to his agent Mr. Ketilby in July 1680.

To some extent the two sources, that is the surviving summary accounts 1669-1710 and the toll-books 1686-1710, suggest contradictory fortunes. The accounts indicate a decline in income from the mid 1690s at the very time when the toll-books show that the fairs were reaching their busiest level. This is deceptive. Matching toll-books and accounts only survive for nine fairs between 1694 and 1710. There is no such corroborative evidence about the profitable fairs in 1669, 1673 and 1680 (owing to the absence of toll-books before 1686) or about the slump in transactions between 1688 and 1693 (owing to the absence of accounts). It is certainly curious that the July fairs of 1694 and 1695 should have produced a poor return for the Harleys when the toll-books record the largest number of lamb sales. This can best be explained if, as calculated above, the tolls levied on the sale of lambs were nominal or non-existent. The Harleys did not, or more probably could not, raise the level of the tolls to take advantage of this potential source of income. The income that they received, though always showing a small profit, was too meagre to stimulate their interest in the fairs. The growing omissions of details from the toll-books and the amalgamation of entries in the accounts indicate some relaxation of control over the conduct of the fairs.

Nevertheless, it may be claimed that in 1710 the Wigmore fairs were still relatively well attended. Although less important than Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Leominster and Knighton they fulfilled a useful local function so long as pastoral farming in mid-Wales and the uplands of the Marches depended on driving animals to the nearest convenient market town to supply both local farmers and the larger markets and fairs lying between Herefordshire and S.E. England. More specifically and despite the poor returns, the Wigmore fairs benefited the Harleys indirectly in focusing attention on the family's local influence and in helping to cement their landowning and social position in N.W. Herefordshire and the neighbouring parts of Shropshire and Radnorshire.

The Wigmore fair accounts and toll-books from 1669 to 1710 cover a relatively short period when fairs in general were in sharp decline. At Wigmore there are no earlier records to indicate whether the fairs had been more prosperous at the beginning of the 17th century. Elsewhere most toll-book series either cease or deteriorate badly after 1700 and at Wigmore the standard of record-keeping appears to have grown lax. But the gaps in the series can be attributed more to the haphazard survival and dispersal of the Harley

family's papers than to the fortunes of the fairs. Although there had been large annual fluctuations, the sales and receipts of the fairs were not markedly different in 1710 from those of forty years earlier, except for the decline in the sale of lambs after 1694-5.

The fairs, listed with others in 1756, continued as livestock fairs for cattle and sheep well into the 19th century, though with the change of the calendar in 1751 the dates had been moved to 6 May and 5 August.²⁹ The opening of the Shrewsbury-Hereford railway in 1852-3, followed by the branch lines penetrating mid-Wales, brought the end both of droving and the small livestock fairs and markets. The market house, marked on the Wigmore tithe map of 1845, appears to have been removed before 1885.³⁰ By the outbreak of the Great War the Wigmore fairs had dwindled to an annual fair on 6 May for stock and side-shows. They lingered on as a small pleasure fair until 1965.³¹

Paper submitted March 2003

APPENDIX

A NOTE ON PLACE-NAMES AND THE MAPS

The maps show the distribution of vendors and purchasers of selected stock and illustrate graphically the catchment area served by the fairs and the movement of stock through Wigmore. But they need to be treated with some caution. They are neither a complete nor a precise form of evidence. The toll-books do not survive for every fair between 1686 and 1710. In a relatively few cases, where dealers bought from several vendors, the names of the vendors are not given. Of the 1,109 transactions recorded the bookkeepers failed to record the place of residence of about 320 of the purchasers and 270 of the vendors, that is 26.6% of those named. Twenty-two place-names could not be identified and have not been mapped. The identity of others, as described below, could only be guessed.

In recording familiar names near Wigmore the bookkeepers had few problems, though their spellings may be erratic and the handwriting obscure. For example, Kington (Herefordshire) and Knighton (Radnorshire) can only be safely distinguished if the county name has been given, and on one occasion the writer plainly but mistakenly wrote Kington, Radnorshire. The similar name *Ceniton* (Shropshire) might possibly be either Kempton (near Clun, Shropshire) or a mistake for Kinton near Leintwardine (Herefordshire). Hopton-in-the-Hole (Shropshire) is Hopton Cangeford, not the Hopton-in-the-Hole in Much Cowarne (since 1885 in Stoke Lacy). Some difficulties can be overcome by ignoring the spellings and speaking the names aloud. *Yearesland* thus becomes Eardisland, *Libbery*, Lydbury North (in preference to the more distant Cleobury Mortimer or Ledbury). Bearing in mind that the bookkeepers often rendered the Welsh *Ll* as *Cl*, *Clanver*, or *Clanner* as it is more often clearly written, may be identified as Llanfair Waterdine, any doubts as to the identification of the second spelling being removed by its entry once as *Clanner Waterdine*. Rather more obscurely, *Llangunnas* or *Clanguunnas* is Clun-gunford and *Chunnery* is Clunbury (both Shropshire).

The difficulties increase where the place-names were distant and unfamiliar to the Wigmore bookkeepers or where they were given only the name of a farm which cannot be

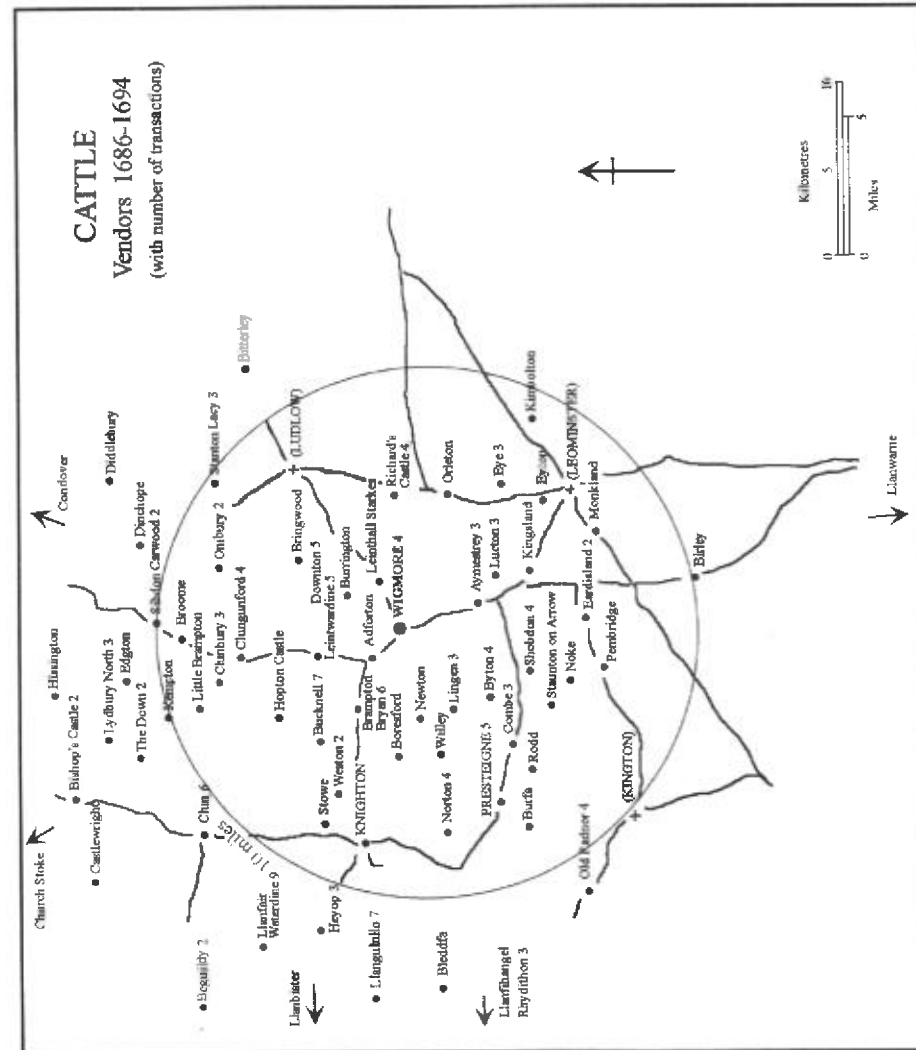
safely identified, if at all. In cases of common names, like Aston/Easton/Ashton, Eaton/Eyton, Letton and Newton, I have assumed that the place of that name nearest to Wigmore is intended – so, unless there was definite evidence to the contrary, I have chosen Letton between Brampton Bryan and Wigmore rather than Letton between Hereford and Hay, Newton also near Brampton Bryan rather than Newton S. of Leominster and Norton near Presteigne rather than Norton Canon near Weobley. In most cases the bookkeepers entered the names of parishes and for this reason I have followed their example, preferring the parish of Bircher N. of Leominster to the hamlet of Burcher in Staunton on Arrow. Nevertheless, doubts remain. The place-name Aston is most probably Aston between Wigmore and Ludlow but might refer to Aston on Clun or Aston Scot, both in Shropshire, or the hamlet of Aston in Kingsland. Similarly with lesser names, there are two places named Heath and two named Hill House within the ten-mile radius from Wigmore.

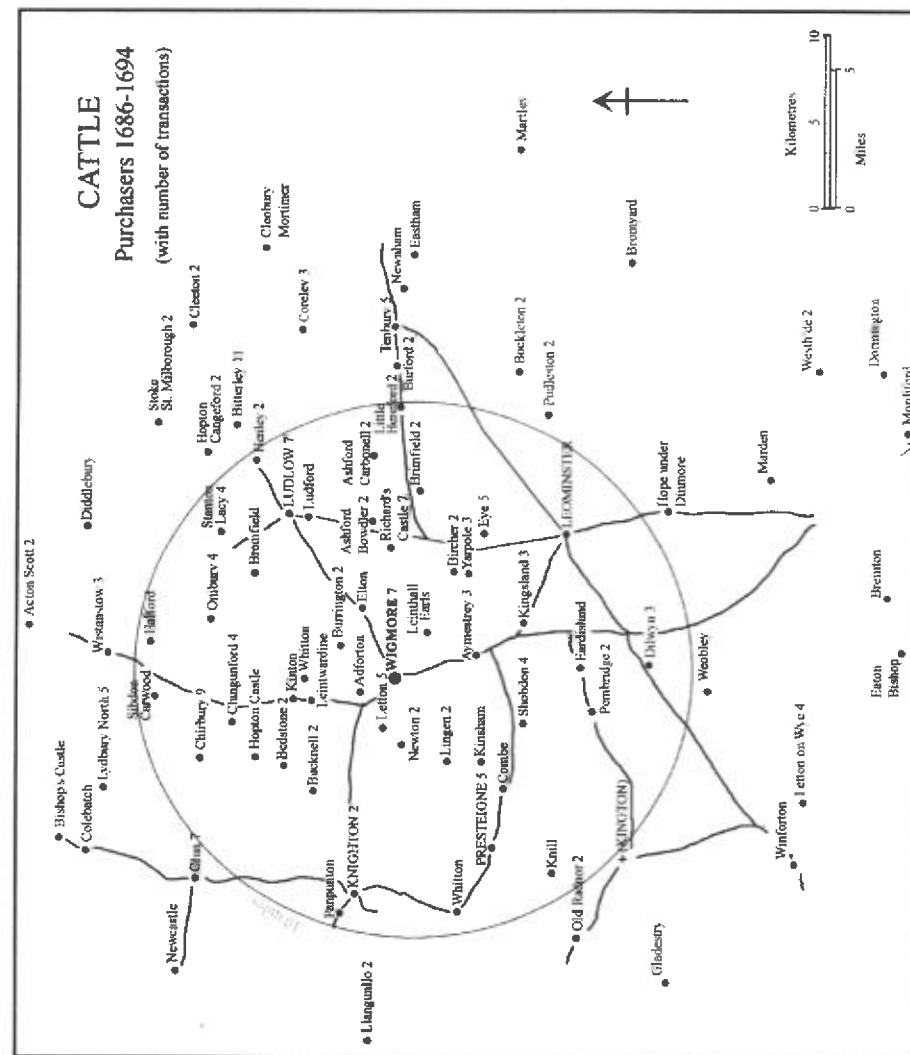
Allowing for these omissions and reservations the maps provide a reasonably accurate sample of the places and areas from where vendors and purchasers came.

The sources used have been the Ordnance Survey maps, mostly those at the 1:25000 scale; S. Lewis, *Topographical dictionary of England*, 5 vols., 3rd. edn., 1835; Bartholomew's *Survey gazetteer of the British Isles*, 9th. edn., 1950, which I prefer to more recent editions; M. Gelling and H.D.G. Foxall, *The place-names of Shropshire*, parts 1-3, English Place-name Society, vols., 62 (1990), 70 (1995) and 76 (2001); and B. Coplestone-Crow, *Herefordshire place-names*, Oxford 1989. In addition, for names outside Herefordshire which defeated me, I am grateful for help from David Cox, Margaret Gelling and Marion Roberts (Shropshire) and Gordon Reid (Powys).

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- ¹ F. and C. Thorn, (eds.), *Domesday Book, Herefordshire*, (1983), sections 1.19, 9.1 and note 3.
- ² Brampton Bryan, deeds and papers, bundle 77.
- ³ C.J. Robinson, *A history of the castles of Herefordshire and their lords*, (1869), 9-15, 141; *Dictionary of National Biography*; Royal Commission on Historical Monuments England, *Herefordshire Vol. III North-west*, (1934), 205.
- ⁴ Brampton Bryan, deeds and papers. The documents remain unsorted, but a list is available in the Herefordshire Record Office. Key documents include the marriage settlement of Thomas Harley and Anne Griffith 1589 (bundle 67), conveyance of Wigmore lordship and lands 1602 (bundle 77), marriage settlement of Robert Harley and Brilliana Conway 1623, (bundle 83), settlement of the estates 1657, draft will of Sir Edward Harley 1685, settlement of Brampton Bryan estate 1690, marriage settlement of Edward Harley and Sarah Foley 1698, lease and release of estates in Brampton Bryan, Wigmore and elsewhere from Sir Edward Harley to Thomas Harley of Kinsham 1699 (bundle 61).
- ⁵ Brampton Bryan, deeds and papers, bundle 9.
- ⁶ Brampton Bryan, deeds and papers, bundles 9, 10, 22, 23, 26. For the careers of the five members of the family who were members of Parliament during this period, see E. Cruikshanks, S. Handley and D.W. Hayton, (eds.), *History of Parliament. The House of Commons 1690-1715. Vol. 4. Members G-N*, (2002).
- ⁷ J. Thirsk, (ed.), *The agrarian history of England and Wales*, vol. 5, 1640-1750, ii, *Agrarian change*, (1984), 1-2, 174-5, 420-1, 445; E.L. Jones, 'Agricultural conditions and changes in Herefordshire, 1660-1815,' *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, xxxvii (1961), 42-3.
- ⁸ Cruikshank and others, *op. cit.* in note 6, 228-283.





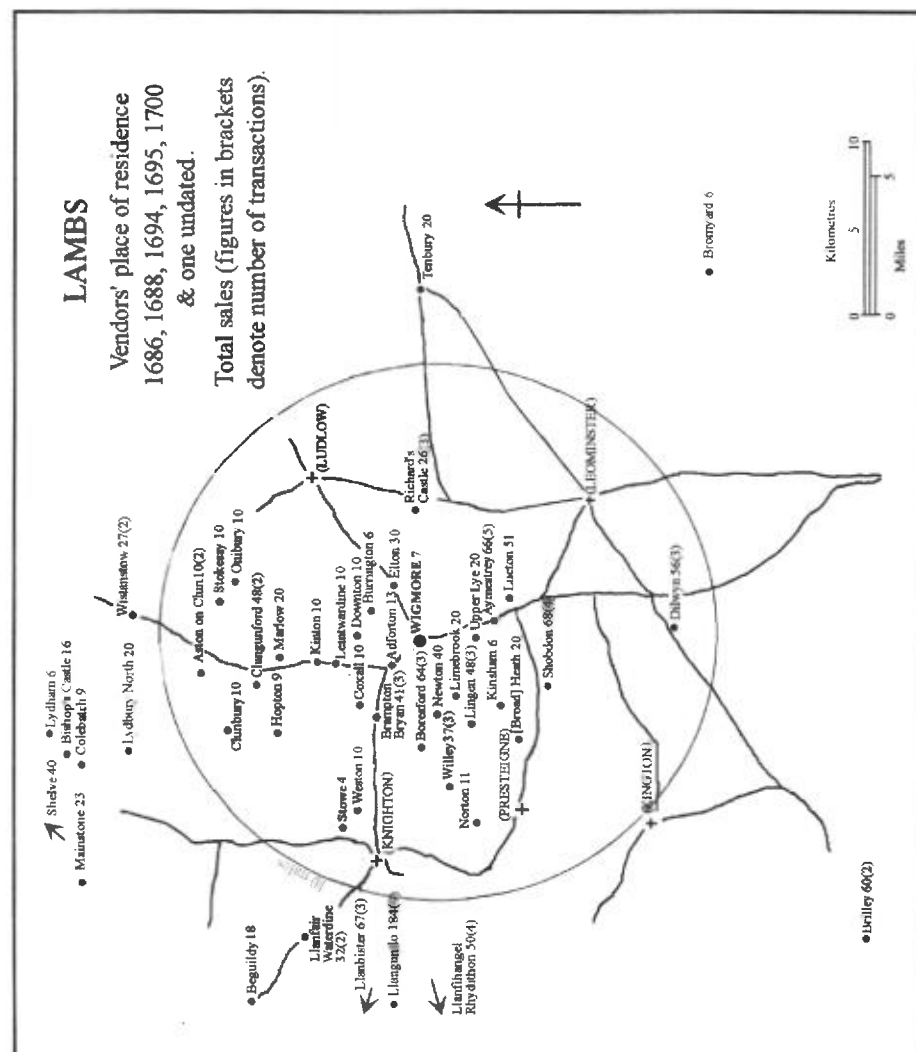
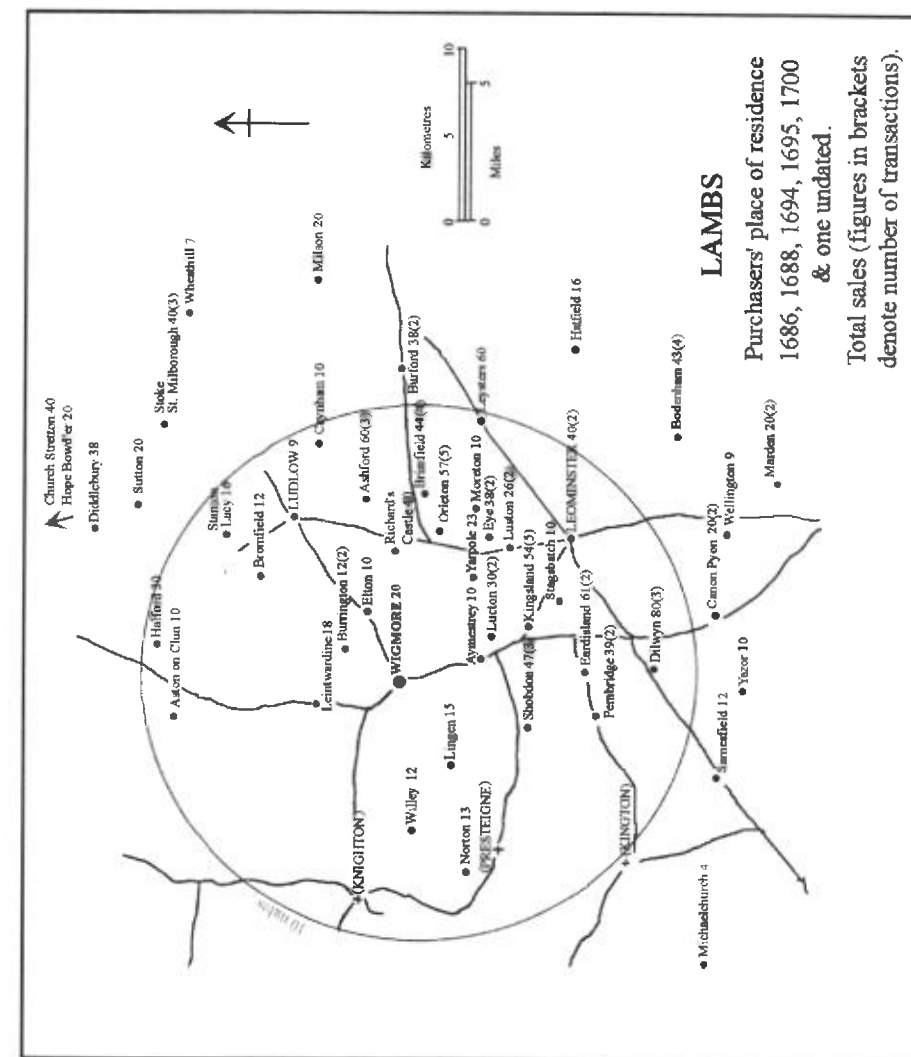


FIG. 6
Lamb's Vendors' place of residence 1686, 1688, 1694, 1695, 1700 and one undated



Lambs Purchasers' place of residence 1686, 1688, 1694, 1695, 1700 and one undated

Reports of the Sectional Recorders Archaeology, 2002

By R. SHOESMITH

In the following report I have again provided a section for each archaeological group or unit working in Herefordshire that has provided information. In each group section all their main sites are recorded alphabetically, while sites that have not produced any archaeological evidence are listed at the end of each section. The reports on some sites may be or have been included in a relatively large variety of national journals, but inclusion in the Woolhope Club *Transactions* is the only simple and straightforward summary available for residents of Herefordshire and neighbouring counties. In each section I have indexed each report by city, town or parish and site name with a six-figure grid reference where appropriate. References and further reading, again where available, are included at the end of each entry. Some of the references are to internal unit publications, some of which are available in the City Library; others may be consulted in the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by the County Archaeological Service of the District Council. Where County Sites and Monuments Record numbers are given they are prefixed by HSM; Scheduled Ancient Monument numbers are prefixed SAM. For convenience the report of the County Archaeological Service is treated separately.

Once again I would like to offer my most grateful thanks on behalf of the members of the Woolhope Club to the staff of all the organizations who have willingly provided the information that has made this report a valuable source on work in the county.

GROUP AND UNIT REPORTS

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

The 1993 New Library Building excavation.

With assistance from English Heritage, a brief was prepared for the assessment of the archaeological evidence from the 1993 excavation. The work was put out to tender; the successful tenderer was Worcester Archaeological Service in association with Bradford University. The assessment is now well under way and will prepare the way for the final stages of the post-excavation work and a final report.

Lady Chapel

Work continues on the total re-facing of the external E. face of the Lady Chapel; a photographic record is being made as work progresses. The E. windows were photographed prior to their removal for cleaning and repair.

College Hall

The large bay window on the S. side of College Hall has been renovated. Much of the structural woodwork had to be replaced, but the windows themselves were kept. Preliminary phasing of the window is as follows

- 1 A bay window is shown on Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford. This may well have been inserted in 1750 when the hall was enlarged to accommodate the 'Triennial Musick Meeting'.
- 2 In 1817 the 'large south window of the College Hall having been blown down and from entire decay become unfit for repair, it was ordered ...that a new window should be made'. As the new window cost £123 17s. 1d. it can be assumed that it was completely replaced. It is assumed that the basic structure examined was of this period, including the stonework and some of the main timbers and brickwork.
- 3 In 1884 the window was restored at a cost of £45. It is suggested that the restoration work consisted of new window frames and glass within the existing framework. These are likely to be the frames that still exist and that are being replaced.
- 4 Further repair work took place in 1938, 1948 and 1981.

Work is now progressing on the restoration of the interior of College Hall. The second fireplace has been re-opened — the grate is surrounded with Godwin tiles.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS LTD.

HEREFORD, Bus Station (SO 515 400)

Nash's 1797 County Gaol was partially uncovered. A shallow gully was found, cut by the foundation wall of the old gaol and was running in a N.E./S.W. direction. (Lockyer, D. and Mayes, S.R., Hereford Archaeology Series, henchforth HAS 519)

HEREFORD, Castle House, (SO 512 396)

The work revealed a series of surfaces, probably part of the road to the castle, and an E.-W. road, possibly part of the Saxon grid. In addition a well-stratified sequence of deposits from before the conquest and into the medieval period was identified. This included evidence for buildings, an extensive burnt area, metal working and a number of rubbish pits and other features containing pottery of medieval date. (Crooks, K.H., HAS 516)

HEREFORD, New Classroom Block at Hereford Cathedral School (SO 512 397) [HSM 32275]

A Victorian well, accessed below ground, and an 18th-century parish boundary marker indicating the edge of the parish of St. John the Baptist were found on the site. (Porter, S., HAS 550)

HEREFORD, Rotherwas Waste Site (SO 537 381) [HSM 32002]

One piece of burnt flint was picked up from the topsoil. The floor of an 18th-19th-century building was established and features relating to the site's wartime industrial use were also located. (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 537)

HEREFORD, Victoria Eye Hospital (SO 505 407) [HSM 32127]

The bottom of a medieval ditch survived in two trenches. An additional ditch and two post-holes were also uncovered, indicating that medieval deposits may survive in this area. (Crooks, K.H., HAS 546)

HEREFORD, Water Mains renewal (No grid ref. as work took place across much of the city)

Archaeological deposits uncovered include a series of surfaces, a layer of demolition debris and a large pit or ditch of 12th or 13th-century date in St. Nicholas St. Demolition rubble with *opus signinum*, suggesting Roman origin and a pit of early medieval date, together with surfaces associated with 14th to 16th-century pottery in Broad St. A wall, which could be associated with the medieval friary, was found on the Greyfriars site. (Crooks, K.H., HAS 536)

HEREFORD, 16 Widemarsh Street, (SO 510 401) [HSM 32123]

A narrow band of well-stratified archaeological deposits survived, including part of a stone structure, probably a well, which appeared to have been damaged during construction of the cellar of the adjacent building. Possibly associated with it was a surface of crushed Old Red Sandstone, upon which pottery from the 13th to 14th centuries was found. A dark grey clay was also present and was cut by two post-holes, the southernmost of which contained pottery dating to the 12th century. (Crooks, K.H., HAS 551)

LEDBURY, New Electricity Supply to Public Toilets, Bye Street (SO 710 377) [HSM 32124]

A cobbled surface was uncovered on the street frontage between the car park and Bye Street and a wall foundation was exposed, aligned with existing buildings, near the Bye Street junction. (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 557)

LEOMINSTER, Porters Mill Close, (SO 496 595) [HSM 31986]

A stratified sequence of deposits dating from the 12th to the early 14th centuries was revealed. Work at the nearby Hop Pole Inn uncovered an organic deposit dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries. (Crooks, K.H., HAS 531)

MOCCAS, The Church of St. Michael and All Angels, (SO 357 433) [HSM 32806]

Several human burials were discovered and excavated. Some human bone was retained from two burials for radio-carbon dating. (Eisel, J. and Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 555)

PUDLESTON, Ford Abbey Farm (SO 564 585) [HSM 31827]

Pottery found within the remains of a possible timber-post building and dated from the 1250s represented the end of the earliest phase of activity so far discovered at Ford

Abbey Farm. Two later phases of stone building and associated clay floor layers were discovered overlying the post-holes of the early medieval timber-post building. Pottery evidence suggested demolition phases around the 15th and 17th centuries. (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 518)

No features of archaeological significance were encountered during the following excavations and watching briefs.

*BOSBURY, Nashend Farm and the Oast House (SO 707 446) [HSM 31825 and 32007] (Rouse D.A.B., HAS 528 and 530)**BOSBURY, The Motor Vehicle Repair Workshop (SO 697 434) (Mayes, S. R., HAS 517)**BROMYARD, 40 Church Street (SO 656 548) [HSM 32274] Crooks, K.H., Eisel, J. and Mayes, S.R., HAS 545)**EATON BISHOP, Land Adjacent to the Village Hall (SO 442 388) [HSM 31928] (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 522)**EWYAS HAROLD, Cwm Barn (SO 371 286) (Crooks, K.H., HAS 524)**EWYAS HAROLD, Dulas Court (SO 371 296) [HSM 32109] (Boucher, A., HAS 544)**HEREFORD, Castle Green Bowling Club (SO 513 394) [HSM 31961] Medieval pottery and animal bones were recovered. (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 548)**HEREFORD, Hereford Cathedral School, Castle Street (SO 512 397) [HSM 31824] (Crooks, K.H., HAS 514)**HEREFORD, 59-61 Commercial Street (SO 511 400) [HSM 31122] (Crooks, K.H., HAS 540)**HEREFORD, E. Street. (SO 511 599) [HSM 32001] (Crooks, K.H., HAS 533)**HEREFORD, Site of Elim Chapel, St James. (SO 517 396) (Crooks, K.H., HAS 539)**HEREFORD, Gaol Street Clinic (SO 513 399) [HSM 32015] (Goode, A., HAS 538)**HEREFORD, John Venn Unit, Blackfriars. (SO 511 404) [HSM 32816] (Poole, B., HAS 554)**HEREFORD, Pomona Works, Attwood Lane (SO 511 424) [HSM 31933] (Grahame, R., HAS 529)**HEREFORD, 65 St. Owen's Street. (SO 514 398) [HSM 32835] (Poole, B., HAS 558)**LINGEN, Land Adjacent to the Royal George (SO 366 670) [HSM 31988] (Grahame, R., HAS 542)**LLANGROVE, Llancaegy Farm (SO 521 179) [HSM 31930] (Rouse, D.A.B., HAS 523)*

- LONGTOWN, Great House (SO 325 285) [HSM 32117] (Grahame, R., HAS 543)
 MADLEY, Upper House (SO 424 381) [HSM 32070] (Grahame, R., HAS 541)
 WALTERSTONE COMMON (SO 351 251) [HSM 32827] (Poole, B., HAS 553)
 WEOBLEY, The Games Yard (SO 402 515) [HSM 32808] (Boucher, M., HAS 556)

ARCHENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

HEREFORD, The King's Fee, Commercial Road (SO 514 402) [HSM 31053]

Excavations on behalf of J.D. Wetherspoon, within the former Kwik Save super-market building, revealed a stratigraphic sequence dating from the 11th century. The earliest activity took the form of an ill-defined pit cut into a seam of natural sand at the bottom of which were some sherds of 11th-century pottery and a large quantity of smithing slag. This slag included a large number of smithing hearth bottoms and may represent the work of a single smith, or family of smiths, over many years. This industry, over half a kilometre from the N. gate of the Saxon town, began before the Norman Conquest.

Pits and wells on the site were slightly later in date. The domestic occupation of this part of Hereford pre-dates the re-siting of the priory of St. Guthlac to the area in the 1140s. There were no late medieval features, which may be local evidence of the wide-spread urban decline of the period.

In the 1830s the rear part of the site was purchased by Hereford Baptists. The Zion chapel was constructed and the area around the new building was used as a burial ground. Although several burials had been disturbed during building work in 1980, thirty-four articulated individuals and a small quantity of disarticulated human bone were recovered during the excavation. This material was examined by Dr. Megan Brickley of Birmingham University.

Although small, the collection of human bone recovered from the site was interesting in a number of respects. Analyses demonstrated that at least some of the inhabitants of Hereford had sufficient resources to afford what would have been costly dental treatment. The lack of evidence for residual evidence of rickets and the lower levels of infection recorded compared to individuals from Birmingham suggests that the levels of pollution were probably lower than in Birmingham and that general housing conditions, at least for these individuals, were better.

An autopsy had been carried out on one of the individuals indicating that not only did the inhabitants of this small city have access to advanced dental treatment, but there were also doctors within the area carrying out investigative work on pathology. The availability of adequate medical treatment is also indicated by the well-healed nature of the fractures recorded during skeletal analysis. (Sherlock, H. and Pikes P.J., Archenfield Archaeology, henceforth AA/03/15)

LEOMINSTER, 16 South Street (SO 496 589) [HSM 36787]

South Street, formerly 'In Vico versus Hereford' is believed to have been burgaged by the prior of Leominster as part of the creation of the town in the 12th century.

Archaeological monitoring of fairly shallow disturbances to the rear of number 16 South Street discovered few features. One of these was an un-mortared stone wall of unknown date which appeared to be a property boundary running at 90° to the street. However, the quantity of medieval pottery supported the cartographic evidence that this area was within the medieval town and suggested that excavation would have fully revealed medieval features. (Sherlock, H., AA/03/36)

WIGMORE, Castle Cottage, Castle Street (SO 413 690) [HSM 32135]

The architectural evidence and the stratigraphic sequence that was available for examination during the fieldwork confirmed that the origins of Castle Cottage lie in the 17th century. Extensive alterations have taken place both latterly and during the evolution of the building. It is a good example of an artisans dwelling that combined both workshop space and a domestic environment. (Sherlock, H., Pikes, P.J. and Williams, R., AA/02/49)

No features of archaeological significance were encountered during the following excavations and programmes of archaeological monitoring.

BODENHAM, Sycamore. (SO 544 505) [HSM 32132] (Sherlock, H. and Pikes, P.J., AA/02/45)

DOCKLOW AND HAMPTON WAFER, Steens Bridge Methodist Chapel (SO 537 575) [HSM 32269] (Sherlock, H., AA/02/40)

KIMBOLTON, The Spice House. (SO 519 612) [HSM 32134] (Sherlock, H. and Pikes, P.J., AA/02/48)

LEA, The Crown Inn barns (SO 662 218) [HSM 32133] (Williams, R., AA/02/47)

PEMBRIDGE, Garage House (SO 319 582) [HSM 36788] (Pikes, P.J. and Sherlock, H., AA/02/34)

WEOBLEY, Pugh's Yard. (SO 400 517) [HSM 32270] (Pikes, P.J., Sherlock, H. and Williams, R., AA/02/41)

WIGMORE, Green Hill Cottage. (SO 411 690) [HSM 31732] (Sherlock, H., AA/01/39)

Building recording of 17th-century barns was carried out at the Crown Inn Barns at Lea and Pugh's Yard at Weobley.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

HEREFORD, Bradbury Lines (SO 509 382)

Trial trenching for George Wimpey UK Ltd. was undertaken at the former MOD site at Bradbury Lines. One trench revealed a large, shallow pit containing flint, slag and later prehistoric pottery. Charred plant remains of both cultivated crops and weeds were also present. The feature may have been a hearth used in iron smithing. Other trenches

showed that the surrounding area had been heavily landscaped, with terracing and levelling taking place across the site. (Conway, M., Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, henceforth BUFAU 941)

MORETON-ON-LUGG, RAOC Depot (SO 501 465)

An archaeological assessment was carried out in advance of redevelopment proposals for the former Royal Army Ordnance Corps Depot. The area affected by the proposed development was the site of one of the first US Army bases built in Britain in 1942; prior to this the land had been open farmland. The depot was originally constructed to supply the army during Operation Bolero, the prelude to Operation Overlord and the liberation of Europe, which involved the massing of troops and hardware on the mainland in order for the allies to mount large-scale attacks against German forces throughout Europe.

The site was originally a mixture of Romney and Nissen huts, and was initially used for the storage of engineering and medical supplies. The huts were laid out around a small railway network connected to the mainline by a spur, and long platforms ensured the speedy entraining of both troops and supplies. Following the end of the war the base was restructured and the majority of the storage huts were replaced with three large depots which were supplied by extensions made to the World War II railway system. An extensive building programme was also undertaken in the '60s, with renovation and refurbishment being undertaken in the ensuing period. (Nichol, K. and Watt, S., BUFAU 991)

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

HEREFORD, Bishop's Meadow

Two trenches were excavated to investigate anomalies identified during geophysical survey. A metalled trackway with two phases of surfacing, made up of concreted iron smithing slag and gravel, was recorded. No dating evidence for the trackway was found, but its line, as shown on the geophysical survey corresponds to that of a field boundary shown on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map. A group of pits of probable medieval date and a single ditch of possible medieval date containing 12th to 15th-century pottery were recorded. Iron smithing slag and hearth bottoms were recovered from the pits. (Havard, T., Cotswold Archaeology 02021)

MARCHES ARCHAEOLOGY

BUCKNELL, Coxhall Bridge, Coxhall Farm (SO 371 743) [HSM 31848]

A twin arched bridge spanning the river Redlake at Coxall Farm had collapsed and become dangerous. The structure is a listed building and the bridge was recorded before repair work was carried out. (Appleton-Fox, N., Marches Archaeology Series, henceforth MAS 225)

HEREFORD, Friar Street (SO506 399)

No features or layers of archaeological significance were excavated in the programme of works. The features seen in the evaluation, although undated, are probably medieval and are possibly field boundaries. (Wainwright, J. and Tavener, N., MAS 258)

HEREFORD, Museum Store, Friar Street (SO 506 398)

The excavation of a relatively small area c.85 m. westwards of the street frontage revealed two features — a medieval gully or ditch base and an undated small pit or post-hole. If the trench is representative of the proposed development area as a whole, then other medieval features undoubtedly remain to be found. The site has been an orchard or garden at various times in the post-medieval period but the deep topsoil profile indicates that there have been intervening periods of intensive deep cultivation. This had heavily truncated the features found in the evaluation trench and will probably have resulted in considerable truncation of smaller features elsewhere on the property. (Tavener, N., MAS 247)

LEDBURY, Church of St. Michael and All Angels (SO 713 377)

Alterations to the floor uncovered post-medieval burial vaults, grave slabs and a burial soil. During 19th-century restoration and repairs the floor level was raised at least 300 mm. It is highly likely that the floor level prior to these works was at the level where the burial soil, the burial vaults and grave slabs were seen during this watching brief. Stonework seen underneath the piers at the E. end of the nave is presumably foundations for the stone cladding of these piers, probably in the 19th century. (Wainwright, J., MAS 260)

LEDBURY, Former Cattle Market (SO 709 376)

Archaeological features were almost exclusively found on the Bye Street frontage and the associated backlands. Pottery from the site suggests that late prehistoric and Roman activity took place somewhere within the vicinity of the site, but no prehistoric or Roman features were found, the earliest dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. In the 14th and 15th centuries both sides of Bye Street were built up; the backlands on the S. side of Bye Street being used for domestic or commercial use. In the 17th century the backlands were no longer being used for the same purpose; by this time the land was being used for horticulture, possibly as orchards as the land was later used in the 18th and 19th centuries.

A brook recorded on a map of 1788 shown running along the middle of Bye Street was culverted in the early 19th century. (Nash, A., Wainwright, J. and Appleton-Fox, N., MAS 254)

LEINTHALL EARLS, Quarry (SO 441 685)

Two trenches were dug to investigate a linear cropmark within the proposed extension to the quarry. No archaeological features were identified and the linear feature was

shown to be a geological fault line. Other similar features within this field are also assumed to be geological. (Kenney, J., MAS 244)

LEOMINSTER, Forbury Chapel, Church Street (SO 497 592)

A watching brief did not identify any archaeological remains. The impact of the ground works had a limited effect, which was not seriously adverse to the historic fabric of the building or to the known surviving archaeology. (Clarke, V. and Kenney, J., MAS 256)

LEOMINSTER, Croft Castle (SO 455 655)

A service trench revealed walls, foundations and drains which may be associated with 18th-century buildings located in excavations carried out by Herefordshire Archaeology in the summer of 2002. The construction of the eastern driveway, probably in the 19th century, and later landscaping removed most of these features in that area. Levelling deposits seen over the whole trench were probably laid down at this time. (Wainwright, J., MAS 267)

WIGMORE, Court House (SO 414 691)

The outbuilding at the Court House is part of a wider complex of buildings on the site. Typologically it is datable to the later 16th or 17th century. However, by assessing the known history of the site it is possible to propose that it is part of a reworking of the site carried out in the middle years of the 17th century when the site was occupied by the Bridgewater, bailiffs to the Harley Estate. This work included the construction of the present Court House, alterations to its predecessor (the now lost 'Court House barn') and the construction of the building that forms the subject of this study. It is thought that this building is likely to have had an agricultural function rather than domestic as there was ample accommodation in the new house and the former Court House. However, the later addition of plastering to the principal northern room suggests that it was used as accommodation of some form at one time, probably in the 19th century. (Stone, R., MAS 226)

No features of archaeological significance were encountered during the following excavations and programmes of archaeological monitoring

KINGTON, Old St. John's Ambulance Site, Common Close, (SO 295 567) (Kenney, J., MAS 253)

LYONSHALL, Land to rear of Ivy House (SO 337 556) (Kenney, J. and Stone, R., MAS 264)

HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

The archaeological service for Herefordshire Council continued a number of project programmes, and again initiated further partnership projects in 2002. Woodland surveys

as part of the Malvern Hills AONB Archaeological Survey continued early in the year. A series of surveys of woodlands elsewhere in the county was begun as phase one of a pilot project to gauge the extent and nature of archaeology in Herefordshire woodlands, with project partnership grant-aid from the Forestry Commission. Collaborative work with The National Trust continued at New Weir and at Croft Castle, and a final season of fieldwork was carried out at Sutton St. Michael (see below, individual entries).

Three further major initiatives began in 2002. Firstly, at the University of Birmingham in the first seminar in a series forming part of the project to develop a West Midlands Regional Archaeological Research Agenda, the County Archaeologist, Dr. Keith Ray, presented an overview of the Neolithic in the west midlands. The papers from this and other seminars organised by period will appear in volumes published by Oxbow Books of Oxford. From the later prehistoric seminar onwards, papers devoted to Herefordshire have been presented.

Secondly, the three-year *Historic Herefordshire On Line* project began, with funding from the Heritage Lottery. This project is aimed at improving the accessibility of the Sites and Monuments Record. To this end, a website was constructed that includes on-line access to the HSM database. This went on line in October 2002, and was the first county HSM in England to do so. The website will also contain extensive digests of a variety of historical and archaeological data about the county – starting with an on-line searchable 'book' on medieval castles. There will also be web pages devoted specifically to education.

Thirdly, the initiative of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club Archaeology Section's Field-Name Survey, the *Millennium Air Survey of Herefordshire*, has been followed up by a partnership project between English Heritage and Herefordshire Archaeology. This is a new three-year programme of archaeological aerial photographic survey, again undertaken with the assistance of Chris Musson, that started in October 2002.

ADFORTON, Wigmore Rolls, (SO 389 700) [HSM 32597]

During an archaeological survey of woodland at Wigmore Rolls, a rectangular earthwork enclosure was discovered occupying a S.-facing slope near a ridge top. This enclosure, most likely a later prehistoric farmstead, was defined by a series of banks and ditches that had nonetheless been severely affected by forestry planting (Hoverd, T., Herefordshire Archaeology Report, henceforth HAR 52.).

AYMESTREY, Croft Ambrey (SO 344 266) [HSM 76001. 76002. 76148-76216]

A detailed identification survey of the renowned hillfort was carried out across several days early in 2002 as part of the wider survey of the Croft Estate begun in 2001. This resulted in the recognition of the sole surviving earthwork length of the earliest enclosure, and the recording of a whole series of artificial terraces/hut stances on the N.-facing slope within the northern defences. A three or four phase key developmental sequence for the fort during the Iron Age can now tentatively be defined, starting with a simple large univallate enclosure. Interestingly, this appears to have been identical in plan to (but larger

than) the fort at Pyon Wood sited just below Croft Ambrey, a mile to the W., and N. of Aymestrey village.

A first multivallate phase appears to have comprised a simple elaboration of the existing bank and ditch, with an expansion to the W. A third phase may have comprised further elaboration of the western and southern defences. The sequence may have culminated in the creation of the largest earthworks visible today. These are the massive double banks and ditches that now subdivide the interior, and that feature one of the largest quarry-ditches present in any British hill-fort.

This sequence can be correlated reasonably well with Stanford's excavated sequence, but does contradict the idea that there was an 'annexe' to the S. of the 'plateau camp.' This interpretation potentially also resolves the long-standing controversy over the four-poster 'houses' claimed by Stanford to exist within the inner defences on the crest of the ridge. They can be seen rather to have been 'store-houses' (not necessarily 'granaries' – although one in the principal quarry ditch sequence was associated with a mass of grain) surrounded to N., W. and S. by circular houses.

The survey also produced an alternative reading of a series of earthworks in the interior (mostly sited on the inner lip of the principal quarry ditch) that had previously been interpreted as modern features of unknown purpose, or indeed as (somewhat peculiar) pillow-mounds. A series of ten discrete features were recorded in 2002, upon one of which were found pieces of tile and brick brought up by mole activity. It seems possible that, like the excavated example within the fort to the S., these were instead the sites of shrines belonging to the Romano-British period, after the fort had been abandoned.

A previously unrecorded conventional straight-sided pillow-mound was discovered, cut in a perpendicular fashion on a precipitous slope between two of the outer circuits of bank and ditch on the western side of the fort. A platform near to the southernmost entrance was also noted. This had been cut into part of the outer bank of the original defensive circuit of the fort long after the latter had been abandoned. This platform was located within a rectangular enclosure defined on the three sides away from the fort by a sizeable earthen bank. It was deduced that this enclosure, at the point closest to Croft Castle, was most likely the site of the warreners' residence set on a carefully constructed platform. (Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., HAR 49. 2 volumes).

BURGHILL, Badnage Wood (SO 460 470) [HSM 36646]

Several earthwork features were noted in this wood during reconnaissance in preparation for an historic landscape walk here. For the most part these were woodland boundary banks and compartment boundaries. A very substantial ridge top boundary bank was also noted. This ran the full length of the ridge and had a ditch on either side. This feature denotes the parish boundary for some of its length, but may represent either an early estate boundary or a territorial marker (Hoverd, T. and Ray, K., HAR 65).

CROFT AND YARPOLE, Croft Castle (SO 449 654) [HSM 76000]

A second season of site investigations was undertaken in the close environs of Croft Castle in 2002. This was designed to explore the projected sites of now-vanished buildings

to E. and W. of the mansion. To the E., parts of the foundations of a building oriented E.-W. and shown on an estate plan of 1798-9 were uncovered. This structure was also illustrated in an engraving published c.1790, and featured a neo-Classical pedimented S. façade. A highway alteration map of 1825 clearly shows the present-day arrangements in place by that date, with the building concerned swept away for a new carriage entrance to the E. front of the house. The excavation confirmed the broadly 18th-century date of the building, the interior of which featured raised wooden floors. It is unlikely therefore that the building was a carriage house; more probably it was a detached banqueting hall. A further building was added to the E., but had disappeared by 1798. The brick cavity wall forming the northern limit of this long E.-W. range, and the position of a stoke-hole/ash-pit at the western end, indicated its most likely function as a plant house or conservatory.

To the W. of the house, further evidence of the former existence of a small medieval fortified manor was retrieved. This took the form of dressed masonry fragments dumped in infilled drains, and stained glass window fragments re-used in later casements (and then dumped with 18th century brick rubble). Part of a decorated floor-tile of early-16th-century date was also recovered, identical in design to one among the many re-laid in the nave of St. Michael's church. Pieces of finely dressed stonework from the casements and cornice of a late-16th-century building were also found among demolition rubble that included several hundred broken bricks and tiles, some of which had been subject to intense heat. A large stone-capped drain had been inserted across the excavated area in the 17th century and subsequently a workshop, used for the preparation of lime mortar, had been built here, presumably during one of the major building episodes at the site.

A large stone revetment or wall foundation oriented N.-S. was revealed; it had subsequently been incorporated into a complex of walls that were perhaps contemporary with the brick rubble. This foundation may well originally have formed part of the standing structure of the medieval castle. In the only part of the site examined in 2002 to have escaped drastic landscaping either in the 17th and 18th centuries or during construction of the formal gardens, another *in-situ* medieval structure was located. This was the remains of a collapsed square clay bread-oven.

Interpretation of the main sequence was rendered more complex still when the results of dendrochronological study by Ian Tyers of Sheffield University on the standing building were received. This showed that roof timbers in all the surviving ranges of the main house were put in place in 1662-3. Stylistically, the mansion is early 17th century in date. The simplest explanation of the wall foundations revealed to the W. of this building is that they derive from a complex of medieval structures that was substantially reworked in the 16th century, before being demolished in the 17th century (Ray, K., HAR. 66).

CROFT AND YARPOLE, Croft Castle parkland (SO 449 654) [HSM 76002]

Survey work was carried out in the parkland surrounding Croft Castle as part of a wider identification survey across the whole Croft estate in 2001 and 2002. Numerous possible ornamental features were noted. The sites of brickfields (clay pits and clamp sites) dating to between the late 16th and 18th centuries were located, and waste material was retrieved from tree-throws. (Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., HAR. 49).

EARDISLEY, Eardisley Camp (SO 287 520) [HSM 1708, SAM 106]

A measured survey of the unclassified circular earthwork known as Eardisley Camp was carried out in the summer of 2002. This augmented and updated the results of large-scale surveys by the Royal Commission in the 1930s and by the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division in 1972 (source: NMR). It also revealed that the site has suffered little erosion since these surveys. A geophysical transect (resistivity survey) was then made under licence across the centre of the site. This appears to indicate that there is a N. entrance, but the result on the southern side was more ambiguous. Further geophysical survey and site investigation is planned to test the proposition that the site may be a rare earthwork survival of a later Neolithic 'henge.' (Hoverd, T. and Ray, K., HAR 63).

EYTON, settlement (SO 473 615) [HSM 36647]

Earthworks were identified to the N. and E. of Eyton Court during reconnaissance for an historic landscape walk. They comprise a N.-S. holloway located to the W., and a series of platforms and banks to the E., close to the southern side of All Saints churchyard (Hoverd, T. and Ray, K., HAR 65).

FOWNHOPE, Cherry Hill Camp (SO 577 3525) [HSM 909, SAM 11]

A measured survey of this small hill-fort was carried out following reconnaissance in 2000. This new survey revealed greater complexity to the earthworks than had hitherto been suspected. Close mapping of the distribution of apparent vitrified stone revealed a fascinating history to the development of the site. A simple univallate enclosure appears at a certain point to have been deliberately set ablaze to ensure its total destruction. The fort was then rebuilt as a partly multivallate enclosure, and at least part of the earlier circuit appears to have been levelled (Hoverd, T., HAR 47).

KENCHESTER, New Weir (SO 436 420) [HSM 21744]

Random discoveries of *opus signinum* and Roman tile in the outcast from rabbit burrows at the top of the slope above the well-known Romano-British riverside site were reported to the county archaeologist by National Trust gardens staff in 2001. In 2002, this led to an attempt to see if any associated structures survived in the area to the N. of the scarp where tree planting was proposed. This area overlooks the well-known Romano-British artificial riverside terrace. A geophysical (resistivity) survey highlighted tracks and a carriage-ride that could otherwise be made out in part as surface features. A series of eight field evaluation trenches were then cut in the parkland to the E. of the nursing home. All trenches produced a natural soil profile, and no indications of settlement activity of any period. (Ray, K. and Hoverd, T. HAR 61).

KENCHESTER, Old Weir (SO 443 413) [HSM 258]

At this National Trust property, trial geophysical survey (designed to assess the potential) was carried out over and adjacent to the Roman road 'Watling Street West' at a

point just before the former river crossing N. of the Wye. The survey revealed that the road possessed a drain down its centre, just as within the walled town of Kenchester a kilometre to the N. High resistance features to the W. of the road are thought likely to represent the site of stone-founded buildings. Low resistance features to the E. of the road appear to delineate long rectangular areas oriented E.-W. These latter appear to be flanked in one instance by a causeway also aligned E.-W. and sited almost perpendicular to the road. The possibility is therefore raised that a substantial riverside settlement existed here in the Roman period, perhaps associated with the walled town nearby (Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., HAR 61).

LEINTWARDINE, inscription (SO 403 740) [HSM 31832]

Mr. Richard Kitchen reported the discovery of a Romano-British inscribed stone during the construction of the garden for his new house. The stone was found among soil removed during construction of the garage, but had not been discovered during the watching brief on the Scheduled Area in 2001. One face of the stone bears part of an inscription commemorating the dedication here of an altar to Jupiter and the Divine Emperor (see R. Tomlin, *Britannia* for 2001). This potentially re-opens the controversy over the status of Leintwardine as a fort or civilian settlement (Brown, 1998, 554-66). While the dedication of altars in this way is typical of military installations, a similar dedication is also known from posting stations on the Roman road network. An example is the inscription from Dorchester-on-Thames (Henig, M., 1989). Put together with the previously known finds of carved stone columns from this site, and of a substantial bath house above the river, there emerges the possibility that the complex including temple was a *mansio*. (Brown, D.L., 1998 *The Roman Small Town at Leintwardine: Excavations and other Fieldwork 1971-1989*. *TWNFC XLVIII*, Part III, 1996, 510-572. Henig, M. 1989 *Religion in Roman Britain*. London, Batsford. Tomlin, R. 2002 'A Roman altar inscription from Leintwardine, Herefordshire'. *Britannia*, 2001.

LEINTWARDINE, St. Mary Magdalene (SO 404 740) [HSM 21078, 32800]

A survey of the churchyard was undertaken as a contribution to the Caring for God's Acre project. A particular feature noted was the close correlation between the eastern boundary wall and the line of the eastern circuit of the Roman defences. Within the northern half of the churchyard the rampart appears to be particularly well preserved as a low bank within the churchyard with a significant drop to its E.. (Hoverd, T. HAR 62)

LEA, Lea Bailey (SO 635 200) [HSM 32693]

An archaeological survey was carried out in the Forestry Commission woodlands at Lea Bailey. A total of forty-three charcoal burning platforms was recorded. These ranged in size from 5-12 m. in diameter and in the main comprised a level, circular platform with a pronounced down-slope lip. However, within this woodland a second class of charcoal burning platform was recorded. This consists of a circular, level platform approximately

10 m. in diameter surrounded by a ring of spoil approximately 0.4 m. high and 0.6 m. wide. This is the first record of such a monument type in the county and it appears to comprise a distinct class of charcoal burner associated with the Forest of Dean and its immediate environs. Similar features have been recorded in Cumbria, (info. Mark Bowden). This may suggest that a specific type of charcoal was being produced for a specific industry or that the charcoal burning was managed in a more regulated way than in other parts of Herefordshire. The new form of charcoal burning platform is found exclusively on the plateau of Lea Bailey Inclosure.

Eight saw pits were recorded. Their earthwork remains comprise an oval depression between 4 and 6 m. in length, 1.5 m. wide and 0.3-0.5 m. deep with spoil on their down-slope sides. These were predominately located on the northern and south-western slopes. Associated with many of the saw pits were small rectangular platforms presumably for stacking sawn or squared timber on.

Three large rectangular platforms were recorded within the north-western flank of Lea Bailey Inclosure. These range in size from 8 m. in length and 3.5 m. wide to 20 m. in length and 8 m. wide. All three of these platforms were in close association with both saw pits and charcoal burning platforms suggesting that they were either used as storage or as seasonal accommodation. (Hoverd, T., HAR 51).

LONGTOWN, settlement (SO 321 291) [HSM 19465]

At the request initially of the County Archaeologist (following a review of Central Marches Historic Towns Survey reports), English Heritage Survey Division staff carried out a full earthwork survey of Longtown Castle and its neighbouring small medieval market town earthworks late in 2002.

The rectangular earthwork surrounding the castle and extending across the village axial road to the E. was deduced as the earliest feature in the northern part of the settlement. This could represent the vestiges of a Roman fort as suggested in the past, but no corroborative finds have been made here. More likely candidates are Earl Harold's (Saxon) fort beyond the Golden Valley, of the 11th century, or an early bailey enclosure. The later motte with its round stone tower and the curtain wall now defining the bailey followed. The earthwork remains of burgage plots extend successively down the hill below the former market-place defining the limits of the substantial borough that once thrived here. (Ray, K., *Medieval towns in Herefordshire: a management review*. HAR 20, 2001. Smith, N., *Longtown: An Archaeological Survey*. English Heritage, forthcoming).

LUCTON, The Moors (SO 343 264) [HSM 76002]

Survey in the parkland and woodland at The Moors to the W. of Croft Castle was carried out as part of a wider identification survey across the whole Croft estate in 2001 and 2002. The survey recorded the earthwork remains of an extensive field system comprising both ridge and furrow and field lynchets. A series of enclosures and platforms for a deserted settlement was also recorded. Within the wooded area, S. of the W. drive to

Croft Castle, there survives what appears to be an earthwork folly, or mock castle comprising a circular moat approximately 20 m. in diameter and a curving earthen bank enclosing an area to its W., having the appearance of a 'bailey.' Close by the W. drive crosses School Lane by way of a bridge, the arch of which has been removed. However the bridge piers are constructed in the Gothick style, incorporating mock drum towers facing both up and down the lane. (Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., HAR 49).

MATHON, High Grove Wood (SO 746 466) [HSM 35779]

A total of thirty-seven charcoal burning platforms were recorded during a woodland survey. These were most common on the northern side of the hill where they comprised two distinct groups or clusters both associated with probable building platforms. A small number of probable field lynchets were recorded. Three on the northern slope appear to be aligned on a holloway and further lynchets to the N. of the present wood edge. Four lynchets on the western slope again appear to run under the woodland boundary bank and continue in a much eroded form into the arable landscape.

A very considerable linear feature was noted running from the crest of Six Acre Wood to Cradley Brook. This comprised a 4 m. wide bank with a 2.5 m. wide ditch to its N. and S.. This appears to be one of the earliest features within the wood and has been cut by or built over by compartment boundaries and charcoal burning platforms. It comprises the parish boundary between Cradley to the N. and Mathon to its S. As this feature leaves the steeper slopes to the W. of High Grove Wood, the monument gradually changes form to become a very substantial lynchet approximately 4 m. high. This runs to the W. across the valley, and meets the Cradley Brook at a point where a tributary (also a parish boundary), flows into the brook from the W.. This linear feature can be traced for 2.5 km. and is equidistant from Mathon and Cradley churches. (Hoverd, T. HAR 31. HAR 101).

MATHON, Rowburrow Wood (SO 745 459) [HSM 35779]

Fifteen charcoal burning platforms were recorded within this wood. These were predominantly noted on the northern side where there was a very dense cluster of six with a further four scattered further down-slope. No settlement or building platforms were noted associated with this cluster. Two building platforms were identified. These comprised an 8 m. long by 4 m. wide, level platform 3 m. S. of a 4 m. square platform and directly associated with a series of four ridges and furrows. Three holloways were noted, two of which relate to the quarries recorded and are relatively modern in date. The holloway on the northern slope appears to be older and may relate to the field lynchets. (Hoverd, T., HAR 101).

PEMBRIDGE, Court House Farm (SO 390 580) [HSM 358, 32797, SAM 134]

A measured earthwork survey was undertaken at this site as a contribution to a Local Heritage Initiative project that also involved buildings analysis and dendrochronology of a series of ten buildings in the village. The earthwork survey was fol-

lowed up by geophysical survey under licence within the moated enclosure, and on an adjacent site in a ploughed field to the E.. This latter location was known to have contained stonework. The geophysical survey revealed the outlines of the foundations of a rectangular building in the northern half of the moated enclosure. The results to the E. confirmed the presence of high-resistance features that were otherwise indeterminate. (Hoverd, T., HAR 60).

RODD, NASH AND LITTLE BRAMPTON, Rodd Wood (SO 320 620) [HSM 32627]

Woodland survey here identified traces of quarrying, charcoal burning, saw pits and woodland management boundaries. Evidence for the migration of the woodland edge was also noted and the medieval wood bank recorded. Where the wood had expanded during the post-medieval period, fragments of medieval ridge and furrow is still present within the wood, surviving as well-preserved earthworks. (Hoverd, T., HAR 54).

SUTTON ST. MICHAEL, Church Field (SO 526 458) [HSM 1026]

A third field season undertaken for the Sutton St. Michael – Marden project saw a return to the scheduled area immediately to the W. of St. Michael's church. Excavation of the sequence of deposits belonging to the deserted medieval settlement was completed, and a 13th-14th-century date for the pottery from the settlement was confirmed. The ring-ditch, partly revealed at the centre of the site in 2000, was explored further in 2002. Two sherds of pottery from this feature are thought possibly to date from the mid-7th century (info. A. Vince), but a pig bone from the same context unfortunately did not retain sufficient collagen to produce an AMS date. Local testimony has it that a circular parch mark of similar dimensions has been noted lower down the slope in the same field. If so, the possibility needs to be considered that these circles are ditches around pagan Anglo-Saxon burial sites. The coincidence with a site later associated by tradition with King Offa raises intriguing possibilities. (Hoverd, T., HAR 64).

WHITNEY-ON-WYE, Stowe (SO 284 471) [HSM 8406, 21693]

Aerial photographs of cropmark sites known in the Wye Valley E. of Hay-on-Wye were reviewed as part of a more general survey of possible Neolithic sites in the county. Several possible henge sites have been noted in the Winforton and Willersley areas. At Stowe, one such feature comprises a circular ditch of 150 m. diameter. Given the place-name, this is thought more likely to represent the location of a former early church enclosure. Together with local place-names such as Merthyr (at Brilley), and a hermitage on the Wye S. of Winforton, it might be suggested that this area had special significance in the early Christian era. (Hoverd, T. and Ray, K., HAR 65).

WIGMORE, Wigmore Castle (SO 409 692) [HSM 7258, SAM 179]

English Heritage Survey Division staff carried out a full earthwork survey of Wigmore Castle and its neighbouring earthworks early in 2002.

WOOLHOPE, Hyde Wood, Busland Wood (SO 623 350) [HSM 32489]

Within this area of woodland, an area of former common land was recorded containing the masonry and earthwork remains of at least one squatter's dwelling. Much of the hill top, western and eastern slopes had been ploughed during the medieval period and large expanses of well-preserved ridge and furrow were noted. A number of charcoal burning platforms were recorded. These were predominantly on the western side of the woodland (Hoverd, T., HAR 56).

YAZOR, Park Wood, Shukes Bank (SO 399 488) [HSM 32139]

Park Wood contains a number of boundaries and an enclosure, which appear to exist beneath all other woodland management features. These features are not related to woodland management and appear to be the remains of a late prehistoric farmstead and associated field system. There are several types of woodland compartment boundaries within Park Wood most of which date from the medieval and post-medieval periods. However the particularly sinuous type may date from the Saxon or early medieval period. Throughout the wood there are charcoal burning platforms, saw pits and quarries most of which date from the post-medieval period. Carriage rides were also noted in this wood; their proximity to some quarries and charcoal platforms suggest that many of these features had fallen into disuse prior to the carriage way construction.

The northern half of Shukes Bank contained the earthwork remains of a small farmstead or similar type of settlement consisting of three level platforms associated with an area of very large ridge and furrow or possibly lazy bedding dating from the medieval period or early post-medieval period. There were also many charcoal burning platforms and a very well-preserved section of wood bank surviving on its southern edge. Walks Wood contains medieval strip lynchets on areas of its S-facing slopes, indicating that at least some of this area was under the plough for a substantial period of time. Charcoal burning platforms, quarries and woodland boundaries were also present (Hoverd, T., HAR 57).

EDITORIAL NOTE

The following note has been received from Dr. Martin Henig, F.S.A., of the University of Oxford Institute of Archaeology.

I was pleased to see (*Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, L (2000), 116) the nice picture of the Upton Bishop relief. Keith Ray is surely right that it is part of a frieze.

This was included in my fascicule of *Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani* (Martin Henig *Roman Sculpture from the Cotswold Region*, CSIR Great Britain vol. 1, fascicule 7, British Academy 1993) p. 79 no 255 pl. 59) - however I am certain that the frieze is TWELFTH CENTURY and HEREFORDSHIRE SCHOOL (!) which is why the relief is included in my *Recentiore et Falsa* section.

There indeed seems to be no sculptural tradition in the region before Norman Times; it just might be worth putting this observation into *Transactions* as I doubt whether CSIR will be widely available in the County.

Botany, 2002

By PETER THOMSON

The year 2002 saw the publication of *The New Atlas of British and Irish Flora* (ed.) C. D. Preston, D. A. Pearman and T. D. Dines (Oxford, 2002) in which the fruits of the work of botanists throughout the country were brought together to give a picture of the present day flora as recorded between 1987 and 2000. The Atlas also contains data about each species which has not, as far as I know, been published previously on such a large scale for this country. This includes the classification of plants in accordance with their mode of origin in our flora. The categories used are those defined by Macpherson et. al. (1996) as:-

i) Native - plants which arrived in the area without the intervention of man. ii) Introduced - plants which have been brought in intentionally or unintentionally by man. This introduced category is further divided into Archeophytes, Neophytes and Casuals the first two having established themselves by appearing to be native and spreading vegetatively or by seed while Casuals, as the name implies, persist for only a few years and do not spread. Some of the bird-seed aliens which spring up near bird-tables are included here as are some of the exotic plants which have arrived in wool or other commodities. The Archeophytes are plants which arrived prior to 1500 A.D. and are mostly associated with agricultural seed from Europe and the Near East whilst Neophytes arrived after 1500 A. D. as a result of plant hunting in and introductions from more distant parts of the world. A prime example in Herefordshire is the Himalayan Balsam or Policeman's Helmet which has infested many of our river-banks since we came to live here in 1961. At that time there was only a little of it on the Wye. Even earlier in the late 1930s I remember cycling miles across the Vale of York to view the new arrival beside a drainage ditch near Selby.

The whole Atlas is a fascinating compilation and is even more interesting if used in conjunction with the 1962 *Atlas of the British Flora*.

In late April Herefordshire was the venue for a Botanical Society of the British Isles weekend. The idea of the visit originated as a request for a Fritillary weekend but soon expanded to include some woodland sites. Dr. Anthea Brian introduced the Lugg Meadow before the party visited it to see the Fritillaries and to admire the quantity of Narrow-leaved Water-dropwort, *Oenanthe silaifolia*, a few flowers of which were just beginning to open.

Dr. Michael Harper and Kate Wollen (Forestry Commission Conservation Ranger) showed us some of the results of the reintroduction of a coppicing regime in parts of Queens Wood, Dymock. Finally Dr. George Peterken demonstrated some of his findings in Lady Park Wood - on the Monmouthshire side of the border across the Wye from the Biblins - and also led us to the Dropping Well, the area of fen above it and to one of the Seven Sisters.

A fuller account of this visit is published in B.S.B.I. News No. 91 September 2002, p. 65.

Plant records for 2002

I am indebted to the B.S. B.I. recorder for the use of her records and to the following people who also supplied them. Doreen Beck (D.B.), Peter Garnett (P.G.), Cherry Greenway (C.G.), Clive Jermy (C.J.), Mark Kitchen (M.K.), David Lovelace (D.L.), and Stephanie Thomson (S.E.T.) B.S.B.I. recorder.

Juniperus communis, Juniper. Reported by D.L. This shrub recorded by Purchas and Ley from a number of sites in the county has become very rare and searches for it over the past ten years or so have proved fruitless. This year, however, we were taken to see a specimen by D.L. who had been shown it by Robert Greyburn of Upper Hill. The specimen is old and mostly dead with only a few living branches. A detailed account of the plant in Herefordshire compiled by D.L. has been lodged with the Herefordshire Biological Records Centre.

The decline of Juniper locally is part of a nationwide pattern which has been noted since before the publication of *The Atlas of British Flora* in 1962 and is attributed in part to continuous grazing preventing regeneration but global warming may be a contributory factor.

Potentilla anglica, Trailing Tormentil. Reported by S.E.T. from the White Rocks Reserve on the Great Doward. Although widespread this plant can easily be confused with the hybrid between *P. erecta* and *P. repens*.

Geranium pratense and *G. sanguinum*, Meadow and Bloody Crane's-bill. Reported by S.E.T. These two species have been the subject of a nationwide survey organised by Plantlife who wanted records of the location of colonies and the number of plants they contained. Such records were submitted for two colonies of *G. pratense*, one beside the road near Turnastone and one beside Smedle Lane, Bodenham. One record for a colony of *G. Sanguinum* was submitted from a limestone site on the Great Doward.

Smyrniolum perfoliatum, Perfoliate Alexanders. Reported by C.G. from a garden in Storridge. This plant is usually regarded as an escape from a botanic garden but this one most likely escaped from another garden!

Centaureum pulchellum, Lesser Centaury. Reported by D.B. from a track side in Haugh Wood. This plant is widespread in southern England but Herefordshire is near the northern edge of its inland range. There are several coastal sites for it further N. As its name implies it is smaller than the Common Centaury and it also lacks the basal rosette of leaves.

Kickxia spuria, Round-leaved Fluellen. Reported by P.G. from Wellington Heath. This plant is a weed of cultivation now rarely seen.

Tragopogon porrifolius, Salsify. Reported by C.J. Introduced as a vegetable this plant periodically escapes into the wild. As this was growing beside a garden wall near Staunton-on-Arrow this may account for its appearance!

Melica nutans. Mountain Melick. Reported by S.E.T. from the fen area above the Dropping Well on the Great Doward. Damp, shaded soils over limestone are characteristic locations for this largely northern species. The Doward site is near the southern edge of its range in Britain and its only Herefordshire location. The colony was vigorous and plentiful near the edge of the boggy area. It is good to know that it is still present and flourishing as it was first recorded in that area in about 1850.

Helictotrichon pubescens. Downy oat-grass. Reported by M.K. from Coppett Hill. Although widespread in the country this grass is rarely found in Herefordshire.

Epipactis phyllanthos. Green-flowered Helleborine was recently reported as a new plant for the county but was not seen when its site was visited this year.

Dactylorhiza praetermissa. Southern Marsh-orchid. This plant was originally reported by Dr. Michael Harper on a dry, relatively recently created roadside bank beside the A44 near Leominster. It is pleasing to note that that small colony has extended considerably down the bank.

Buildings, 2002

By J. W. TONKIN

This year the Old Buildings Group had talks on the buildings of the British Isles and a weekend with the writer as tutor based on Tenbury Wells.

In the notes below information in the R.C.H.M. Inventory has not been repeated though in some cases the two need to be read together.

HEREFORD

30 CHURCH STREET. SO 509398

This house at first sight looks as though it is mainly of the period about the turn of the 18th/19th centuries, probably just toward the latter.

However, on the ground floor inside on the side of the house is a 14 in. square post with evidence of a jetty in front of it. There is a similar post further along the wall beyond the point where the transverse ceiling beam meets the wall. To the N. of the doorway a similar beam runs longitudinally across the room to above the centre of the fireplace. This is of narrow brick, probably 16th century in date, with brick jambs and a timber lintel which at some time has been nicked to hold plaster. To the S. of the fireplace a doorway leads through to a room at the back from which a stairway goes up to the first floor. There is a big post in the S.W. corner, the stairway consisting of five stairs on the curve, then four at right angles to the wall, then four more curving. In the rear W. wall of the house is a fine timber wall-plate for about two-thirds of the length of the room to a 9 in. post, then a beam across the room to the back of the fireplace and a further beam to the N. wall. Between this dividing wall and the E. room is a coved ceiling over a space lit by a window in the N. wall.

On the first floor the two windows in the front room overlooking the street have fluted jambs with roundels at the top and then fluted lintels, very good carpentry of probably the second quarter of the 19th century. The panes are of rolled glass which means it must be post-mid-1830s and still have quite fine glazing bars typical of the good carpentry of the earlier years of the 19th century. The rear window to the S. of the fireplace is similar to those in front and to the N. of it is a cast-iron fireplace, but it looks like a fairly recent replacement.

The second floor is approached by a stairway this time of three stairs on the curve, two at right angles to the wall and four on the curve. There are two windows in the E. wall overlooking the street with fine glazing bars like those below.

There is a wall from E. to W. with a fireplace in each room. That in the S. room is quite big, but the other is smaller of cast-iron and of the hour-glass type. Unfortunately there is no indication of which foundry it was cast at. The window in the W. wall has fine glazing bars, but they are modern.

The roof is of good slate construction. The walls on the first floor are of brick in Flemish garden wall bond which is used for houses from the late 17th century on. The second storey is of modern brick of the late 19th/early 20th century.

The joists appear to be laid flat which is usually a sign of building pre-the Georgian period. The heavy, square beams are laid parallel to the lane and at right angles to the yard.

Thus here is a house with probably late medieval origins, with some evidence of 16th-century work, a complete restoration in the second quarter of the 19th century and still further work *c.* 1900. This constant updating is often found in wealthy city and town buildings.

BRIDSTOW

WILTONDALE. SO 509398

This 19th-century house is not shown on the Tithe Map of 1839, but the earliest part of it cannot be a lot later.

The front of the house is of brick, but the sides are of local stone, a typical way from quite early times of using the superior material for the front and the local, traditional form of construction for the sides. Earlier it would have been decorated timber-framing in front and stone for the sides and rear. Beyond the original W. end which still has its original 19th-century tiles is a mid-Victorian addition, while the E. end seems to have replaced a former barn or outbuilding. The original doorway on the W. is now internal leading into the hall. There are sandstone quoins on the front marking good E. and W. ends to the original house and again showing some wealth and influence as does the dentilled cornice. The old front door on the W. side has a fanlight and is now in the dining-room. An interesting feature is the higher plinth on the W. side. These different features seem to indicate two different periods of building, perhaps not a long way apart in time, but nevertheless indicating a definite break between the two.

The porch and the bay-window are features of the N.W. front, both typical of the 19th century and earlier but in this case the porch has almost a Regency feel about it although it is later and the bay window could be of any time after about the mid-18th century; so not a dating feature, but does indicate the position of the lounge. There is a slight curve; it seems quite possible that this may show the existence of an earlier house.

Hooks in the present dining-room seem to be for hanging game (cf game larder at Shobdon) and probably means it was once the kitchen or even a sort of annexe to the kitchen. There is a doorway on the W. wall and the internal wall is against the hall passage. Now hidden are some wattle and daub panels which indicate that these internal walls date back to at least very early 19th century and much more likely rather earlier; the 17th century or at latest first half of the 18th century. Over the fireplace is a toilet adjoining the stairs.

There is evidence of a fireplace in the S.W. room.

The kitchen has a slate fireplace which could be a sign of trade up the Wye from either N. Cornwall or N. Wales.

In the butler's pantry is evidence of three corner cupboards which were popular from the late 17th century through well into the 19th century.

Just inside the back door is a fireplace with a chimney above which appears to be of slate. Opposite are sliding sash windows, usually an 18th-century feature at the latest, but not necessarily always.

The roof of the house is often the least altered part because it is not normally seen and provided it is keeping out the rain does not get a lot of attention. In this case the main roof has two collar-beam trusses with through purlins on each side. At one end it is hipped at right angles. The common rafters are on edge, not laid flat as in houses built up to the mid-18th century or even a little later. There are no carpenters' assembly marks; these went out of use in the 18th century, though there is one example in the N.W. of the county dated to the 1830s.

There is a pyramidal roof over the head of the landing at the right-hand corner of the hip.

Over the kitchen and entrance hall is a king-post roof, a type which came into this area from the N.W. very late in the 17th century. Towards the other half of the house is a king-post roof with an enlarged head and supported by V-struts. The roof is hipped beyond this.

The main part of the roof is typical of the Marches but the purlins on edge point to a late date, as does the absence of carpenters' assembly marks.

Thus here we have a house which whilst not appearing on the Tithe map must have been built in a number of phases following quickly on each other between about 1840 and about 1860-5.

HAMPTON BISHOP

LOWER HOUSE. SO 535404 R.C.H.M.3 Tithe No. 196

This one-time farm-house is situated on the 200 ft. contour just above the flood plain of the Lugg facing N. across the Lugg Meadows.

It is a typical hall and cross-wing plan house of two storeys rather than the open hall of the medieval period and the early 16th century.

In 1929 the R.C.H.M. investigator, J. W. Bloe dated it to the late 16th century, but he was used to the dates of the home counties and East Anglia and my own feeling was that it was probably built in the first twenty years or so of the 17th century. This has been confirmed by the 1997 dendrochronological analysis of the timbers.

The central chimney stack plan with a lobby entrance next the stack has a long run, but on the whole it is a later feature, especially in this area where it can be used as a factor in dating a house to the 17th century.

The parlour fireplace is in the normal position on a longitudinal wall and the four-centred ovolo-moulded and stopped arch is typical of the early 17th century, the ovolo being a classical moulding introduced by the Renaissance. The beams throughout the

house have this same ovolo moulding, and the earliest date I have been able to put to this in this area relating it to documentary evidence is just after 1600.

The posts are quite heavy and jowled to carry timbers in both directions, i.e. wall-plates and tie-beams. Some of the timbers have been adzed, but others are pit-sawn, both types carrying the marks which show the methods of preparation.

On the posts are pilasters similar to those on 3 High Street; these have small capitals and the brackets spring from these. There are pendants at the end of the jetty similar to those at Luntley Court in Dilwyn, and there are a number of smaller ones in various places.

The window at each end of the wing is an oriel, but the sill has been shaved away. A good example of what they must have looked like can be seen at the top of Bridge Street in Pembridge. There is a battened door upstairs with good ornamental strap hinges probably the work of a local blacksmith and another door of panelling of the early 17th century.

The roof is constructed in the typical Marcher fashion with two trenched purlins either side and a ridge purlin and over the W. wing is a queen-post roof with criss-cross framing at the N. end, often a sign of a replacement roof at the end of the 17th century. The roof has been tiled with clay tiles sometime in the 20th century, and the original stone tiles are stacked close by. The ends of the purlins are shaped over the wall-plates, a sign of a certain amount of wealth in the original owner. There is a joint in the wall-plate but it is only 8 ins. long, probably a sign of late work, late 17th century or quite probably later. A similar joint at Wigmore Abbey is 42 ins. long.

Certainly a lot of work seems to have been carried out here in the latter part of the 17th century. At the bottom of the posts are plain diagonal stops to the chamfers usually a sign of Puritan influence in the mid-17th century. As opposed to these there are some long stops with a bar across them similar to those at Cockalay in the E. of the county which are probably of the fairly late 17th century.

The carpenters' assembly marks on top of the beams and the joists are punched which is usually a sign of late 17th-century work, but these are longer than normal. At Sibberscot in Pontesbury parish, Shropshire, and at Norton Court, Skenfrith, they are less than an inch in length whereas these are about 2 ins.

The great chambers must have been flooded with lots of light for there were windows in front and on each side, but the latter are now blocked.

The dendrochronological dating of c. 1614 agrees, or perhaps I should say confirms, my own feeling of the first twenty years of the 17th century. Considering that Bloe in 1929 was working without the years of experience of this area his dating was not far out, about a generation ahead.

Some features could be late 16th century, but the first twenty years of the 17th seem more probable. Then a lot of work was done towards the end of that century, a period when quite a bit of 'modernisation' was taking place along the Marches. The family had perhaps made some money during the Commonwealth or just after the Restoration and spent it here.

WEOBLEY

THE STAWNE. SO 399519 R.C.H.M. 12 Tithe No. 373

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in its Inventory published in 1934 suggests that this timber-framed house was built probably in the 16th century and has exposed framing externally and internal ceiling beams. It goes on to say that the upper storey with a tiled roof projects at the W. end on a moulded bressumer and curved brackets springing from shafts attached to the main posts. It describes the chimney stack as having diagonal projecting nibs and dates it as 17th century.

The timber-framing is close-set on the W. front at ground-floor level, and again on the S. side upstairs. Close-set framing is normally a sign of wealth and it was used on the front to impress those approaching the house and upstairs it would be seen by people approaching from the medieval borough of Weobley.

The rear part of the house has horizontal panels usually a sign of late-15th/early-16th-century work. The N. side has square panels usually indicating mid-and-later 16th-century work.

The upper floor is jettied as described in the R.C.H.M. volume, but the pendants are modern and not necessarily copies of the originals; I think they would have been smaller.

The sill is 'protected' by vertical timbers either side of the window which come down over it and are pegged into it; a very unusual feature and a sign of wealth.

The sill of the oriel window has a double roll moulding with a quirk, probably a late-15th-century feature, but could just be early 16th. The diagonal braces on the first floor are again usually 16th century.

The carpenters' assembly marks on the N. side are the usual Roman numerals and are eight to ten ins. long which is normally a 15th-century length, but perhaps could be very early 16th. Upstairs they have an extra line to show they are for the different level.

On this side there appears to have been a lean-to for there is a series of mortices at first-floor level.

The chimneys on the stack are probably 17th century and this could well mean that the fireplace in the western room is an insertion of that period.

If so it may well have blocked an earlier doorway at the N. end of a cross-passage opposite the present door. The carpenters' assembly marks on what is left of the screen between the eastern room and the two on the W. are about five ins. long, usually a sign of mid/late-16th-century work. The doorway just to the S. of this inserted fireplace leads into a room lit by a window on the N. and with a fireplace across the corner against the E. wall and the internal timber-framed wall dividing this room from the one to the S. This fireplace has a bake-oven against the external E. wall which has a doorway in the S.E. corner.

The big western room would have been the hall and the N.E. room with the fireplace across the corner the parlour. The eastern section of the S. wall is of brick. The stops on the chamfers on the eastern wall of the hall are of the run-off type which have a long time

span. The fireplace in the hall has an ash pit usually known locally as a 'purgatory.' There are several in the area even in houses of quite high status. When the work was being done in this room in May, 1995, the builder found an earlier, low wall of about twenty ft. radius and it was suggested that it was probably the remains of a late Iron Age hut. Certainly it was of the right construction and radius.

I made no notes about the roof construction but I would expect a queen-post roof with a tie-beam between rooms and a collar above.

One interesting feature is the relatively modern drip boards on the W. gable, a late-19th/early-20th-century detail frequently found in this area. In theory they should throw the rain water clear of the sill beams.

Thus we have here a typical hall plus two-room plan with a cross-passage and some quite wealthy detail of the early 16th century, just possibly very late 15th, built on the site of an Iron Age house of about two thousand years earlier.

OLCHON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Some more buildings have been looked at and full reports written. They are listed below and copies will be deposited in the Club's library.

Parish House	Name	Grid Ref. No.	R.C.H.M.No	Tithe No.
CRASWALL	Little Blackhill Farm Barn	294322		
LONGTOWN	Ruthland	356283	32	289
WALTERSTONE	Upper Coed y Gravel	349255		47

During the year seventy-seven planning applications were received. All were for comparatively minor alterations or additions and none warranted objections or serious comment.

As in the past my thanks are due to a number of people especially those who have drawn my attention to buildings and those who have invited me into and allowed me to wander around and look at their houses and outbuildings.

Mammals - 2002

By BERYL HARDING

Harvest mice (*Micromys minutus*) are one of the most widely spread small mammals in the world but they are now becoming increasingly threatened in their natural habitat. They are found throughout mainland Britain except in the far N. of Scotland. In August 1997 the 'Mammal Society' appealed 'for action before time runs out for the harvest mouse which has lived here since Neolithic times'.

It can be recognised by its blunt nose and small hairy ears, in contrast to other British species of mouse. It is also much smaller with a head and body length of 50-70mm. weighing 4-6gms. It has a prehensile tail the same length as its body and russet-orange fur with a white underside.

Unlike the traditional 'romantic' picture of them nesting in corn stalks there is much evidence that these mice prefer hedgerow, rough grass, reed and fen environments. Harvest mice are extremely active climbers and feed in the stalk zone of long grasses and reeds particularly around dusk and dawn. Their hearing is acute and they will react sharply and either freeze, or dive for cover, to any rustling sounds up to seven metres away. Although their vision is not particularly good they will react to changes in silhouette in that distance.

Harvest mice have high energy requirements - the cost of being warm blooded and coping with a high surface area to volume ratio. They are thought to eat a mixture of seeds, berries and insects although moss, roots and fungi may be taken. They sometimes take grain from cereal heads leaving characteristic sickle-shaped remains. Noticeable damage to cereal crops is extremely rare.

Their breeding nests are the most obvious sign of their whereabouts. The harvest mouse is the only British mouse to build nests of woven grass well above ground. These are generally located on the stalk zone of grasses, at least 30cm. above ground in shorter grasses and up to a metre in tall reeds. The nests can vary from 10cm. in diameter for breeding nests to only 5cm. for non-breeding nests and tend to be found in dense vegetation such as grasses, rushes, cereals, grassy hedgerows, ditches and brambles. The breeding nests are built by pregnant females, usually at night. She shreds lengths of grass which are still attached to the stalk with her incisors while sitting on another stalk and supported by her hind feet and curling tail. These are then lined by pulling further grasses through the wall until it is densely woven without leaving any obvious entrance. The nests tend to be more visible in winter when the surrounding vegetation dies back.

Harvest mice usually have two or three litters a year between late May and October with most born in August. In really mild winters they can still breed in December. Cold, wet weather is a major cause of mortality. There are usually around six young in a litter born inside the nest. Born blind and hairless they grow extremely quickly and are exploring outside the nest by the eleventh day. After sixteen days they are abandoned but

continue to use the nest which by this time starts to look rather dilapidated. A fresh nest is built for each litter with smaller ones for winter shelter.

Harvest mice are not legally protected in Britain. Changes in habitat management and agricultural methods are thought to have caused a reduction in their abundance although there have been, to date, no studies to quantify this change. Their predators are many - weasels, stoats, foxes, cats, owls, hawks, crows and even pheasants. They generally only form about 1% of owl pellets.

Herefordshire is supposed to be on the edge of their mostly south-eastern distribution but are they as scarce in the county as records suggest or are they just under-recorded? The 'Herefordshire Action for Mammals' group are conducting a survey by nest counts, mostly in the winter months when the vegetation is down and some new site records are appearing. If Woolhope members come across any such woven nests please send details of their location to me.

Ornithology, 2002

By BERYL HARDING

In January all the frosts occurred in the first few days after which it was mostly mild and damp, in fact the mildest January for nine years, so reducing the stress on wintering songbirds. Finally the month went out with strong winds. A Great Northern Diver that appeared at the Wellington Gravel Pits in December continued to do well for two or three weeks before departure. February had a wet start with more rainfall in the first week than normally registered for January and February combined. A wet and windy finish concluded the month with the wind-chill factor making it seem even colder than figures indicated. Nevertheless, the forsythia was in bloom before 16 February and Robins were forming friendly pairs.

Flocks of c.250 Field Fares were seen in various parts of the county during February and March with c.400 at Milton Cross. Flocks of up to 183 Teal were seen in the first three months also up to 125 Wigeon. An unusual sighting of a Chilean Wigeon occurred at Letton, some three to four males and two females have been seen several times - presumably escapees. Another rarity seen during February was an Ovenbird near Dymock. This is an American Water Warbler, looking rather like a pipit and found mostly in Louisiana - presumably carried here by strong westerly winds. There are no members of this genus in the country and it is only the third sighting in Britain.

As usual, Wellington Gravel Pits continues to provide good recording with almost every season providing sighting of unusual birds and it is nationally recognised for its flocks of wintering gulls.

In March there were two wet spells but was otherwise mild and dry. Bumble bees and butterflies were venturing forth and conditions favoured a surge in egg-laying by grebes, dabbling ducks, doves and thrushes with clutches started by Canada Geese and Ravens by mid-month. Some Robins, Blackbirds and Collared Doves were bringing their young into gardens to feed.

April had the driest first two weeks for fifty years and tail winds hastened the return of some spring migrants (and, as a matter of interest, including the earliest ever Swallow, Grasshopper Warbler and Cuckoo to the Northern Isles). The arrival of the first Swallow was recorded at Stretford Bridge on 1 April and the first Cuckoo recorded was at Storrington on 4 April. The arrival of the first Chiffchaffs is now complicated by the fact that quite a few are over-wintering in the county and thus commence breeding earlier than in the past. Early breeding promise was enhanced during this period with broods of Grey Heron, geese, Mistle Thrush and Dipper fledged during the third week. But from late April unsettled weather depressed much nesting activity with torrential deluges, strong winds and a sharp drop in temperature which all led to heavy losses among tree-nesting birds.

The few sunny days in May did little to relieve the damp theme dominating the month and June was rather contrary also. A single Osprey was sighted on 1 May using the Wye corridor on its way northward. (They are breeding in many sites now in Scotland but for the first time in forty-six years the Loch Garten nest was not taken up.) A single Little Egret was seen on the Bredwardine Wye in June for two days and later on the Putson Wye eight Goosander with nine young were noted; the first-time proof of breeding in that section of the river. An Oystercatcher pair were seen at Castleton Wye and twice nearby. (A record of one caught in September in the Wash ringing counts showed it had been first ringed thirty-five years ago in 1967!)

Some of the rainfall in June was heavy giving flash floods in places affecting Sand Martins, Kingfishers and Mute Swans and those monitoring nest boxes reported many or partial brood losses among tits and Pied Flycatchers. There were no results for the Herefordshire Nature Trust Nest Box Scheme last year due to foot and mouth restrictions and this year there has been a change of co-ordinator so results have been delayed.

A cool first half to July limited aerial insect food supplies which affected Swallow, House Martin and warbler broods but conditions changed markedly by the end of the month and into August with temperatures almost too high! This did, however, give some birds a chance to raise second, or even third, broods into a warm and sunny September. In late August and September Robins are singing for a second season after the conclusion of their moult. This autumn song is slightly different to that of the spring.

When the weather is dry during the summer thrushes need to find damp woodland areas and wet ditches to obtain food. The recent series of wet summers has given some respite to Song Thrushes helping them to find more earthworms and snails and with more food availability so too will brood-raising improve. With predictions of increasingly dry summers their future may become bleaker especially for those of open countryside and farmland.

In just eleven years the Lapwing population has declined nationally by 49% with particularly severe declines in S.W. England and Wales. There are a number of reasons for this, mostly associated with changes in farming practice and increased drainage, but there is also the question of clutch failure rates. Obviously these would have been higher when the population was higher but since the 1990s there has been a clear increase in clutch failure as the population has declined and this does not seem to be related to nest abandonment. There has been an increase in the number of nest predators as birds of prey numbers increase. Overgrazing in pastoral areas may have left habitats devoid of cover for the chicks and the increased use of pesticides plus loss of grass fields may have removed an important food source for these young. Nest record data collected by the British Trust for Ornithology (B.T.O.) suggest that this increase in clutch failure rates may be the main reason for the population decline.

Like so many environmental problems the loss of birds from our countryside happened by accident. Nobody wanted them gone; farmers responded to the need to grow our food more efficiently. However, during the last ten years the problem has been analysed with solutions proposed by the Countryside Commission, the Environment Agency, the Game Conservancy, English Nature and the Wildlife Trusts so that now Gov-

ernment proposals for the Countryside Stewardship scheme have been developed which, through Government grants to 11,987 farmers in the order of 45M. in 2000/1, has put 263,277 hectares back into wildlife friendly farming.

The Pied Flycatcher, a long distance migrant to W. Africa outside the breeding season, is found in mature sessile oak woodland in Britain W. of a line from the Exe to the Humber and where it can find its insect food and sufficient nesting holes it can be quite common. In Herefordshire it has reached its most easterly southern limit, largely assisted by the erection of nest boxes to compensate for the loss of such tree nesting conditions, and is now found in almost every 10 km. square in the county.

Although over 1,000 adult birds have been ringed nationally each year since 1995 in these western sites, barely 100 have been recovered after death. A new system of recording was set up in 1998 by the B.T.O. i.e. The Re-trapping Adults for Survival (R.A.S.) programme which aims to coordinate intensive ringing during the breeding season of several different species in which less reliance is given to the finding of dead birds, or their rings, but more on re-catching the same birds from one year to the next. This will provide a better chance of obtaining accurate annual survival estimates. Pied Flycatchers are particularly well suited to this census programme with their increased use of nest boxes.

For two or three years I have noticed Chaffinches with a 'club-footed' appearance. The R.S.P.B. reports that this is caused by a viral infection which seems to be mainly attacking Chaffinches although not Chaffinch-specific. The disease is progressive and there is no cure. At first the whitish growth around the foot does not have any adverse effect although it could be irritating. Eventually it can prevent the bird from perching (with consequent loss of safety) and can even cause the whole foot to amputate and drop off. The disease has a very low contagiousness.

Evidence suggests that in winter one of the key benefits for birds is the provision of seed-rich habitats in grassland - a vital foraging habitat. In arable systems these would be present as stubbles in rotation with spring cropping and fallow land. In grasslands they would be present as extensively managed hay meadows, or grass fields where plants set seeds, or as fodder-crop stubble. Past B.T.O. studies have shown that the mixed farming landscapes are of particular importance during the winter with many species shifting out of pastoral into mixed farm systems. Also that 'arable pockets' in grassland can significantly enhance the number of seed-eating birds such as the Skylark and Yellowhammer - seed resources in modern grass landscapes are few due to silage cropping rather than hay production giving fewer seed heads for the seed-eaters. Winter stubbles provide important food reserves for farmland birds in both weed seeds and spilt grain. Overall, weedy barley seems to be potentially the most valuable stubble as it is left with a shorter stubble length than wheat so giving easier access to the seeds. Barley also receives fewer herbicides than wheat thus holding more weed seeds from the outset.

The Bullfinch used to be regarded as a pest in orchards and owners could obtain licences to kill or trap them. MAFF has now withdrawn these licences in view of the decline in the species and where severe damage occurs other ways of discouraging them are recommended.

The Barn Owl has been benefitting from active conservation action with a recent survey by H.O.C. yielding thirty-six nest sites in the county. The Council's Planning Department, in conjunction with the Barn Owl Trust, has also run a training session for planners and historic building officers so they can recognise Barn Owl occupation when applications for barn conversion are received.

October began with a long dry period and mild then rains began with violent S.W. winds towards the end of the month. November and December continued mild for the season but wet and December was the warmest since records began. The repeated rain led to flooding in many areas as the soil was really too saturated to absorb any more water. Despite the mildness I found that all the pyracantha berries had been stripped off early in December by various bird species. What are they going to do if January and February are really cold? The approach of dusk has been providing spectacles of several hundred Starlings (albeit mostly European migrants) coming into the city for warmer roosting during December and several hundred Pied Flycatchers are still making use of Safeways' trees and surrounding shrubs.

City of Hereford Conservation Area Advisory Committee. Report of the Club's Representative 2002-2003

By JEAN O'DONNELL

This year saw plans for several new developments and changes to public houses. The major scheme was the General Hospital site by Laings. In a prime position by the river this fine Georgian building founded by Dr. Talbot is a landmark. The main hospital façade is to be kept together with a wing of the former nurses' home. These are to be exclusive apartments with views across the Wye. The rest of the site will be occupied by houses, with some being kept for affordable housing. The design is in keeping with the frontage on to Nelson Street.

The removal of the Eye Department to the new hospital meant the closure of the Victoria Eye Hospital founded in 1889. The sale of the site by the N.H.S. was felt to be a loss to the City of these public buildings. It had been hoped that some community use might be found for them as they were founded by public subscription. Plans have now been advanced for conversion into flats and adjacent houses.

The Booth Hall had a new floor and spiral staircase inserted to open the fine roof timbers to public view. It produced opposing opinions about the merits of this plan. The medieval hall has been refurbished from its under used state but this historic civic building merits more than to become a beer hall. Once standing above the market- place it provided law courts and council chambers and was a place of civic pride. Its fortunes waned over the centuries but its rediscovery in 1918 is related in the Club's *Transactions* of that year by Alfred Watkins.

The Antelope Public House (formerly The Railway Inn) in Barton Road was demolished and is to be developed as a four-storey block of flats overlooking meadows to the river. The site of Kwik Save was excavated prior to its conversion into another pub. This was formerly a Baptist chapel with a small burial ground. It is now called The King's Fee which is erroneously referring to the land within the City owned by the King and which lay on either side of the Bishop's land round the cathedral. Almost next door, the former Greenland's' Furniture Depository, has been converted into flats with a tower lift and a penthouse apartment. Below, another pub, The Litten Tree, occupies a retail site owned by Brown's Antiques.

St. Peter's School in Gaol Street was demolished and is being replaced by new probation offices. The adjacent and redundant Magistrates' Court and former gaol are to be used by the Elim church for their place of worship with a social centre as part of the scheme. This appears to be a good use for a listed and interesting building dating from 1844. The Percival Hall (1901) in St. Owen's Street has seen several changes since its sale by the Y.W.C.A. The latest proposal by the Haven Trust for a Breast Cancer Support

Centre seems wholly in keeping with the association's early aspirations for the welfare of women. The former Post Office (1881) in Broad Street has closed and is to be used for a Pizza restaurant. There was disappointment that a more suitable use could not be found for this fine building. An annexe to the City library was proposed as space is very limited and the prospects for a new building seem as remote as ever. This idea was rejected.

One major scheme that has entered into the planning process is for a major supermarket for Asda. This is to be sited near the Belmont roundabout and bounded by the embankment for the tramway of 1827. Much discussion about the use of a riverside site for this commercial enterprise has taken place. The question of flooding has not yet been solved. The overview from Greyfriars Bridge will be of flat roofs and car-parking. Other concerns were the increase of traffic on to the present road junctions that will be mitigated by a greatly enlarged roundabout. A landmark block of flats is envisaged at the entrance and a good design for this is paramount. It was thought that the development would not enhance the conservation area. As yet it has not received planning permission.

Hereford City Partnership Ltd. has put forward a scheme to refurbish High Town, Cathedral Close and Castle Green with an application to Advantage West Midlands for funding. Hereford is to be designated City of Living Crafts and an emphasis will be placed on crafts and crafts people in marketing. It is envisaged that workshops and studios will form part of a tourist trail. The proposals were put to a public meeting in the Town Hall but were not well received. It was agreed that top priority should be given to the general refurbishment of High Town to a high standard. The plans have been affected by the unexpected departure of the chief executive.

Concern has been expressed during the year about the fabric of several listed buildings. The rebuilt 10th-century Saxon wall behind St. Owen's Court is now covered with trees and vegetation while the timber reconstruction is falling apart. Representations have been made about this lack of maintenance without result. The Precentor's barn in the Cathedral Close is also in a bad state. The early aisled hall has been used as a garage for some years but it is a medieval building that deserves more care and a better use. It belongs to the Dean and Chapter. Churchill House is still neglected by the Herefordshire Council and has now been let for two years to the Herefordshire College of Art. The Hatton Collection is being removed and all the treasured items from the museum are to be placed in the new store. Litter and car-parking by students has proved a problem and the situation is very unsatisfactory. The final object of neglect is Nelson's column on Castle Green. The stone is badly eroded especially the profile of Nelson. The barriers and lack of planting adds to the poor appearance. It is to be hoped that it is restored by the 2005 anniversary of Trafalgar.

The Conservation Area award for 2002 went to the new Magistrates' Court in Bath Street. There was no shop front award this year.

Natural History Section - 2002

By BERYL HARDING

18 March The Annual General Meeting was held at the Friends' Meeting House in Hereford followed by refreshments and a lecture 'Talking Flowers' with slides from Plant Life.

The meetings planned for both April and May were rained off.

11 June Plant Recording took place in our continued survey of churchyards at Llanwarne and Llandinabo.

Approached through a stone-tiled lychgate of late-medieval date, old Llanwarne Church is a picturesque ruin. Its later medieval W. tower is home to pipistrelle bats - other species may be there but have not yet been sound-recorded and identified. The medieval church remains were built on an even earlier church site but finally abandoned by the mid-19th century due to repeated flooding of the Gamber Brook. Churchgoers finally needed to wear pattens to approach the door and coffins often needed weighting down with stones after burial. This flooding must have been caused by some later man-made changes in the course of the brook.

The now roofless church has undergone some restoration with slabs of past grave-stones mortared to the wall tops to prevent rain seepage and weathering. Most remaining gravestones are predominantly of sandstone and laid against the churchyard walls apart from a few laid flat around the preaching cross. They all have moderate lichen cover.

The churchyard is flanked by drystone walls on three sides. That to the N. is a retaining wall against the Gamber - still periodically flooding. The W. side is flanked by trees, some quite large including a common lime, ash and beech. The churchyard walls and the ruined interior provide many good niches for wall pennywort and rusty-back ferns. The wall tops had seven species of herbaceous plants and seven of grasses.

Within the churchyard thirty-six species of herbaceous plants were found plus green alkanet and the male fern, the same seven species of grasses occurred and the whole is mowed regularly, including the grass-covered pathways. The turf area is not really herb-rich and showed much mole activity. Three alders and two willows flank the streamside also spruce. A crab-apple and a buddleia have been planted. The surroundings of the church are sheltered and wet at the centre of the hamlet.

Yellow ants were found and bumble bees (*Bombus pascuorum*), chiffchaffs, jack-daws, wren and a spotted flycatcher were seen.

Llanwarne's new church was built in 1864 in geometrical style. It acts as the current burial ground so the gravestones are in situ consisting of granite (both smooth and rough), marble, slate, sandstone and Caen limestone. Their lichen cover is therefore very variable and only moderate on the smoother stones.

This church is more to the edge of the village and sheltered by trees on three sides with fields to the W. Two English yews and three Scot's pine flank the road some five ft. below the churchyard with a retaining stone wall. A low wall is to the E. and also the walls of the village hall. Again the drystone walls provide niches for rusty-back fern, wall rue and pennywort.

In addition to the trees mentioned there are two English yews, an oak, horse chestnut plus holly and elder shrubs, also a laburnum. The grass is mown amid the graves but left as a hay meadow in two large areas to the S. It is consequently very herb-rich with green-winged orchids in one patch surrounded by ox-eye daisies. Fifty-one species of herbaceous plants were identified plus Hart's Tongue and Soft Shield fern. There was evidence of mole and rabbits outside the church and bats inside.

Llandinabo Church nearby, with its timber-framed bell turret, was built in 1881. The churchyard is circular and raised. This and its unusual dedication to St. Dinabo would imply the site of a much earlier church. It is secluded and adjacent to Llandinabo Court with the drive and farm-yard to the N. and E. and fields to the S. and W. Surrounding and below the raised walls are garden plantings on two sides. As the walls are mortared there are no opportunities for fern or other plant growth.

The grass is mowed and 'weeds' spot-sprayed so it is not herb-rich. Nevertheless, twenty-one species of herbaceous plants were identified beyond the mown grass. The churchyard is shaded by two English yews, one very large indeed, three common limes and a black pine. (Detailed lists of the flora are kept on file in the Section's records.)

11 July A study was made of a 'green lane' in the Orleton area.

A 'green lane' is a variable term. It can usually be a way between two hedgerows and may be sunken after centuries of use by man and beast. It may have a stone or cobble surface, or be unsurfaced. It may be banked and ditched and have old, large trees alongside. It is usually a byway of some sort and can be registered as a Right of Way with the official status of:-

Byways open to all traffic. (B.O.A.Ts)

Roads used as public paths. (R.U.P.P.s) as in the case of public footpaths or public bridleways.

Green lanes can also be private lanes with no public access; or permissive footpaths having access by special permission of the landowner. Lanes that are registered as Rights of Way only have their accessibility cared for but other features such as hedgerows can be lost.

Unclassified roads (U.C.R.s) have no official status and are most under threat in the next few years. In the New Explorer Series of 1:25,000 maps these are shown as white roads with orange dots. In the 1950s many green lanes were thought of as roads and left out of the new maps.

Consequently, the Section thought that a survey of some of these U.C.R.s. may prove worthwhile - starting with one of known historical value for use as a future 'yardstick'. We selected one from Moreton village from the Old Parsonage (SO 46/56) G.Ref.

502643 to 503659 at a B. road. This is a bridleway of approximately 1.3 miles and connects at its S. end with another bridleway of 1.6 miles where it then meets the A49.

The whole bridleway was walked between these grid points and the general lane features noted. Its width varied from 4-6 m. depending upon vegetation encroachment. It was of fairly level gradient, with neither banks nor ditches and was not sunken. The surface was of hard core with extra stones brought in to compensate for tractor activity at the four field entry points. The central strip was grass with plantain and pineapple mayweed but not grazed, and the flanking fields were being cultivated for barley, potatoes and oilseed-rape with some fields left as set-aside.

The hedges varied in height from 2-3 m. with some taken out completely towards the northern end. The thickness also varied with an almost double hedgerow on the E. for about 15 m. Some hedge sections had been laid in the past. Altogether some sixteen species of trees and shrubs recurred along the batches of 500+ paces tested. The basic hedge shrubs were hawthorn with some blackthorn and holly, hazel, elder and field maple. Young elms made several thickets on the E. side - still small enough in stem circumference to avoid the ravages of the elm beetle and the consequent fungal attacks. The trees were very large indeed - oaks, ashes, willows and, pride of place, two very large black poplars. One was female and bore seeds but whether these were sterile or not could not be determined there and then, nor could the sex of the other poplar at this time of year. One oak and ash had been pollarded in the past but both grown enormously since.

The Hooper measurement of (x species of trees and shrubs per 30m. x 100 = the age of the hedge in centuries) has been found to be not entirely reliable, especially to the W. of the country. As the lane was so long our counts were taken for every 100 m. paces rather than 30 m. Nine species of trees and shrubs were found on the E. side with four species on the W. to start with and near a house; further from habitation nine species were recorded on the W. side during the subsequent blocks of paces. Altogether fifty species of herbaceous plants were identified, ten species of grasses and the Male Fern. Blackbird, wren, yellow hammer and whitethroat calls and song were heard with buzzards and pheasant seen. As the day warmed up hoverflies, bumble bees and butterflies such as the comma, ringlet and speckled wood were noted.

The flora of the lane is not particularly species-rich but the variety of trees and shrubs indicate a byway of substantial age, this being further borne out by the size of the trees. The lane is part of a network of footpaths with one to the N.E. leading to several fields bearing the prefix 'Castle' around an old motte which is a further indication of the age of the lane.

6 August A return visit was made to the Humber Marsh reserve after six years (see *Transactions* 1996) to see what changes had occurred.

In the 3-acre meadow the flora at this time of year was mostly over and the grass had been cut. However, in one uncut corner it was very herb-rich with a colourful predominance of purple loosestrife, meadow sweet, greater willowherb, hemp agrimony, evening primrose, purple comfrey, field scabious, musk mallow, ox-eye daisy and both purple and the whitish Marsh thistle. These latter two were a particular favourite for bees and butterflies such as the meadow and hedge browns, painted ladies and gatekeepers.

Excavations in the old marsh area began in 1988 to open up three ponds of varying sizes with small islands, and the adjacent wetlands had extensive boardwalks laid through. Goat and white willows were there already, some of considerable size. In addition, another 3,500 indigenous trees and shrubs were planted for shelter and to act as a buffer/filter zone against the surrounding farmland. These had all since flourished providing an extensive woodland. Being alkaline the marshland is a fen. In 1996 the reed, rush and sedge gave cover to water birds so snipe, coot, moorhen and reed bunting could nest with teal and mallard using the islands. This cover has now become very dense with little open water left except at the S.W. corner by the hide. A stream to one side is also becoming overgrown with horsetail, water plantain and water soldier competing for space. The latter is free-floating but by autumn sufficient food build-up has occurred at its leaf bases so these, plus the new buds, have become very heavy and sink to the stream bed where they are sheltered from winter temperatures. In the spring they have become lighter and float to the surface again to commence a new season's growth.

Flanking the board-walks meadow sweet and marsh valerian were abundant with other marsh flora including angelica and marsh bedstraw, distinguished by its red anthers and white petals.

The old railway embankment has become shaded by tree growth but these with their frequent nest boxes provide plenty of nest sites. An area of water to the edge of the estate has *Crassula helmsii* growing. This is an introduced species, very fast-growing and invasive and often on sale in water gardens. It should be avoided at all cost.

The current owner of the reserve is the firm 'Wind and Sun' which provide alternative sources of energy for sale. They hope that they can extend facilities for organised groups of visitors in the future to visit both the reserve and an interpretative centre yet to be expanded.

12 September A visit was made to the Vale of Wigmore area led by Peter Thomson. A group of eleven members met at the Forestry Commission at the High Vinnals car park. From there four sites on the Mortimer Forest Geological Trail were visited. The first three were beside the Wigmore to Ludlow road and they were seen in stratigraphical order. The first two contained exposures of Much Wenlock Limestone but, unlike the more famous exposures on Wenlock Edge, the beds are less rich in fossils and lack the massive reef coral formations. The beds exposed in the first quarry are an alternation of hard limestone bands, representing deposition in a warm, clear sea, and softer siltstone bands resulting from periodic influxes of sediment laden waters. Such sediment charged waters would have been inimical to coral growth. Unfortunately, the quarry face and screens at its base were so overgrown that the only fossils seen were fragments of brachiopod shells and a few crinoid ossicles. The second quarry displays thicker beds of nodular limestone with occasional thin shale partings. The main feature of interest was almost horizontal striations on some of the lower beds which are slickensides produced by movement during faulting.

The third quarry, on the opposite side of the road, is particularly significant as it is the stratotype for the junction between the Much Wenlock Limestone of the Wenlock Series and the Lower Elton Beds, the lowest member of the Ludlow Series. The lowest

part of the quarry face displays massive beds of Much Wenlock Limestone with a shale band near its base which has been heavily eroded - mainly by the action of geology students over the years! Fossils were few and far between in the quarry debris but a reasonably complete cast of the brachiopod *Strophonella* sp. was found together with fragmentary casts of other brachiopods and a number of crinoid ossicles. The overlying Lower Elton Beds consist of thin-bedded siltstone but we had to invoke the eye of faith to see a thin band of bentonite a little way above the junction. This grease absorbing clay is a rotted wind-blown volcanic dust - evidence of a contemporaneous, distant volcanic eruption.

The fourth site to be visited lies a few hundred yards E. of the car park in the bed and banks of one of the headwaters of the Mary Knoll stream. The rocks are thin-bedded shales and siltstones of the Middle Elton Formation and represent deposition from silt-laden waters. The site has long been known for its rich fossil fauna but has been so much visited that there is little to be found at the surface at present. Traces of brachiopods were found including fragments of the ornamented shells of *Aegiria* as well as one perfect pygidium (tail) of the trilobite *Dalmanites* sp. and two very imperfect cephalons (heads) in one of which well-preserved casts of eyes were present.

In the afternoon the party moved to Wigmore Castle. The ruins have been extensively restored and made safe by English Heritage and the plants which grew on top of them have been returned to more or less their original places. These include the relatively rare fern *Polypodium cambricum* (formerly *P. australe*), Southern polypody, which appears to be flourishing after its ordeal along with the much commoner *P. interjectum*, Intermediate polypody.

(Peter Thomson)

Weather Statistics, 2002

Month	Max. temp. shade °C	Min. temp. shade °C	Nights air frost	Rainfall mm.	Max. rainfall in one day mm.
January	13.5	-5.5	3	67.0	10.8 (31st)
February	12.0	-0.5	1	116.3	22.6 (2nd)
March	15.0	0	0	30.0	8.8 (18th)
April	21.5	1.0	0	38.6	10.0 (30th)
May	25.5	2.0	0	100.4	14.6 (17th)
June	25.0	8.0	0	21.8	9.5 (5th)
July	30.5	8.0	0	48.1	8.5 (4th)
August	28.0	7.5	0	38.0	9.5 (3rd)
September	22.0	6.0	0	18.0	11.0 (9th)
October	18.5	-1.0	1	135.7	35.5 (13th)
November	14.5	1.0	0	101.8	17.5 (13th)
December	12.0	-2.0	6	81.4	12.0 (14th, 28th)

Highest temperature 29 June 30.5°C

Lowest temperature 1 January -5.5°C

Total rainfall for year 797.1 mm.

Days with rainfall 180

Nights with air frost 11

Recorded by E. H. Ward at Woodpeckers, Much Marcle.

RULES OF THE WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

(HEREFORDSHIRE)

I. — That the Society be known as the "WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB (HEREFORDSHIRE)" for the practical study in all branches of the natural history and archaeology of Herefordshire and the district immediately adjacent.

II. — That the Club shall consist of ordinary members (ladies and gentlemen) and such honorary members as may from time to time be admitted; from whom a president, four vice-presidents, honorary treasurer, honorary secretary, field secretary and editor shall be appointed at the annual winter meeting to be held in Hereford in the latter part of each year, and they shall hold office for one year beginning at the next annual spring meeting. The club may also accept for affiliation as approved such societies or groups as exist for the furtherance of similar purposes to those of the club. Each group shall be entitled to have one representative at all meetings of the club, to receive copies of the *Transactions* and generally be treated as one ordinary member.

The Club shall admit junior members between the ages of 14 and 18. Such junior members may become full members at the latter age, but those who are bona-fide full-time students may remain junior members until the age of 21. Nobody of the age of 18 or over may be elected a junior member.

III. — The management of the club shall be in the hands of a central committee consisting of the said nine officers *ex-officio* and twelve other members elected by ballot at the annual winter meeting. Each elected member of committee shall hold office for three years from the next annual spring meeting and four shall retire each year but be eligible for re-election. Every candidate for election to the central committee shall be individually proposed and seconded at the annual winter meeting and no proposal for election or re-election *en bloc* shall be accepted. In the event of ties the president or the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote. Casual vacancies may be filled at any general meeting and any member then elected shall hold office until the date when the term of office of the member whom he or she succeeds would have expired. The central committee shall be empowered to appoint an assistant secretary; its duties shall include making all arrangements for the meetings of the year. Seven shall form a quorum.

IV. — The members of the club shall hold not less than three field meetings during the year, in the most interesting localities for investigating the natural history and archaeology of the district. That the days and places of two at least of such regular meetings be selected at the annual winter meeting, and that ten clear days' notice of every meeting be communicated to members by a circular from the assistant secretary; but that the central committee be empowered upon urgent occasions, to alter the days of such regular field meetings, and also to fix special or extra field meetings during the year. The president shall have the privilege of choosing the place of one field day during his year of office. The committee shall also arrange such indoor meetings and lectures during the winter as they find possible.

V. — That the annual subscription for members and affiliated societies be £13.00, payable on the 1 January in each year to the honorary treasurer or assistant secretary. The subscription for additional adult family members of the same household may at their option be reduced to £2.00 each, but those paying this reduced sum shall not be entitled to receive the publications of the club. The annual subscription for a junior member shall be £2.00. This shall not entitle such member to a copy of the *Transactions*, but he may receive these on payment of an additional sum to be decided by the committee for the time being. Each member may have the privilege of introducing a friend to any field meeting of the club, but the same visitor must not attend more than two such meetings in one year. Members availing themselves of this privilege will be required to pay a capitation fee of £1 a meeting in respect of each visitor.

VI. — That the president be requested to favour the club with an address at the annual spring meeting on the proceedings of the year, together with such observations as he may deem conducive to the welfare of the club, and the promotion of its objects.

VII. — Every candidate for membership of the club shall be proposed and seconded by members. The central committee shall elect or reject the candidate and one black ball in five shall exclude.

VIII. — That members finding rare or interesting specimens or observing any remarkable phenomenon relating to any branch of natural history, or making or becoming acquainted with any archaeological discovery in the district, shall immediately forward a statement thereof to the honorary secretary or to the appropriate sectional editor.

IX. — That the club undertake the formation and publication of correct lists of the various natural productions and antiquities of the county of Hereford with such observations as their respective authors may deem necessary.

X. — That any member whose annual subscription is twelve months in arrear shall not be entitled to any of the rights and privilege of membership, and that any member whose annual subscription is two years in arrear may be removed from the membership of the club by the central committee.

XI. — That the assistant secretary send out circulars ten days at least before the annual spring meeting to all members who have not paid their subscriptions and draw their particular attention to Rule X.

XII. — That no addition to or alteration of the rules of the club be made except at a general meeting, after notice has been given of the proposed addition or alteration at a previous meeting, and the general purport of such addition or alteration has been circulated to all members with the notice of the general meeting.

XIII. — That no grant of money from the funds of the club exceeding £5 may be voted for any purpose, unless notice of such proposed grant has been given at a previous meeting or has been approved by the central committee.

XIV. — That these rules be published in each volume of the *Transactions*.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS

1851	Club formed in the winter months	1913	WATKINS, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
1852	LINGWOOD, Mr. R. M.	1914	WATKINS, Rev. S. Cornish, M.A.
1853	LEWIS, Rev. T. T.	1915	WOOD, Mr. J. G., F.S.A.
1854	SYMONDS, Rev. Wm. S., B.A., F.G.S.	1916	JACK, Mr. G. H., M.INST.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S.
1855	CROUCH, Rev. J. F., B.D.		
1856	WHEATLEY, Mr. Hewitt	1917	GRINDLEY, Rev. H. E., M.A.
1857	LINGEN, Mr. Charles	1918	BANNISTER, Rev. Canon A. T., M.A.
1858	BEVAN, G. P., M.D.		
1859	BEVAN, G. P., M.D.	1919	WATKINS, Mr. Alfred, F.R.P.S.
1860	BANKS, Mr. R. W.	1920	HUMFRYS, Mr. W. J.
1861	LIGHTBODY, Mr. Robert	1921	JAMES, Mr. Francis R.
1862	HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren	1922	MARSHALL, Mr. George, F.S.A.
1863	HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren	1923	BRADNEY, Colonel Sir Joseph, A., C.B., M.A., D.LITT.
1864	CROUCH, Rev. J. F., B.D.		
1865	STEELE, Mr. Elmes Y.	1924	DURHAM, Herbert E., D.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.(ENG.)
1866	BULL, H. G., M.D.		
1867	HOSKYNS, Mr. Chandos Wren	1925	MACKEY, Mr. J. C.
1868	McCULLOUGH, D. M., M.D.	1926	SCOBIE, Colonel M. J. G., C.B.
1869	RANKIN, Mr. James, M.A.	1927	DAY, Rev. E. Hermitage, D. D., F.S.A.
1870	COOPER-KEY, Rev. H., M.A.		
1871	CAM, Mr. Thomas	1928	SYMONDS, Mr. Powell Biddulph
1872	STEELE, Mr. Elmes Y.	1929	SMITH, The Right Rev. Martin Linton, D.D., D.S.O., Lord Bishop of Hereford
1873	DAVIES, Rev. James, M.A.		
1874	DAVIES, Rev. James, M.A.		
1875	ROBINSON, Rev. C. J., M.A.	1930	GILBERT, Captain H. A.
1876	CHAPMAN, T. A., M.D.	1931	SYMONDS-TAYLOR, Lt.-Col. R. H.
1877	MORRIS, Mr. J. Griffiths	1932	SWAYNE, Lt.-Col. O. R., D.S.O.
1878	PHILLOTT, Rev. H. W., M.A.	1933	HAMILTON, Brig. General W. G., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
1879	ARMITAGE, Mr. Arthur		
1880	KNIGHT, Mr. J. H.	1934	WALKER, C. W., M.C., M.D., CH.B.
1881	LEY, Rev. Augustin, M.A.	1935	ELLISON, Captain F. B.
1882	BLASHILL, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.	1936	ROBINSON, Mr. R. S. Gavin
1883	PIPE, Mr. George H., F.G.S.	1937	MORGAN, Mr. F. C., F.L.A.
1884	BURROUGH, Rev. Charles, M.A.	1938	BETTINGTON, Mr. E. J., F.R.S.A.
1885	MARTIN, Mr. C. G.	1939	BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A., F.G.S.
1886	PIPER, Mr. George H., F.G.S.		
1887	ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.	1940	BENN, Mr. C. A., O.B.E., M.A., F.G.S.
1888	ELLIOTT, Rev. William, M.A.		
1889	SOUTHALL, Mr. H., F.R.MET.SOC.	1941	MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
1890	CROFT, Sir Herbert, Bart., M.A.	1942	MARTIN, Rev. Preb. S. H., M.A.
1891	CORNEWALL, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.	1943	WATERFIELD, The Very Rev. R., D.D., Dean of Hereford
1892	BARNEBY, Mr. William Henry	1944	TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.
1893	LAMBERT, Rev. Preb. William H., M.A.	1945	TEMPLER, Mr. P. J. T.
1894	DAVIES, Mr. James	1946	RICHARDSON, Mr. L., F.R.S.E., P.A.INST.W.E., F.G.S.
1895	WATKINS, Rev. M. G., M.A.		
1896	MOORE, Mr. H. Cecil	1947	WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The Venerable Archdeacon A. J., M.A.
1897	MOORE, Mr. H. Cecil		
1898	MARSHALL, Rev. H. B. D., M.A.	1948	GILBERT, Captain H. A.
1899	BEDDOE, Mr. H. C.	1949	WALLIS, Captain O. B., M.A., LL.B.
1900	LEIGH, The very Revd. The Hon. J. W., D.D., Dean of Hereford		
1901	BLASHILL, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F.Z.S.	1950	CLARKE, Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc.
1902	CORNEWALL, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.	1951	MORGAN, Mr. F. C., M.A., F.S.A., F.L.A.
1903	SOUTHALL, Mr. H., F.R.MET.SOC.		
1904	HUTCHINSON, Mr. T.	1952	SALT, Major A. E. W., M.A.
1905	BAYLIS, Mr. Philip, M.A., LL.M., F.Z.S.	1953	COHEN, Mr. L., M.L.MECH.E.
1906	WARNER, Rev. R. Hyett, M.A.	1954	JOHNSON, Colonel T. W. M.
1907	RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.	1955	MOIR, Rev. Preb. A. L., M.A., F.R.HIST.S.
1908	MOORE, Mr. H. Cecil and RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.	1956	WINNINGTON-INGRAM, The Venerable A. J., M.A.
1909	WILLIAMSON, Rev. Preb. H. Trevor, M.A.	1957	KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.
1910	FARN, Mr. A. B.	1958	LANGFORD, A. W., M.D., B.CHIR., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
1911	PHILLIPS, Mr. E. Cambridge		
1912	STOOKE-VAUGHAN, Rev. F. S., M.A.	1959	LEEDS, Mrs. Winifred, F.R.P.S.L.

1960	MACLEAN, Rev. D. A. L., of Dochgarroch, M.A.	1983	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.
1961	STANFORD, Mr. S. C., B.A., F.S.A.	1984	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A., F.S.A.
1962	ZIMMERMAN, Mr. A. U.	1885	ATTFIELD, Mr. C. E., F.I.E.H.
1963	COLEMAN, Mr. V. H.	1986	HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.
1964	NOBLE, Mr. F., B.A.	1987	CHARNOCK, Mr. G.
1965	POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.	1988	PERRY, Mr. R. C.
1966	KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.	1989	WARD, Mr. E. H.
1967	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.	1990	PEXTON, F. W., B.Sc., Ph.D.
1968	CURRIE, Mrs. D. McD.	1991	RICHARDSON, Mrs. R. E., B.Ed., M.Phil., A.I.F.A.
1969	HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.	1992	REES, Mr. G., C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.R.Ae.S.
1970	O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E.	1993	EISEL, Dr. J. C., M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
1971	POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.	1994	WHITEHEAD, Mr. D. A., M.A.
1972	HOMES, Mr. C. H. I.	1995	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.
1973	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.	1996	O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E., B.A.
1974	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J. P.	1997	HARDING, Mrs. B. H., B.Ed.
1975	PERRY, Mr. R. C.	1998	ATTFIELD, Mr. C. E., F.I.E.H.
1976	HAYNES, Rev. W. B., B.A.	1999	THOMSON, Mr. P., B.Sc.
1977	WINCE, Dr. W. H. D., M.B., B.S., M.I.Biol.	2000	SKELTON, Mrs. R.E., B.A., M.R.T.P.I.
1978	PAGE, Mr. R. A.	2001	SMITH, Mr. B. S., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.
1979	GARNETT, Mr. A. T. G., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)	2002	EISEL, Dr. J. C., M.A., Ph.D.
1980	KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.		
1981	VOSS, Mrs. Marjorie, M., B.A.		
1982	BRIAN, Mrs. Anthea, D., B.Sc., Ph.D.		

SOCIETIES WITH WHICH TRANSACTIONS ARE EXCHANGED

Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
 British Mycological Society
 Cambridgeshire Antiquarian Society
 Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland
 Essex Society for Archaeology and History
 Kent Archaeological Society
 Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Society
 Oxoniensia
 Powysland Club
 Radnorshire Society
 Shropshire Archaeological Society
 Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
 Surrey Archaeological Society
 Worcestershire Archaeological Society
 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS ARE PURCHASED

Cambrian Archaeological Society
 Council for British Archaeology
 Council for Independent Archaeology
 Harleian Society
 Journal of Industrial Archaeology
 Midland History

LIST OF MEMBERS AS AT 20th JULY 2004

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

ABERYSTWYTH: The Library, Hugh Owen Building, Penglais, Aberystwyth SY23 3DZ.
 BANGOR: Serials Acquisitions, The Library, University College of North Wales, College Road, Gwynedd LL57 2UN.
 BIRMINGHAM: The Library, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, B15 2TT.
 BOSTON SPA: Acquisitions Unit (Unit DSC-89), British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ.
 BROMYARD: Bromyard & District Local History Society.
 CARDIFF: The Library, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, CF1 3NP.
 CARDIFF: Periodicals Acquisitions, Cardiff University, P.O. Box 430, Colum Drive, Cardiff CF1 3XT.
 EASTNOR: English Nature, Hereford & Worcester Team, Bronsil House, HR8 1EP.
 EXETER: Periodicals Dept., University Library, Prince of Wales Road, EX4 4PT.
 GLOUCESTER: City Museum & Art Gallery, Brunswick Road.
 HEREFORD: Herefordshire Archaeological Planning Services, P.O. Box 230, HR1 2ZB.
 HEREFORD: Headmaster, The Bishop of Hereford Bluecoats School, Tupsley HR1 1UU.
 HEREFORD: Curator, City Museum & Art Gallery, Broad Street.
 HEREFORD: The Librarian, Dean & Chapter of Hereford Cathedral.
 HEREFORD: Friends of the Record Office.
 HEREFORD: Archaeological Investigations Ltd., Unit 1, Premiere Business Park, Westfield Trading Estate, Faraday Road, Hereford HR4 9NZ.
 HEREFORD: Nature Trust, Lower House Farm, Ledbury Road, Hereford HR1 1UT.
 HEREFORD: Ornithological Club, c/o I. B. Evans, 12 Brockington Drive, HR1 1TA.
 HEREFORD: The Principal, Sixth Form College, Folly Lane.
 HEREFORD: County Library.
 KINGTON: Kington History Society.
 LEICESTER: The University Library, Periodicals Dept., P.O. Box 248, University Road, LE1 9QD.
 LEOMINSTER: Leominster Historical Society.
 LIVERPOOL: The Sydney Jones Library, P.O. Box 123, L69 3DA.
 LLANDRINDOD WELLS: County Library Headquarters, Cefnylls Road LD1 5LD.
 LONDON: British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road SW7 5BD.
 LONDON: London Library, 14 St. James Square, SW1Y 4LJ.
 LONDON: Public Record Office, Librarian, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DU.
 LONDON: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House W1V 0HS.
 LONDON: The Library, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street WC1E 7HU.
 MEMPHIS: Acquisitions Dept. (Gifts), Memphis State University Libraries, Tennessee 38152.
 MONMOUTH: The Museum, Priory Street, Gwent, NP5 3XA.
 NEW YORK: Cornell University Libraries, Serials Dept, 110-B Olin Library, Ithaca 14853-5301.
 NOTTINGHAM: The Library (Serials), British Geological Survey, Nicker Hill, Keyworth NG12 5GG.
 PRINCETON: Serials Division, Princeton University Library, New Jersey 08540.
 SHREWSBURY: Shropshire County Library Service, The Annexe, Shirehall, Abbey Foregate, SY2 6ND.
 SWANSEA: Periodicals Dept., Library, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, SA2 8PP.
 SWINDON: The Library, English Heritage, National Monuments Record Centre, Kemble Drive, SN2 6GZ.
 WEOBLEY: Weobley and District Local History Society.
 WISCONSIN: Memorial Library, SOS-CTS, University of Wisconsin, 728 State Street, Madison 53706-1494.
 WORCESTER: County Archaeological Service, Woodbury Hall, University College, Henwick Grove, Worcester WR2 6AJ.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire County Council, Cultural Services, Sherwood Lane, Lower Wick,
WR2 4NU.

YORK: J. B. Morrell Library, University of York, Heslington YO10 5DD.

Names and addresses of Club members have been redacted

