

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
WOOLHOPE
NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB
HEREFORDSHIRE

"HOPE ON"



"HOPE EVER"

ESTABLISHED 1851
VOLUME XLIX 1999
PART III

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Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club 1999
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Articles intended for inclusion in future issues of the Woolhope Club *Transactions* should be submitted to the editor whose address is given under LIST OF OFFICERS. *Notes for Contributors* to the *Transactions* will be sent on request.

Proceedings, 1999

SPRING MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 16 January: Mr. C. E. Attfield, president, in the chair.

Mr. R. Shoesmith, F.S.A., M.I.F.A. gave an illustrated talk on 'The Archaeology of Herefordshire during the last thirty-five years.' He gave an account of the expansion of archaeology referring to Silas Taylor writing in 1650, Dingley's *History of Marble* and the photographic records and publications by Alfred Watkins and F. C. Morgan. He mentioned the various excavations that have taken place in the City since the mid-1960s when the city walls were revealed paying tribute to Frank Noble and Dr. Stanford; the Saxon defences under Rhatz and Gray in the early 1970s. The City of Hereford Archaeology Committee was formed in 1974 and this became the City of Hereford Archaeology Unit which has been responsible for a number of excavations where development was taking place. This led to surveys of various buildings when alterations were being made. He paid tribute to the work of the late Richard Kay. Work has been undertaken in other parts of the county leading to forthcoming publications on Goodrich Castle and Caradoc Court. Books already published include *Castles and Moated Sites* and one on various aspects of Abbey Dore.

SECOND MEETING: 6 February: Mr. C. E. Attfield, president, in the chair.

This was the thirty-sixth F. C. Morgan Lecture. Dr. Nick Barton gave an illustrated lecture on 'Human Uses of Caves in the Wye Valley from prehistoric to the present.' He explained that the work carried out on the caves was a five-year project funded by the British Museum and Oxford Brookes University and that the finds are kept at the British Museum. Dr. Barton said that the Wye Valley escaped the ice sheet of 18-20,000 years ago and that bones are better preserved in caves than in the open air. At first there were few people, mainly hyena, woolly rhinoceros and woolly mammoth. From 18-11,000 years ago it was warm enough for human beings to live outside the caves. From 8-10,000 years ago there were few people but evidence for reindeer and wolf. After 8,000 years ago the temperature rose quickly but people were slow to return. Burnt seeds showed the existence of pine and birch followed by oak, lime and elm around 5,000 years ago. The mining of iron ore since the middle ages has destroyed much evidence and it would seem that the caves were occupied for short periods only.

THIRD MEETING: 6 March: Mr. C. E. Attfield, president, in the chair.

Mr. Tom Wall, B.A. gave an illustrated talk on 'Moccas: An English Deer Park.' He outlined the contents of the book on Moccas Park which is due to be published this year. The park is noteworthy for its natural history and also as a deer park with about 180 deer enclosed within its park pale and stone wall. He referred to oak trees mentioned in the club's early *Transactions* i.e. the Moccas Oak which had disappeared by 1930: the Club

Oak of 1874 and the Stag's Horn Oak of 1873. It is not known who gave the name to the Club Oak. From ring counting there are trees there dating from 1400. Also there are some 900 species of beetle including one which is unique to the British Isles. Dr. Bull led fungus forays there in 1877 and Augustine Ley recorded the redstart there in 1873. Between 1793 and 1836 a major planting scheme of beech, sweet and horse chestnut and some 3,000 oaks took place under the direction of Mr. J. Webster. This was more than was planted by Capability Brown in the 1770s. A further 1,000 trees have been planted in the last twenty years.

SPRING ANNUAL MEETING: 27 March: Mr. C. E. Attfield, president, in the chair.

The assistant-secretary reported that the club had 773 members.

Mr. Attfield reviewed the club's activities during the year. He gave his address 'Some Benefactors in Herefordshire in Bygone Days' which is printed on pp. 342-63.

Mr. P. Thomson, B.Sc. was installed as president for 1999-2000.

FIELD MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 8 May: PONTYPRIDD AND MID-GLAMORGAN AREA

Allt-yr-ynys in Walterstone parish is a 16th-century manor-house and was the seat of the Cecil family. William Cecil, lord Burghley, was Secretary to Queen Elizabeth I, and was her most trusted and able counsellor. Here were seen the moulded ceilings and oak panelling.

A converted chapel at Pontypridd is now the Historical and Cultural Centre which houses exhibits, maps, photographs, models and objects telling the story of Pontypridd and its people and illustrating the social, military and cultural history of the area as well as its industry and transport.

Llancaich Fawr Manor is a three-storied, stone house built c. 1530 by the Prichard family and improved by them in the 1620s. After the death of the last male heir in 1655 it became a tenanted farm and in 1979 was purchased by the Rhymney Valley District Council. It has been restored as a living history museum of 1645. The formal gardens have also been restored in a 1620s design.

SECOND MEETING: 27 May: ABBEY DORE AREA

The abbey at Abbey Dore was a Cistercian abbey founded in 1147 by monks from Citeaux in Burgundy and dedicated to St. Mary. It dates mainly from the 12th and 13th centuries with a tower of 1633. After the Dissolution it was granted to John Scudamore of Holme Lacy in 1540 and in 1633 his descendant, John, viscount Scudamore, restored part of the abbey for use as a parish church. There is documentary evidence that this work was carried out by John Abel. Further restoration under Roland Paul took place between 1895 and 1904 when the foundations of the chapter house and cloister were found.

Bacton Church is dedicated to St. Faith. Here was seen the memorial to Blanche Parry who was born at Newcourt and was lady-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth I. She died in 1589 and the altar frontal is said to be her work.

In the 7th and 8th centuries the Kilpeck area was part of Ergyng or Archenfield. The church is noted for its Herefordshire School of Sculpture and there was much discussion on the interpretation of the corbels and their symbolism.

THIRD MEETING: 17 June: WOOLHOPE AND MALVERN HILLS

This meeting was the president's choice. In the yew woods at the Nupend Reserve members observed the stinking iris, the wild service tree and the spurge laurel. The relationship between the steeply dipping rock and the domed ridge was noted. The Woolhope Hills are Silurian limestone laid down as sediments in a tropical continental shelf sea and folded into a domed form about 200 million years ago. Erosion has taken place giving the present-day appearance with hills rising 600 to 700 ft.

From Castle Morton Common members walked up to the Gullet where could be seen the dipping lower Silurian rocks to the W. and the complex Malvernian rocks to the E. with the non-conformity between them. The walk continued up to the Malvern ridge and along it and down to the Malvern Hills car park.

The Knapp and Papermill Nature Reserves of the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust have been SSIs since 1971 consisting of 62½ acres of woodland, meadow, orchard and stream. Here on the nature trail were seen many interesting plants including the spotted orchis and several other meadow flowers and grasses, some horsetail and ferns.

FOURTH MEETING: 15 July: OLDBURY AND FRAMPTON AREA, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

The Oldbury Nuclear Power Station was built in 1967 on a 71-hectare site which is geologically sound and has an unlimited supply of cooling water from the river Severn. The film on nuclear energy showed the splitting of the atom to the design of a nuclear reactor to the facts about decommissioning and waste disposal. The working power station generates electricity to millions of homes and businesses. On the tour the guide explained how the power station operated, from the viewing gallery one saw the pile cap with the reactors below. The huge turbine hall and the control room were also seen. The nature trail around the site has large areas of native trees and shrubs planted in 1988 and 1992 as well as a dunlin and kestrel trail.

Mrs. Peter Clifford welcomed the party to her home, Frampton Court. It was built in 1731-33 by John Strahan of Bristol, a pupil of Vanbrugh, for Richard Clutterbuck, an official of the British Customs House. It has a three-bay pedimented centre with plain box-like wings and Vanbrugh-type chimneys. The interior woodwork is extremely fine including the grand staircase with the dog gate at the bottom and the drawing room chimney-piece with Bristol Delft tiles. In the house were seen some of the wild flower paintings executed between 1840 and 1870 by five unmarried daughters and their aunts, which were discovered in 1982 in the attics and were published as the Frampton Flora by

Richard Mabey in 1988. Time did not allow a visit to the 5-acre gardens and the orangery of 1752 by Halfpenny consisting of two conjoined octagons of two storeys with an octagon above and a cupola on the top. The windows have ogee arches and the parapet has battlements and pinnacles. The dovecote is octagonal and also 18th century.

FIFTH MEETING: 14 August: SOHO AND JEWELLERY QUARTER, BIRMINGHAM

Matthew Boulton lived at Soho House from 1766 to 1809. In his nearby factory buttons, buckles, ormolu clocks and vases and silver and Sheffield plate were made. In partnership with James Watt he developed the steam engine. The house has been carefully restored and contains some of Boulton's furniture. It is largely the work of the architects James and Samuel Wyatt between 1796 and about 1805 when the house was extended and remodelled. The building appears to be of stone but the walls are brick and clad with large pieces of slate decorated with sand and dredged paint. The furnishings of the rooms are copies of the original designs. The garden which originally covered over 100 acres is now only one acre but has been landscaped as a late-18th-century suburban garden but with features based on evidence surviving from Boulton's time.

At the Jewellery Quarter Discovery Centre members were taken on a guided tour of the former Smith and Pepper factory which is a preserved 'time capsule' workshop which has changed little since the beginning of the 20th century. The craftsmen at work were illustrating the history of jewellery-making over 200 years.

SIXTH MEETING: 2 September: MONMOUTH

Mr. Keith Kissack, the local historian and author, acted as guide for the afternoon and commenced at the Great Castle House which was built in 1673 by the marquis of Worcester using stone from the original castle. Inside there is some fine plasterwork and for many years it was the home of the Royal Monmouthshire Engineers. Adjoining are the Regimental Museum and a medicine-style herb garden.

Other buildings seen were the Shire Hall (1724) with its Court Room on the first floor where the Assizes were held until 1939; the statue in Agincourt Square to Charles Rolls, the co-founder of Rolls Royce who died in 1910 and who lived at the Hendre which was visited by the club many years ago; St. Mary's Church, and the Priory and Slaughter-houses which in 1837 were part of the Priory Street development by the architect G. V. Maddox.

On the edge of the town were seen the Gatehouse of the County Gaol of 1790, the Hospital of 1903 and North Parade House, the 18th-century home of a wool merchant, which has a large walled garden. Four cottages adjoining housed his workers and the present garage area was his warehouse.

AUTUMN MEETINGS

FIRST MEETING: 2 October: Mr. P. Thomson, president, in the chair.

This was the thirty-seventh Annual F. C. Morgan lecture and was held at the Royal National College for the Blind. Mr. P. S. M. Cross-Rudkin, M.A. assisted by Mr. P. T. Shaw, B.Sc. gave an illustrated talk on 'John Gethin, Surveyor of the County Bridges' which is printed on pp. 404-21.

SECOND MEETING: 23 October: Mr. P. Thomson, president, in the chair.

Mrs. J. E. O'Donnell, B.A. gave an illustrated talk on 'The Early History of the Free Library.' She explained that the Public Libraries Act was passed in 1855. James Rankin, a wealthy Liverpool shipping magnate, bought the site for a library, museum and club room for £6,000. The foundation stone was laid on 11 March 1873 and the building was opened on 8 October 1874. Frederick Kempson, the son of W. B. Kempson, parson of Stoke Lacy was the architect. Robert and William Clarke were the two sculptors responsible for the carvings all over the building which took them two years to complete. A more detailed account will appear in the forthcoming book to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the club.

THIRD MEETING: 13 November: Mr. P. Thomson, president, in the chair.

Mr. J. W. Tonkin, B.A., F.S.A. gave an illustrated talk on 'The Tudor and Stuart House in Herefordshire.' This was the period 1485-1715. He explained that the materials used were local, of timber, stone and some brick but from 1680 onwards timber-framing had almost disappeared. The influence of the symmetry of the Renaissance was followed by the straight lines of the Puritans and the curved gables of the Dutch. The ground-floor plan had changed little but the kitchen was now indoors, small panes of glass replaced oiled material in the windows. The open hearth was replaced by fireplaces and the chimneys in many cases were ornate and diagonally-set. The open hall was also going out of use and the parlour was becoming more important. Porches with chambers over them were also appearing and dormer windows were being hidden by parapets. Very few houses were built during the Civil War and Commonwealth periods. Documentary evidence from the inventories in the probate records and glebe terriers provide useful descriptions of many buildings.

WINTER ANNUAL MEETING: 4 December: Mr. P. Thomson, president, in the chair.

Officers for 2000 were appointed. The accounts for the year ending 31 December 1998 were presented and adopted. These are printed on p. 341.

Mrs. R. E. Skelton, B.A., M.R.T.P.I. gave an illustrated talk on 'A Vanished Landscape - the Leominster Canal.' She compared the landscape of the area in 1999 with that of 1973 when the Archaeological Research Section was studying the course of the Leomin-

ster Canal. In 1789 it was planned that the canal should connect Stourport with Leominster, a length of thirty-one miles. It was commenced in 1791 at Mable to transport coal from there to Leominster. This was achieved by 1796 but the section from Mable to Stourport was never completed. It was intended to extend it to Kington from Leominster, a distance of forty-six miles in all, but this never materialised. The Canal Company sold out to the Railway Company in 1859, thus it operated only for sixty-three years. Between 1974 and 1999 in some places all traces have been removed due to changes in agriculture but in other places remains of the towpath, the weir at Tick Bridge and its feeder are still to be seen whereas the feeder at the Top Lock towards Lock Cottage has gone.

WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB

Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 December 1998

1997		1998		1997		1998	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS							
Receipts from investments							
Interest on investments				294.42			
3½% War Loan	32.64	32.64	6,424.90	6,424.90			
Herefordshire C.C. Loan	54.15	65.38	0.00	0.00			
National Savings Investment	1,957.68	2,299.54	578.10	578.10			
Bank & Building Society Interest	344.51	655.88	179.50	179.50			
	2,388.98	3,053.44	10.70	10.70			
Other receipts							
General Subscriptions	5,832.51	7,198.13	300.00	300.00			
Sale of Publications	625.50	152.63	41.63	41.63			
Grants, Donations, Legacies	2,000.00	0.00	619.44	619.44			
Tax Repayments	1,625.28	780.81	24.30	24.30			
Transfer from other sections	150.00	150.00	13,248.73	13,248.73			
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	1,960.71	1,960.71			
Natural History Section	47.20	41.72					
Archaeological Research Section	890.34	586.81					
Field Names Survey	201.98	310.77					
Field Meetings (Net)	12,162.35	4,519.46					
Victoria County History	2,312.50	1,967.00					
	25,847.66	15,707.33	23,771.68	23,771.68			
PAYMENTS							
Insurance							
Printing & Binding							
Printing & Stationery							
Meetings Expenses							
Postage & Telephone							
Subscriptions & Donations							
Repairs and Renewals							
Miscellaneous							
Honoraria							
Natural History Section							
Archaeological Research Section							
Field Name Survey							
Field Meetings							
Victoria County History							
							12,944.04
Bank Balances at 31.12.1998							
Current Accounts							
General Account	405.34	2,648.04	2,648.04	2,648.04			
Subscription Account	857.05	1,677.56	1,677.56	1,677.56			
Natural History Section	22.85	21.72	21.72	21.72			
Archaeological Research Section							
Field Names Survey	710.56	972.24	972.24	972.24			
Field Meetings	2,892.35	551.70	551.70	551.70			
Victoria County History	970.78	1,803.87	1,803.87	1,803.87			
Business Reserve Accounts		1,322.57	1,322.57	1,322.57			
Subscription Account	10,445.50	10,173.43	10,173.43	10,173.43			
George Marshall Fund	654.01	650.59	650.59	650.59			
Field Meetings	105.31	107.41	107.41	107.41			
Building Society Accounts	3,700.00	3,797.90	3,797.90	3,797.90			
Field Names Survey							
Archaeological Research Section	342.80	352.02	352.02	352.02			
Natural History Section	261.32	268.02	268.02	268.02			
	21,838.49	24,347.07	24,347.07	24,347.07			
Cash in Hand	29.07	27.77	27.77	27.77			
National Savings Investment	34,666.54	36,624.22	36,624.22	36,624.22			
	84,770.74	79,759.83	84,770.74	84,770.74			
Bank Balances at 31.12.1997							
Current Accounts							
General Account							
Subscription Account							
Natural History Section							
Archaeological Research Section							
Field Names Survey							
Field Meetings							
Victoria County History							
Business Reserve Accounts							
Subscription Account							
George Marshall Fund							
Field Meetings							
Building Society Accounts							
Field Names Survey							
Archaeological Research Section							
Natural History Section							
							27,892.03
Cash in Hand							0.00
National Savings Investments							38,923.76
							79,759.83

Note: The Club owns £932.70 War Stock and has Deposit Loans with Herefordshire County Council amounting to £1,040.

I have audited the above Receipts and Payments Account and certify it to be in accordance with the Books, Bank Statements, and Vouchers of the Club.
(Signed) D. HAIGH Honorary Auditor
16 April 1999

Presidential Address

Some Benefactors of Herefordshire in Bygone Days

By CLARENCE E. ATTFIELD

In this age of state benefits and local authority assistance there should be no poor, homeless or beggars although we know that there are. My address today is not about the present problems in that respect but benefactors in the past who saw need and used their own wealth to help the poor, and in doing so left much historical information.

After the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry VIII, that food source for the poor disappeared and generated unrest. Elizabeth I introduced various measures followed by later monarchs to try and control the situation. This eventually devolved into the levying of rates, fines and taxes by parishes and local authorities to provide relief, work and workhouses in the last century. Commissioners, Guardians, Overseers and other officials were appointed locally to administer these matters. Parishes could join to form Unions. We still have a Union Street in Hereford which led to the Workhouse and Gaol.

Most benefactors had clear ideas as to how the money or income raised through various means left in their wills or other legal documents was to be used. Some left detailed instructions to ensure that they would be carried out ad infinitum but this was not always the case as we shall see later.

They had different ideas on what was considered necessary for poor, elderly, and in some cases children. These can be put into the following categories:

Religious and Spiritual needs and religious instruction (Attendance at Church, Bibles).

Housing - almshouses/hospitals.

Education - schools, teachers, books etc.

Food - bread mainly but other foods, meat and cheese and even beer in a few exceptional cases.

Clothing - coats, gowns, shoes, uniforms, including some complete children's outfits for schools.

Heating and Cooking - coal and faggots of wood.

Work - industry and apprenticeship.

Services - milling of grain to provide cheap flour.

Health and Cleanliness - provision of bathhouses and laundries.

Money - to provide any of the above, pay the administrators and other persons involved and to distribute it to the beneficiaries in the proportions and at the times specified.

These are not put in any order of importance.

The Trustees or Executors were a mixture of friends, relatives, clergy, local officials, aldermen, churchwardens, overseers and guardians with provision for other suitable persons to be appointed on their decease to carry out the instructions of the benefactors.

The benefactors were men and women whose backgrounds differed considerably in some cases. There were those who had inherited wealth, some unspectacular and others coming from a very poor beginning who accumulated wealth through their own industriousness. Some of the charities were set up by ecclesiastics and administered by church authorities, or other organisations like the Ancient Order of Foresters which built almshouses in Hereford.

From time to time Commissioners were appointed by the government to enquire into the function and administration of Charities in England and Wales and for this address I have included information contained in a Report by Commissioner Edmond Clarke 1819 - 37 concerning those recorded in Herefordshire up to that time, with a few later examples, and in some cases additional information. They were grouped together by parish in the old administrative areas (Hundreds) and the towns. In Hereford City alone there were 116 charities or gifts including seven lost ones (those where no information was available on what had happened to it). The information where known and the administration thereof or lack or abuse of it in some cases was all recorded.

In the parish of Clifford there were 5 charities including 2 lost ones of bequests of £240 and £400 respectively previously mentioned in the Parliamentary Returns of 1786 as made by donors unknown. In the Borough of Leominster there were 25 including the Grammar School set up by charter of Queen Mary in 1554. In Kilpeck 2 were recorded including a lost one where it appeared from several entries in an old parish register that £2 10. 0d. was left at a distant period by a person called Walwyn for the poor of the parish and that the money had been sent some time in the past to a person who afterwards became a pauper and died, whereby the money was lost.

Most parishes benefited over the years. In the Hundred of Webtree, 27 out of 29 received something. In Grimsworth Hundred excluding Hereford City, out of 24 parishes 18 benefited. The Charities varied from very small ones, a few loaves of bread, to very large and generous in their provision to the poor. Some of the earliest are ecclesiastical ones like St. Ethelbert's Almshouses in Castle Street Hereford (1230) and St. Katharine's Ledbury (1232). Most of the charities however date from the 17th century onwards.

The manner in which the benefactors set out their wishes varied considerably, depending on what they had to leave, what was to be done, who were to benefit and who were to be the executors or trustees to carry out their intentions.

The legal documents left by them and recorded contained in some cases a wealth of information on names of executors, landowners, tenants, properties, field names, size, leases rents and tithes, and even some prices of goods and commodities, but some were quite simple. Henry Newton, gent, by will in 1802 gave to the minister and churchwardens for the time being in trust £100 which he directed should be placed at 5% and the interest to be divided into equal portions and distributed to the poor of Monkland parish in good

bread every Sunday throughout the year and every year for ever. This bequest was still being carried out in 1830 but because the interest had been reduced in earlier years it was sufficient to purchase and distribute it for only six or seven Sundays in the middle of winter to about 20 of the poorest individuals attending the church service.

In the parish of Eardisley a piece of land called Bell-rope acre situated in a field called the Channels (part of the Upper House farm) was charged with providing 3 new bell ropes for the parish church annually, although it was not known how this was to be done. There is another Bell-rope meadow in Weobley parish mentioned in Carpenter's Charity in Pembridge parish.

In Avenbury, the Parliamentary Returns of 1786 recorded that - Nicoletts left land to provide bread for the poor vested in a Mrs. Mary Lawrence and producing 14 shillings per annum. This charge and those left by the same person to Bishops Frome, Much Cowarne, Little Cowarne and Stoke Lacy were paid by the tenant of - Delareeve Esquire out of a close called the Little Old Field in Lower Hopton farm in the parish of Much Cowarne. It consisted of about five acres the annual value of which was not more than £5 and was arable. Formerly there was an oak tree in it called Senbury Oak under which it was always the custom to distribute the charge in threepenny loaves to Bishops Frome 60 Much Cowarne 51 Little Cowarne 8 and Stoke Lacy 37. Avenbury parish received 84 loaves annually from a Mr. Coucher who occupied the land at that time. Because there had not been any discretion in the distribution the responsibility was eventually handed over to the ministers and churchwardens. The apportionment list with the tithe map of Avenbury 1847 lists No 26 Little Old Field in the Lower Hopton area.

Under the heading of Canons Dole it is recorded that thousands of loaves of bread were distributed from the funds of Hereford Cathedral not only to the six parishes in the City but also to 27 others in the County and to prisoners in the gaols. Appx I.

There were inducements in attending church. Stedman's 1712 Charity in Brampton Abbots ordered that six penny loaves for each poor person should be delivered to the parish church by 9 am on every Sunday, to be doled after morning service to those the minister should think fit. (Who could resist the smell of fresh baked bread?) However, by the time Mr. Clarke's enquiries got to it, the distribution was changed to six penny loaves every six weeks.

In Bosbury parish by indenture dated 31 Dec 1751 William Nash of the Nash End left a rent charge on a piece of meadow called Baggin's Hill to provide money to lay out in twopenny loaves to six poor people after divine service at Bosbury Church, such poor people to be nominated by him, during his lifetime, and by the minister and churchwardens after his decease. There are numerous other bequests to provide that staple commodity and recorded.

In Pembridge in 1650 William Carpenter left money for a preacher to preach a sermon on 4 March and the 29 September, other officials to be present and the sexton or bell-ringer. The sum of 50 shillings was to be spent on good wholesome bread, to be doled out to the poor who attended the sermon after being forewarned of the event by the tolling of the greatest bell (unless prevented by age, sickness or imprisonment), by the churchwardens. He also left revenues from land.

Clothing, shoes and blankets were considered so important by some benefactors that these items were the subject of their bequests. The alms - people in Rudhall Hospital in Ross consisted at one time of three men and two women who received a coat or gown each once in two years. In March 1813 Henrietta Pugh left lands the rents from which were to provide each poor man belonging to or residing in Preston Wynne parish, a good and warm great coat, made of stout coarse cloth, but not two years successively and every poor woman a gown made of dark brown stuff similarly. Any surplus was to be used to provide clothing for children of poor persons. Dr. Cope who was a canon residentiary of Hereford, in his will of 1820 left money to several parishes including Allensmore, Sellack and Bromyard to provide for one year, in Bibles and Common Prayer books to children who could recite perfectly the Church Catechism, or to poor persons desirous of obtaining religious knowledge, the second year in blankets and the third year in cloaks and stout flannel waistcoats to any deserving and distressed parishioner. The distribution was to be made by the vicar on Old Twelfth day, it being the birthday of his beloved mother. Elizabeth Jones in 1786 left land to produce money to purchase every Christmas linsey-woolsey cloth to be distributed among eight or nine of the most needy and deserving widows belonging to the parish of Llangarron, to be made into gowns or petticoats. Richard Williams left money in his will to provide alms persons in Hereford with clothing including a suit of clothes every third year, and two shirts, two cravats, a pair of shoes and a pair of stockings yearly at Easter, also a supply of coals to the extent of one ton per annum to each man. More will be said about this particular charity later. As stated earlier, although certain benefactors left comprehensive and detailed instructions to provide for the management of their bequests for ever, this did not always work out.

Hereford City - *Trinity Almshouses*. These were situated in Commercial Street (formerly Byegate Street) after one of the gates in the old city wall. By a deed poll in the reign of Elizabeth 1601 Thomas Kerry, Esq., gent. considering the small relief that the poor of Hereford had, gave his messuage with the yards and gardens adjoining lying within the walls of the City to be and remain for ever, dedicated to the holy eternal and undivided Trinity, for 15 poor people being 3 men unmarried and 12 widows to be maintained for ever. One of the poor should be called the Governor and each should have a chamber and reside in the said hospital during his or her lifetime. He further constituted them a body corporate to have perpetual succession, and a common seal with Death's Head circumscribed Memento Mori (remember you must die) which seal should be kept in a chest in the hospital under four keys of which the Governor, the Founder and his heirs, the Mayor and the Vicar of St Peters should have one each. He endowed the hospital with land and properties which at that time were of yearly value £20. If any occupants died or were removed they should be replaced by others of the poor from the parishes of Basingstoke or Bromley in Hampshire or Sherfield in Kent or the parishes of St. Martin, All Hallows (All Saints) St. Audean (St. Owen) and St. Nicholas in the City. The Governor was to have £3 0s. 8d. yearly and each of the other poor 52 shillings yearly to be paid quarterly in equal amounts. He stipulated that none should be chosen but such as were of good name and were sole and unmarried and if any of them should haunt taverns or be drunkards, babblers or scolds or live incontinently or be proved to beg, filch or steal then such offenders should be removed. Each poor person should have a gown at Christmas yearly,

the price not to exceed thirteen shillings and fourpence. Each had to take an oath before admission to observe all the laws orders and constitution and any further made by the Founder, his heirs or the Mayor Aldermen and Common Council of the City for the time being.

To round it off neatly he ordained that the Governor should collect and receive the rents and fines relating to the properties and lands and pay the allowances, any surplus to be kept in the chest and used for the residents. Once a year when called on by the Founder or other key holders to account for all the money received by him, and clear any arrears on pain of losing his place, such account to be entered in a register book and kept in the chest.

By a deed poll of 1607 Thomas Kerry's second son John left other lands and properties in and around the city the rents from which were also to be used for the hospital and administered then by John Winchcombe of Henwick in the County of Berkshire and his heirs. Details of the property holdings in the 1830s are shown in Appx II.

It is worth noting that rules were necessary because it is recorded in the Council archives that on 17 May 1706 the occupants were ordered to 'live therein and wear their gowns and be conformable to the rules', and the men to reside in their homes or lose their allowances.

In the 1820s it was decided that the houses were in such an unsatisfactory and dilapidated state to replace them using money from Kerry's will and a bequest from a Thomas Russell late Town Clerk of £500 the interest to be used by the Governor and Corporation for the benefit of the hospital occupants. There was also a public subscription to which the Corporation added £100. In 1824 the plan of Mr. T. Traherne was approved with the addition of cast-iron Gothic windows. It consisted of 15 two-storey houses with a coal shed for each, and a common wash-house and pump. It was described as handsome and cost £881 13s. 8d. including ornate iron railings at the entrance. There were several other bequests over the years including Pritchard's gift 1811 exclusively for the 3 men. Changes were made, the title of Governor became Corporal, allowances increased, the Corporation handed over the management to Hereford Municipal Charities until in 1966 the whole was demolished for re-development and with the ring road construction. The site is now occupied by shops selling fitted kitchens (Mobens), and beds (Bensons) and a Pizza restaurant.

The gate and part of the old railings have been re-erected between St. Giles and Williams Hospital almshouses in St. Owens Street. The Kerry's owned the Pack Horse Inn which stood on the site of the present Kerry Arms which was rebuilt in the 1840s. A John Kerry (Karrye) was Mayor of Hereford in 1555.

Weavers Almshouses in Bewell Street, Hereford, the gift of four tenements by Richard Weaver in 1641 have had several moves and are now located in a modern development in the City called Weavers Court between Bulmers Avenue and Geldof Grove.

St. Giles Hospital St. Owen's Street, Hereford was according to Leland founded in 1290 'for Fryers Grissy' and afterwards the property of the Knights Templars. It was rebuilt about 1770 with five tenements when each was said to consist of a comfortable sitting room, with a kitchen or pantry at the rear and on the upper floor two bedrooms.

They have since been modernised. The old chapel was demolished for widening the corner at the junction with Ledbury Road in 1927 and a new chapel built nearby. In the gable wall is a tympanum of Christ in Majesty from the old chapel. A service is still held on Friday evenings in the chapel.

Williams' Hospital adjoining was erected under the will of Richard Williams dated 22 May 1601 to house six poor persons. It was rebuilt through the generosity of Bridstock (Bradstock) Harford Doctor of Physic (1607 - 95) who died aged 88 yrs. His family came from Bosbury where there are two fine monuments in the church to his family. He survived two wives, memorial brasses to whom are in the N. E. transept - S. wall of the Cathedral. He was a bit of a character because according to F.C.Morgan he was 'presented' (brought up) before a magistrate for diverting the course of a stream. The endowment of an estate or farm called Nunslan near Weobley still belongs to this Charity. This was part of an estate probably belonging to the priory of Limebrook.

Coningsby Hospital Widemarsh Street, Hereford was founded by Sir Thomas Coningsby by his will 1 July 1617 and earlier work in 1614. He called it 'Coningsby's Company of Old Servitors'. Of the eleven occupants, one old soldier was to be designated Corporal Coningsby and to use that name when communicating with persons. The rent charge from property left in the endowment of £200 per annum was to cover food, clothing, fuel and money for them. A regular supply of money, bread, beer (made from three bushels of malt to the hogshead [50 Galls]), best Shropshire cheeses of 40 lbs weight, 3 galls of good wholesome butter, and faggots of wood to be provided. Cattle were to be kept nearby to supply milk, the quantity per person and price of which was regulated summer and winter. On Saints days and every Sunday a communal dinner was provided and the menu was laid down both for dinner and supper. Their dress was also catered for, a fustian suit of ginger colour, a hat with a border of white and red, a soldier-like jerkyn with half sleeves and square skirts down half the thigh, Moncado or Spanish Cap, a soldier-like sword with a belt to wear when going out and a 'seemely gown likewise of redd cloth reaching down to the ankle lined likewise with redd baies'. When they went to the Cathedral they were to wear their dress and swords, in pairs, led by the Chaplain with his Bible. The rules or ordinances were to be hung in the Chapel, and read by or to the new occupants and signed in a book kept for the purpose. For bad behaviour or a proven crime, for a first offence - admonished by the Chaplain and Corporal publicly in the Common Hall, for the second, deprived of his food supply for one month, and expelled for the third.

In the Club's *Transactions* for 1938 E. J. Bettington commented that when the Chapel was restored 50-60 yrs earlier, a curious arrangement for the use of deaf members of the congregation was found. This consisted of several lines of black tubes carried to various parts of the building from a funnel-shaped object inside the pulpit. The ends finished with a deer's horn with a hole in it, which could be placed in the ear to amplify the sound of the preacher. F. C. Morgan noted in the *Transactions* that when he came to Hereford in 1925 the Pensioners still attended the Cathedral in their red tunics (not with swords I hope).

St. Ethelbert's Hospital in Castle Street, Hereford was according to the Rev. Canon A. T. Bannister, built and endowed by one of Bishop Hugh Foliots' Canons, Elyas de

Bristol in 1225. The present building constructed about 1805 of stone to provide 10 dwellings in the Gothic style consisted of two rooms each, one on the ground and first floor. They have since been modernised.

Lazarus / Sickmans Hospital, Whitecross Road Hereford. The origin of the founder is unknown, thought to be before 1595. It was rebuilt in 1849 and houses 8 persons. The foundation stone was laid by the Right Honourable Lady Foley of Stoke Edith Park. They have been modernised.

Price's Hospital, Whitecross Road, Hereford was built by founder William Price, citizen and merchant tailor of London by will 3 November 1604. It is a two-storey brick and stone building comprising twelve dwellings with a Chapel on the end, to house poor men. Land and property in Hereford, Leominster, Clodock, Mansell Lacy and Abberley was left to endow the Charity, pay the Chaplain £6 13s. 4d. per annum and each of the 12 men 10 shillings and eight pence monthly. Every fourth year the men were to be provided with a gown with the letters W.P. sewn on one of the sleeves, and wear them to go to the Cathedral on Sundays and Holy days as well as three times a week to the Chapel while services were held.

Aubrey's Almshouses in Berrington Street, Hereford were built by the will of Mary Price 16 November 1636 comprising six tenements for poor widows or single women. She left property to provide money for the occupants, and the administration of the charity devolved on the Aubrey family who gave it its name. The Commissioners were unable to identify the property called Wroughtall House in the original endowment and because of the unsatisfactory situation in the administration referred the matter to the Attorney - General. These have since been modernised.

The Ancient Order of Foresters. This is a Friendly Society and 8 houses for the elderly and needy were built on the corner of Whitehorse Street and Chandos Street Hereford. When erected each dwelling comprised a Living Room with fireplace, Bedroom, Scullery with W.C. off it, a Larder, and inside coal store. They have since been modernised to provide a bathroom and central heating.

The brick descriptive plaque on the front includes the following 'A O Foresters Court Maiden No 2849 Jubilee AD Almshouses 1887.'

Frances Kilvert the famous Diarist was a member of the order.

The Secretary has the authority under the Rules to pay four Pall Bearers 10 pence each at a Funeral. The Almshouses are now leased to the Herefordshire Council for 30 yrs.

John Venn - Vicar of St. Peters. Hereford. Benefactor.

The Tablet on the Arch to the old Burial Ground in Commercial Road Hereford records.

'Rev John Venn. M. A.

Vicar of this Parish 1833 - 1870

Fell asleep May 12th 1890

Laid to rest in this Burial Ground

One of Herefords Greatest Benefactors

Founder of The Hereford Society for Aiding the Industrious 1841. Hereford City Mission 1856.

A friend and guide to the poor.

His sister Amelia Venn was associated with him in his good work.

By love serve one another.'

He helped to provide schools.

He founded the Steam Mill in Bath Street in 1848 to grind corn and supply flour at a cheap rate, the St Peters Literary Institution in 1836 in what is now Commercial Street which comprised a Library and Museum and Hereford's first Public Baths 1853 in Kyrle Street using steam from the Mill and later converted to Swimming Baths 1871 - 1927. Housing Developments named after him include those in Friar Street and Bath Street Hereford.

Brydges's Charity

William Brydges of Tibberton in the County was concerned about poor debtors and prisoners in the gaols of the County. By an indenture dated 28 March 1763 he sold the Mayor and Corporation of Hereford a house in Widemarsh Street (later referred to as the mansion house) and adjoining property including a close called the Bowling Green. Out of the rents a yearly sum of £20 was to be paid to a Minister of the Church of England for reading prayers in the gaol between the hours of nine and twelve on every Sunday, holiday, Wednesday and Friday and for preaching a sermon after Sunday prayers, together with other acts for the benefit of their souls. The bread and wine for the sacraments was to be paid for out of the rents and an official called the Chamberlain paid for keeping the accounts and distributing £8 divided among the poor debtors and prisoners by equal payments at Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide and Michaelmas in every year. Any surplus money was to be kept in the Corporation common chest but separate. The accounts were to be laid before Justices of the Peace in Hereford at their general quarter sessions, and the Minister was to be elected by their ballot. The accounts of the application of the rents of the property were according to Mr. Clark regularly kept by the Chamberlain in a book exclusively to that purpose. He further records however that in the year 1795 the premises having fallen into decay, application was made to the legislature for permission to sell them, and an Act was procured, intituled, 'An Act for the Sale of an Estate in the City of Hereford, given by William Brydges, esq., for certain Charitable Purposes;' whereby, after reciting the above abstracted deed, and that the relief intended thereby had been lessened in consequence of the expense of repairs of the premises, on which account a considerable sum was due to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, and that the premises were then so much fallen into decay, that it would require the whole of the rents for several years to put the same into repair and to reimburse the money due as aforesaid; it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the mayor, aldermen and citizens to cause the premises to be sold by public auction, and to convey them, by deed under their common seal, to the purchaser thereof, and his heirs or assigns, provided that no sale should be made for a less sum than £1400... and it was further enacted, that the purchase money should be paid into the Bank

of England, in the name of the mayor, deputy steward, and town clerk of the city of Hereford, and that the receipt of the cashier of the Bank of England for the money arising by such sale should be a sufficient discharge to the purchase; and it was further enacted, that the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, should out of such money defray the expenses attending the passing of that Act, and should retain to themselves the sum of £61 19s. 8d. being the amount so due to them as aforesaid, and that the residue of the purchase money should be invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, in the names of the mayor, deputy steward, and town-clerk of the said city of Hereford, who should stand possessed of the same, and of the annual dividends thereof, upon the trusts declared in the deed before mentioned.

Pursuant to this Act the mansion-house, with its appurtenances, the bowling green, and the premises thereto belonging, together with the garden, were put up to auction in one lot, and sold to Mr. William Watkins for £1400.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of purchase money				1400	-	-
Expenses in procuring the Act	290	18	8			
Paid the corporation for money advanced for repairs	61	19	8			
Auction duty	10	4	2			
Auctioneer's charge	2	2	-			
Printer's account	7	5	6	372	10	-
Leaving a balance for investment of				£1027	10	-

This was invested, pursuant to the directions of the Act, in the purchase of £1514 13s. 5d. Three per Cent. Consols, producing a dividend of £45 8s. 10d per annum.

On the 7th September 1831, a balance of £82. 5s. was invested in the purchase of £100 Three per Cent. Consols, in the name of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Hereford, which increased the income of the charity to £48 8s. 10d. per annum. The following account shows the mode in which this sum is annually distributed, 1834-5.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid 84 prisoners and debtors in the county gaol at 1s. 6d. each	6	6	-
Paid 8 prisoners and debtors in the city gaol 1s. 6d. each	0	12	-
Paid the chaplain of the county gaol a year's salary	20	0	-
Paid the chaplain of the city gaol	15	0	-
Paid chamberlain's allowance	3	3	-
Coals for city prison	0	19	6
	£46	-	6

The balance in hand at the time this account was audited was £5 18s. 1d.

This charity now administered by Hereford Municipal Charities is still used to help ex-prisoners and their families. A list of almshouses under their control is listed in Appx III. A plaque on the wall of a house in Widemarsh Street states 'Mansion House 1697 Formerly the home of William Brewster D. Med 1665 - 1715.'

Trafford's Hospital, Pembridge.

These comprise a range of six almshouses in East Street, two-storey timber framed with attic bedrooms.

Panels on the front are inscribed

'This hospital founded by Thomas Trafford Dr in Divinity and Rector of ye Parish was finished and endowed according to his design by Alice his Relict Ano Dmi 1686'

and

'This Hospital was bielled by me Thomas Powle carpenter according to the Doners will in 1686.'

There is also a coat of arms of the Traffords.

The indentures stated that the elections (tenancies) were to be for life unless they should neglect to attend the parish church every Sunday except prevented by sickness or be of evil conversation and behaviour. In such cases the rector and churchwardens could evict them.

Property was left to provide £12 per annum to be divided equally among the six occupants. Alice Trafford in her will left the rents of a house in Kington occupied by a Anthony Arndell to provide fuel for them and for repairs. She also willed the rent of a piece of land called Wellberrys to provide good wholesome bread and distributed to the poor of the parish every Good Friday after prayers or sermon for ever.

A schedule of the lands in the endowment was set out and it included a piece called Larks Leys occupied by a John Lloyd with a rent of £3 per annum and size 3 rods and 17 perches. In the parish tith map apportionment list dated 1840 field No. 1436 is called Larksley. A plaque on an oak tree planted in front of the almshouses records that it was grown from an acorn brought from Verdun in 1916 during the 1914-8 Great War.

Duppa's Almshouses, Pembridge.

These are situated in Bridge Street and comprise a two-storey timber framed building with a roof of stone slates and tiles divided into six tenements with two rooms and small gardens. It was founded in 1661 by Jeffrey Duppa and augmented by sons James and later by Brian, bishop of Winchester. They left property and lands to pay for the upkeep and payments to the occupants of 40s. yearly in monthly instalments, any surplus to be divided between them. Trustees were appointed and when only two remained they should convey trusteeship on ten other suitable persons from the parish. One of the meadows listed with the farm-house in the endowment was called Long Fridays pasture. In the parish apportionment list of 1840 in the Clearbrook holdings are listed No. 194 Long Friday No. 200 Long Friday Sling and No. 259 Upper Almshouse Plock. Appx IV.

Pye's Almshouses, Ross-on-Wye.

Situated in Trenchard Street and comprising a range of four two-storey tenements with rubble walls and slated roofs. The original building was vested in the rector, churchwardens and overseers by Reverend William Pye, vicar of Foye in 1615 but was rebuilt at the expense of the parish in 1679 because it had fallen into a ruinous state having no endowment to provide a repairs fund. It was surrounded on three sides by the garden of a Walter Hill, the other side on the street. In an indenture dated 24 March 1792 between him and the rector together with other persons he acquired the site in exchange for four tenements to be built by him on lands donated by him which were said to be of greater extent, greater value and more commodious for the purpose it was intended. There was still no endowment but a gentleman named Roberts later put them in repair and left one of £1,500 Consols in 1854. Tablets on the front wall record the benefactors including 'Restored 1964.' The four have now been converted into three on modernisation.

Perrock's Hospital, Old Gloucester Road, Ross.

In an account of the charities of Ross drawn up by a Thomas Jenkins and published in 1819 it is stated that Charles Perrock of Ross, mercer who had acquired the property settled it in 1613 to the use of the vicar and others for the use by four poor parishioners and endowed it with an income of 30 shillings per annum. Due to their dilapidated state they were rebuilt in 1889 by Alderman Thomas Blake recorded on a plaque. Another states that the original almshouses were founded by Richard Worcester A.D. 1510, endowed by Perrock 1605 and rebuilt in A.D. 1771. A third records restored by the Ross Charity Trustees 1959.

Rudhall Almshouses, Church Street, Ross.

A range of five two-storey tenements built of sandstone rubble and ashlar tiled and slated roofs with gabled dormer windows. In Jenkin's book previously referred to it states that in 1575 William Rudhall of Rudhall Esq. repaired and vested in his heirs the hospital in Church Lane for poor persons of the parish of Ross together with a rent charge of candle-money out of a church orchard in Orletons Court farm of four groats (a silver English coin worth about four pence) per annum payable at Michaelmas (Sept 29) being three pence to each poor person and the remainder to the person fetching the money from the farm. Groats were issued by Edward III and remained current until 1662. Several other gifts were made over the years and apart from money it is recorded in the 1830s that the inhabitants of the Almshouses received a coat or gown once in two years, and bread at Christmas.

Webbe's Almshouses, Copse Cross Street, Ross.

These comprise a range of seven tenements built of stone and timber framing with slated roofs, with date 1613 on a modern stone inset and restored 1963. By his will dated 13 July 1612, Thomas Webbe who is said to have been a carpenter at Mouncton Llanwarne in the county, left £800 and of that £100 for the executors to provide the seven houses for poor people in Ross, each to have a chamber and a chimney in every chamber

(which explains the very large chimneys) and the remaining £700 to be invested in lands or annuities to provide £5 per annum for each occupant. It is not known how it was to be paid but by 1830 it varied from four to five shillings per week. About that time there was a serious contention between the trustees whose treasurer was Nathaniel Morgan a banker and the parson churchwardens and overseers who under the terms of the founder's will had the right to choose the occupants of the almshouses. The trustees thought vacancies should be advertised, the parson put a young able-bodied daughter of one of the deceased occupants into the house and there you have all the ingredients for a confrontation. All the details were recorded by the commissioners at the time but the matter had not been resolved although the usual diplomatic comments regarding reconciliation were made. A plaque on the front records 'Webbes 1613 Restored 1963'.

Perrott's Almshouses, Wellington

Situated on the A49 Hereford Leominster road near the junction to the village. The plaque on the front depicts that they were founded and endowed by Sir Herbert Perrott A.D. 1682 and after falling into decay were restored in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria 1887. Founded by Sir Herbert Perrott for six almsmen who were to be old honest decayed labourers who had always lived civilly and in the fear of God. He left money for them and to purchase a cloth coat of a good civil brown or a liver colour, with red buttons and 3s. apiece for a pair of shoes every year. He also left money for a schoolmaster to teach 12 or 13 children, reading, and the fear of the Lord.

Ann Berrington's Hospital, Bishopstone.

Founded by her will dated 13 July 1710 an Almshouse for six poor people was built on Bishopstone Hill according to a document held by the trustees and said to be made about 1737. This sets out in great detail the administration of the charity, the building and appurtenances to be provided and the regulation of the occupants. It was built by the executors to include a bakehouse, a walled court at the front and gardens behind. Money was provided for coats or gowns, shoes, coal, and money if there was a surplus. They had to be parishioners of Bishopstone, 50 yrs old or more. They had to repair broken glass in their windows. On the outside of the sleeve of their coat or gown they had to wear a badge of brass or copper plate with her coat of arms on it and the words and figures 'Mrs Ann Berrington 1723' cut or engraved on it. If they died or left they had to leave it for their successor occupant. Money was also provided for coffins, shrouds and other necessities.

Rules were also laid down for behaviour - drunkenness, swearing, scolding, wrangling, pilfering etc.

The houses have been re-located in the village and comprise four single-storey dwellings. A stone tablet set in the front records.

'The Gift of Mrs Ann Berrington Spinster 1723

Rebuilt on site

Presented by the Rev. G. H. Davenport and his son'.

Hester Clark's Hospital, Leominster.

A two-storey brick tenement comprising four dwellings in Bargates.

Stone tablets on the front record that it was erected in 1735 by her and endowed at her death with £20 per annum for four decayed widows. There is also a fine stone figure with a hand holding a broken axe handle and the words 'He that gives away all before he is dead let em take this hatchet and knock him on ye head'.

Old Almshouses, Cruxwell Street, Bromyard.

A two-storey stone built tenement with slate roof originally comprising seven dwellings. Tablets on the front record that it was built in the early 17th century for poor women of good character from the ancient township of Bromyard and in 1962 were modernised and converted into four flatlets. Phineas Jackson by his will of 1681 left land and property the revenues from which were to be used to purchase bibles, bread and coats for the poor including the seven occupants which were to receive one coat every year twelve days before 25 December and also four times a year specified when the almspeople were to be provided with a good piece of ready roasted beef together with bread and table beer to be eaten in the court of the almshouses and not elsewhere.

He also left money to build a school specified single storey built of stone for poor children to be taught to read, knit and sew in upper Frog Lane with no chimney or lodging in it, the school-dame to be paid from his charity. One of the premises in his endowment called Broadbridge was later called Bible meadow. By 1825 the building was dilapidated, the school-dame had died so a new National School was built in Rowberry Street but for girls only. The old school having been used as a greengrocers is at present being changed to a candlemaker.

SCHOOLS

Walter Scott Charity School, Ross

Walter Scott was a pupil at the old Bluecoat School Ross, which was founded in 1709 by Dr. Charles Whiting and others. In 1729 when a teenager, he was seen stealing fruit from a neighbour's garden, and fearing the consequences went to London where his uncle had a thriving plastering business. He became wealthy and on visiting his old school in 1785 was so concerned about its dilapidated state that he wrote to a Mr. Keyse of Ross to ask how he could re-establish the school and stating he would leave the means in his will at his death. He died the following year and kept his promise, leaving over £6,000 for his executors to use. A very detailed scheme was approved by the Court of Chancery for the administration of the school and the provision of footwear, clothing and uniforms for 30 boys and 30 girls. Boys were provided with specified articles of shoes, stockings, shirts, leather breeches, outside garments, caps, belts, handkerchiefs and gloves in plain decent clothing on 4 Dec. 4 April and 1 August. Girls similarly were provided with gowns and petticoats of serge, hats, shifts, caps, bands, whisks, shoes, stockings, aprons, leather stays, handkerchiefs with such other clothing as the governors directed. The boys in the last year before leaving school were to have blue coats with a red collar, blue waistcoats and leather breeches, lighter blue stockings, hats instead of caps, and buckles and black

ribbon round their necks. Both boys and girls were to wear a white medal or block-tin badge with the inscription Walter Scott's Charity in black letters. The foundation stone of a new school to be called Walter Scotts School, was laid on the 5 June 1792 after a service at the church. After the ceremony the procession made their way to a hostelry called the Swan and Falcon where a sumptuous entertainment was provided, and the evening passed in a most joyous manner. Several hogsheads of local beer and good Herefordshire cider were consumed so a good time was had by some of the townsfolk and the gentlemen who formed the committee.

Of particular interest is the detail set out concerning the clothing and shoes for the boys and girls whose ages ranged from six to thirteen years, and the dates specified on which they were to receive it. The cost in later years proved to be too much. In 1864/5 out of a total expenditure of £227, over £113 was spent on these items. Eventually it closed soon after 1928 for financial reasons. There is a very nice plaque on the front of the building with a coat of arms and the words 'Porta Vaga. Walter Scott School Master Plasterer 1716 - 1786 Revived and Endowed Former Charity School Mayors Project 1985 - 86'. The building is at present boarded up with a 'Lease for Assignment' Agents Notice.

Free Grammar School, Bosbury

Bosbury free Grammar School was founded by Sir Rowland Morton in 1546 and he conveyed lands and properties to his trustees to carry out his wishes, from the revenues thereof. He stipulated that the schoolmaster was to be a clergyman of the Church of England who had taken the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, or to be otherwise qualified in literature. The Commissioner's report was prefaced by the following. 'This parish affords instances of almost every defect that exists, both in the local administration and the general superintendence of charity property'. This arose apparently on the appointment of a certain Joseph Thomas as master, in 1798. In 1800 an Information was filed in the Court of Chancery charging the acting trustees of the estate with mismanagement of the Charity in various ways. Joseph Thomas was not a clergyman, of the Church of England, nor a graduate of either of the universities, nor duly qualified in classical learning, but on the contrary was an illiterate man, of disreputable character, of a turbulent disposition and of immoral life and conversation. He had been concerned in trading speculations in which he had become insolvent, and had been twice declared a bankrupt, that on such occasions he had secreted part of his effects, and been guilty of other frauds and dishonest practices. He had neglected the duties of his office, allowed properties to fall into disrepair, agreeing leases at inadequate rents and receiving money by way of premiums, and collecting rents and other acts with the appointment by the trustees and so forth. The trustees in the absence of any deeds or original documents defended themselves. The legal procedures dragged on for years at great cost, and deterioration of the estate. In 1812 the Lord Chancellor directed the trustees to appoint another master, properly qualified. In 1822 a report confirmed most of the allegations in the 1800 deposition and new trustees appointed. In 1830 Rev. J. H. Underwood was appointed vicar and eventually established the proper administration of the school through the Charity, by which time considerable expense had been incurred. It is no longer used as a school.

Goffs School, Huntingdon.

Edward Goff was a remarkable man. At the age of 26 a farm labourer he left the area and went to London to work in a coal merchants yard for 12s. per week. He eventually inherited the business and used his money and income to set up a school and schoolmaster's house for 100 or more poor children. The number of pupils in 1837 was 53. He died in Hay in 1813 and by his will left money to provide other schools in Eaton Bishop, Fownhope, Linton, Peterchurch, Walford, Raglan, Tenbury, Pontesbury and Oswestry. It is said that he was barely literate even in advanced years and that probably explains his interest in education.

Lady Hawkins Free School, Kington.

Dame Margaret Hawkins of London by will 1619 left money to build a school near the church. A bronze head on a tablet on the front records 'Lady Hawkins Foundress 1632'.

Eardisland Grammar School.

William Whittington by will in 1607 left land and property to erect a school and pay a schoolmaster but it was never built. Instead a Thomas Leinthall conveyed a property to be used as a school-house now called Bridge Cottage where the whipping post and shackles can be seen. It was superseded by a school erected with public subscription.

The George Jarvis Charity.

This charity which is still in existence although considerably scaled down in its benefits was unique not only to Herefordshire but also nationally due to the large sum left and the way in which the trustees used the income. It was quoted by Gladstone in his Budget speech 1863 as an example of the wealth of charities when trying to tax the income of such. Fortunately this was not approved. Jarvis came from a farming family in Staunton on Wye and went to London to be apprenticed as a carrier. He prospered, became a member of the Worshipful Company of Curriers and became very wealthy. His only daughter Mary married Sir William Twysden of Kent and both he and his son after his death were profligate spenders and incurred such debts that eventually most of their considerable estate had to be sold. Jarvis died at the age of 94 and is buried in Bredwardine churchyard. He obviously was not going to see his hard earned wealth dissipated by the lavish life style of the Twysdens. In his final will dated 9 January 1790 after bequeathing to his daughter an annuity of £100 for life, £100 similarly to his housekeeper and a few other small legacies he left the large sum of £30,000 to his trustees to be used for the poor in Stanton, Bredwardine and Letton parishes, men women and children. It stipulated that the amount to be used was the income from £11,000 for Stanton, £13,000 for Bredwardine and £6,000 for Letton the capital being invested. The assistance should be at such times and proportions either in money provisions physic or clothes as the trustees should think fit. Any residue from his estate was to be used for the same purposes. The parish's resident poor not receiving any alms at that time was 493 and the total population by 1835 was only 1,180 while the annual income had increased to over £3,000. This was due to the

addition of the residue of the Jarvis estate on being wound up and investments realised, the total funds available by 1822 amounted to £92,496, which in terms of today would be several million. He died in 1793 and his will was disputed by his daughter Dame Mary Twysden, but it was upheld by the Court, and the money invested in the different stocks in the name of the Accountant - General, in trust. Lady Twysden then instituted proceedings to dispute the validity of the charitable bequest, insisting that it was void, and that if good, only a proportion of the said funds was sufficient for the said charitable purposes, and that the rest should be paid to her as next of kin. However, it was ordered that a report be prepared including proposals for the management of the Charity and in the meantime £500 handed to the trustees to alleviate hardship among the poor.

The Chancery Court master in his report of 1801 found that the investments for Bredwardine produced £1,003 per annum that for Stanton-on-Wye £848 3s. 6d. and that for Letton £462 3s. 2d. per annum. Also, the trustees had produced very detailed proposals for the management. These included under the wide terms in the will, medical treatment, clothing, bedding and bedclothes, fuel, food, payments for schooling, payments to apprentice poor children, the proportion of a salary for an agent or clerk, and occasional gratuities to well-deserving servants or apprentices, with amounts set out per annum under each heading. Having worked this out for Bredwardine and the expenditure amounting to the exact amount of the income, the trustees considered that the other two parishes should be treated pro rata and set out the expenditure accordingly which also came to the exact annual income of the parish. See Appx V. But Dame Mary Twysden had also submitted her proposals which cost approximately half of the annual income and which she affirmed would be sufficient to cater for the poor, the remainder to go to her as next of kin. This was held to be incompatible with the terms of the will in the report. Lady Twysden took exception to this report and went to court again, but was overruled and the report confirmed and the scheme ordered to be executed which was done. The trustees were not allowed to build schools so in Bredwardine Sir George Cornwall built one and rented it to them, at Stanton a farm-house belonging to Sir J. G. Cotterell was converted and a room was found in Letton for the purpose. It needed an Act of Parliament in later years to enable the trustees to build schools. In the 1860s a very large ornate boarding school for 30 boys and girls was erected in Staunton for the three parishes but was unsuccessful and eventually closed for economic reasons.

The benefits the poor received under the scheme were akin to a Welfare State, Appx VI. With so much money it is not surprising that in the early years abuses took place. The population increased to take advantage and control over the allocation of meat and clothes and other items was at times haphazard until the rules were gradually regularised later and superseded by modern provisions.

Over the centuries benefactors have set up hundreds of charities and left gifts or legacies in this county to help the poor and needy. Some have become defunct, amalgamated and in a few cases just lost. It is impossible to cover them all but I hope I have shown how some of them have left a rich historical legacy apart from their beneficence, and insight into their character. Some have been the subject of detailed studies. New benefactors and new charities have emerged over the years to cater for different needs and changing circumstances. Long may it continue.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Lance Marshall, Clerk to the Trustees, Hereford Municipal Charities.

FURTHER READING

The reports of the Commissioners concerning charities in England and Wales relating to the County of Hereford 1819-37.

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The Book of Ross on Wye, Martin H. Morris (1980).

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Nos. 1 (1993) Kevin Brookes and Colin D. Price.

7 (1995) C. A. Virginia Morgan.

8 (1996) Jon Hurley.

NB The above are included in Historical Aspects of Ross to be published by the Society in 2000.

Trans. Woolhope Nat. Fld. Club, XXXVIII (1966), 220-35.

Ibid, XXXIV (1969), 389-401.

Ibid, (1927), 45-75.

George Jarvis (1704-1793) and his notorious charity, Richard Pantall (1993).

APPENDIX I

THE CANON'S DOLE

The Canon's Dole. Four thousand three hundred and sixty loaves are annually distributed from the funds of the cathedral. The sources of this charity being excluded from our Inquiry, we shall merely set forth the names of the parishes which receive the bread, and the number of loaves sent from the canon bakehouse to each of them.

City Parishes.

	LOAVES		LOAVES
All Saints'	400	St. Nicholas'	300
St. John's	440	St. Owen's	300
St. Martin's	300	St. Peter's	300

Country Parishes.

Allensmore	80	Madley	80
Blakemore	60	Marden	80
Breinton	60	Moreton	40
Clehonger	60	Norton Canon	80
Canon Pyon	80	Preston Wynne	20
Dinedor	60	Preston on Wye	60
Eaton Bishop	60	Pipe	40
Fownhope	100	Pitman	14
Huntington	40	Tupsley	40
Holmer	80	Upper Bullingham	50
Hampton Bishop	40	Wellington	60
Kingston	80	Withington	60
Lugwardine	100	Woolhope	100
Lower Bullingham	50		

The remainder of the bread is distributed among the prisoners in the gaols and certain persons holding appointments in the cathedral.

APPENDIX II TRINITY HOSPITAL - KERRY'S CHARITY						
Description of Property	Where Situate	Lessee	Rent £. s. d.	Fine £. s. d.	Date of Lease	Value per Annum. £. s. d.
A messuage and garden	House on the north side of Castle St. and garden on the east side ditto.	Miss Maria Hill	1 6 0	20 0 0	26th Dec. 1835	17 0 0
A messuage with garden & orchard	In the parish of St. Martin.	Mr. R. Prince	1 10 0	9 0 0	25th Feb. 1823	8 10 0
A messuage called the Pack Horse & 4 tenements there to adjoining.	Opposite the hospital in Bye Street.	Mrs. Merrick	6 10 0	100 0 0	24th Dec. 1835, (for 15½ years extension -J.B.)	58 0 0
2A, 3R, 27P, of arable land.	In the township of Putson in a field called Putson's Croft	Mrs. Clee Powell	1 10 0	12 0 0	26th Dec. 1835	9 10 0
A messuage called the Vineyard with a stable and other buildings and the Wear Meadow containing by estimation, 7a, and two parcels of meadow containing 2½ A.	Near Eigne within the liberties of the City	Mrs. Adams	17 0 0	95 0 0	24th Dec. 1835	108 0 0
A messuage and brew-house	Between the River Wye & the King's highway at Eigne bridge.	Mrs. Snead	3 6 8	32 10 0	8th Aug. 1833	33 0 0
A messuage, garden and stable.	In St. Nicholas Street.	Mr. J. Weaver	3 0 0	34 0 0	5th July 1833	38 0 0
A messuage and garden with a malthouse & stable.	In Bye-street	Mr. James	1 5 0	31 0 0	22nd July 1833	32 0 0
			37 7 8			304 0 0

Observations
In all these leases the lessees are described as the governor and poor of Trinity Hospital & the leases are stated to be made with the agreement & consent of the mayor for the time being. When it becomes necessary to renew a lease, the council appoint a committee, whose duty it is to inspect the premises and fix the fine; if any dispute occurs, a surveyor is employed. The fine generally amounts to about a-year and a-half's net annual value of the premises.

APPENDIX III

The almshouses administered by Hereford Municipal Charities were founded as follows:-

St. Giles:	147-155 St. Owen Street	1290	(5)
		(rebuilt 1770)	
Lazarus:	132-146 Whitecross Road	before 1595	(8)
Williams:	135-145 St. Owen Street	1601	(6)
Price's:	90-112 Whitecross Road	1604	(12)
Emma Cam's:	1A-3A Ledbury Road	1927	(2)
St. Owen:	5A-11A Ledbury Road	1932	(4)
Caroline Thompson:	114-120 Whitecross Road	1933	(4)
Roberts:	1-6 Plough Lane	1939	(6)
Bricknell Webb:	25-35 Bricknell Close	1967	(6)
Lindsey Price:	1-19 Bricknell Close	1984	(17)
Millar Homes:	36-43 Bricknell Close	1987	(8)
Tudor Campion Cottages:		1996	(2)
			80

APPENDIX IV

The property then consisted of an appropriate farm-house and buildings A. R. P.

in good repair with fold, yard, and garden, &c.	1 0 0
Meadow adjoining	4 2 0
The Five Acres, arable	3 2 0
Two Acres, ditto	2 0 0
The five acres ditto	6 0 0
Pool piece ditto	3 2 0
Three Acres, ditto	3 0 0
Footpath field, ditto	4 2 0
Barn field, ditto	6 2 0
Guarrel field, ditto	4 2 0
Seven Acres, ditto	7 0 0
Long Fridays, pasture	3 0 0
Hop-yard ditto	2 0 0
Boggy Meadow	5 0 0
Acres	56 0 0

APPENDIX V

The schedule sets forth the proposed expenditure as follows:-

	For Bredwardine	For Stanton-upon-Wye	For Letton
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For physic and attendance to the poor	50 0 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
For clothing, bedding, and bed-clothes	330 0 0	300 0 0	170 0 0
For fuel	135 0 0	95 0 0	45 0 0
For food, in the manner stated in his report	281 6 0	263 18 0	144 3 2
For payments to be made for schooling	60 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
For payments to apprentice poor children	60 0 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
For the proportion of the salary of an agent or clerk	25 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0
For occasional gratuities to servants and apprentices, who should conduct themselves well and obtain the approbation of their conduct, as specified in his report	61 14 0	34 4 8	23 0 0
	<u>£1,003 0 0</u>	<u>848 3 6</u>	<u>462 3 2</u>

APPENDIX VI

Stanton-upon Wye - Jarvis's Charity

	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
<i>Bredwardine</i>					
Clothing	479. 4 11	480 18 7	479 6 5	476 18 10	421 6 9
Food	220 2 4	304 8 7	326 10 10	241 4 1	213 17 0
Fuel	193 15 0	209 12 0	205 2 0	214 12 6	218 2 0
Medical assistance	53 0 0	84 0 6	98 9 6	17 0 6	76 18 0
Schooling	91 19 6	87 8 5	110 18 0	87 1 4	95 5 9
Apprentices	- - -	26 0 8	8 9 6	34 1 0	30 0 0
Salary	25 0 0	18 15 0	31 5 0	18 15 0	25 0 0
Extras	3 6 6	2 12 0	4 2 1	4 15 10	6 5 4
—	1,066 8 3	1,213 15 9	1,264 3 4	1,094 9 1	1,086 14 3
<i>In Stanton</i>					
Clothing	535 16 1	384 4 7	437 6 1	332 0 6	407 12 6
Food	157 14 2	233 14 6	247 19 4	223 16 5	205 4 3
Fuel	131 5 10	165 9 2	165 11 4	164 3 0	203 13 8
Medical assistance	47 1 5	92 5 6	71 18 10	49 18 2	97 2 4
Schooling	106 0 9	97 18 9	132 1 3	102 18 11	116 7 8
Apprentices	20 0 0	14 0 8	22 16 6	16 1 6	35 14 0
Salary	15 0 0	11 5 0	18 15 0	11 5 0	15 0 0
Extras	2 14 3	2 4 0	3 4 0	4 2 0	2 4 0
—	1,015 12 6	1,000 2 2	1,101 12 4	904 5 6	1,082 18 5
<i>In Letton</i>					
Clothing	213 0 0	227 10 6	211 10 0	213 13 6	203 18 1
Food	83 17 7	113 6 5	133 1 8	103 14 9	99 17 1
Fuel	22 18 0	79 4 0	80 2 0	93 6 6	98 13 6
Medical assistance	44 13 1	41 5 4	39 8 0	16 9 7	39 14 3
Schooling	28 5 0	31 8 3	36 9 5	34 15 0	39 14 0
Apprentices	30 0 0	48 1 8	11 6 0	12 0 6	21 17 0
Salary	10 0 0	7 10 0	12 10 0	7 10 0	10 0 0
Extras	1 12 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	1 4 0
—	434 5 8	549 10 2	526 7 1	483 16 10	514 17 11
Totals of three Parishes	2,516 6 5	2,763 8 1	2,892 2 9	2,482 11 5	2,684 11 2

Coppices and Commoners; An Account of Richards Castle Woodlands.

By PATRICIA CROSS

INTRODUCTION

Land acquired by the Forestry Commission is sometimes dismissed as being inferior, by virtue of its geology, its altitude and resulting impoverished soils. This account attempts to show that, far from being of little economic worth, the woods of Richards Castle were a highly profitable source of income for the local lords.

Much has been written concerning the part played by N.W. Herefordshire in the early years of the Industrial Revolution.¹ Richards Castle was directly involved in these events. Contemporary documents are quoted to illustrate the importance of the woodlands which was based on the role of the parish as a supplier of essential fuel.

These documents also show the changing land-use patterns within the woodland areas. Richards Castle woods, adjacent to the royal Chase of Bringewood, were attractive as hunting preserves. At the same time local inhabitants had time-honoured rights. No feudal settlement could have functioned without rights of common exercised over some part of the woodland.

The parish is represented on an early map, of the same date as Saxton's Map of the county of Shropshire. Common land known as waste, coppiced woodland known as vallets and hunting grounds are shown diagrammatically on the map. Also shown are areas newly enclosed for farming within the woodland.

THE 1577 PLAN; THE EARLIEST LARGE SCALE MAP OF THE DISTRICT

The first known map of the district covered the wooded Silurian escarpment between Ludlow and Richards Castle. Much of this area is today part of the Forestry Commission's Mortimer Forest. This 1577 Plan² was entitled 'A platte of part of the Chase of Bringewood and of certayne groundes adjoining leased to Mr. Walter of Ludlowe.' The Chase was still royal hunting ground. The map is very much the concern of Richards Castle as Mr. Walter's sons James and John, and nephew James Littleton (son of his sister Mary), took over part of the lease from the earl of Essex in 1601.³ James was then 'of the Moore,' as subsequently were the Littletons. It is unlikely that the Bradshaws, the then lords of the manor, ever lived at the Moore.

DEER AND DEER PARKS

At the time the map was made great changes were taking place in land use in the forest. Magnificent deer are shown in the Chase and Mr. Walter was not to kill any deer in Bringewood. But by 1638 the earl of Lindsey had licence to disafforest, make enclosures and destroy the deer. Greater wealth now accrued from other sources.

The mapmaker may have generalised the Vallet woods of the lordship of Richards Castle, but he shows no deer and no deer park, although one was named three centuries before. In 1301 Richards Castle's Lord Mortimer granted to his tenants rights of common in his woods but excluded them from his deer park of Norbatch (SO 780715).⁴ Deer parks had been essential as a status symbol during feudal times.

A deed of 1622 concerns the Mastership of the Deer. The manorial lords had passed this on from one generation to another. Recited in this deed are the years when the first resident lord of the manor, John Bradshaw, granted it to the Cornewalls (father Richard to son Thomas Cornewall) who transferred it back to the Bradshaws. In 1662 Rowland Bradshaw, for 'the fatherly love and affection which he bore him' granted to his son Frauncis 'the keeping, government and mastership of all the Deere and wilde beastes within the woodes or manor of Ricards Castill with all fees, profitts, commodities and advauntages onto the said office belonging.'⁵

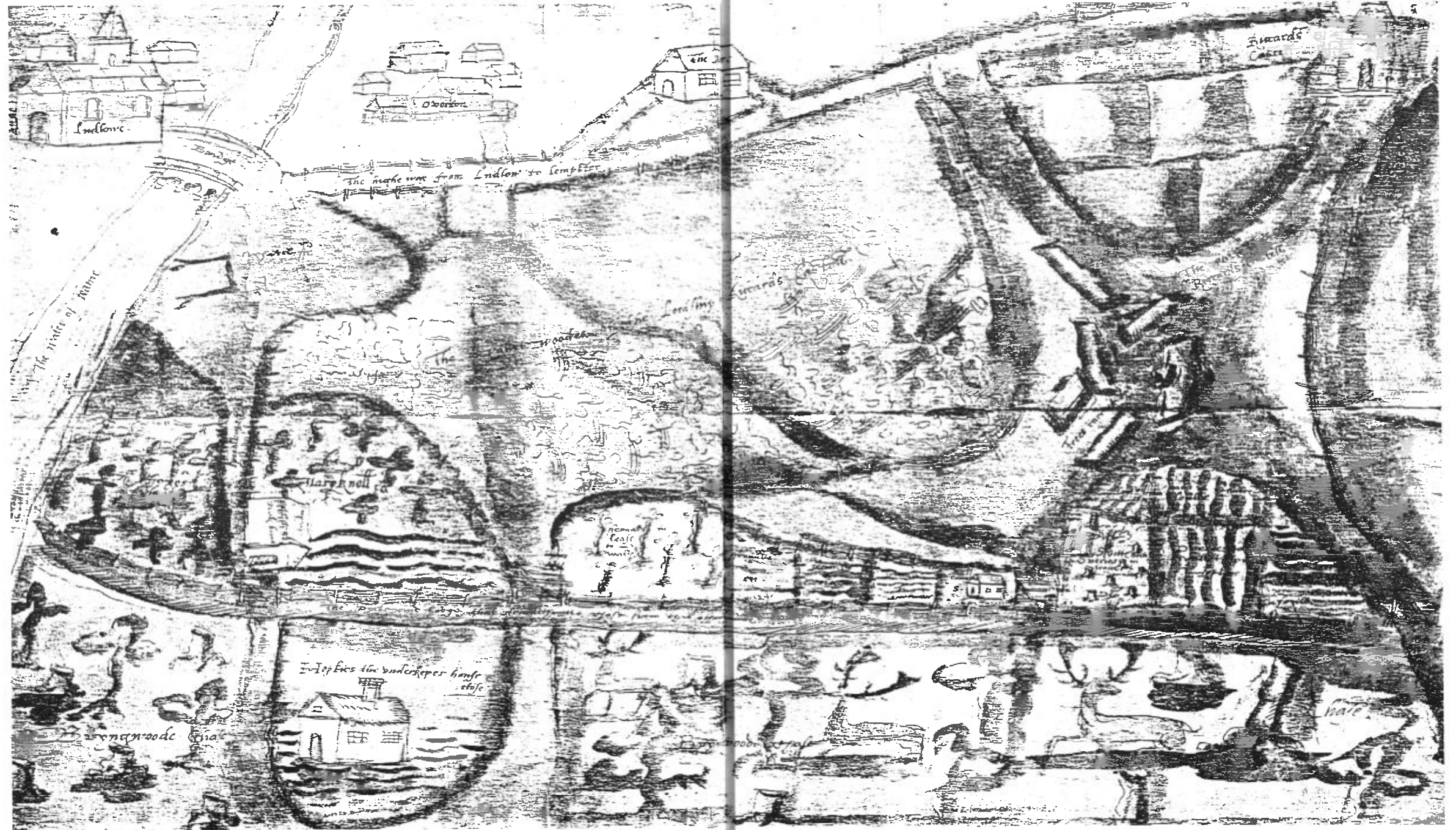
Whether the Bradshaws hunted is not recorded. Nor is it recorded that they lived at the Hay for long before they relinquished the lordship. At the time of the transfer of the manor to the Salweys, Mr. Charles Bradshaw had the lease of the messuage in the Hays (consideration £270). For one tenement and forty-two acres in 1650 Charles paid an annual rent of £3.6s.8d. with two rabbits.⁶ 'Hay' is evidence of land enclosed from the forest and brought into cultivation. The omission of the park from the map is not significant. It is unlikely that Mr. Walter leased it. The mapmaker does show, if not the extent of the Norbatch deer park, the park pale where it can still be seen today, i.e. on its S. and W. sides between the park and the commons of Hanway ('the waste of Richards Castle') and Climbing Jack respectively. Jack is a small piece of waste land.⁷ Although the name Norbatch has been lost, as recently as 1861 the 'Report and Valuation of the Moor Park Estate' referred to 'the well known valley of Norbatch.'⁸ This includes two batches, one normally dry and one now containing three fishponds, which join together to form Hope Valley behind Batchcott.

THE COPPICE WOODS

Although the attitude of the Bradshaws to the deer is not known, the Plan shows that a change of emphasis had already begun. On the Plan the 'Vallet Woods' stretch from Hanway Common on the S. to Mary Knoll on the N.. The coppiced trees are interspersed with groups of parallel lines. These suggest bundles of cord wood. Cord wood was to become a contentious as well as a valuable asset.

The continuing importance of the vallet woods is illustrated by Articles of Agreement concerning the debts of Rowland Bradshaw deceased. It was stated in 1628 'That towards the speedy discharge of the residue of the said debts the rents of Richards Castle aforesaid and the money for the Coppice woods shall be paid as soone as it can be received (there being so much thereof reserved as may discharge the Lord Bishopp's rent, and the parson's for the time being and the legacies of the children of the said Rowland).'⁹

A later Agreement, of 1646, shows that Katherine, widow of Francis Bradshaw (she was a granddaughter of Edward Foxe) should 'deliver up the Manor place where she now



A PLAN OF BRINGWOOD CHASE, &C., 1577

dwelleth, called or knowne by the name of the greene howse ... to permit her son William and his Assignes quietly and peaceably to enjoy the same. It is further agreed that she shall leave and deliver up unto the said William all the Auntient Stainderds which were heretofore the goods of Rowland Bradshaw Esq. ... and shall suffer the same to stand and remayne in the said Mansion House or dwelling place unmoved or defamed.' For this she was paid an annual rent or annuity of £40. The security was the lands and enclosures called 'the Parke of Richards Castle.'¹⁰

The debts of the Bradshaws finally forced a sale of the manor. A particular of the manor, dated 1650 and probably giving an enhanced view of its worth, was drawn up for the vendors.

'Item *Several coppices in the hands of the Lord*, cont. 420 acres at 21 foote in the perche. If they may stand 7 yeares there may be fallen 21 acres every yeare worth p.a. the acre £6 which cometh to £126 p.a.'¹¹

ENCLOSURES WITHIN THE WOODLAND

The Plan shows yet another alternative land use within the woodland. Enclosures became more widespread so that farming could take place. More ring hedges appeared between 1577 and 1662 when a Map of Bringewood and Mocktree was made.¹² On the latter the name New Tyning indicated land newly enclosed. The deer of the Chase were excluded from the enclosures called Fennalls and Overies by the 'hedge and ditch which divideth the Chase from these other grounds.' Altitude and remoteness meant that retreat from the uplands later took place. Overies alias Shutte Vallet was cleared of large trees which were carried across Hanway Common towards Batchcott. This enclosure still flourishes as the Vallets Farm. Shuttes, or strips, were the basic units of cultivation and allowed farming to begin on reclaimed land. Ann Cooke of Richards Castle was growing oats, barley and turnips at the Vallets when she died in 1690.

The Fennalls (Vinnalls) became the Sheep Walk on the Tithe. The croft with ploughed land (1577 Plan) had a message on the col separating High Vinnalls from the Vallets (SO 477716), and this was shown again on the 1662 map. Now no trace can be seen on the ground. Nor does the Vinnalls Farm (SO 480730) remain visible. This was built later on the northern Fennalls enclosure and is shown on the Tithe with many small closes. The Forestry Commission workers refer to 'the old house' but their plantations obliterate all evidence. So today managed woodland returns.

The mid-17th-century enthusiasm for making new enclosures by erecting ring hedges involved Richards Castle yeomen farmers and others from Batchcott and Overton. These became under-tenants of Richard Salwey who had leased land from Lord Craven, the then owner of Bringewood. This included Mr. Walter's leased land and additions were made later. The leases by Lord Craven to Richard Salwey of 1664, 1673 and 1685¹³ name many of the Aston parish enclosures shown on the 1662 map. New Tyning features on leases to many Richards Castle tenants. Containing parcels of pasture it was valuable land. Today it has become part of Sunny Dingle Wood. Lord Craven's lease of 1685 did not ignore any remaining patches of woodland. 'Salwey and his heirs may have sufficient

hedgboote and fireboote of the underwood; lopps and topps of trees formerly lopped and sufficient plowboote, carteboote, gateboote, rayleboote and houseboote to be spent upon the premises and not elsewhere.'

TENANTS OF THE BRINGEWOOD LANDS

Some parishioners, in particular yeomen of Batchcott and Overton, had a formal interest in the neighbouring lands in Bringewood. The key to the 1662 map lists six parcels. These included more than a hundred acres of the Vignolles copse, over fifty acres of the New Tyning, newly enclosed by a ring hedge, plus smaller leasowes and other parcels totalling two hundred and twenty six acres.

Leases were made by Salwey in 1662 to Richards Castle yeomen farmers of substance. One, Arnold Roberts, who in 1672 had one hearth in Overton, leased a part of New Tyning where he must 'plant yearly eight trees of oak, ash, elm, crab apple and quick sett, all within two years.' He also had part of the Vignolles, where he 'must build within two years to the value of £4.'¹⁴ It may well have been Arnold who built the Vinnalls Farm.

DEFORESTATION AND DISTRESS: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRINGEWOOD

The removal of timber had become critical. The demand escalated after the building of a forge and furnaces by the river Teme at Downton. The Industrial Revolution came to N.W. Herefordshire and the demand for charcoal for fuel was insatiable. A Survey of Bringewood, made in 1603-4, lists 'The iron works let there for 7 years with 2000 coardes of wood at £250 per annum.'¹⁵

There were other uses for the timber. A Memo to the Survey complained that Ludlow Castle, being adjacent to the Forest, could have timber for building and wood and 'cole,' beside the pleasure of the Game, until these woods were granted to the earl of Essex, 'since when the Lord President and Councill have been enforced to buye their Tymber woode and Coale which was a great charge to her Matie and is likely to be to his Majesty if these forests be not againe united to the said Castle.' Was Edmund Walter selling the trees out of Overies to the Lord President and council?

The depletion of the woodland caused distress to the local inhabitants. In 1607 a dispute was heard at the Guildhall, Ludlow, between the Commoners of Bringewood and James Walter.¹⁶ It was James 'of the Moore' who had leased part of Bringewood from the earl of Essex just three days before the earl was beheaded at the behest of 'her Matie' Elizabeth. As the woods near the ironworks became unproductive the activities of the charcoal burners extended further afield. Lord Eure, President of the Marches, wrote from Ludlow Castle in 1611 to the Chancellor to the Prince His Highness concerning the Forest of Deerfold

'Sir ... concerning the business of the forest of Dervold (belonging unto his highness), out of wch forest being but a mile long there is apportioned to the maintenance of the iron works in Bringewood and Mocktree a thousand cords of wood yearlie to be taken out in short time will be utterlie consumed (The quantity in it being so small and the pro-

portion allotted out of yt being so great and the Tennants and Inhabitants nerelie destitute of that reliefe wch for buildings and other necessaries they have formerlie been accustomed to receave.)

And the iron works in Bringwood and Mocktree have already made so generall a wast and spoile of all kinds of wood (save a remnant of spring woods as they now dig by the ground and pull out by the ould rootes) wch the whole countrey do much grudge at and the spoile wch they feare in Dervold and have already seen in Bringewood make a generall murmure among the people. Whereof I doubt not you will have a worthie respect and consideracon that for so small a benefytt which thereby arises to his highnes the minds of so manie loving subjects should not be disquieted nor the service and zeale of their affections any way quenched. ...

I rest, your verie loving friend, Rd. Eure.¹⁷

Richards Castle became involved in supplying charcoal. Pack horses with their bells tinkling were the means of transport. Richards Castle commoners would therefore have been justified in sending similar petitions concerning the loss of their woodland to their manorial lord. In fact they did rather better. They took him to court.

THE TRYALL AT LAW

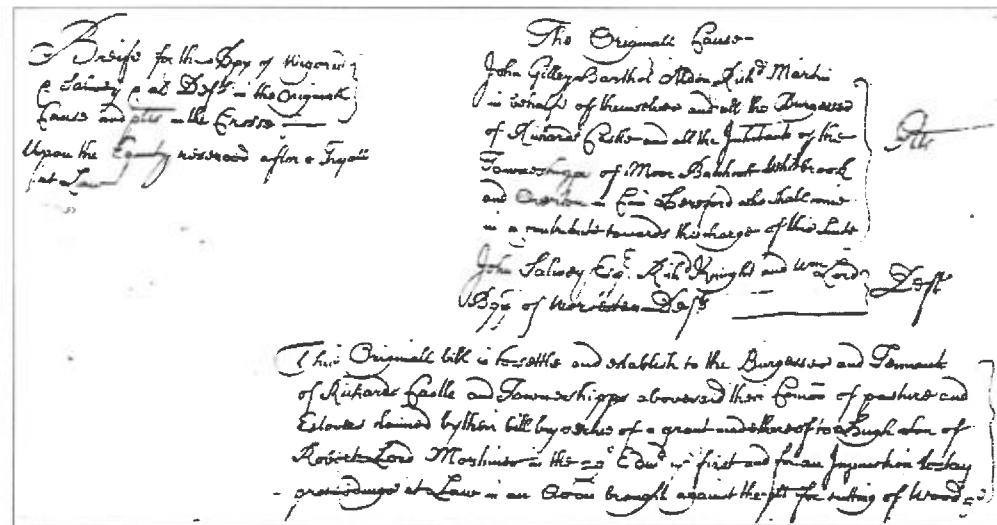


FIG. 1

Extract from the Notes made for the Trial instigated by the commoners of Richards Castle

A mass of papers, written by the lawyers for the defence, luckily remain unshredded and make fascinating if repetitive reading.¹⁸ Accusations and counter accusations abound, with insults, false witnesses and exhausted juries. The Original Bill was filed on 5 July 1710. A final plea asked that the next trial be held in Worcestershire or Gloucestershire, 'there not being a jury to be had in Herefordshire that have not yet been impanelled that are of any value.'

The local courts were unable to resolve the case; on one occasion the Plaintiffs were not present to hear the verdict and became non-suit. After three trials at Law a Tryall was held before the Lord Chancellor. Recorded entries for the years 1712 to 1713 are to be found in the Chancery Volumes indexed Gilley con Salwey.¹⁹ The Brief for the Defendant Salwey listed the plaintiffs of the Original Cause:- John Gilley, Barthol' Alden, Rich. Martin, on behalf of themselves and all the Burgesses of Richards Castle and all the Inhabitants of the Townships of Moore, Batchcott, Whitbrook and Overton, who shall come in and contribute towards the charge of this Suit. The Defendants were John Salwey Esq., Richard Knight and William, Lord Bishop of Worcester.

The attorney acting for the plaintiffs was one Richard Bytheway, a barrister from Leintwardine, whose relatives were gentlemen farmers over many generations at Wooferton, a township not implicated in the quarrel. The case for the plaintiffs was based on a grant made by Hugh Mortimer four hundred years previously. During the trials it seemed as if few had heard of the grant, which covered two areas of the parish. One was Bury Hinton and Shiel Meadow and concerned rights of Common of Pasture. Yet another 'trial' (in effect a Hearing) in the 1950s, was needed before that quarrel could be resolved in line with modern farming. That grievance was referred to in Chancery in the 18th century as the first issue, but it is only the second issue that is discussed here.

LORD MORTIMER'S GRANT

Lord Mortimer, in 1301, granted 'to all Burgesses of Richards Castle, and to all my tenants of the Townships of Moore, Batchcott, Whitbrook and Overton, for their good services done to me in the time of the Welsh War and for twenty pounds of sterling paid to me, common of pasture for all manner of their cattle and beasts in my fields at Bury Hinton at all times after the grain is carried thence and in my meadow called Shulle Meadow after the feast of St. John Baptist and also common of pasture for all their beasts in all my Woods within my said Lordship of Richards Castle, as well within the County of Hereford as within the County of Salop at all times in the year (except my park called Norbach and my Hay lying between New ditch called Twithyings Lawnde and one hedge called Royard) and which are enclosed and parked in at all times of the year.

I have also given and granted to my said Burgesses and Tenants, sufficient House boot, Hay boot and Fire boot with all Necessaries that belong to husbandry to be yearly taken at all times of necessity in the said woods by orders of my Bailiff or Constable there.'

Why did the Commoners wish to resurrect the grant and lay claim to these rights in court, if 'the right had been lost for some time,' according to one witness? Because they had been threatened with legal action and considered attack the best means of defence? It was on 13 January 1710 that Richard Knight, ironmaster, sought to bring an action at Ludlow against some of these Commoners, including one John Gilley, for stealing his wood. Richard Knight had leased the Coppice Woods when Gilley and his workmen 'cut the woods and carryed some away privily.' In retaliation, perhaps, John Salwey, Richard Knight and William, Lord Bishop of Worcester, were themselves brought to court.

THE INHERITANCE OF THE LORDSHIP FROM 1548

As was explained in court, the responsibility of the bishop dated from 1549. The previous year the earl of Warwick had assigned the manor to William Heath, who had then granted it to a relative, Nicholas Heath, the then bishop of Worcester. In 1552 John Bradshaw became holder of the lease and the resident lord of the manor. The Bradshaws were at Richards Castle for nearly a hundred years. John's grandson, Rowland, married Mary Salwey from Worcester. They had sixteen surviving children and when the eldest son Francis inherited, his father's debts caused him to sell in 1664.

Major Richard Salwey offered the money, which it was suggested at the trial was 'little more than half its value.' In his answer John Salwey insisted his father gave more than anyone else could be found to do 'for an incumbered estate that had no good building upon it, nor so much timber belonging to Bradshaw in ye whole lordship as would repayre the mansion house.' Edmund Walter, Richard Knight and the other leasees had seen to that.

A further 'Objection' transcribed by the defendants' lawyer stated 'When ye moneys should have been payed Salwey was a great man in power in ye pretended parliament, so that Bradshaw did not or could not commence any suite against him.' Answer 'Never from ye time of ye parliament then ending til Bradshaw had all his money as aforesaid did Salwey accept any new power or authority, but did suffer more and was in greater danger of being sequestrated and ruined by ye powers that there were.' The Salweys were noted Parliamentarians and Richard had held the office of major in Cromwell's army.

The defendant, John, son of Major Richard Salwey, claimed his father had had no notice of the said grant or decree of the plaintiffs' pretended right of estovers. Both he and his father had sold to the burgesses and tenants firewood and rafter poles and they were never demanded of right. He admitted the plaintiffs' right of common for their cattle in the Woods when the young sprigs were secured from danger.

THE IRONMASTERS

At this point the Ironmasters' names appeared. On 6 December 1673 Richard Salwey 'demised to Philip Foley Esq. all his coppices that were not then in lease except a small parcel called the Upper Hay being about one acre for the term of forty years.' Foley later (21 April 1680) demised these coppices to Mr. Avenant and Mr. Wheeler, who on 13 November 1703 assigned them to Mr. Richard Knight. During this time, in 1692, the 'Ironworks in Partnership' had been formed. The following were members; Paul Foley, Philip Foley, John Wheeler, Richard Avenant and Richard Wheeler, the last three being former employees of the Foleys. This partnership recombined most of the Forest of Dean and Stour works into a single Foley-dominated enterprise. In 1696 the Stour Works were the responsibility of Richard Avenant, John Wheeler and his son Richard. By 1707 Richard Knight had joined the Ironworks in Partnership but by 1725 he was no longer a member.²⁰

So both a scion of industry and a bishop of the realm were involved in litigation by Richards Castle Commoners.

EVIDENCE OFFERED IN COURT

On behalf of Mr. Salwey, the third defendant, it was recorded that, 'Gilley and the Contributors, Giles and Simon Higgins, could be under no necessity of botes out of his (Salwey's) woods having sufficient on their own private Estates. And that Gilley and several other Freeholders have both begged and bought wood of him but never demanded any till now, and whenever he gave them any they took it thankfully as a free gift out of his neighbourly love and not otherwise.'

Account books were produced showing details of wood sold. Also shown was an entry in a Court Baron record of 1661, 'wherein the Jury (who were some of them ancestors to the plts. and free holders) presented Francis Watkins a freeholder (father of Rich. Watkins who now enjoys the same estate) for cropping an ash upon the waste without leave.' For this he was amerced 4d.

Then the Plaintiffs' statements were taken. On the occasion that Gilley had told the defendant, 'that he was not then come to beg as formerly but to demand, he was asked why his father had never demanded such a right, and Gilley replied that his father was a sickly man ... Another Artifice of the Plts. is to insinuate that the Deft. sent them into Norbatch (where they pretend no right) in order to prejudice their real rights in the other Coppices. Mr. Salwey swears he knew nothing about Norbatch being excepted, but his true reason was because the other Coppices were leased out and so not in his power to give away. When a Coppice was falling Mr. Salwey did send persons, who begged luggs, into the Coppices in question having the Assignees leave for it by reason it was of little value and no prejudice to the Cordwood.'

Other witnesses followed, including Simon Higgins, who also admitted to begging and buying hop poles and brushwood, but said that he had had the grant twenty-six years ago in his Custody and twenty years ago produced it at a Court to prevent the laying of a pain. Proof was offered by his servant David Evans who remembered being shown some old parchment when, twenty-seven years ago, Richard the father of Simon took it out of a chest to show him, telling him it was a deed whereby the Townships could take wood from the Coppices but that the right had been lost some time for want of looking after. The before mentioned Francis Watkins was condemned as 'a person of ill-repute and a Common wood stealer; proved by John Pugh the woodward who caught him on a moon shiny night with large hedge wood on his back.'

The volumes of hand-written reports of the Chancery Courts show that Mr. Salwey initiated a Cross Bill. The entry for 21 June 1713 reads 'a p'etual Injunction is hereby awarded to quiet to ye sd. Plts. in such enjoyment thereof and ye Defts. in ye sd. cross cause are to pay unto ye plt. Salwey ye costs in this cross cause in respect of ye sd. demand of Estovers to be taxed by ye sd. Manor.'

THE BISHOP'S SURVEY OF THE MANOR IN 1713

The Bishop was not called upon to testify in court. He may, however, have been concerned about the financial outcome of the proceedings. For whatever reason, in 1713 he called for a survey to be made of all the Leasehold Lands, Tenements and Rents

belonging to the Manor of Richards Castle.²¹ In spite of the protestations made at the trial concerning the lack of wood to repair the mansion house, Richard Salwey had repaired Hay Park House:-

Item. One other Messuage or Tenement called the Hay House wherein the sd. John Salwey now dwells together with severall Barns Stables and Outhouses thereto belonging (most part whereof were erected by the sd. Richard and John Salwey) to which said messuage are severall pieces of pasture and arable ground adjoining containing about thirty acres, more or less, called by the name of the Hay grounds, and now in the possession of the said John Salwey.

Item. There is on the South West side of the said Hay House in the possession of the sd. John Salwey a large quantity of pasture and arable ground being abt eighty acres, more or less, part whereof is rough wood ground, lyeing within one ring hedge and called by the name Norbach, wherein are also severall young trees preserved for timber by the sd. R. and J. Salwey.

The next entry records a dwelling, since disappeared, at the head of Norbatch Valley.

Item. There is within the sd. ground called Norbach a small Tenement and barn now in the possession of the sd. John Salwey.

Item. There are within the sd. Mannor adjoining to the Hay House about four hundred acres of Coppice Woods, be the same more or less, known by the names of The Upper and Lower Hayes, The Hope Coppice, the Burnt Vallet and Mill Vallet, The Hay Dale, The Hull Vallet, The Stone dry Vallet, The Sunny Hill and the Evens, wherein are also severall hundred young trees preserved for timber by the said Rich. and Jn. Salwey.

So the Salweys, father and son, were environmentally correct, or aware that being green and concerned for posterity would impress the bishop.

THE KNIGHT FAMILY'S ACCOUNT BOOKS

Whatever the final outcome of the trial, wood from Richards Castle continued to supply the Knight enterprises with charcoal. This is documented in rolls of accounts covering the early years of the 18th century²² and also in account books beginning in 1733.²³ Records for this area for before 1733 are not complete, but the existing accounts show that Mr. Salwey made a very valuable contribution.

In the early years landowners whose names regularly appear alongside those of Richard and John Salwey include Dunne (Gatley), Bateman (Shobdon), Powis and Harley. Croft supplied wood as did many smaller estates. It is known that Salwey's estates at Elton and perhaps leased land at Aston, as well as Richards Castle, provided wood. Norbach is sometimes quoted by name and Sunny Hill and Mary Knoll are also mentioned.

To Mr. W. Salwey		Coppice	
1737	To Mr. Knight's Dec		
Apr 5	Cash. 100.00	Apr 30	100.00.00
May 9	To 140.00	May 23	140.00.00
Jul 10	To 200.00	Jul 27	200.00.00
Aug 4	To 142.10	Aug 10	142.10.00
Oct 16	To 200.00	Oct 27	200.00.00
Nov 20	To 200.00	Nov 13	200.00.00
Dec 22	To		268.00.00
	Ball on Sept		010.09.00
	To Mr. Knight's Dec		1995.11.0
Apr 6	Cash. 100.00	Apr 11	100.00.00
90	To 100.00	Jul 7	100.00.00
8.17	To		100.00.00
	Worcestershire Parls		0027.10.0
	To 10 of Wood from		00.16.06
	To 10 of Wood for Mills		01.05.00
	To In. Station's Dec		0040.00.0
	To In. Tomby's Dec		0027.0.0
	To Hon. Dec at Charlcut		00.17.10
	To Cashings		00.06.06
	To Old Ballon		0002.06.4
	To To. S		0020.05.1
	Woodcutting in July		
	Mr Salwey's		62.03.11
	Doopwood		01.01.10
	Coppice		47.02.06
	Blachford		17.10.07
	Burnt Copp		45.04.05
	To		11.06.10
	Cording in July		
	Mr Salwey's		10.05.02
	Doopwood		00.04.04
	Burnt Copp		09.09.10
	Blachford		05.02.00
	Burnt Copp		14.10.03
	Brompton		01.10.07
	Doopwood		02.07.07
	Mr Knight's		00.05.00
	Mr Lloyd's		04.00.07
	Hampton park		06.09.00
	St. John's		01.05.04
	St. John's		05.04.05
	Woodcutting in Dec		
	Doopwood grounds		01.00.00
	Wood		19.17.06
	Mr Salwey's		0027.10.06
	Doopwood		040.17.00
	Doopwood		001.06.11
	Cording on Dec		
	Mr Salwey's		03.09.07
	Mr. W. Salwey's		15.10.05
	Woodcutting in Dec		017.00.00
	Mr Salwey's		005.0.0
	Woodcutting in Dec		075.09.00
	Mr Salwey's		1.05.00

FIG. 2
Extract from the 1737 Account Book of the Knight family

Details of payments made in 1718 for charcoal production include:-

'Bo't of Rich.Salwey Esq	£ s d
Cutting and cording at 2s6d per Cord	103.02.06
Pd. for the wood 618.6 Cords at 10s per Cord	309.07.06
Coaling and Carriage 270.11 Doz at 7s4d per Doz	099.06.09
Cabbons	001.10.00'

Cabbons were cabins; Lews (shelters) were sometimes listed.

1742 was of interest because the name Norbach appeared;

'1742 Woodcutting	Norbach	1162 Cords	
		at 1s per cord	£58.2.0
Cording in full	Norbach	1162 Cords	£19.7.4
	Elton	157.4 Cords	£2.12.6'

From this same year the list of major suppliers is given below to show the relative importance of the Salwey woods:-

'1742 Do. Richard Knight	By cash paid
Rich. Salwey Esq. 871.4 cords @ 6s 8d	£290.10.00
Thos. Beale Esq.	£120.02.00
Thos. Dunn Esq.	£121.05.00
Lord Bateman	£187.02.04'

In 1737 Rich.Salwey, Woodmaster, had been paid £564.19s.4d.

CONCLUSION

The woodlands therefore played an important part in the local economy. The lords had their hunting, the peasants their privileges. Both have been illustrated by contemporary documents. As would be expected, strife and dissension have featured in records more regularly than agreement and accord. This account ends with the 18th century. The woods would seem to have been of less consequence during the 19th century. The lords continued their hunting, sharing their pleasures with their parsons on occasions.

Interest in the timber industry diminished. Both the Vinnalls Farm and Norbach Farm were abandoned and a sub-climax vegetation became established over large areas of the uplands. The 'natural' woodland of Richards Castle, far from remaining inviolate until the advent of the Forestry Commission, had been subjected to constant change. Despoilation was a recurrent theme. Woodland was a valuable asset to both landowners and tenants alike, and its place in the economy of the parish illustrates conflicting interests through many centuries.

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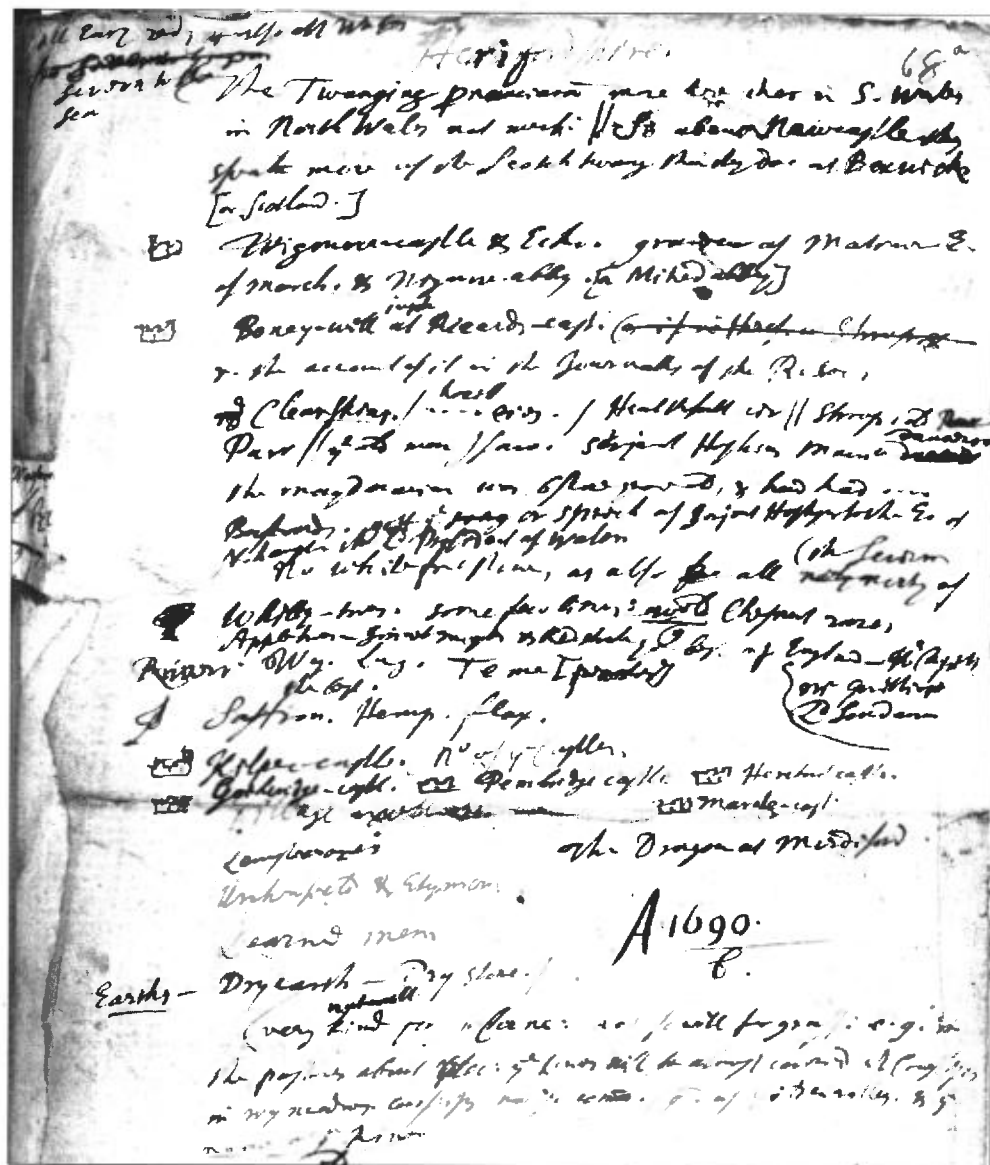


FIG. 1
Aubrey's notes for his projected 'naturall philosophical Remarques' for Herefordshire
(Bodleian Library: Ms Aubrey 21, fol. 68a)

The Natural History of Herefordshire: John Aubrey's Projected Tract

By JOHN BUCHANAN-BROWN

'I would run over the marginall notes of Holingshead Chronicle for some naturall philosophical Remarques for my Natural History of Wilts [...] and am under a [...] temptation [...] to write Memoires of that kind of Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Flyntshire, and Surrey: having long since picked up considerable Remarques: many whereof will be uterly lost to posterity without I stitch them together.'⁽¹⁾

Thus the antiquary John Aubrey wrote to his friend and fellow-antiquary, Anthony Wood, on 27 October 1687. However, Aubrey's good intentions took him no further than to jot on a sheet of paper headings and notes - which I shall call his 'Outline' (FIG. 1) - under 'Herifordshire' for these projected 'Memoires'.² However, more substantial and extensive notes on the agriculture, antiquities and folklore of the county are to be found scattered throughout Aubrey's writings. In this essay, then, I shall present this material, in most cases only summarising or citing published matter, but transcribing what has remained in manuscript.

As an essential preliminary, however, some popular misconceptions concerning Aubrey himself need to be corrected. These have been coloured by Patrick Garland's dramatization of *Brief Lives*, although this is both unhistorical³ and itself drawn from a tainted source - Oliver Lawson Dick's idiosyncratic 'Introduction' to his edition of *Brief Lives*.⁴ For a rounded portrait of Aubrey the man, Anthony Powell's *John Aubrey and his Friends* (1948: rev. ed. 1963) still remains the best source, while Michael Hunter's *John Aubrey and the Realm of Learning* (1975) provides the first critical examination of Aubrey's wide-ranging and largely unpublished writings and relates both them and their author to the intellectual climate of their age. Yet because Professor Hunter's concern is with Aubrey the scholar and because Aubrey's letters to Wood provide Mr Powell with such detailed information on the latter part of his subject's life, the one, perhaps, lays insufficient emphasis upon Aubrey's social standing and the other upon those early years when he enjoyed the advantages and filled the role to which he had been born - that of the landed gentleman.⁵

John Aubrey (1626-97) was descended from a prolific family of Anglo-Welsh gentry.⁶ His great-grandfather, Dr William Aubrey (1529-95), through crown service as a lawyer, raised his branch of the family from the obscurity of the Marches and was able to make provision suitable to the enhanced status of his children.⁽²⁾ For his third and youngest son, John Aubrey (c.1578-1616), he purchased the estates of Burlton⁷ and Stretford in Herefordshire in 1594. The latter, by his wife Rachel Danvers, a member of the that prominent Wiltshire family, had one son, the antiquary's father, Richard (1603-52). After his death in 1616, his widow returned to her native county and remarried the wealthy Bristol merchant, John Whitson.

Although Richard Aubrey came into lands in Wiltshire at Easton Pierse and Broad Chalke through his marriage to Deborah Lyte, both he and his inheritance had suffered from his long minority and Whitson's guardianship.⁸ While apparently incapable of repairing the financial damage, Richard Aubrey did at least provide his son, the antiquary, with the education which he himself had been denied. This conformed with the pattern of the class to which the family now aspired - local grounding in the classics followed, despite the interruptions of the Civil Wars, by admission to Trinity College, Oxford, in 1642 and to the Middle Temple four years later.⁹ Both were to provide John Aubrey with a network of acquaintances and friends, while in London the position of his kinsman, the regicide member of the Council of State, Sir John Danvers, doubtless eased his entry into London society and into its intellectual, artistic and literary circles.¹⁰ Indeed, it was this wide acquaintance of the man of the world which Aubrey regarded as his best qualification for supplying Anthony Wood with those biographical notes which we know as *Brief Lives*.⁽¹⁾

As such, his 'naturall philosophical Remarques' differ only from those of the clergymen and landowners, who also assisted Wood and such other writers as Robert Plot, in their range and quality. They were first entered into pocket memorandum-books and afterwards transcribed, in the best traditions of Baconian collaborative scholarship, for the use of other investigators. It was only towards the end of his life that Aubrey became concerned for his posthumous reputation and made fruitless efforts to secure the publication of his *Monumenta Britannica* and his *Natural History of Wiltshire*.⁽⁴⁾

Meanwhile, during the 1650s Aubrey had been actively pursuing his scientific interests¹¹ and keeping abreast, through his Trinity College friend John Lydal, with similar developments in Oxford. The Gresham College group in London later combined with its Oxford counterpart to form the Royal Society, to which Aubrey was elected a fellow in 1663. Although the Society was a focal point throughout Aubrey's life, his membership of its Geographical Committee might seem, perhaps, to be at odds with his antiquarian and scientific interests. Yet such membership would have been perfectly natural for a progressive landowner, as Aubrey then was, at a time when improvements in crops and cultivation prefigured the agricultural revolution of the next century. His *Natural History of Wiltshire* contains nine chapters on agriculture and related topics, including what Aubrey termed 'A Digression'⁽⁵⁾. It is headed 'Remarques taken from Henry Milbourne Esq¹² concerning Husbandrie Trade &c in Herefordshire &c' and runs as follows.

'Urchinfield (sandy soile) about 1647 was the barrenest part of Herefordshire; before the use of Limeing their land was known. since, it is grown very considerable for Rie, and Barley: and now by the long use of Lime the Leer (that is, the nature of the ground) is so much bound-up, that it far exceeds Monmouthshire (which is Clay-ground) for Wheat; which before furnished that part of the countrey with Wheate: now they buy their seed-wheat, and the rate of the land is advanced by it, that what before was not worth ten groats per acre for Rie, now is worth eighteen shillings per acre for Wheat. and so is lett in severall places, sc. where the lime does well agree, that is, in the sandy part of the countrey.

'About 1661, they used to send their Kine to Lebbon (rich pasturing, which lies upon the side of the River Wye) and then generally payd a marke a Cow for their pasture; sent them in May, and tooke them away at St Andrew's tyde: and the Owner of the land did provide people of the neighborhood to milke the kine, and make the butter and Cheese: and they did proportionate (though they milke't all together) every one's share so equally, that they found as good advantage of their kine they sent thither, as of those they kept at home: and the reason of the justnesse was, because that the landlord the more kine [he had] into his pasture, the more carefull he was of it; and therefore when he found any of the poor Milkers faulty, that party should have no more kine the next yeare; and their whole being depending upon this way, made them the more exact in it, for feare of being deprived.

'Now they are fallen into the vaine of Clover, all this fashion is altered, and those which kept no kine before, now keep, some 12, some 20. and they take care, that they have two or three pieces of Clover one under another; for it holds but three yeares at most: and that, that makes it the more generally used is, that they have lately learned to gett-out the Seed, which before they bought from beyond sea.

'They thrash it on a Hurdle, through which the Seed falls: it is very small, as mustard-seed: before they thrash it, they grind it in a Cyder-mill, and then thrash it fower or five times.

'Ground that before was not worth ten groats per acre, is worth (while Clover holds) xxs per acre: and nothing better to feed Pigges than that.

'The reason why Limeing is now left-off, is because Clover supplies it.

'Note, that Urchinfield hath advantaged it selfe by Croppes of Wheate, so they have a disadvantage in not having so good Croppes of Barley, as formerly they had after Rye. 'Tis a Proverb among them, "I will pay you, when I sell my Barley; and when I sell my Wooll." Which were then the two Commodities, that brought in the money: both of which are now decayed, viz. the Barley by Limeing: and the Wooll by the importation of Spanish Wooll: and also by making Cloath so thinne that it doeth not spend one halfe of the Wooll that formerly it did.

'Formerly, that is about 1637, or 43 Wooll 35s, 36s per stone (= 12lbs) and since sc: about 1666, or 1667, it hath been at xxs or xxis per stone: whereby it is thought we goe out of the fine Lemster-wooll called Lemster-ore, and fall upon coarse-wooll, and the carkes [carcasses] of the Lemster Sheep are not worth above ten groates, or two Shillings, whereas the body of the coarse-wooll sheep is worth a crowne, or a Noble, and twice as much wooll: and were it not for the Compost, that is made of the fine-wooll-sheepe, they would not keep any fine-wooll-sheepe.

'At Canon-Peon, they doe affirme, that Limeing of their Lands, hath made their Wooll coarser.

'About Lemster, in regard, that Lime is very scarce, they sowe it out of a Seed-Eie, as they doe Corne, and thereby doe make very good manure for their ground, as in any other part of the countrey, they doe by heapes.'

Aubrey then added further information from other sources:¹³

'Limeing of grounds first used in Devonshire, something after the coming-in of Tobacco. sc. it was first used about the Yeare 1595: from Sir Edw[ard] Ford of Devon.

'[Richard] Clark of the Hill [Walford], in Herefordshire found the fruitfullnesse of the ground where a load of Lime fell and stucke in the dirt; and so made use of it for improvement in that countrey.'⁽⁶⁾

Aubrey added another Herefordian: 'Old Mr [Edward] Broughton (father of Besse Broughton with the Button'd smock and mentioned by Ben Johnson in his Execration against Vulcan, a most lovely creature she was) was the first that used the husbandry of soap ashes. He living at that time at Bristoll, where most soape was made, & the Haven like to be choaked up with the Ashes & there being complaints & indictments about it, he considering that others did improve their ground with compost, he undertooke this Experiment of soape ashes, & having bad land neer the City mightly improved it. This from himselfe, from Sir E. W. When I sawe him [Broughton] 1646 he was then about 80, straight as an arrow, a handsomer shapt man I never saw, & an incomparable naturall eloquence: was a great Zelot and Committee[-man] for the Parliament. Besse lost her maydenhead with the Clerke of the parish (Canon Peon) then perhaps handsome. She escaped to London to the E[arl] of Dorset by a rope out of the Turret window there. At London she was a Thais.'⁽⁷⁾

In respect of his own estate he notes: 'Arable about Burlton, beares very good corne, but beares a very poore coate when fallow: worse than the Mountaines in Wales: a burnt white benetty grasse as bad as ever I sawe: It is (as generall [in] that part of the Country) compounded of sand & clay (3:1 or circiter) with small hungry reddish stones: so that that land would make a mistake in any stranger, seeing the coate not worth more than 3d per acre. In Herefordshire they sowe but one bushell in an acre, in Wilts two, and in some places more. (Q[uaere] what becomes of the supernumerary graines since the Hereff corne is as thick every jott as in Wilts:) It is observed by the wool buyers, that the Hereff wool is not so fine as formerly, since the fashion of liming their ground.'⁽⁸⁾

The inclusion of notes on agriculture in a natural history, whether of Wiltshire or of Herefordshire, may seem unusual but, as defined by the *Oxford English Dictionary*, natural history 'was originally the systematic study of all natural objects, animal, vegetable and mineral?'. Aubrey took this broader view, in common with other 17th-century compilers of natural histories, their model being that vast encyclopaedia of the ancient world, the *Natural History* of the 1st-century A.D. Roman writer, Pliny the Elder.¹⁴ This is certainly true of Aubrey's Wiltshire compilation and it will therefore be convenient to ignore the order of headings in his 'Outline' and to present the Herefordshire material under the chapter headings and (generally) in their order in the *Natural History of Wiltshire*.

As an introduction to that work as a whole Aubrey inserted his 'Chorographia super, et subterranea',⁽⁹⁾ his observations of the geology of England and Wales, their botany and the characteristics of their inhabitants. Not only did Aubrey attribute the physical differences of humans and animals to their environment, but their moral character as well.⁽¹⁰⁾ Furthermore, the latter might, he believed, be subject to astrological influ-

ence and he attributed the religious fanaticism of his Wiltshire neighbours to 'the ascendant [...] of Capricornus, whose lord is Saturn, a religious planet, and the patron of religious men.'⁽¹¹⁾

So Aubrey writes, 'travell into Herefordshire and so on to Radnorshire and Salop &c: you are in red sandy healthy countrey: where the natives are of a briske spirit, clear voices, speak quick, move quick, have clear warme skinnes and (generally) hazell eies, or a bright red fiery hazell, and Chestnutt haire; longaevous; not covetous and stingy, but hospitable, ask Strangers as they Travell to drinke: whereas North of the Severne nothing of this. (A Traveller may as soon breake his Neck, as his Thirst. a Proverb:) quick witted; but not of a contemplative witt, but nimble, quick upon the Catch, and over-reaching (πλεονεξία).

'So that to make a comparison of the humours of the Trans-Sabrinians, and the Citra-Sabrinians: one has more of the Toade: the other of the Viper. (Their eies are of the colour as a Vipers; which indicates a good Witt. and the Africans, that were with the Morocco Ambassador, had such generally.'⁽¹²⁾

Elsewhere he notes that the Herefordshire accent 'is with a twang worse than the Welsh,' attributing it to the fact that 'About the beginning of Q[ueen] Eliz[abeth's] time Welsh was spoken much in Herefs, and I believe 100 yeares before that as far as the Severn.'⁽¹³⁾ In his 'Outline' he observed that 'The Twanging pronunciation more here than in S. Wales. In North Wales not much. So about Newcastle they speak more of the Scotch twang than they doe at Berwick (or Scotland).' His *Monumenta Britannica*, too, has this note (apropos Kenchester) that 'The common people (whose dialect and pronunciation Antiquaries are not to slight) still say, Hariford, with a full *a*; which (leaving out the aspirate *h*) is *ariford*, that is, *ar wiford*, which is the very description of the city, upon the way over the river Wy.'⁽¹⁴⁾

Finally Aubrey notes in the last section of his 'Chorographia' ('Of Provinciaall Pronuntiation') that 'One may observe, that the speech (twang or adcantus) of the Vulgar begins to alter something towards the Herefordshire manner, even at Cyrencester.

'Mr Th[omas] Hobbs told me, That Sir Charles Cavendish did say, that the Greekes doe sing their Words (as the Heref[ordians] doe in some degree).'⁽¹⁵⁾

The *Natural History of Wiltshire* proper opens with 'Air,' a chapter covering meteorology in general. This, in fact is the heading of the slip pasted to the page in his *Monumenta Britannica*⁽¹⁶⁾ on which Aubrey describes 'St Giles's-Token' as follows: 'St Giles's church stood without the [St Owen's] gate of the City of Hereford: it was built much after the fashion of the Temple-church at London. On the Turret of it was a Fane exactly like this figure [Aubrey provided a sketch (FIG. 2)]: which resembled a Wood-cock's bill: and was of some metall: commonly thought to be iron. It was accounted an infallible Token of the change of Weather, for it did certainly shutt against drie weather, and open against wett weather. This Turret was not very high: and the barres a a were to sight about the bignesse of a Tobacco-pipe, and neer a foot long. This church, standing in the Suburbs, was demolished when the Scots besieged Hereford Anno Domini 164[5].



FIG. 2

St. Gile's Token: the slip reads '[astrological sigil for Saturn, Aubrey's symbol for his strictly antiquarian notes] at the little chappel of Godstowe-Nunnery in Ox[ford]sh[ire], seems to be the remaynder on the fane [vane] of such a thing as St. Gile's token'

(Bodleian Library: Ms Top, gen. c. 24, fol. 226)

'It gaped about an Inch wide; or scarce so much. That this Fane did foretell the change of Weather, I have been satisfied by severall serious and discreet persons in & near this Citie: but this more exact relation and description I had from Mr Cook of the Nags-head in Hereford who went to Schoole in this Church.'¹⁵

'Sir W[illiam] Gregory also testifies this,' Aubrey added later.

Acoustics also found their place in this chapter and Aubrey notes in his 'Outline,' 'Wigmore-castle & Echo,' of which he gives this description in the *Analecta*: 'In Wigmore parke (which is barb'd from the woodes which belonged to the Castle) is an Echo which returns 7 or 8 syllables distinctly, viz. *in nova fert animus meus* will be distinct. The place to make or find this Echo is to stand about the middle of the Side of the Hill opposite to the Hill whereon the Castle is built. & Memorandum that a little farther or above, are 3 Echo's which repeat successivè one syllable. try at what height or at what part of the Castle or Hill is in a line Horizontall to the Speakers mouth when the Echo is best.'¹⁷

He might also have noted the great gale of February 1661 which uprooted 1,300 oaks 'in Brampton-Bryan Park standing on a steep hill [...] so, that the trees on the very ridge or top did stand, those on the sides only being destroyd.' 'W[illiam] Tucky (an able

Seaman of Bristol)' told Aubrey that the gale 'was the fag-end of a Hurrican, which began in New England about 3 hours before it came hither. This wind was Westerne, and the seamen observ'd that it came directly towards England.'¹⁸

Of 'Springs medicinall' (ch.2) the 'Outline' mentions only 'Boxey-well juxta Ricards-cast[le] v[ide] the account of it in the Journalls of the R[oyal] Soc[iety]'; while it merely lists under 'Rivers', Wiltshire's chapter 3, 'Wy, Lug, Teme (pearles).' This last cryptic note was amplified in the *Analecta*, where Aubrey wrote, 'In the River of Teme are found Pearles in Musselshells: my Lady Harley hath severall of them.'¹⁹

For 'Earthes' (ch. 4) the 'Outline' notes: 'Earths - Dry earth - Dry stone (very naturall for Corne: not so well for grass: e.g. in the pastures about L[em]ster the lands will be almost covered with Cowslippes: in Wy meadows cowslippes not so common q[uaere] of Golden valley and the name of the River.)' Aubrey also observes here, 'All Earth red, as also all Wales from Severn to the sea', noting in his 'Chorographia' that 'this tincture is from Mars.'²⁰

Material for the 'Mineralls' of Herefordshire are to be found in the *Natural History of Wiltshire* (ch.5), where Aubrey writes, 'In that part of Herefordshire towards Monmouthshire, are many Roman Cindres found which are used in the Bloomeries now to flux the oare, and make it runne the better: it is a profitable Commodity to the Owners for that purpose.'²¹ He went on to explain that 'these [were] scoria of melted iron [...] smelted by the Romans, who only used foot-blasts, and so left the best part of the Metall behind.'

In the *Perambulation of Surrey*, on the other hand, he records 'that Mr Edmund Wyld⁶ hath some Gold sands, which he had of a Goldsmith in Lumbard street in 1672, who told him it was found in the land of Sir Henry Lingen¹⁷ in Herefordshire but would not tell him the name of the place. Mr Wyld says it is as good Sand as that of Potosi, of which he hath a Sample.'²²

For the next chapter ('Stones') the 'Outline' has only the note that in Herefordshire there is 'No white free-stone, as also all north of the Severn.' The *Analecta*, however, states that 'At Daren in the parish of Llanrudder in the hundred of Wormilowe in the com. Hereff. on Monmouthshire side, by the River Munno (unde dictum Monmouth) is a rock (the side of a hill) where are very fit materials for Grottos; it is not much unlike petrified Mosse, of a gray ash colour.'²³

For Herefordshire 'Plants; Herbes, Trees' (ch. 9) the 'Outline' lists 'Saffron, Hemp, flax' and 'Withy-trees, some few limes, wild [?] Chestnut rare, Apple-trees - Jinnet-moyle, and red-streak the best of England,' adding, 'q[uaere] Thomas Capell, Mr Gwille[m] [and] Lord Scudamor'¹⁸ as potential expert informants on cider-apples.

Notes on the zoology of the county are very scanty, comprising as they do two rather dubious statements. Aubrey's *Observations* has 'Salmons are either in the river Wye or Usk (Heref. and Monmouth) all the year round: when the fish goes out of season in one river, it comes in, in the other. Not the like heard of in England. In some places one of these rivers is within 6 or 7 miles of the other.'²⁴

This might have been included under 'Fishes' (ch. 11), while an equally unlikely anecdote might have graced the following chapter, 'Birds' Aubrey writing, 'Bennet Hoskins of Hereford Esq¹⁹ told me that his keeper of Morhampton did for experiment sake drive an iron naile thwart the hole of the Woodpeckers nest, hearing the tradition that the damme will bring some leafe to open it: he layd at the bottome of the tree, a cleane sheet, & before many houres past, the naile came out and he found a leafe lying by it on the sheet. desire his son John to q[uaere] of the keeper the shape of the leafe.'⁽²⁵⁾

In the *Natural History of Wiltshire* (ch. 14), under 'Men & Woemen', Aubrey provides many examples of longevity, strange births and the like. The 'Outline' mentions 'The old man I sawe. Serjeant Hoskins Morrice dancers the Mayd Marian was six score yeare old, and had had ... Bastards.' This is a reference to the entertainment given at a race meeting held near Hereford in May 1609 when the combined ages of the dancers and their officers was 1,837 years. Aubrey then added, 'gett the song [deleted] or speech of Serjeant Hoskyns to the E[arl] of Northampton the L[ord] President of Wales.'⁽²⁶⁾

Then, in the *Analecta* there is the account of James Rodd of Moreton Jeffreys, sometime Mayor (1616), M.P. (1620) and High Sheriff (1623) of Hereford, 'from William Grigory Esq,²¹ Councillor at Law, who was a familiar acquaintance of this old Gentleman: 'Old Mr Rod neer Hereford dyed [1664] since the coming in of K[ing] Ch[arles] 2 being then one hundred & eight yeares of age. His diet was very strange: for he never eate fleshe nor fish, nor milke nor butter nor cheese. His delicate food was hard egges blew. but at 50 yeares old he eate the forehead of a roasting pig; else he never eate any flesh. He was of a midling stature & well proportioned and good coloured complexion. He loved sack & dranke it often; but temperately. Memorandum neptis ejus incomparabilis: Sang[ui]no-melanch[olicus].'⁽²⁶⁾

Of less distinguished Herefordians he observed that 'when the labourers were to doe anything, when they undertake any business, or are to lift-up a Burden, they say, *In the name of God*, that is, *In the power of God*.'⁽²⁷⁾ Winnowers in Herefordshire, as in other counties, would whistle for a wind⁽²⁸⁾ and 'the vulgar people at the prime of the Moon say, *'tis a fine Moon, God bless her*.'⁽²⁹⁾ Home Harvests ('When they bring home the last load of Corne: it is donne with great joy and merriment: and a Fidler rides on the loaded Cart, or Wayne, playing: a Barrell of good Beer is provided for the Harvestmen, and some good Rustique Cheer') Aubrey derived from the Roman Cerealia. He adds that 'In Herefordshire, and also in Somersetshire, on Midsommer-eve, they make fires in the Fields, in the waies: sc. to Blesse the apples [...] I doe guesse, that this custome is derived from the Gentiles, who did it in remembrance of Ceres [...] and the people might thinke, that by this honour donne to the Godesse of Husbandry, that their Corne, &c, might prosper the better.'⁽³⁰⁾

Aubrey's account of the Hereford sin-eater ('a long leane, lament[able], poor raskal lived in a Cottage on Ross-high-way')⁽³¹⁾ is well known: less familiar, perhaps, is the old woman who, in the 1650s, lived in the charnel-house under Hereford Cathedral. 'It was,' Aubrey remarks, 'the greatest Charnel-house, that is, for bones that ever I saw in England,' and this 'poor old woman [...] to help out her fire, did use to mix the deadmens bones: this', Aubrey observes, 'was but thrift and poverty: but cunning alewives put the

Ashes of these bones in their Ale, to make it more intoxicating. Dr Goddard²² bought bones of the Sextons, to make his Drops with. Some make a playster for the Gowte with the earth or mucilage newly scraped from the shin-bones.'⁽³²⁾

Such macabre remedies provide a good introduction to purely Herefordian instances which might have been included in a chapter on the lines of the *Natural History of Wiltshire* ('Diseases & Cure,' ch. 29). It would probably have contained this rather drastic cure for haemorrhage. When 'Mr Will[jam] Gwilym of Langston was dangerously cut in the head at Monmouth the surgeon was sent for and could not stop it: It came into Mr Gwilym's mind a story which he had heard that a Hempe being knit indifferently streight about ones neck was an admirable remedy, which ipso facto did it & is an admirable Recipe.'⁽³³⁾ A more user-friendly recipe was employed by the minister of Ross-on-Wye, the Rev. Dr. John Newton, for, 'when his stomach is out of order,' Aubrey wrote, he cures himself by eating 'a piece of hott roaste beefe off the spitt.'⁽³⁴⁾

These excerpts show Aubrey, the landowner, collecting his 'naturall Remarques' of the land and the people who worked it, while the county, as we shall see, provided him with ample material for his antiquarian studies. Less, however, has survived, to display Aubrey's best-appreciated talent for biography. His 'Outline' proposed 'grandeur of Mortimer E[arl] of March, & Wygmore-abby' to parallel Wiltshire's 'The Grandeur of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke and Description of Wilton House'. The 'Outline's' heading 'Learned Men' might well have been expanded to match 'Writers & Illustrious men' (ch. 18), Hereford being as rich in princes, prelates, soldiers, writers and musicians as Wiltshire. For example, Aubrey wrote to Wood on 2 September 1671: 'Owen Glendower [...] was of Lincoln's inne and dyed obscurely I know not where in this county keeping of sheepe [...] Skydmore of Kenchurch married his sister,²³ and Vaughan of Hengest was his kinsman and these two mayntayned him secretly in the ebbe of his fortune.'⁽³⁵⁾

Of the Scudamores, Aubrey writes: 'I have often admired that so wise men as Lord Burghley, and his sonnes were, that they should so vainly change their name [...] of Sitsilt of Monmouthshire, a family of great antiquity. [...] Mr Verstegan (otherwise an exceeding ingeniose Gentleman) to flatter this Family would have 'em to be derived from the Roman Caecilii. [...] In like manner and about the same time [Sir James] Skydmore of Herefordshire changed his name to Scudamor, and took his Motto, *Scutum Amoris*, when Spencers Faëry Queen came out. Now I have seen Skydmore, in all the old Records and Deeds: and in a church-windowe of Henry IV's time at St Wenard's in Herefordshire: sc. *Orate pro bono Statu ... Skydmore*. *Skid* is a shoe: and *more* is great: which agreeth with their Coate [*gules*, three stirrups leathered and buckled *or*]. The stirrups of a Woeman's sidesaddle was made like a shoe; of Brasse pierced, but of late dayes out-of-fashion. When the Morocco ambassador was here [1682], his horsemen had a kind of shoe-stirrup, with a long spurre at the heele. Perhaps 'twas the ancient way.'⁽³⁶⁾

Among the writers Aubrey might well have included Serjeant John Hoskyns, the grandfather of his friend for half a century, the 2nd baronet, Sir John. The Serjeant was the fellow-prisoner of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower - James I had not taken kindly to his sarcasm at the expense of the Scots - and a wit and a poet, a member of Ben Jonson's circle, whom the latter called his father.⁽³⁷⁾ Aubrey wrote his biography and a description

of his house and garden at Morehampton⁽³⁸⁾ accompanying it with biographical notes on the Serjeant's friend Richard Martin, the Recorder of London.^{(39) 24}

Another Hereford writer, or perhaps more accurately a 'learned man' was Thomas Blount of Orleton (1618-79). An etymologist (*Glossographia*, 1656; *Law Dictionary*, 1670) and antiquary (*Ancient Tenures of Land*, 1679), he corresponded with Dugdale⁽⁴⁰⁾ and Wood⁽⁴¹⁾ and met Aubrey at Ashmole's house⁽⁴²⁾. Each, however, regarded the other as Wood's friend, Blount writing to Wood on 19 June 1677, ⁽⁴³⁾ 'your freind d'Aubray walks about here like a Sesquihomo' - hardly surprising since Aubrey was suffering from an abscess in the head at the time.⁽⁴⁴⁾ Aubrey in his turn was belatedly to announce to Wood on 7 August 1680, 'your friend Mr Blunt is dead, who lookes after his papers?'⁽⁴⁵⁾ This may, or more probably may not, betoken an interest in Blount's History of Herefordshire - modelled like Aubrey's *Wiltshire Antiquities*, on Dugdale's *Warwickshire* - since the only other mention of 'Mr Blount the Attorney' occurs in *Monumenta Britannica*. Here he is noted as a source for further information on Roman remains unearched near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street during rebuilding after the Great Fire of London.⁽⁴⁶⁾

The county could also boast the mathematician Robert Hues (c. 1553-1632), born at Little Hereford and one of the earl of Northumberland's 'three Magi.'⁽⁴⁷⁾ Another mathematician, who was 'against learning of Latin in a mathematicall school,' was John Newton, minister of Ross-on-Wye. Aubrey supplied Anthony Wood with a list of his published works on mathematics, astronomy, rhetoric and logic in a letter of 16-26 November 1671.⁽⁴⁸⁾

In addition he might well have included men, like John Tombes and Silas Taylor, who had strong Herefordshire connections but had been born outside the county. As Aubrey wrote to Wood on 1 August 1671, Tombes 'was a Worcester shire man, borne at, I thinke Beaudley.'⁽⁴⁹⁾ 'Anno [1630] he was Vicar of Leominster [...], where he was well beloved by his parish, and Sir [William] Croftes (eldest brother to the now Bishop of Hereford) built a house in Leominster, to live there, to heare him preach.' He dedicated his book *Christ's Commination against Scandalizers* (1641) to the 1st viscount Scudamore, but fortunately for the county had returned to his native Bewdley where his preaching war with Richard Baxter of Kidderminster caused their respective congregations in 1650 to do battle and the Worcestershire magistrates to put down the resulting riot.⁽⁵⁰⁾

Although Captain Silas Taylor had great power, as a Parliamentary sequestrator in Herefordshire, Aubrey tells us that he used this power so 'civilly and obligingly, that he was beloved by the King's party.' He was less respectful, however, to church property and 'ransackt the Manuscripts of the Church of Hereford' both as a 'great Lover of Antiquities' and to further his ingenious and careful survey of the antiquities of Herefordshire, of which he had completed three quarters before the Restoration. Unfortunately for Taylor, he had invested his fortune in sequestrated church property and was ruined when he now had to disgorge it. Taylor himself died in debt and, while many of his papers were lost, at least his Herefordshire collections found a safe home with his patron, Sir Edward Harley.^{25 (51)}

Other Herefordians who feature with them in *Brief Lives* can hardly be classified as either learned or worthy, including, as they do, the notorious Jacobean courtesan Bess

Broughton⁽⁵²⁾. Sylvanus Scory who wasted the fortune which his father, Bishop John Scory, had extorted from the diocese of Hereford⁽⁵³⁾; or Dean Price, 'a mighty Pontificall proud man [... who] one time, when they went in Procession about the Cathedrall church, [...] would not doe it in the usually way in his Surplice, hood &c on foot, but rode on a mare, thus habited with the Common prayer-book in his hand, reading. A Stone-horse happend to breake loose and smelt the mare, and ran and leapt her, and held the Reverend Deane all the time so hard in his Embraces, that he could not gett-off till the horse had donne his businesse. But he would never ride in procession afterwards.'⁽⁵⁴⁾

If Aubrey recorded the lives of few Herefordians, the county was to provide him with a mass of material for what would have been an equivalent to the Wiltshire chapter 16, 'Architecture'. This latter progresses from Avebury and Stonehenge, via the Middle Ages, to the Elizabethan and Jacobean mansions of the Wiltshire nobility and gentry. Although the only 'seat', which Aubrey described is Serjeant John Hoskyns's house at Morehampton, he gathered notes on mediaeval military and ecclesiastical architecture in the county to illustrate his 'Chronologia Architectonica'²⁶ and listed its prehistoric and Roman remains.

Although the latter rate only passing references in *Monumenta Britannica*, it is important to list them since they illustrate the way in which Aubrey collected his 'remarques.' Thus he describes in his autobiographical notes⁽⁵⁵⁾ how 'he began to enter into pocket memorandum bookes, Philosophicall and Antiquarian Remarques, A.D. 1654 at Llanthrithid [...] and, having a quick draught, have drawne Landskipps on Horsebak Symbollically. [...] My head was alwaies working, and even travelling (which from 1649 till 1670, was never off horse-back) did glean some ϕ ²⁷ observations.'

Almost all the camps which Aubrey lists - Sutton Walls, Capler, Croft Ambrey, Ivington, Dinedor, Aconbury⁽⁵⁶⁾, Brandon^{(57), 28} Coxall Knoll and Eaton⁽⁵⁸⁾ - like the castles and churches to which I shall refer, are to the w. and s. of the county. Thus they are within easy reach of the route which he would have followed on horseback from Wiltshire, via Gloucester, to his estates at Burlton or Stretford, to Hereford on business, or on social visits to Sir John Hoskyns at Harewood or Sir Edward Harley at Brampton Bryan. The sole exception is the Hereford Beacon⁽⁵⁹⁾ and from a cancelled note⁽⁶⁰⁾ this information appears to have come from Aubrey's friend Captain Andrew Yarranton, sometime Parliamentary governor of Hartlebury Castle.²⁹

Later antiquities included notes on Offa's Dyke⁽⁶¹⁾ of which Aubrey had examined the remains on Bachy and Stockley hills; traces of a Roman road on his estate at Stretford⁽⁶²⁾, and the Roman town of *Magnis* (Kenchester) to which Aubrey gave the obsolete name of *Ariconium*. Probably only the last-named would have found its place in a chapter on architecture, Aubrey noting, 'The walles of this Towne are of whitish-gray stone, of which sort I never saw the like in any part of that County: all the Earth, (and consequently Stone) north of the Severne being tinged reddish, with the effluvia of the Iron.'⁽⁶³⁾ Aubrey adds that in 1670 his friend Sir John Hoskyns found the remains of a Roman bath-house which was to suffer the common fate of so much archaeological evidence when the owner, a Mr Tully, destroyed it nine years later.³⁰

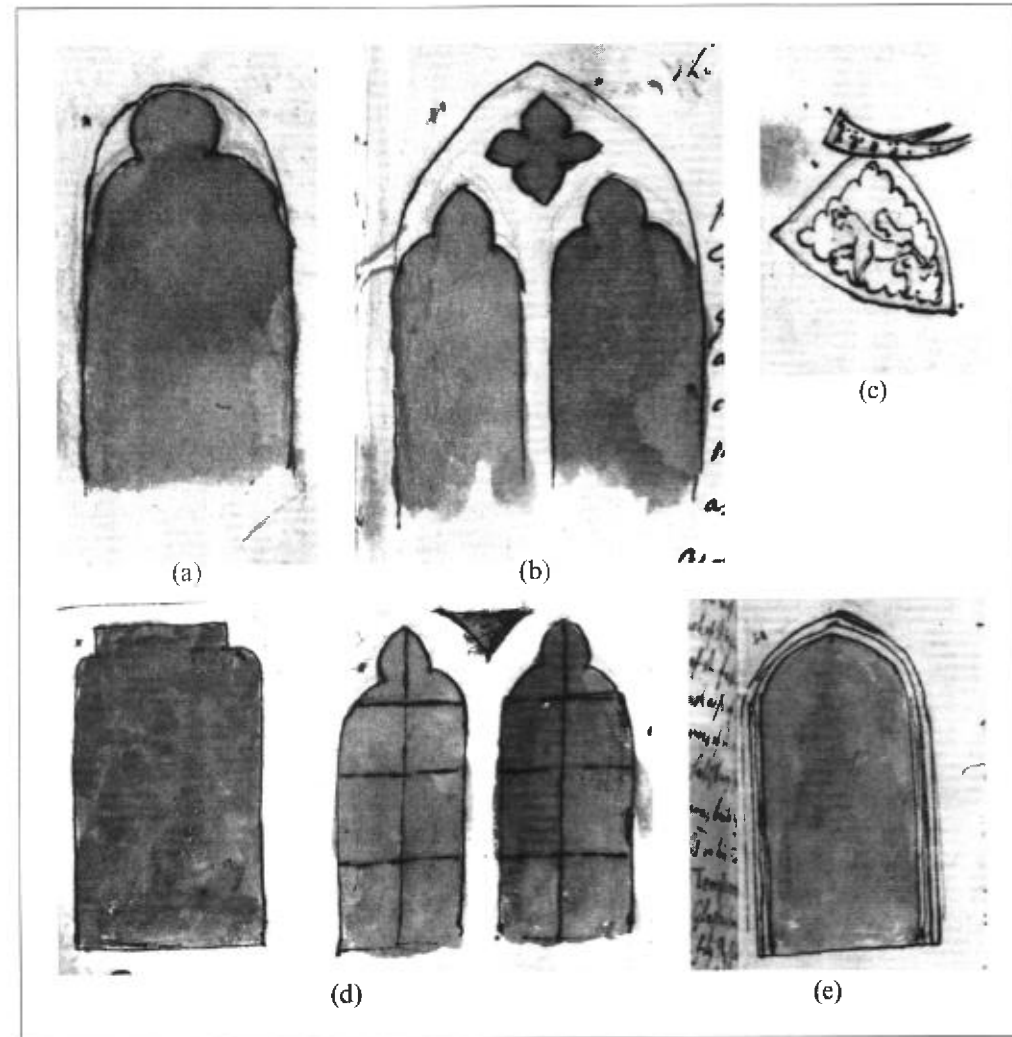


FIG. 3

Windows at (a) Goodrich and (b) Penyard castles; (c) escutcheon at Penyard castle (*Bodleian Library: Ms Top. gen. c. 25, fol. 157*); (d) door (1) and window at Wigmore castle (*ibid. fol. 158*); (e) window at Dore Abbey (*ibid., fol. 155*)

While the inclusion of such material is pure speculation, the 'Outline' makes it clear that Aubrey projected the inclusion of mediaeval architecture. Under the heading 'No of the Castles' it lists 'Kilpec [..] Pembridge [...] Gotheridge [Goodrich ...] Marcle [...].' Once again, all these lie to the w. and s. of the county. No notes on Marcle or Pembridge castles appear to have survived, although Pembridge might well have become the property of Aubrey's grandfather.³¹ However, the 'Chronologia Architectonica' contains the following notes on Goodrich, Penyard, Kilpeck and Wigmore castles, Aubrey providing marginal sketches of the windows, doors and escutcheons to which he refers.

'Goodrick-castle in Herefordshire: In the Keepe, which was built by Mackmore - q[uaere] if not Mackmurch? - a Prisoner for his Ransome (as Farley-castle in Wilts, was built by a French Lord, that the Lord Hungerford took Prisoner) The windowes of this Keepe, are like those of Kington [St. Michael, Wilts]-Tower, and Ifley. The other windowes (except those in the Chapell, which seeme to be of a later date) are as this in the margent (FIG. 3a); like the windowes of Brook-house in Wiltshire (of the Barony of the Lord Brooke). Memorandum: when this Castle was besieged by the Parliament army they wanted water extremely; providentially a gran[a]do fell into their deep Well, which was obstructed and yielded no water; the Explosion of the granada removed the obstruction, and in-came the water plentifully; otherwise they must have yielded the castle.

'Penyard-castle in Herefordshire (a most Romancy place for situation) here is a prodigious high and slender Tower, that is, a Specula.³² Over the gate is an Escutcheon quarterly France and England, on the heaume is the Lyon, and under that the armes of the Prince of Wales with a file of five Labells: on the heaume the Lyon. (The Chimney runne thorough the middle of the wall.) The windowes in the Hall are as in the margent (FIG. 3b). Memorandum: [so are the windowes] in the hall at Studley (an ancient seate of the Maloreys) and also in the private Chapell there: also Christ-church-steeple windowe Oxon.

'In Credenhill-church in Herefordshire is a windowe after the fashion of that at Penyard-castle wherein is the coate of Talbot, in glasse, and this Inscription, Philip Talebote Me Fecit. Here is also Barry of six A[rgent] & G[ules]. under which scutcheon are two figures, sc. male, & female.

'At Penyard-castle gate the scutcheon in the margent (FIG. 3c) was broken to make Riffles to whett their Scythes. Sir John Hoskyns, Kt. & Bar. saith, that the Dogget [docket] of the Records there appraise that Americus de Polonia was the first Lord of Godric-castle, and Penyard, Wormilow, Wilton, and Kilpec-castles. From this family they came to and then to Talbot (whose coate is in the margent) and so to Gray. Talbots scutcheon stood the lowest of all; those of the Kings, and princes being higher, the Mowers cannot reach them.

'Kilpec-castle in Herefordshire. The great windowes here, like those in the hall at Penyard-castle. The windowes at the church here are like those of Kington-tower.⁽⁶⁴⁾

'At Wigmore-castle in Herefordshire (the seate of Mortimer Earle of March) the windowes and Dorees of as here drawn (FIG. 3d): Memorandum: the Dorees of the Galleries by the upper windowes at Westminster-Abbey are just of this fashion: and (I thinke) likewise at Salisbury Cathedral.⁽⁶⁵⁾

The only note in the 'Outline' specific to Herefordshire churches is, 'The Dragon at Mordiford,' supplemented on a separate inserted slip by, 'Heriff: at Mordiford the serpent with 6, or 8 wings. every age encreased a paire.'³³ However, the county did supply further examples in its church buildings which Aubrey could relate to similar observations (including his own parish church of Kington St Michael, Wilts) to provide a system of dating based upon the regnal dates of the kings in whose reigns buildings were known to have been erected.

Aubrey had visited Dore Abbey to transcribe the inscription on the monument there to Serjeant John Hoskyns, where he noted that here, too, mowers had vandalized mediaeval monumental sculpture to provide themselves with whetstones.⁶⁶ In his *Monumenta Britannica* he writes: 'Dowr-abbey in Herefordshire (a stately Monastery) was built by King John; he reigned 17 yeares & 7 monthes. died 1216. Sir John Hoskyns, Kt & Bar. sayeth it was founded about 1050, vel circa.

'The abbey of Reding windowes are like those of Dowr-abbey; but (I thinke) are not so perplex't with Mouldings. K[ing] Henry the first was foundre, & lies interred there. obiit 1135. Decemb.

'The Windowes of the Church at Dowr-abbey are as in the margent (FIG. 3e), single: with various mouldings: at the east end of the Choire are three of these windowes, as at Wimbourne-minster in the east end of the Choire there. The pillars are big and round with an ill-favoured capitall. The capitalls of the small pillars are like those of the Temple cloysters.'⁶⁷

Although both Aubrey and Sir John were mistaken in their dates for the foundation of Dore Abbey (1147), the reference to Reading Abbey demonstrates how Aubrey's method could be more accurately applied. Hereford Cathedral itself supplied similar features for comparison with examples elsewhere, Aubrey writing, 'At the west end of Hereford Minster, is just such worke about (towards the top) as at St Maries at the Devises,' that is, like the entrelac of round arches which he had sketched on the next page⁶⁸ and which is shown in an engraving of the old west front of the cathedral.⁶⁹

He also notes 'The aisle windowes of Hereford Minster: the Escutcheons in these windowes are as at Westminster Abbey, viz. Mortimer, Hastings, Gurnay, Clare &c.' This serves as a caption to Aubrey's sketch of the window-shape (FIG. 4a). Of more interest is his other sketch (FIG. 4b) of the w. window in the s. transept showing armorial glass no longer extant. Aubrey also noted: 'John Speed saies, Hereford-church was built, as now, by Ramelin Bishop there. Vide Godwin de Praesulibus.

'Memorandum: the Scutcheon Or a crosse patee gules [in the window], is born by an armed knight; the Shield on his left arme: in his right hand he holds a Speare.'³⁴

'See Dr Heylin's Help to Historie as to the time of these great Persons whose Scutcheons are in these Windowes.'⁷⁰

Architectural features were not the only evidence to solve the problems of dating. For his 'Chronologia Vestiarum' - notes on the history of costume - Aubrey gleaned from Herefordshire two examples, the one mediaeval, the other more recent. In the first instance, 'The Monuments of great Ladyes about the time of Edw[ard] iii. A dressing on

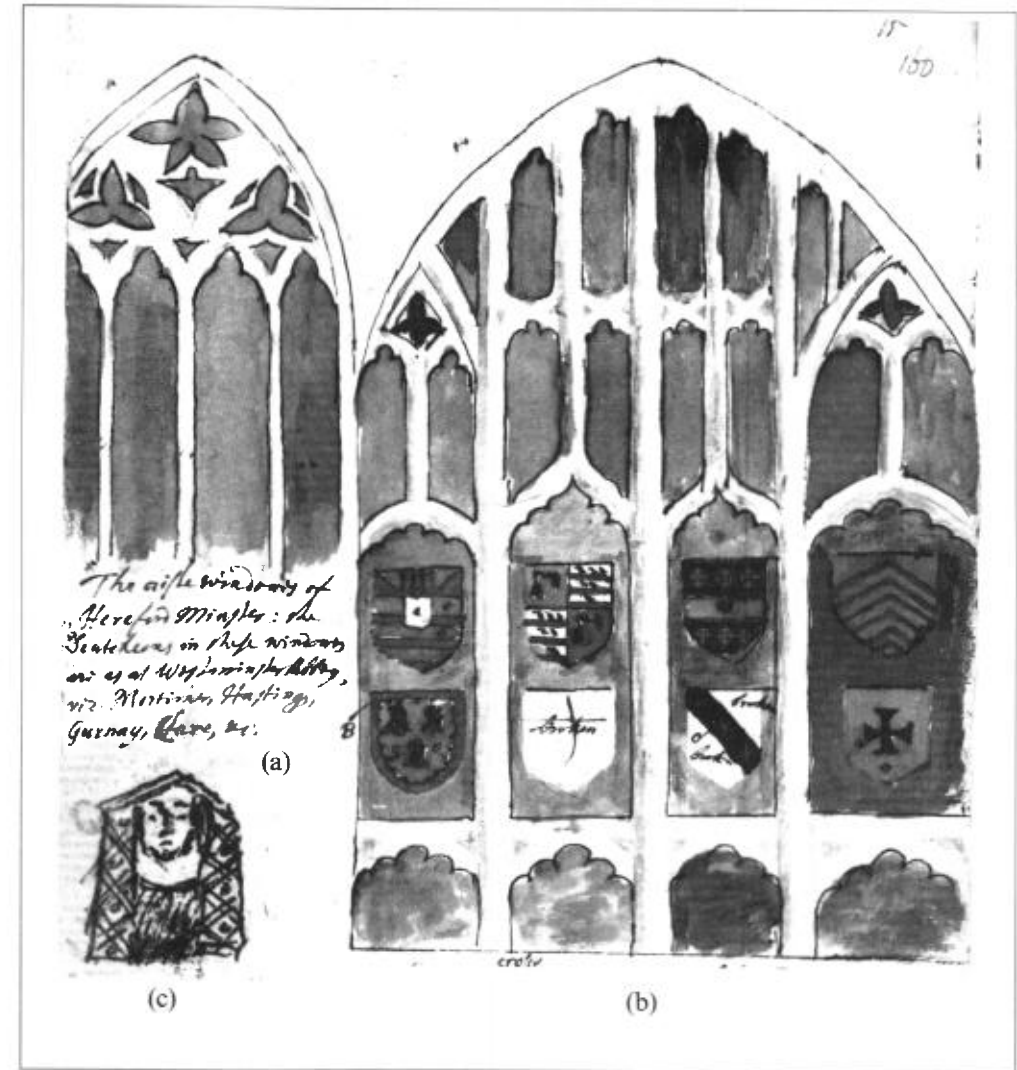


FIG. 4
(a) Hereford cathedral, aisle window (*Bodleian Library, Ms Top. gen. c. 25, fol. 160*); (b) 'The fourth crosse aisle Windowe at Hereford Minister' (*ibid.*); (c) mediaeval woman's headdress (*ibid. fol. 199*)

the head after the manner as [in the sketch] in the margent (FIG. 4c); which was of Velvet, (or cloath) embrodered with such a kind of Worke. A wife of one of the Earles of March (Mortimer) on her Tombe at Marcle-church in Herefordshire (where He had a castle) is of this fashion; as likewise in severall churches about this time. King Hen[ry] the 7th's Queen hath a Dressing like this in that excellent Picture on the Wall in the chamber in White-hall; donne by Hans Holbein.⁽⁷¹⁾

Aubrey as a child observed the second. Under the heading 'Trunk-hose' he writes, 'Alderman Wellington of the City of Hereford (a venerable Magistrate and of a good presence) was the only person (that I have seen, 1634) that wore trunk-hose. The Knights of the Garter use it at the Installations as a part of their habit. Sir Lionell Duckett (Lord Maior 14 Eliz[abethae] Reginae [1571-2] did endeavour to make some Reformation amongst the Apprentices of London in relation to their Hose, that they should not wast so much Cloath: but it made a kind of Mutiny among 'em: and they made this Distich on him, viz.

"Good Sir Lionell, with your long Nose,

"What have you to doe with the Prentices hose?"⁽⁷²⁾

The first use of lime by Richard Clark - the only Herefordian 'nouvelle' - has already been noted, but if Aubrey was eager to record introductions of new fashions and artefacts and processes, he was also keen, as we have just seen, to note survivals. This is especially true of customs, which had fallen into disuse as a consequence, perhaps, of the social upheaval of the English civil wars. Thus he writes, 'I remember, that before the late warres, the Ministers in Herefordshire, &c Counties that way, had the title of Sir, as the Bachalours of Art have at Oxon, as Sir Richard of Stretford, Sir William of Monkland, and so it was in Wilts when my Grandfather Lyte³⁵ was a boy: and anciently everywhere.'⁽⁷³⁾

Similarly, 'When I was a boy (before the late Civill-warres) the Tabor and Pipe were commonly used, especially Sundays and holydaies and at Christmas and Feasts, in the Marches of Wales (Herefordshire, Gloucester, and all Wales). Now is almost lost. The Drumme and Trumpet have putte that peaceable Musique to silence.'⁽⁷⁴⁾ He remembered, too, that 'in Herefordshire and Wales (when I was a Boy) poor beggarly people did [bake their bread] on a tilestone. I have seen them doe it.'⁽⁷⁵⁾

External pressures might destroy traditional customs, but Aubrey also noted the way in which its comparative isolation ensured certain survivals within the county. In his 'Chronologia Architectonica,' he writes 'Of Glasse-Windowes. Sir W[illiam] Dugdale tells me, that he finds by W[illiam] of] Malmesbury &c: that glasse was not used but in churches, & great persons chiefe Roomes: and I remember that before the Civil-warres, poor peoples windowes were not glazed: nor yet in Herefordshire, Shropshire, etc: even at Copie-holders houses.'⁽⁷⁶⁾ However, this situation, he noted in 1671, was likely to be remedied by the establishment of three glass-works 'between Gloucester and about Worcester'.⁽⁷⁷⁾

Thus far we have seen how Aubrey's 'antiquarian and naturall and philosophicall remarques', when not of intrinsic value, have served to illustrate the intellectual climate of the age in which they were recorded. However, Herefordshire also provided materials for

the Hermetick Philosophy in which respectable men of science of Aubrey's generation dabbled³⁶ but which were anathema to their immediate successors. In his *Natural History of Wiltshire* Aubrey included material of this kind in chapter 32 ('Things praeternatural') and it seems all too likely that, had he followed this model for Herefordshire, he might have inserted many of the dreams, visions and pieces of folklore which he entered in his *Miscellanies*, to the lasting damage to his popular reputation.³⁷

The book (Aubrey's only work to be published in his lifetime) has the gunsmith's, Lambert's, vision forewarning of the siege of Hereford by the Scots⁽⁷⁸⁾; the apparition of Lord Coningsby's brother-in-law, Mr. Brown, after his murder in Herefordshire c.1693⁽⁸⁰⁾; Thomas Traherne's own account to Aubrey of two visions⁽⁸⁰⁾; Lady Hoskyns', Sir John's wife's, dream-remedy for constipation after the birth of her eldest son⁽⁸¹⁾ and, finally, the vision telling a poor woman that her prayer that her own life should be taken and her daughter recover from a dangerous illness had been granted.⁽⁸²⁾

Aubrey also recorded such items of folklore as the custom of leaving bread-and-milk for the fairies who, in return, would perform household tasks and leave a three-penny bit in a shoe set for that purpose by the hearth. 'Mistress Markey of Hereford (a daughter of Serjeant Hoskyns, the Poet) told me, that her Mother did use that Custome: and had as many groates, or 3ds this way as made her (or bought her) a little Silver-cup, of thirtie shillings value, which her daughter preserves still.

'Not far from Sir Bennet Hoskyns, there was a labouring-man, that rose up early every day to goe to worke: who for many dayes together found a nine pence in the way that he went. His wife wondering how he came by so much money, was afraid he gott it not honestly: at last he told her; and afterwards he never found any more.'⁽⁸³⁾

From fairy-lore it is a simple step to magic and the *Miscellanies* had a woodcut illustration of the 'Consecrated Berrill' owned by Sir Edward Harley which a Norfolk clergyman (and later a miller) had used for white magic. By gazing into the crystal they claimed to be able to see the herb or other remedy needed to cure the sick person who had applied to them. Similarly the rector of Pembridge, William Sherbourne,³⁸ to whom it had been given by a clothier's widow, burned the invocation ('call') which her husband had used, with a crystal, to discover thieves stealing cloth from his racks.⁽⁸⁴⁾

A more sinister practice was revealed by 'Mistris Clarke (a Herefordshire woman). - Bury the head of a Back Catt with a Jacobus, or &c piece of gold in it, and putt into the eies two black beanes. (What was to be done with the beanes she hath forgot) but it must be donne on a Tuesday at twelve-aclock at night. And at that time nine night, the piece of gold must be taken-out: and whatsoever you buy with it (always reserving some part of the money) you will have money brought into your pocket: perhaps the same piece of gold again.'⁽⁸⁵⁾

Finally, and on a much more mundane level, there were the Much Marcle Wonder and the miraculous, nodding statue of the Madonna in Leominster Priory, Aubrey citing Foxe's *Book of Martyrs* for the discovery, at the Dissolution, that the latter had 'joints in the neck adapted for it.'⁽⁸⁶⁾ On the other hand the Much Marcle Wonder was due to purely natural causes when, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, 'some acres of ground with trees growing on it, did [...] move,' destroying a sheepcot and a chapel.⁽⁸⁷⁾

As we have seen, Aubrey must have been visiting Hereford as a child (when he was so impressed by Alderman Wellington) and he presumably met Colonel Broughton in 1646 when he and his father were compounding for their Herefordshire estates. Although he had shown from childhood a keen interest in the past⁽⁸⁸⁾; as an undergraduate at Oxford had commissioned drawings of Oseney Abbey which were engraved for Dugdale's *Monasticon*⁽⁸⁹⁾ and, as a member of a hunting-party of Wiltshire gentry, had 'discovered' Avebury in 1649⁽⁹⁰⁾, it was only after 1654, as we have seen, that this dabbling changed to a more serious study. Therefore, although he had been managing the family estates from 1649 when his father, Richard Aubrey, became ill, it was only two years after the latter's death in 1652 that John Aubrey must be presumed systematically to have collected the notes which might have supplied the material for a *Natural History of Herefordshire*. Although he continued to visit the county for the rest of his life, his formal connection with it ended when he sold his Herefordshire estates between 1661-3.³⁹ His Herefordshire acquaintances, therefore, would have been made during the Interregnum and seem, in the main, to have been of the dominant Parliamentary party. These were such moderate republicans as Silas Taylor, Sir Edward Harley, his brother, Sir Robert, Colonel Birch,⁴⁰ Captain Yarranton and, as he then was, Bennet Hoskyns Esq. This last named was father of John Hoskyns with whom, after his admission to the Middle Temple in 1647, Aubrey formed a friendship which was to last a lifetime. This friendship brought Aubrey into the Hoskyns family circle and provided him with such informants as their kinsfolk William Gwillim and Mrs. Markey.⁴¹

Aubrey, who remained largely a-political and unaffected by religious bigotry, had friends in both camps. Just as his Wiltshire circle included such royalist commanders as Colonels Sharington Talbot, John Penruddock and Sir James Long⁴², so it was in Herefordshire. Churchmen such as William Sherbourne or Dr. Watts⁴³ can hardly be presumed to have been sympathetic to Parliament, while the anecdote of the swallow which flew into the parlour to sip the cup of cider with which Parson Hill⁴⁴ was drinking the health of Charles I⁽⁹¹⁾ shows Aubrey on good terms with his royalist neighbours. It seems he shared the feelings of the bulk of the population - dislike of the Rump Parliament and acceptance of the status quo since there seemed little prospect of change. Close friends were less passive, and when that change seemed imminent used Aubrey's rooms in Middle Temple to shelter Charles II's emissary, Edward Massey.⁴⁵

After the Restoration came the sale of the Herefordshire estates and then Aubrey's ruin. For the last twenty-six years of his life he depended very largely upon the bounty and hospitality of his friends⁴⁶, not least of whom was Sir John Hoskyns. Both were fellows of the Royal Society (Sir John was to become its President in 1682) and they shared many scientific and cultural interests. It is therefore ironic, perhaps, to contrast the posthumous fortunes of these two friends.

When Sir John made his will in 1697⁽⁹²⁾ it contained elaborate provision for the disposal of the landed and moveable property of a successful lawyer - Sir John was a Master in Chancery - who had been knighted before inheriting his father's baronetcy. The preamble expressed the hope that 'my Bookes Pictures Prints Mathematicall Instruments Guns and Curiosities belonging to a Library with the Boxes and Presses wherein they are

kept [...] may continue in my Family and goe along with my Estate in the nature of Heirloomes.' Alas, they, like the great house at Harewood, have long since vanished.

By contrast, his friend John Aubrey lost his lands, never enjoyed a lucrative employment and lived on the bounty of his friends. Nevertheless, he left an enduring heirloom in his writings. *Brief Lives* have provided 20th-century readers with a rich helping of the oral history of England in the 16th and 17th centuries, while his unpublished writings have provided materials for antiquarians and scholars from Aubrey's to our own day, and thus fulfilled their author's intention that they should be used in the service of scholarship. Perhaps, then, this collection of his scattered notes on Herefordshire and Herefordians may serve the same purpose.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A - Manuscript Aubrey.

ARP - *Analecta Roberti Plot* (Mss. Hearne 158, 159) transcripts by the antiquary Thomas Hearne of the manuscript in which Robert Plot (1640-96) had entered the information supplied in 1676 by John Aubrey from his now lost *Adversaria Phycica*. (See Hunter 237-8; TPW 448, 454-7).

BL - John Aubrey *Brief Lives*, edited by John Buchanan-Brown (2000).

Blount - *The 1675 Thomas Blount Manuscript History of Herefordshire*, transcribed by R. and C. Botzum and edited N. C. Reeves, (n.d.).

Bongaerts - *The Correspondence of Thomas Blount*, edited by Theo Bongaerts (1978).

Clark - John Aubrey *Brief Lives*, edited by Andrew Clark, 2 vols. (1898).

Duncumb - John Duncumb, *Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford* (1804).

HRO - Herefordshire County Record Office.

Hunter - Michael Hunter, *John Aubrey and the Realm of Learning* (1975).

MB - John Aubrey, *Monumenta Britannica*, edited (incompletely) by John Fowles and annotated by Rodney Legg, 2 vols, (1980-2). References are by pages to printed transcript/photo-facsimile of Mss. Topographical General c 24, 25 and by folio to the unpublished material, e.g. 'MB: TG c 25'.

NHW - John Aubrey, *The Natural History of Wiltshire*: references are by page to John Britton's abridged edition, 1847 (facsimile reprint 1969), or by folio to Mss. Aubrey 1 and 2 for unpublished matter.

Powell - Anthony Powell, *John Aubrey and his Friends*, (1948: rev. edn. 1963).

PS - John Aubrey, *A Perambulation of Surrey*, Ms. Aubrey 4, edited with additions by Richard Rawlinson and published in 5 volumes (1717-9), as *The Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, (facsimile edition 1975).

TG c 25 - Ms. Topographical General c 25.

TPW - John Aubrey, *Three Prose Works: Miscellanies, Remaines of Gentilisme and Observations*, edited by John Buchanan-Brown (1972).

WA - John Aubrey, *Wiltshire Antiquities*, Ms. Aubrey 3, edited (incompletely) by J. E. Jackson (1862).

Wood - Ms. Wood F 39.

Note: all manuscripts except those prefixed HRO are located in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Wood 392.
- ² BL 17-24.
- ³ BL 3.
- ⁴ Hunter 82ff.
- ⁵ NHW: A 2, 152-3.
- ⁶ MB: TG c 25 206v.
- ⁷ ARP ii 229.
- ⁸ ARP i 122.
- ⁹ NHW 9-12: A 1, 8v - 25r.
- ¹⁰ NHW 11.
- ¹¹ NHW 12.
- ¹² NHW: A 1, 23.
- ¹³ Ms Aubrey 21, 68av.
- ¹⁴ MB 442/443.
- ¹⁵ NHW: A1, 23v.
- ¹⁶ MB 472/473.
- ¹⁷ ARP i 121.
- ¹⁸ TPW (*Observations*) 338.

- ¹⁹ ARP i 124.
- ²⁰ NHW: A 1, 11.
- ²¹ *ibid.*, 70.
- ²² PS 231.
- ²³ ARP i 123.
- ²⁴ TPW (*Observations*) 341.
- ²⁵ ARP i 123.
- ²⁶ *ibid.*, 120.
- ²⁷ TPW (*Gentilisme*) 157.
- ²⁸ *ibid.*, 257.
- ²⁹ *ibid.*, 241.
- ³⁰ *ibid.*, 143.
- ³¹ *ibid.*, 179.
- ³² *ibid.*, 229.
- ³³ ARP i 122 and TPW (*Observations*) 348.
- ³⁴ Clark ii 94.
- ³⁵ Wood 138v.
- ³⁶ PS 32v.
- ³⁷ BL 171.
- ³⁸ Ms. Rawlinson D 727, 93-5.
- ³⁹ *ibid.* 96.
- ⁴⁰ HRO B 56/12, 427-30.
- ⁴¹ *ibid.*, 426-7.
- ⁴² Bongaerts 152, 160.
- ⁴³ *ibid.*, 171.
- ⁴⁴ BL 459.
- ⁴⁵ Wood 343.
- ⁴⁶ MB 498/499, 784/785.
- ⁴⁷ BL 384.
- ⁴⁸ Wood 129 (see also *Aubrey on Education*, ed. J. E. Stephens, (1972), 18).
- ⁴⁹ *ibid.*, 135-6.
- ⁵⁰ BL 312.
- ⁵¹ BL 308-10.
- ⁵² BL 55-6.
- ⁵³ BL 282-4.
- ⁵⁴ BL 90.
- ⁵⁵ BL 12, 13, 15.
- ⁵⁶ MB 304/305.
- ⁵⁷ MB 306/307.
- ⁵⁸ MB 308/309.
- ⁵⁹ MB 320/321, 346/347.

- ⁶⁰ MB 668/669.
⁶¹ MB 884/885.
⁶² MB 916/917.
⁶³ MB 446/447.
⁶⁴ MB: TG c 25, 157, 156v, 157.
⁶⁵ *ibid.*, 158.
⁶⁶ Clark i 423.
⁶⁷ MB: TG c 25, 156.
⁶⁸ *ibid.* 153v, 154.
⁶⁹ Duncumb facing p 520.
⁷⁰ MB: Tg c 25, 160.
⁷¹ *ibid.*, 199v.
⁷² *ibid.*, 200a.
⁷³ Clark ii 317.
⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, 319.
⁷⁵ TPW (*Gentilisme*) 270.
⁷⁶ MB: TG c 25, 167.
⁷⁷ Clark ii 329.
⁷⁸ TPW (*Miscellanies*) 52-3.
⁷⁹ *ibid.*, 48.
⁸⁰ *ibid.*, 57.
⁸¹ *ibid.*, 40.
⁸² *ibid.*, 107.
⁸³ TPW (*Gentilisme*) 203.
⁸⁴ TPW (*Miscellanies*) 99-100.
⁸⁵ TPW (*Gentilisme*) 237.
⁸⁶ *ibid.* 220.
⁸⁷ TPW (*Observations*) 29.
⁸⁸ BL 10.
⁸⁹ BL 11.
⁹⁰ MB 18.
⁹¹ TPW (*Miscellanies*) 80.
⁹² HRO BB 52/33.

NOTES

¹ A loose sheet now bound with other miscellaneous papers as folio 68a in Ms. Aubrey 21. The Herefordshire notes occupy the upper half of the recto and are dated 1690. There are similar notes for Monmouthshire on the verso. Folio 68b is a slip with a note on Mordiford Church on the recto (see page 392 above). Clark prints extracts from both pages (ii 328-9)

² The full title for the *Natural History of Wiltshire* is 'Naturall Remarques in the County of Wilts, To which are annexed Observables of the same Kind in the County of Surrey and Flynt-shire': the latter echo the intentions which Aubrey expressed to Wood but which were never fulfilled in Mss. Aubrey 1 and 2.

³ Garland's 'An Introduction to John Aubrey' in the printed edition of his dramatisation of *Brief Lives* shows his awareness that his subject was born under Charles I and died under William III. Perversely he writes in his note on the staging of his monologue that he aims to capture 'the essence of [...] Jacobean kitchen-sink.' Garland further misleads his public by having Aubrey bespectacled and bearded and, because he imagines him 'deeply rooted in the past,' dressed 'in the fashions of a vanished age.' This surely is a bizarre transformation of the fashionably dressed subject of Lely's and Fairthorne's portraits, used by Powell and Hunter respectively as frontispieces to their books. Indeed, Aubrey's 'sparkish garb' outraged Anthony Wood when they first met in 1667 (*Life and Times of Anthony Wood*, abridged ed., (1961), 71-2) and his dress-sense is unlikely to have changed even in old age when he continued to frequent fashionable London coffee-houses, to attend meetings of the Royal Society and to visit the homes of his noble and genteel kinsfolk and friends.

⁴ By some Gresham's Law of publishing, it outlived Anthony Powell's admirable edition issued in the same year.

⁵ Aubrey remained conscious of his status. In 1680, in his life of Thomas Hobbes he writes of his school-days at Leigh-Delamere: 'I had then a little horse and commonly rode. [...] That is to say, I was not a vulgar boy and carried not a Satchell at my back.' (BL 427n).

⁶ Aubrey admitted, 'I understand but little Welsh (though 'tis the language of the Countrey whence I am extracted)' (MB: TG c 25 238v). He also claimed kinship with the Aubreys of Clehonger, calling Herbert Aubrey 'cousin' (MB 426/47).

⁷ There is a memorial to this John Aubrey in Burghill parish church. (E. G. Benson, *The Brasses of Burghill, Herefordshire*, 1947)

⁸ He 'did cutt downe his [stepson's] woods and never made him any Satisfaction' (BL 339); nor was the latter 'educated to Learning, but to Hawking' (*ibid.* 9n).

⁹ Aubrey aspired to complete this curriculum by making the Grand Tour to Italy, for which he received advice from Dr William Harvey (BL 143-4) Given that his father, Richard Aubrey, left debts of £1,800 on his death in 1652 and that Aubrey had to find a further £1,000 as portions for his younger brothers, William (1643-1707) and Thomas (1645-81), his mother's successful dissuasion seems eminently sensible and hardly the 'protractique' cause of his ruin (BL 12-13). Aubrey, however, may well have felt that had he toured Italy (a) his trustees might have settled these inherited debts on his behalf; (b) he might have improved his chances of marrying the heiress he sought but failed to find, and (c) he would not have made the ill-advised attempt to remedy the situation by embarking in 1656 on an unsubstantiated claim to lands in Brecon- and Monmouthshire. The resulting legal costs (£1,200) probably caused his ruin in 1671, although it was triggered by his disastrous law-suit with Joan Sumner (see Powell, 115-26).

¹⁰ The Danvers connection introduced him to William Harvey, physician to Sir John's daughter, Mary (BL 143). Further references in *Brief Lives* reveal his acquaintance with poets and dramatists (Butler, Cowley, Denham, Davenant, Dryden, Shadwell); painters and engravers (Cooper, De Critz, Hollar, Hoskins, Loggan, Valck), and political theorists and economists (Harrington, Hobbes, Petty).

¹¹ For example, he attended Laurence Rooke's lectures at Gresham College (BL 76n).

¹² Henry Milbourne (d. c. 1694) is described as 'of the Middle Temple' in a deed of 2 February 1641 (HRO, AL40/637). Later, he was appointed Recorder of Monmouth: Aubrey owned Milbourne's holograph of his scheme 'of setting the Poore on worke' - now Ms. Aubrey 20, 2-4.

¹³ I have preferred the amplified versions from *Monumenta Britannica* to those of the *Natural History of Wiltshire*.

¹⁴ In a manuscript prospectus addressed to the nobility and gentry of Oxfordshire (Society of Antiquaries Ms. 85), Robert Plot sought information for his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, describing the projected work as 'Plinius Anglicus sive Angliae Historia naturalis ...'.

¹⁵ St Giles's Chapel: the present building replaced the chapel erected in 1682 and demolished in 1927 when Owen Street was widened. The remains of a round Templar church were then uncovered and these were described by Alfred Watkins in a paper delivered to the Woolhope Club and afterwards printed in its *Transactions* (1927), 102-5. Unaware of this account, Watkins noted the survival of the Templar chapel 'at least to the time of Speed, for in his map dated 1610 [it] is clearly depicted as a round building'. This is entirely consistent with Cook's description. However, when Watkins records the 1682 rebuilding, he speaks of 'the then decayed old round [chapel]', implying that time rather than siege-operations had been responsible for its condition. Yet the Latin inscription commemorating the chapel's restoration uses the terms 'a solo et rudibus,' an apt description of the heaps of rubble (ruderes) left after siege-operations had razed it to the ground (solum). Again Cook's relation is

perfectly consistent. Although neither of the city's suburban churches of St. Martin or St. Owen was rebuilt after similar destruction, since the chapel served its adjoining alms-houses, it was well within the remit of an energetic 'custos,' such as Richard Cox proved to be, to restore the chapel, even after a lapse of nearly forty years from its destruction.

⁽⁶⁾ Edmund Wilde F.R.S. (1616-96), Aubrey's friend and patron. A virtuoso, descended from the Wildes of Kemsey, he sat in the Long Parliament (see Powell, 253-8).

⁽⁷⁾ Sir Henry Lingen (1612-62), Royalist commander and M.P. for Hereford 1660-1.

⁽⁸⁾ Thomas Cappell was, presumably, related to the Caples of How Cagle; William Gwillim (c. 1635-98) married Benedicta, daughter of Sir Bennet Hoskyns's first cousin, William Hoskyns of Bernithan; Lord Scudamore was John, 2nd viscount (d. 1697), M.P. for Hereford city (1673-9) and county (1679-81). The redstreak apple was also known as 'Scudamore's crab.'

⁽⁹⁾ Sir Bennet Hoskyns (1609-80) was the father of Aubrey's friend, Sir John. Prominent during the Interregnum as a member of the sequestration committee for Herefordshire and later as a judge in Wales, he adroitly changed sides and, as member of the Council of State in 1659, promoted the restoration of Charles II. Sixteen years later he was rewarded with a baronetcy. (That the *Analecta* terms him 'Esquire' shows that it was taken from the materials which Plot transcribed in 1676 - see TPW 448ff.)

⁽¹⁰⁾ A full account was printed for John Budge in that year as *Old Meg of Herefordshire* (reprinted in *Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana* Vol. I, 1816). 'Old Meg' was Meg Goodwin of 'Erdestand' (Eardisland) who, the pamphlet, pace Aubrey, states, 'was threescore yeares (she saith) a Maide, and twentie yeares otherwise, that's what you will, since hath bene thought fit to be a Maide-marrrian.' Baird W. Whitlock, 'John Hoskyns Serjeant-at-law' (1982) has a detailed account of the entertainment (*op cit.* 298-309), quoting Fuller (*Ibid.* 299) for its attribution to Hoskyns. Baird's suggestion that Hoskyns was the author of the pamphlet appears to be confirmed by Aubrey, whose cryptic reference implies the presentation of a copy to the earl of Northampton. W.R. William's account, (*The Parliamentary History of the County of Herefordshire*, 1896, p. 88) is inaccurate as to date (1613), place (Morehampton) and occasion of the entertainment (a visit of James I). Whitlock, *op cit.* 300, shows that although Hoskyns had invited the king and had made preparations for the visit, it never actually took place.

⁽¹¹⁾ Sir William Gregory (1625-96), judge, M.P. for Weobley (1679) and Hereford (1689). He acted as intermediary in the sale of Aubrey's Burlton estate (see note 39 below); his son married James Rodd's grand-daughter.

⁽¹²⁾ Dr. Jonathan Goddard (1617-75), physician (inter alios to Oliver Cromwell) and scientist (BL 127-8).

⁽¹³⁾ Aubrey is, perhaps, mistaken: Glendower's daughter, Alice, married Sir John Scudamore of Ewyas.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Although neither belongs to the series of 'brief lives' (Mss. Aubrey 6, 7, and 8) which Aubrey supplied to Anthony Wood, the material was included in his edition by Andrew Clark (i, 416ff; ii, 47ff) and his example has been followed by later editors.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Sir Edward Harley (1624-1700), parliamentary General-of-Horse for Herefordshire and Radnorshire, was impeached in 1648 for his opposition to Independency: governor of Dunkirk 1660-1. Aubrey records the excavation of a cremation in a barrow on his land near Leintwardine. 'Sir Edward keeps [the] Urne [and a spearhead and other relics] as a Rarity. All the rest [...] this Noble Knight (being a Soldier himselfe) did carefully reinterre in the aforesaid Barrow.' (MB 764/765)

⁽¹⁶⁾ The first of five related tracts in Aubrey's 'Στοιχεῖα or Certain Miscellany Tractates' which form the 4th part of his *Monumenta Britannica*. The others comprise 'Chronologia Aspidologica' (a study of the development of the shape given to shields in carved or painted coats-of-arms); 'Chronologia Graphica' (a study in palaeography); 'Chronologia Vestiarum' (notes on the history of costume), and 'Nouvelles, or Naturall and Artificiall things, by whom and when brought into England'. Omitted from their edition by Fowles and Legg, but see Hunter *passim* and esp. 156-7.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Aubrey used the Greek φ as his symbol for his lost *Adversaria Physica*: see TPW 454-6.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Aubrey provided a sketch plan from which it is evident that he surveyed the site.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Andrew Yarranton (1616-84). He shared Aubrey's interest in agriculture and industry (on which he wrote), as well as antiquities. Aubrey records 'the cause of his death was a Beating, and throwne into a Tub of Water.' (BL 351)

⁽²⁰⁾ Aubrey, however, recorded details of the bath-house and made sketches of its brickwork. (MB 442/443).

⁽²¹⁾ The sale was never completed due to Dr Aubrey's death and the absconding of his chief clerk, the executor of his will, who took the purchase-money with him to Ireland. (BL 22).

⁽²²⁾ Perhaps 'observatory' rather than 'observation post:' in the version of his 'Chronologia Architectonica' attached to his *Wiltshire Antiquities* (Ms. Aubrey 3, 2a ff) Aubrey has '(Uraningborgh)' for '(Specula)', in reference to the Danish astronomer's, Tycho Brahe's Uraniborg observatory established in 1576.

⁽²³⁾ Ms. Aubrey 21, 68b: Blount 123 prints an explanatory quatrain.

⁽²⁴⁾ Presumably on a now-vanished funeral monument. There is no mention of it by Aubrey's near-contemporary, Thomas Dingley, in his *History from Marble*. The coat may perhaps be the original arms of Scudamore (Blount, 109b).

⁽²⁵⁾ Isaac Lyte (1577-1660).

⁽²⁶⁾ Professor Michael Hunter has shown, for example how the 'sceptical chemist,' Robert Boyle made very similar collections, suppressed by his 18th-century disciples and biographers. ('Magic, Science and Reputation' in *Robert Boyle 1627-91: Scrupulosity and Science*, 2000)

⁽²⁷⁾ Having come upon the presentation copy of the *Miscellanies* in the Ashmolean museum, the antiquary Thomas Hearne (1678-1735) first dismissed its author as 'a crazed man' (*Remarks and Collections of Thomas Hearne* ii, 223). He revised his opinion when, unlike the majority, he had had the chance to study Aubrey's unpublished writings and to recognize Anthony Wood's debt to him. (*Ibid.* iii 35; vii 37)

⁽²⁸⁾ William Sherbourne (c. 1587-1679) was a prebendary of Llandaff and canon of Hereford. He married Alice, the sister of the poet laureate, Sir William Davenant, and died at Lugwardine of which he was also vicar.

⁽²⁹⁾ Burlton was sold in 1663 for £1,500. The purchaser, Dr. Thomas Willis, wrote on 17 March that £300 was payable in Hereford through William Gregory and that the balance would be paid at Michaelmas. (Ms. Aubrey 13, 254) This sale doubtless relieved Aubrey's more pressing liabilities and enabled him to spend four months in France in the following year. (BL 458). Between 1661-3 Stretford Court had been sold to the bishop of Hereford, Herbert Croft, who unfortunately dated the relevant letters (Ms. Aubrey 12, 84, 85) by month only - 19 April (from London) and 12 June (from Hereford). Croft was a hard bargainer and in the second letter wrote that 'wheras you talke of much Wood I am assured scarce enough for necessary Uses and fences, which are generally Very badde and Will cost much money to enclose them Well.' He also observed of the land that 'so much of it [is] arable and so little meadow and pasture' as to be hardly worth the price of £1,800 demanded. This seems to have been no more than a purchaser's attempt to beat down the price: surely, in the light of Henry Milbourne's observations (above) on falling wool-prices and improvements in grain-cultivation, Aubrey was wise to have switched from pasture to arable.

⁽³⁰⁾ John Birch (1619-91) was the parliamentary officer who took Hereford by stratagem and became its governor. Imprisoned for his opposition to Cromwell (1654-5) he was M.P. at various times for Leominster, Penrhyn and Weobley. Birch was a Bristolian and also owned land in Wiltshire.

⁽³¹⁾ Benedicta, only daughter of Serjeant John Hoskyns, married John Markey of Walford.

⁽³²⁾ Sharington Talbot (d. 1677), Aubrey's 'old father he had, I believe, 200 adopted sons;' John Penruddock (1619-51), fought for Charles I and was executed at Exeter after the failure of his royalist insurrection; Sir James Long (1617-92) was greatly admired by Aubrey who records that he had served as a colonel under Sir Francis Doddington. (BL 189).

⁽³³⁾ William Watts (d. 1679) who told Aubrey the scandalous story of Dean Price's misadventure, by then a piece of cathedral lore, held livings at Much Marcle and Hampton Bishop and was appointed to a canonry in 1660.

⁽³⁴⁾ Richard Hill (b. c. 1592) was the incumbent of Stretton Sugwas from 1637: in 1646 he told Aubrey an anecdote of Ben Jonson. (BL 171n)

⁽³⁵⁾ The Warwickshire landowner and Aubrey's friend from his Oxford days, Tom Mariet (d. 1691), brought Charles II's emissary to the Presbyterians, Edward Massey, to Aubrey's chambers in 1660. Sir Edward Massey (c. 1619-c. 74) had been a colonel under the parliament: impeached for opposing Cromwell, he twice escaped from prison to join Charles in Holland, the second time in 1651, after being wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Worcester. In 1660 he was knighted and appointed governor of Gloucester, which he had held for Parliament in 1643. (see also BL 209).

⁽³⁶⁾ These comprised such kinsmen as Sir John Aubrey and the future earl of Abingdon and such friends as the earl of Thanet, until his death in 1679, Sir James Long, Sir Robert Henley, Sir John Hoskyns, Robert Hooke and, especially, Edmund Wilde.

John Gethin, Surveyor of the County Bridges

By P.S.M. CROSS-RUDKIN and P.T. SHAW

A paper published in the *Transactions* of the Woolhope Club in 1931 by the then President, G.H. Jack' marked the centenary of the death of John Gethin, a bridge builder of Kingsland, Herefordshire. Gethin's bridges are marked by a simple but distinctive architectural style, but some of those mentioned in Jack's paper do not appear to be by Gethin, while others in his style are not mentioned. 8 October 1999 sees the bicentenary of the first instruction to John Gethin to survey the county bridges, so it seems an appropriate time to review his life and work.

In 1799, responsibility for bridges rested with those who had traditionally maintained them, or with corporate bodies such as towns with charters; failing them, the Court of Quarter Sessions in each county carried the burden. Under the Statute of Bridges, 1531,² when the public considered that a bridge was out of repair, they would 'present' it to the Court, who would consider the presentment at the next Quarter Sessions. The Court would decide firstly whether the bridge was indeed out of repair and if so, who was responsible for its maintenance. An order to repair would be made against those responsible and if at subsequent Quarter Sessions no action had been taken, a fine would be levied and used to put the bridge in order.

In those early days, if the presentment was against the County, a small ad hoc committee of Justices would meet on site to view the bridge and, if necessary, give orders to local workmen. When the work had been done, the committee would certify to the next Sessions that the bridge was again in good condition, the presentment would be discharged and payment would be made. These County magistrates, who were responsible for maintaining the more important bridges, had no professional advice. It was the practice therefore when rebuilding was necessary, to seek proposals from workmen - those were the terms commonly used - each of whom would submit a design and a price. As the preferred contractor's work would not be supervised, except perhaps by occasional visits from a magistrate, the contract would include a clause requiring the contractor to keep the bridge in repair for a period, usually seven years, after completion.

John Gethin's father, who was also called John Gethin, was a stone-mason of Kingsland who repaired or rebuilt several of the bridges over the rivers Lugg and Arrow W. of Leominster. Because the records do not distinguish between father and son, it is difficult to be certain whether the latter worked independently before his father's death in 1791. (PL. XXIII) Sometimes too, problems arise in interpreting the minutes and orders of the Quarter Sessions, where much of the information about the Gethins is to be found. The records were generally written by the Clerk, who was not an engineer, and terms such as 'repair' and 'rebuild' are used almost interchangeably. Lugg Green Bridge is described as a repair, but the contract price is such that it must have been a total rebuild. It seems reasonable to assume that the bridges listed in FIG. 2 were rebuilt by John Gethin senior.

It is not known whether John Gethin senior was a full-time mason, but it is doubtful, and unless some family papers have, against all probability, survived and come

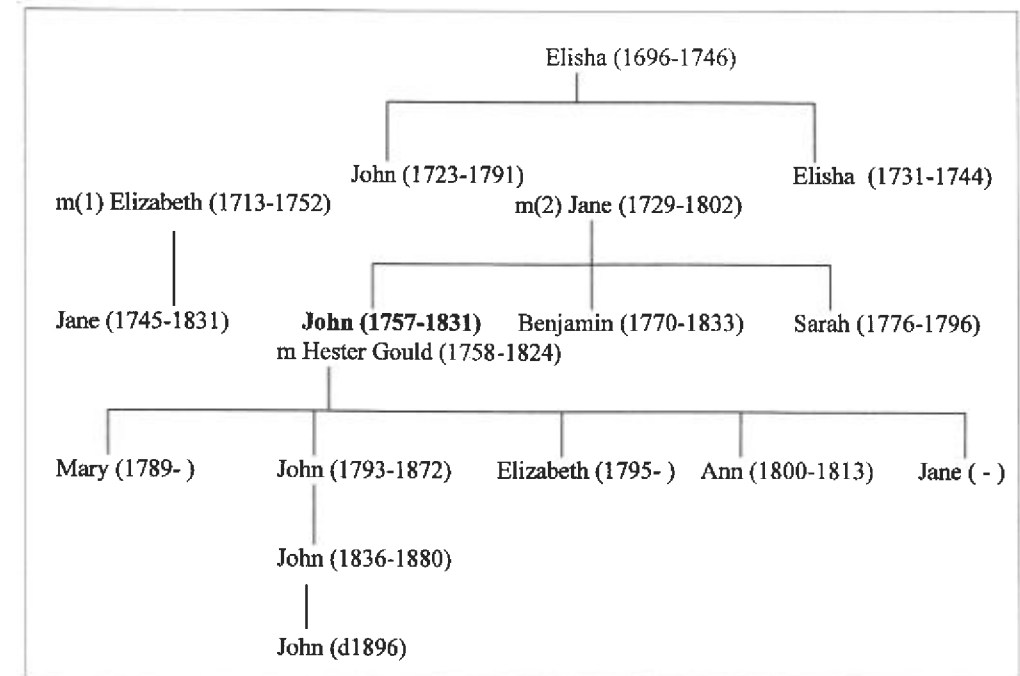


FIG. 1
Gethin Family Tree

HCC	Name	Parish	NGR	Date	Spans (ft-in.)	£
155	Stretford	Stretford	441552		2 x 12-0	
82	Mortimer's Cross	Lucton	426636	1771	18-0, 22-0, 23-0	150
369	Leintwardine	Leintwardine	404738	1780	16, 18, 21-6, 18, 16	365
85	Lugg Green	Kingsland	449621	1781	3 x 15-0	186
87	Arrow Green	Monkland	437586	1782	14-3, 18-0, 14-3	150
237	Knoak	Staunton on Arrow	373596	1782	15-0, 18-6, 15-0	
15	Wergin's	Sutton St Nicholas	529447	1786	rebuilt in 1913	
391	Buckton	Buckton	387730	1787	rebuilt in 1805	76

FIG. 2
Bridges rebuilt by John Gethin senior

to light, it is unlikely that much will be learned about the day to day work which paid the family bills.

By 1793 John Gethin, the future County Surveyor, was contracting with the County to repair and maintain Bodenham Bridge for seven years, for £96, and soon after he took on responsibility for Burrington and Pembridge Bridges also. The Quarter Sessions records mention several other masons doing repairs to bridges in these last decades of the 18th century, so there was competition for the work. However, when several bridges in the county were swept away or damaged in the great flood of 11 February 1795, it was Gethin who secured the lion's share of the reconstruction. Mortimers Cross, Little Hereford and Kingsland were the major repair works, and he and his younger brother Benjamin were the contractors for the rebuilding of Aymestrey Bridge, for £440. Benjamin does not appear again in the Quarter Sessions records, but must have maintained contact as he appears as a surety for Richard Jones of Bucknell, who contracted to rebuild Broadward Bridge at Clungunford in Shropshire in 1831.

John Gethin continued to make small repairs to bridges, for instance at Fords Bridge and Hampton Bridge in 1797. By 1798 he was being called upon to advise the magistrates at Leintwardine and again in 1799 at Eardisland. Then on 8 October 1799, under the heading 'Surveyor of the County Bridges,' the Quarter Sessions minutes' record 'It having been suggested that it would be desirable to have the different County Bridges surveyed It is ordered that John Gethin of Kingsland be directed to survey the same and make his report at the next Sessions.' In fact it was not until the Easter Sessions in 1800 that Gethin was able to present his report. It is preserved in the County Record Office and is transcribed in full as an appendix to Jack's paper.

The first mention of county surveyors is made in the 1531 Statute of Bridges. As mentioned above, this Act provided that, unless some 'person certain or body politic' could be proved to have done so in the past, the responsibility for keeping a bridge in repair lay with the county or municipal corporation within which it lay. This duty was to be exercised by the Justices in Quarter Sessions and to assist them, they were permitted to appoint two Surveyors, who were to 'see every such decayed bridge repaired and amended from time to time, as often as the need shall require.' Systematic surveys were carried out on an occasional basis, as in Cheshire in 1568⁴ when two pairs of gentlemen undertook the eastern and western halves respectively. It seems however that the first salaried appointment was not made for more than 150 years, which seems quite a long time even by English administrative standards. Following that first appointment about the year 1684 in Northumberland, Essex followed suit in 1704, Yorkshire North and East Ridings, Derbyshire and Cumberland by 1715. Other counties made the surveyorship one of the responsibilities of the High Constables. The number of counties making an appointment grew steadily during the century, until by 1799 at least twenty had done so. FIG.3

This trend seems a natural consequence of a steadily increasing workload. In 1780 there had occurred the celebrated case of Glasburne Bridge.⁵ The West Riding of Yorkshire had been indicted for its non-repair, but had denied liability as the bridge had been erected within living memory by the township, to replace a footbridge which they had always maintained. The judges of the King's Bench disagreed, stating 'If a man build a



FIG. 3
County Surveyorships in 1800

County	Year	Number	Year	Number
Cheshire	1741	127	1848	176
Derbyshire	1729	55	1833	120
Devon	1787	232	1831	276
Herefordshire	1800	43	1851	149
Middlesex	1786	3	1825	45
Norfolk	1760	43	1831	84
Shropshire	1788	8	1834	115
Warwickshire	1791	27	1839	77
Yorkshire West Riding	1752	114	1847	175

FIG. 4
Numbers of County bridges

bridge, and it becomes useful to the County in general, the County shall repair it.' This novel doctrine, which applied throughout the country, led to a significant increase in the number of county bridges as everyone from parishes to turnpike trusts sought to transfer the burden to the County. Unfortunately lists of county bridges are by no means common and it is not possible to make direct comparisons, but FIG. 4 gives some idea of the numbers involved.

These figures must be treated with a little caution, as the lists from which they are derived were produced at irregular intervals, and it is clear that they were not perfect. For example, Henry Couchman, recently appointed in Warwickshire in 1791, 'submits to the County ... that the Chief Constables may be desired to make returns to the Treasurer, next Sessions, of the number and names of the County bridges within their respective divisions, as the Bridge Master does not know if he has seen them all or not.' Indeed, his figure of twenty-seven given above was six less than it had been in 1764, so it is clear that some had been missed. In Shropshire,⁷ the first remaining bridge list (from 1827) omits at least half a dozen which had been repaired by the County in the previous forty years. In Herefordshire too, John Gethin senior had rebuilt Knoak Bridge in 1782, but it does not appear in his son's list in 1800. On the other hand, he said of Pease Bridge 'This Bridge I have not yet found nor even heard of, there is one called Panks bridge but not chargeable on the County.' In fact it had been repaired as recently as 1795, under the supervision of the Reverend Mr. Powley. As the frequencies of inspection and supervision increased, the Justices in those counties where no Surveyor had been appointed must have found the duties more irksome and by 1830 all but a handful had employed one.

The position was generally part-time and the holders of the post came from varying backgrounds. Some of the earliest were described as gentlemen. In Warwickshire, the first holder combined the post with that of Treasurer; the second did likewise, but was described as a painter when he was appointed. Later, a few were carpenters, some were stone-masons or builders, a term which was then sometimes interchangeable with mason. The profession of civil engineer being still in its infancy, many were architects. The North Riding of Yorkshire had John Carr from 1772, who has been described as 'for more than half a century the principal architect practising in Yorkshire and the north of England.'⁸ John Johnson of Essex⁹ was based in London and had a practice which ranged from Devon to Leicester. William Kirk¹⁰ worked almost solely in Leicestershire and was more typical.

The choice of architect is not surprising as, although so far only bridges have been mentioned, the Quarter Sessions were primarily responsible for the administration of justice in the county, and so had to provide and maintain a shire hall, gaols and houses of correction. Staffordshire, for instance, also built a judge's house, store rooms and keeper's house. Some counties therefore employed a single surveyor to look after the whole county stock. Edward Glascock in Essex¹¹ in 1712 was styled Public Surveyor of the Bridges and Public Works. John Collingwood in Gloucestershire¹² in 1817 was General Surveyor of this County for all County purposes. Against this, Warwickshire and the West Riding had Bridgemasters. Thomas Dadford rejoiced in the title of Surveyor of the Bridges in belonging to and repaired by the inhabitants of the County of Stafford,¹³ which defined the

extent of his responsibilities with a fine legal precision. In the early years of his tenure, Gethin was involved in some minor building works, particularly at the gaols, and also as a surveyor, but when a new shire hall was required in 1815, the Justices turned to Robert Smirke, one of the foremost London architects of the day.

In the West Riding, which appointed Bridgemasters as early as 1747, the duties were for many years confined to surveying and reporting on the state of the bridges four times a year. Although the minute of Gethin's appointment is similarly confined, as soon as he had submitted his first report in 1800 he was required to organise the repairs he had identified and by the following year he was supervising the work of Thomas Late at Lugwardine Bridge causeway, which had been contracted for in the traditional design-and-build way. Later in that year he certified the work done at Mordiford Bridge by George Ellerman and in 1801, for Crowmore Bridge, he was producing designs for other contractors to tender against. So, within a couple of years of his appointment he was undertaking most of the duties of a County Surveyor as they might be recognised today. The financial basis of Gethin's appointment in these early years is not clear. He was clearly employed part time, and he was able to continue to work as a contractor, as will be discussed below. The Quarter Sessions minutes often record orders for payment to him, sometimes for £100 or £200 on account, sometimes for very precise sums as the balance of his bill. There are no amounts shown separately there or in the Treasurer's accounts for a salary. It is probable that he was paid a daily fee for those days on which he was engaged on County business, with daily or mileage travelling expenses. Reference to FIG. 5 will show that although there was a cluster of bridges in the country around Kingsland, there were many others some distance away. It is only in 1820 that a formal appointment as a salaried officer is recorded, when he is to be paid £60 per annum plus 10s.6d. per day travelling expenses if over five miles from home. This was clearly intended to be subject to annual reappointment, as was the practice in counties such as Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and the Justices took the opportunity to in 1821 to reduce his emoluments to £50 plus 10s. per day.

Terms of employment of Surveyors in other counties varied considerably. George Gwilt in Surrey was not appointed until 1803, but when he resigned the following year it was recorded that he had given thirty-five years' service,¹⁵ so it seems that he had been operating on a basis similar to Gethin's first twenty years. John Boys in west Kent received one guinea per day for work within ten miles of home plus one shilling for each extra mile.¹⁶ At the other end of the scale, John Johnson, an architect of some standing as has been noted, was paid a percentage of monies expended and had his travelling expenses repaid; in 1803 these amounted to £138 and £81 respectively. James Green in Devon, a civil engineer with a regional practice, started at £300 per annum in 1809, advanced to £550 per annum in 1814 but was reduced to £300 per annum again in 1831.¹⁷

When Gethin reported that it would be cheaper to rebuild rather than repair a bridge, or when widening was necessary, he would submit a drawing of the new structure and an estimate of its cost. A few of his drawings remain.¹⁸ (FIG.6) (PL. XXIV).

They are neat but, compared with the detailed drawings of contemporaries such as Bernard Hartley in the West Riding, simple.

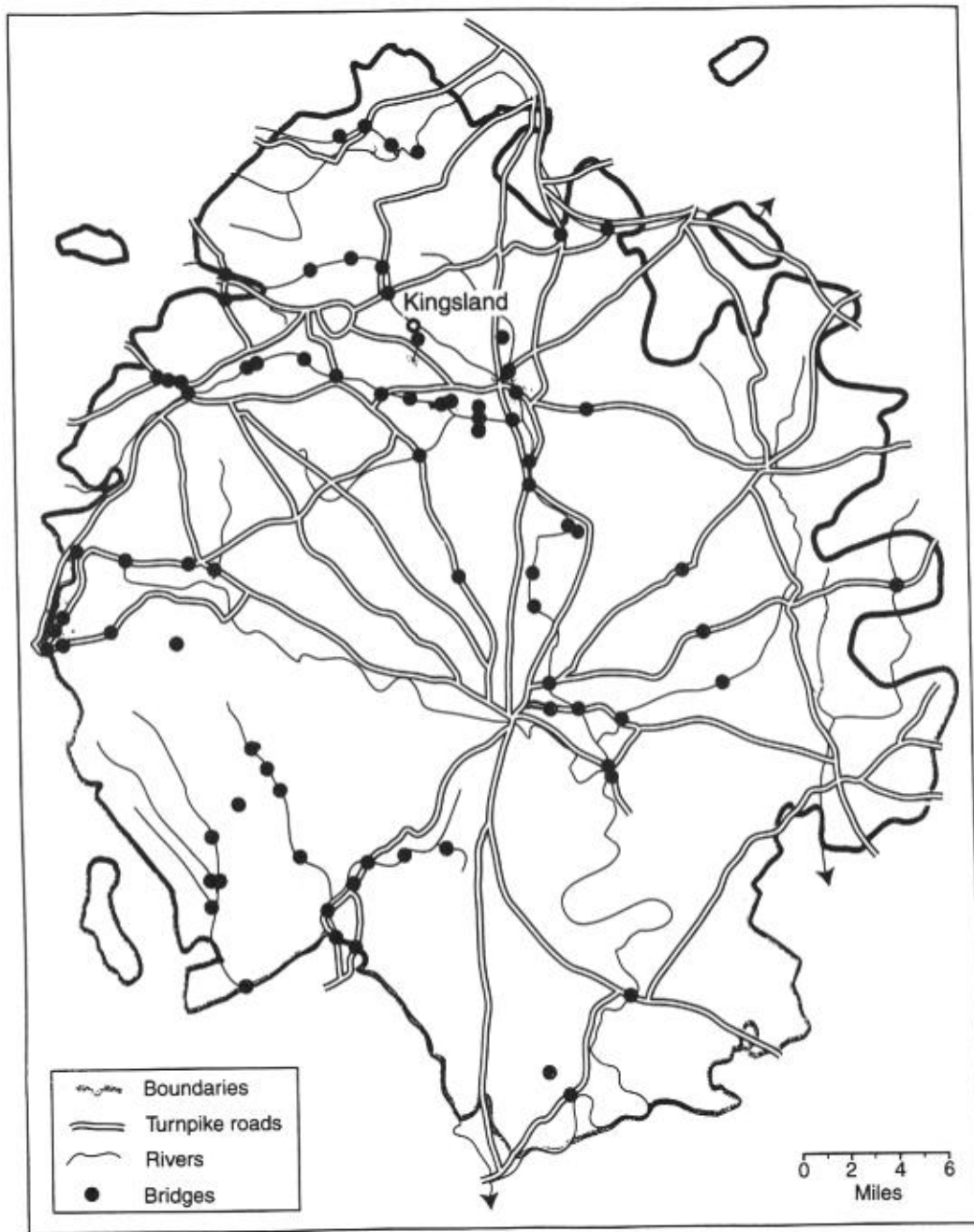


FIG. 5 Herefordshire County Bridges by John Gethin¹⁴

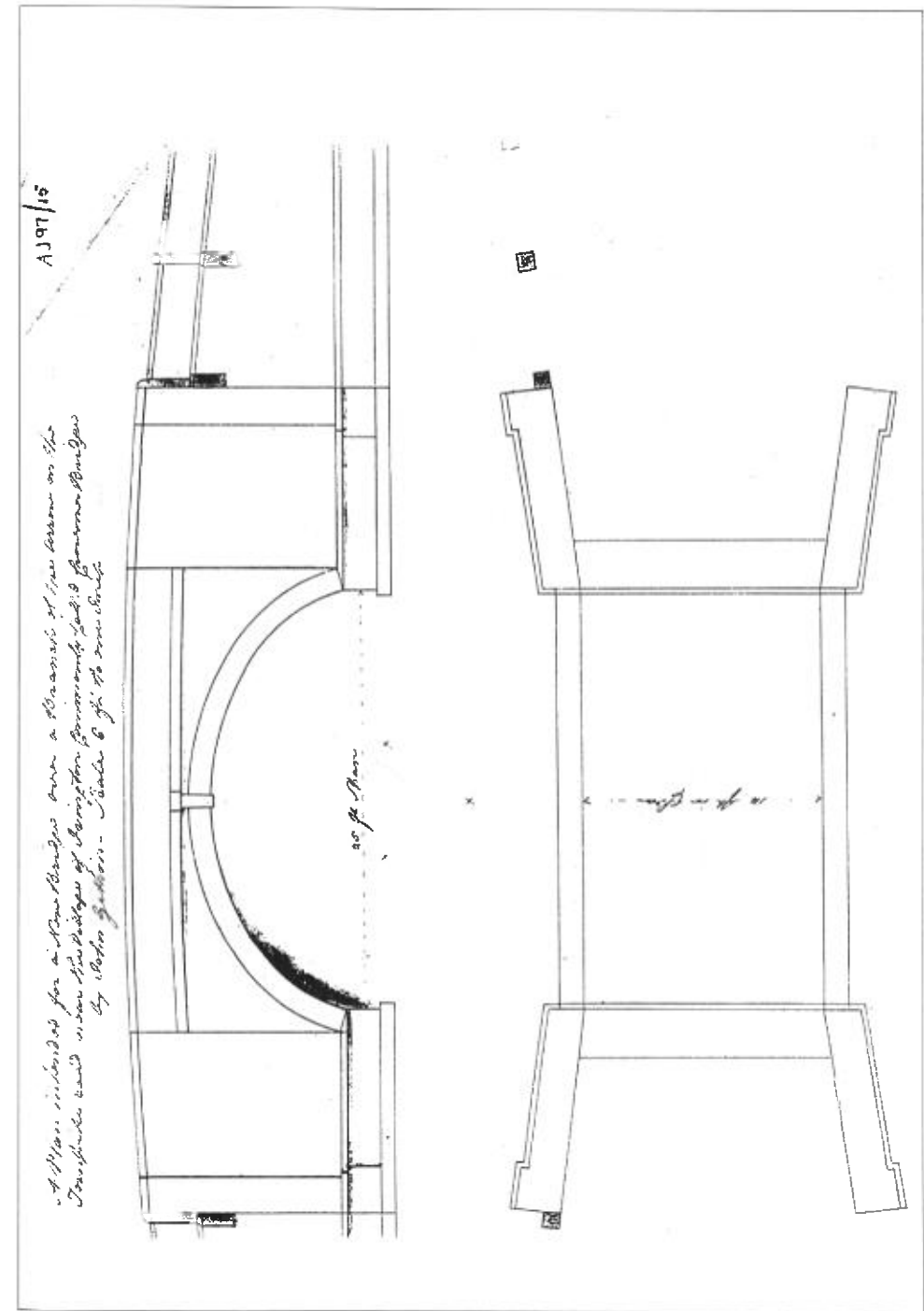


FIG. 6 Crowmore Bridge drawing

It was necessary, under the Bridge Act of 1739,¹⁹ to obtain 'the most reasonable price or prices' after the work had been advertised at Quarter Sessions. So if the County decided to proceed, the Clerk of the Peace would advertise for tenders from bridge builders, often with quite a short period for submission. It will be seen from Appendix A that Gethin contracted to build many of the bridges which he had designed.

Unfortunately, as no tender lists have survived as far as is known, it is not clear whether Gethin submitted offers himself in the normal course. It would have been difficult for him to have named a figure significantly different from his estimate, which presumably would have been available to other potential bidders. His estimates appear to have been reasonably generous, perhaps to permit a reasonable contingency for unforeseen extras. In 1821 his figure for Gough's Bridge was £135, but Matthew Hards tendered at £85 and executed it for £95.7s.0d. He was closer at Marstow, where his estimate was £149.5s.8d and John Parsons' agreed bill was £133.9s.0d. As early as 1801 though, no other offer was received for Broadwards Bridge on the main road S. from Leominster and Gethin was awarded the contract. Others such as Pinsley Bridge, Morehampton Bridge and Altyrnyns Bridge in 1809 were awarded to him on the same basis. The Quarter Sessions minutes do not mention any reason for many of the contracts which he won, and it may well be that there was some competition in these cases. It may be noted that these three, as well as some of the smaller bridges, were timber structures, so presumably Gethin was employing subcontractors.

From 1820, Gethin does not appear to have constructed any more bridges. The minutes make no mention, but it may well have been a condition of his becoming a salaried officer. This question of whether to permit the Surveyor to contract with the County exercised the minds of the Justices elsewhere also. It was a condition of James Trubshaw senior's appointment in Staffordshire in 1792 that he 'shall not take any part or be concerned in executing any contract or receive on account thereof or for expences of repairs, any sum or sums of money whatever,'²⁰ but in fact he was allowed in 1798 to build a sizeable bridge over the river Trent. In this he sustained a substantial loss and was forced to give up the contract, which led to his dismissal from the Surveyorship. His successor, Joseph Potter, was specifically permitted to execute works, but seems to have made little use of it. James Green in Devon also ran into financial problems with a bridge contract in 1812, but managed to hold onto his position while being forbidden to contract with the County in future. These seem to have been exceptions to the general practice, which was to execute works by direct labour, as in Essex, or contract with outsiders, as in Warwickshire, with the Surveyor being reimbursed as described before.

Expenditure on bridges varied considerably from county to county and from year to year, particularly if a large bridge needed rebuilding, though it should be noted that few bridges approached the cost of a new shire hall, which many counties, including Hereford, undertook in the period being discussed. The increase in the number of bridges though seems to have given rise to a perception in many counties that expenditure on bridge repairs was excessive and ought to be reduced. Lancashire led the way in organising a petition to Parliament to restrict the counties' liabilities, but it was rejected and Lord Ellenborough's Act of 1803²¹ was passed instead. This led to some administrative improvements, with committees of magistrates being appointed for each Hundred, but still the



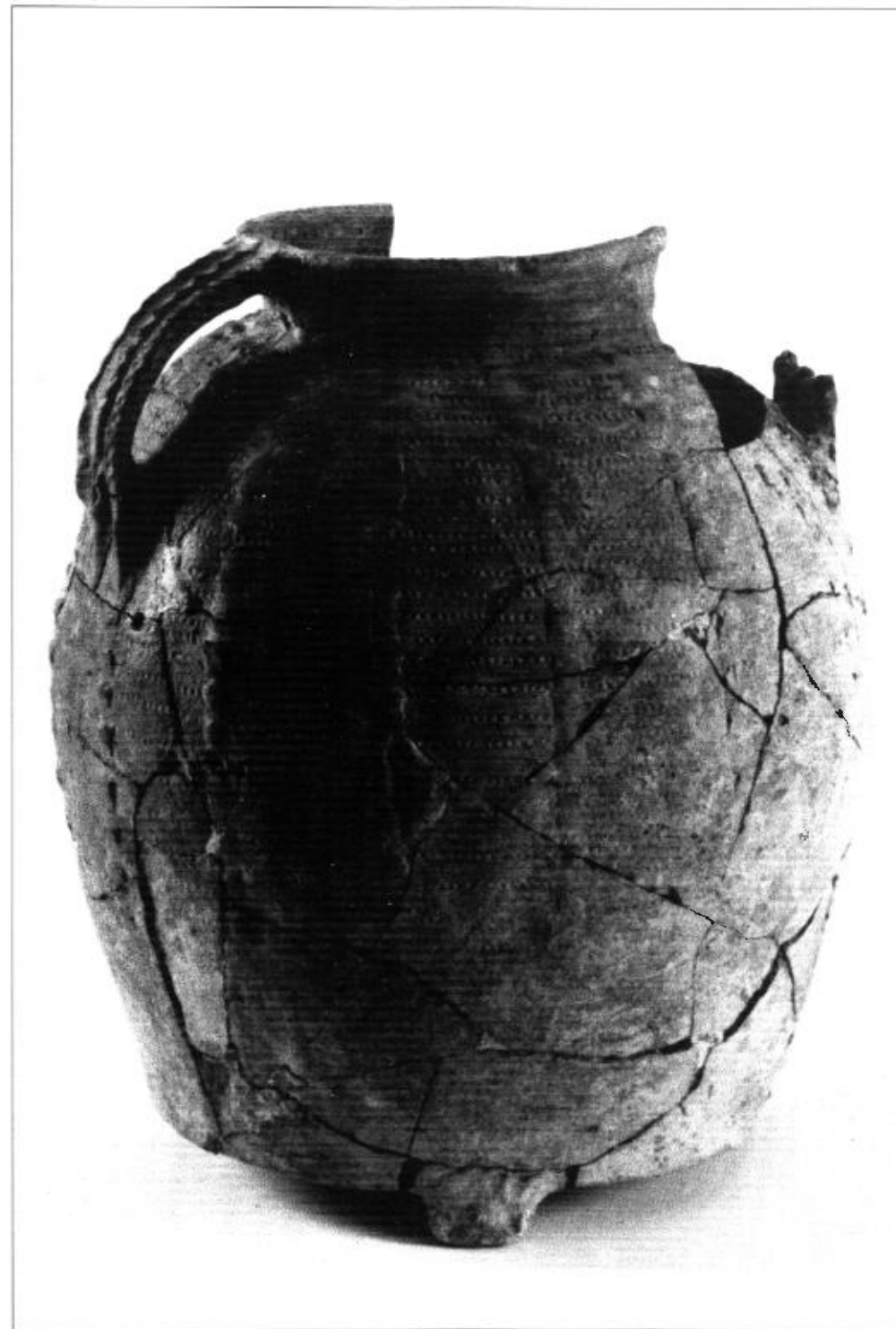
XXIII — Gethin family monuments, Kingsland.



XXIV — Crowmore Bridge.

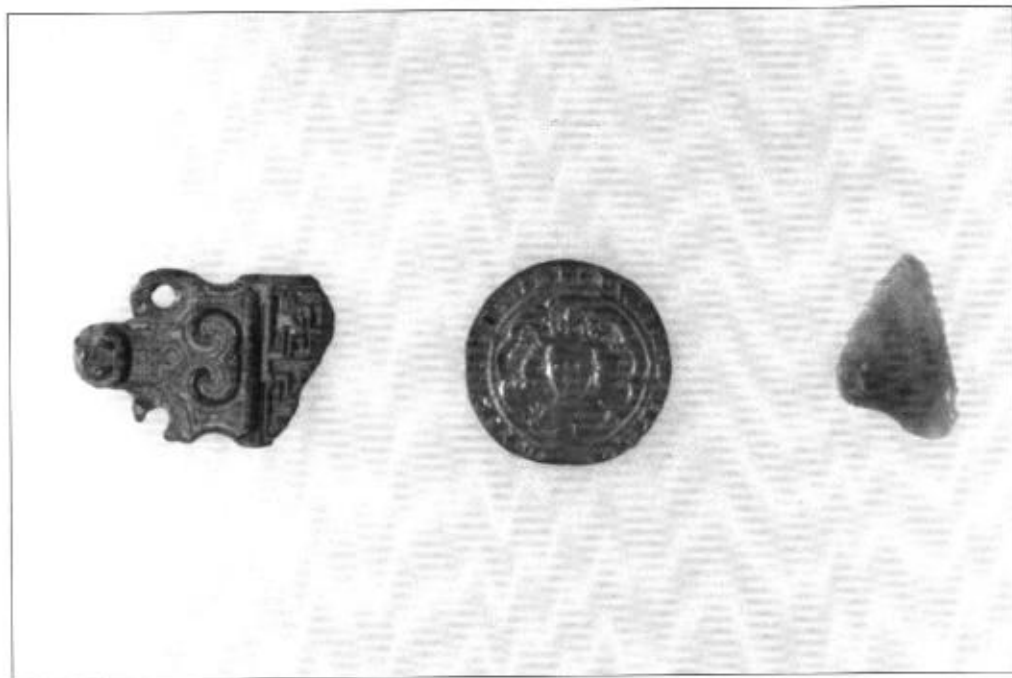


XXV — Burrington Bridge.

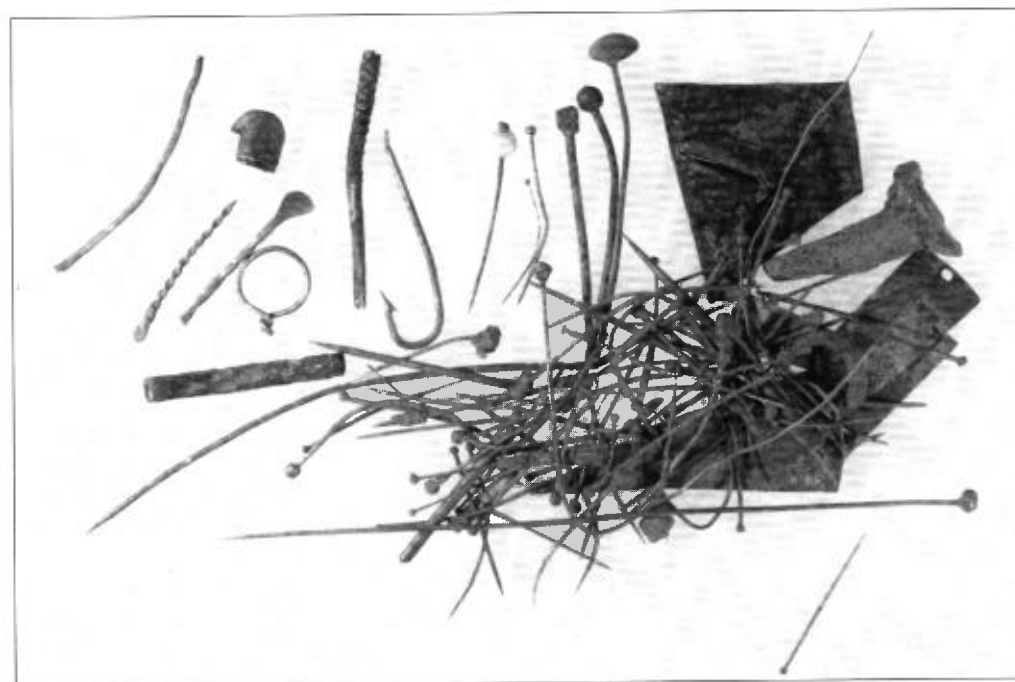


XXVI — A 12th-century tripod pitcher from the excavations in Harrison Street, Hereford.

(Archenfield Archaeology)



XXVII — Left to right. Late Saxon enamelled strap mount from Weston-under-Penyard; Edward III silver groat (1999-23/1) from a coin hoard found at Court Farm, Canon Pyon; later Neolithic flint arrowhead from Stretton Grandison.



XXVIII — A selection of small copper alloy artefacts, including pins, from the Wye Bridge in Hereford, next to the Meade and Tomkinson site.

pressure remained. Another provision of this Act was that the County Surveyor was required to certify that a new bridge had been built satisfactorily before the County could be required to adopt it as a county bridge. There is little evidence that much use was made of this in Herefordshire, though it may simply be that the relevant certificates have not been preserved.

A comparison with two other midlands counties shows that expenditure on bridges in Herefordshire remained relatively static in the 1820s, peaking in 1825 and slowly declining thereafter. Staffordshire and Warwickshire, when the occasion arose, tended to

	Herefordshire			Staffordshire			Warwickshire		
	Bridge £	Total £	%	Bridge £	Total £	%	Bridge £	Total £	%
1821	1102	8783	12	1990	29128	7	275	24566	1
1822	849	7148	12				391	13703	3
1823	1023	5872	17	6169	24104	26	244	10986	2
1824	1221	6352	19	6222	23621	26	402	15636	3
1825	1362	5460	25	5414	17197	31	2331	18952	12
1826	1177	6408	18	6025	11308	53	2805	19605	14
1827	1203	9215	13	7970	22844	35	3224	19660	16
1828	931	10200	9	3940	19657	20	2035	17864	11
1829	828	9717	9	4782	22257	21	1843	18929	10
1830	827	6193	13	7797	23948	33	2154	19784	11
1831	706	6319	11	8765	28380	31	8866	25911	34

FIG. 7
Annual expenditure on bridges, as a percentage of total expenditure²³

build more capacious bridges and so the figures were more variable. (FIG. 7). The subject is treated at length in a recent book.²³

The most common reaction when repair or rebuilding was proposed, was to query whether a particular bridge was indeed a county bridge, as the Herefordshire Justices did at Eardisland in 1799, Bosbury in 1816, Dore in 1817 and frequently thereafter. The answer almost invariably was yes and the main beneficiary was the Clerk of the Peace who gained another fee for an investigation. (In 1818 he was paid £42.7s.6d for work related to bridges, in 1819 £82.8s.10d, which was more than Gethin's salary) Sometimes the magistrates would seek contributions from other bodies, as at Brimfield, where in 1822 the cost was split between the county, parish and turnpike trust. The Quarter Sessions made a contribution to Leominster for Poplars Bridge in 1808, but made a blanket refusal in 1825 to assist the borough with any of its bridges.

Very often it was the messenger who was blamed, and in 1821 the Quarter Sessions renewed Gethin's appointment but placed more stringent restraints on his authority to spend money without their specific approval. In the following year the Gaol committee was required to investigate his salary and fees. In 1824 worse was to come, as it was intended to appoint one Surveyor for all public buildings, to be resident in Hereford. Gethin was given one year's notice and Charles Heather obtained the post. Two weeks later the Justices met again and discussed the matter at length, so that at the next Sessions the notice was withdrawn. Gethin now had to attend Quarter Sessions without claiming expenses, Heather was appointed Surveyor of Buildings at £20 per annum and the record of the extraordinary meeting was inked out, so that it is no longer legible. Heather did in fact succeed to the whole after Gethin's death. Curiously, almost exactly the same drama was played out in Monmouthshire in 1825 and 1826, where Thomas Waters was given notice, but he applied for and obtained the enlarged post and retained it until his own death later in 1826.

Quarter Sessions' reluctance to accept unwelcome costs is illustrated in the history of improvements to Lugwardine Bridge. Gethin's plan for widening had been approved in August 1823, but the contractor, John Hughes had claimed for extra work done. Heather was asked to value the additional payment in October 1824 and reported the following month, at the same meeting at which his appointment was discussed. Presumably because there were weightier matters to decide, no payment is recorded and in January 1825 Gethin was instructed to draw up a statement, which John Collingwood, an architect in Worcester who was also County Surveyor of Gloucester would check. This was done and Hughes eventually received his money in April. Although Gethin had been reinstated, the Justices continued to exercise vigilant control over his activities. Committees of supervising magistrates for each Hundred had been appointed as required by the Act of 1803, and they now took over the selection of contractors for sizeable repair or rebuilding jobs. Valuation of small jobs remained Gethin's responsibility, and payments were made to him for small repairs which he organised himself. Larger repairs were certified by Gethin and a magistrate, as at Llangua Bridge in 1825 or even by magistrates alone, at Stiffords Bridge. In this manner the business of the County Surveyor went on, though by now the great programme of widening and rebuilding was nearly over, until new forms of transport in the 20th century initiated another programme of works.

Colvin describes Gethin's bridges as of not much architectural importance. In fact they are notable for being built in one of three distinct styles, for three-arch, small single-arch and large single-arch structures respectively. Repetition of architectural treatment would enable local contractors to familiarise themselves with the client's requirements and thereby reduce costs. An architect like John Carr in the North Riding of Yorkshire obviously took pride in providing individual designs. Other County Surveyors developed a standard style, by which their works may be recognised now. Joseph Potter in Staffordshire, an architect but also an engineer, was a prolific designer of elegant bridges of different sizes, but many of his motifs are repeated time and again. A particularly unusual example is that of Joseph Gwilt in Surrey, who repeated his use of contrasting brick and stone and developed a unique form of pedestrian refuge to punctuate his parapets.

It seems that the style of Gethin bridges was developed by John Gethin senior, and continued for some time after 1831. Many of the features described below can be found in the bridges listed above in FIG. 2. The most obvious characteristic of the three-arch bridges is a horizontal string-course immediately above the extrados or, where a keystone projects above that level, immediately above the keystone. Where the arches are of different sizes, which was usually the case, these raised horizontal bands are therefore at different levels, which is unusual. Most other bridge designers would provide a continuous string-course at road level. Cutwaters are V-shaped in plan and of constant size to springing level, then die away in four or five steps to end at mid-spandrel height, with pilasters above. At Aymestrey and Eardisley, both early structures by the son, low cutwaters are surmounted by pilasters. Later he reverted to stepped tops. The arch rings are of ashlar, the spandrels of roughly squared stone and the work above the string-course of coursed rubble, providing a satisfactory aesthetic contrast which reflects the relative importance of the different parts of the structure.

The smaller single-arch bridges are also architecturally unusual in that the arch and spandrels are recessed between the abutments and below the parapets, which therefore effectively form a rectangular frame around the structure. In many of them the soffit of the parapet is plain, but at Olchon Bridge in 1808, Willersley in 1825 and Stoke Lacy in 1831 the elevation is enlivened by dentilations. In several of his bridges, whether of one or three arches, the parapets are of a darker stone than the arch and spandrels, giving a subtle but interesting contrast. Remarkably, Morehampton Bridge, built in 1841-2 at the end of Charles Heather's regime, exhibits the same features.

Gethin's masonry bridges were well executed and, as Jack noted in his paper, lasted for more than 100 years until the demands of modern traffic required their strengthening and widening. In structural terms, his bridges were not very adventurous. The spans are very moderate, particularly when the devastating effects of the floods of 1795 are recalled, and the span-to-rise ratio, except at Eardisland Bridge of 1800, quite low. From 1813 though, Gethin built three larger, similar bridges with single arches of 54 ft. span. These bridges, at Burrington (PL. XXV), Bodenham and Kentchurch (Grosmont) have circular voids through the spandrels, a feature which was relatively more frequent on the other side of the Welsh border. These bridges too sport dentilations below the parapets.

Compared with Thomas Telford's work in neighbouring Shropshire, born in the same year and also a stone-mason by training, his bridge spans are moderate. It is curious that he does not appear to have standardised on the dimensions of the spans, which might have led to savings in the use of centerings during construction. Nevertheless, it may be said that his work was economical. For example, Bromfield Bridge just over the border in Shropshire cost £2,025 to give 100 ft. of waterway, but Bodenham Bridge cost £650 for 54 ft. Bridges in Herefordshire were generally narrower than in Shropshire (and indeed many other counties), being generally 12 to 14 ft. between the parapets, compared with 18 to 22 elsewhere. Sometimes the County sought to save costs by building timber bridges but All-tyrnnys required replanking in 1822, only thirteen years after building, and was rebuilt in stone in 1843.²⁴ The fact that Gethin's total expenditure was higher than some other counties may well be attributed to the fact that he rebuilt so many structures (sixty-six for the

County alone in thirty-two years, compared with forty-two in Shropshire over forty-two years) and thereby probably reduced expenditure in the longer term.

But unless it is thought that he was no more than a country mason with an eye for economy, it is interesting to see his proposal for a bridge over the tidal river Usk at Caerleon in Monmouthshire.²⁵ (FIG.8). He was consulted by the Justices of that county in 1803 about the timber bridge which existed and reported that any repairs could prolong its life by no more than three years. He then produced a design for a substantial cast-iron bridge of 80, 90 and 80 ft. spans, based clearly upon Telford's Buildwas Bridge of 1796. Cast-iron bridges were still relatively new and untried, and combined with the problems which construction of the foundations would have caused, this was a bold venture. Despite advertisements in the London, Gloucester, Bristol and Bath papers, no acceptable tenders were received and after another false start, with John Nash, a stone bridge was built in 1805-8 to the design of John Hodgkinson with input from William Jessop. Proposals in 1820 for iron bridges at Little Hereford Church and Criftings Ford, about the latter of which he consulted John Straphen, a well known bridge builder of Shrewsbury, also came to nought.

Gethin's status in the County seems to have been respectable if a little insecure. The Quarter Sessions minutes are usually quite precise in their use of titles, and whereas most of the untitled, non-clerical justices are styled Esquire, we usually read about Mr. John Gethin, occasionally John Gethin and in a handwriting which lasts for a short period only, Gethin. He appears to have been or become a person of some substance, as he was able to wait eleven months until November 1818 for the payment of £300 from his previous year's account. He was too one of the Company of Proprietors of the Rivers Wye and Lugg Navigation, mentioned in their Act of 1809.²⁶ The list is headed by two baronets, then thirty-one untitled people in alphabetical order, but very clearly described as esquire or gentleman. John Gethin is one of the gentlemen.

He lived at Brick House, probably the house of the same name at Cobnash which has recently been modernised. He married Hester Gould, also of Kingsland, on 27 December 1806 and the union produced another son called John and four daughters. The third daughter, Ann, died at Bath in 1813 and Hester, called Esther on her tomb, in 1825. The others survived him and benefitted from his will. John inherited all of his father's farm stock and implements, together with a house and corn-mill on the river Pinsley and land at Cobnash. He seems to have continued as a farmer. His daughters Jane Vaughan and Mary James each received land in the parish and Elizabeth, who was unmarried, inherited Brick House, bonds and shares. In all, the estate was worth nearly £3,000.

A list of bridges designed by John Gethin for the County is given in Appendix A. Many still remain, giving good service and gracing their surroundings 200 years after his appointment as Surveyor of the County Bridges.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grateful acknowledgement is made to the several county record offices mentioned below, and particularly to Miss Sue Hubbard and her staff at Hereford for their assistance over the years. Thanks are due also to Mr. Haydn Jones, the present owner of Brick

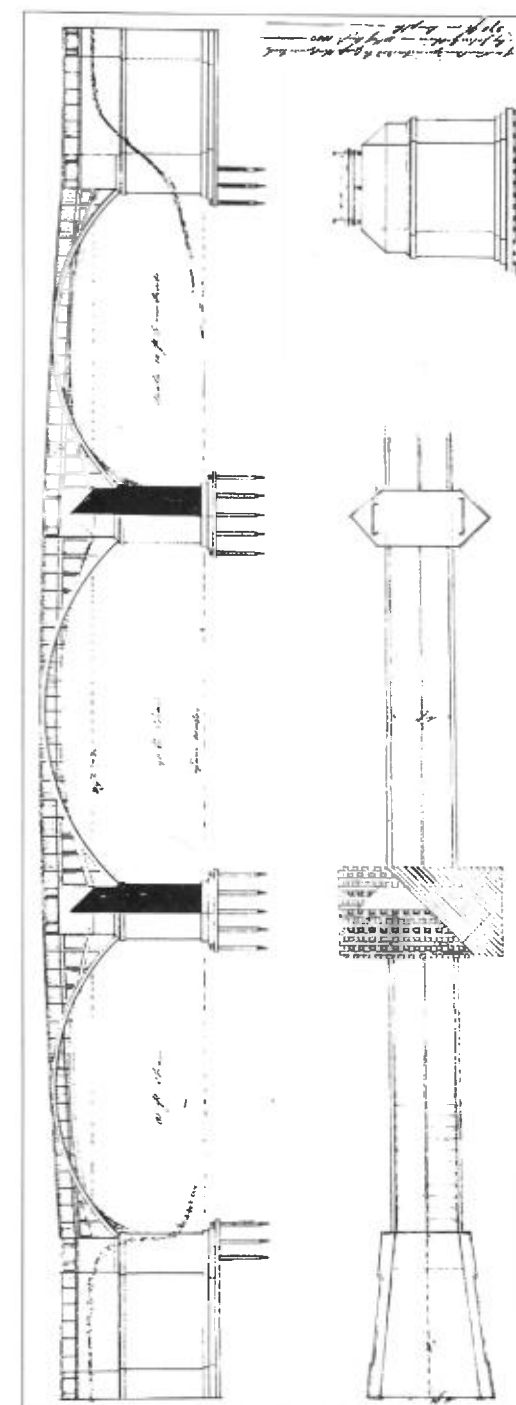


FIG. 8
Design for Caerleon Bridge

House and to Mr. David Evans and Mr. Jim Davies of Herefordshire County Council for help in identifying county bridge numbers.

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- ¹ G. H. Jack, 'John Gethin, Bridge Builder, of Kingsland, Herefordshire, 1757-1831,' *Trans. Woolhope Natur. Fld. Club*, XXVII (1931), 86-97.
- ² 22 Henry VIII c.5.
- ³ Q/SM/15 at Herefordshire Record Office (hereafter H.R.O.). Much of the information in this article about Gethin's work in Herefordshire is taken from the minute and order books of the Quarter Sessions, in the series Q/SM and Q/SO, to which no further reference will be made.
- ⁴ DDX 43/39 at Cheshire R.O.
- ⁵ Sidney and Beatrice Webb, *English Local Government: The Story of the King's Highway*, 98-9 (1913, reprinted 1963).
- ⁶ *Trans. Cumberland Westmorland Antiq. Archaeol. Soc.*, XV (1899); *V.C.H. Cheshire*, II, 61-74; Q/AH/2/1/1-3, at Derbyshire R.O.; AJ/97/1, at H.R.O.; Orders relating to County Bridges from 1700, at Norfolk R.O.; *V.C.H. Shropshire*, III, 127; QS24/22, at Warwickshire R.O.; QD1/461 and QD3/8, at West Yorkshire R.O.
- ⁷ G. C. Baugh, 'County Government,' *V.C.H. Shropshire*, III.
- ⁸ H. M. Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840* (1995).
- ⁹ Nancy Briggs, *John Johnson, Georgian Architect and County Surveyor of Essex* (1991).
- ¹⁰ J. D. Bennett, *Leicestershire Architects 1700-1850* (1968).
- ¹¹ Nancy Briggs, 'The Evolution of the Office of County Surveyor in Essex 1700-1816,' *Architectural History*, 27, 297-307.
- ¹² Q/SO/14, at Gloucestershire R.O.
- ¹³ Q/SO/18, at Staffordshire R.O.
- ¹⁴ The turnpike roads in this figure are based on maps of Herefordshire by Cary (1793) and Smith (1801), which differ slightly in detail from each other. Several of the roads shown in Heather Hurley, *The Old Roads of South Herefordshire*, 30 (1992) are not depicted as turnpikes by Cary or Smith and have not been included here.
- ¹⁵ Colvin, *op. cit.* in note 8.
- ¹⁶ Christopher Chalklin, 'Bridge Building in Kent, 1700-1830: The Work of the Justices of the Peace' in Alec Detsicas and Nigel Yates (ed.) *Studies in Modern Kentish History* (1983).
- ¹⁷ Brian George, *James Green, Canal Builder and County Surveyor* (1997).
- ¹⁸ AJ/97, at H.R.O.
- ¹⁹ County Rate Act, 13 Geo II c.29.
- ²⁰ Q/SO 20, at Staffordshire R.O.
- ²¹ 43 Geo III c.59.
- ²² Parliamentary Papers 1839, XLIV, 29-36.
- ²³ Christopher Chalklin, *English Counties and Public Building, 1650-1830* (1998), 113-31.
- ²⁴ QS P&R 0023-20, at Gwent R.O.
- ²⁵ CB P&S 1, at Gwent R.O.
- ²⁶ Rivers Wye and Lugg Navigation Act, 49 Geo III c.78, transcribed in Victor Richard Stockinger, *Rivers Wye and Lugg Navigation* (1996).

The paper above was presented as the F.C. Morgan Lecture on 2 October 1999 by P.S.M. Cross-Rudkin, M.A., M.B.A., M.I.C.E. and P.T. Shaw, B.Sc., F.I.C.E.

APPENDIX A

HCC	Name	Parish	NGR	Date	Spans (ft-in.)	Contractor	Notes	£ e = estimate
373	Aymestrey	Aymestrey	425654	1795	25-0, 30-0, 25-0	John and Benjamin Gethin		440
161	Eardisland	Eardisland	419587	1799	2 x 30-0	John Gethin		379-10-0
94	Honey Lake	Ivington	475567	1801	15-0			
59	Broadward	Leominster	497570	1802	18-0, 23-0, 18-6	John Gethin		430
112	Pontrilas	Pontrilas	395275	1803	rebuilt			246-10-0
115	Wormbridge	Wormbridge	425305	1803	rebuilt	James Yates	arch widened	43
1	Mordiford	Mordiford	569375	1804				
391	Buckton	Buckton	387730	1805	rebuilt			152-10-0
90	Hay	Monkland	459577	1806	2 x 17-0	John Gethin		285
91	Owemar (or Ormond or Bessond?)	Monkland	461578	1806	12-0	John Gethin		56
11	Tupsley	Hereford	537403	1807	11-6	John Gethin	widened?	
298	Eagleton	Eagleton	624452	1807	11-9	John Gethin		
106	Olichon	Longtown	327281	1808	21-6			
135	Morehampton	Bacton	382326	1808	rebuilt in 1841	John Gethin	timber	201
54	Ridgemoor (Poplars)	Leominster	501595	1809	rebuilt			e280
86	Pinsley	Kingsland	451605	1809	rebuilt	John Gethin	timber	
92	Crowmoor	Ivington	475573	1809	25-0	John Gethin		225
104	Altyrynny	Walterstone	334233	1809	rebuilt in 1843	John Gethin	timber	470
214	Kington	Kington	299564	1809		John Gethin		606
4	Lower Floodgates	Kington	288570	1810	27-0	John Gethin		
57	Steen	Humber	542573	1810		John Gethin		145
107	Pont ar Ynys	Longtown	327287	1812	16-6, 20-6, 16-6	John Gethin		395
108	Longtown	Longtown	328287	1812	30-0	John Gethin	existing	312
153	Canon Pyon	Canon Pyon	457503	1812	10-0	John Gethin		68
172	Bage	Dorstone		1812		- Higgins		170

176	Black Lion	Dulas	233422	1812	27-0	John Jones	125
177	Coopers Hall	Dulas	230427	1812	25-0	John Jones	220
-	Poston	Vowchurch?	352372	1813	8-0, 10-0, 8-0	John Gethin	65
389	Burrington	Burrington	436721	1813	54-0		
2	Penteulo	Mordiford	571373	1814	15-0	John Gethin	85
63	/Eye Brook	Eye	492639	1814		John Gethin	125
194	Lyde	Whitney	268473	1814	6-6	John Gethin	72
214	Honey	Kington	299564	1814		John Gethin	1 arch added 165
-	Hope/Dinmore	Hope/Dinmore		1815	overbuilt	John Gethin	30
18	Laystone	Marden	518477	1815		John Gethin	1 arch added
101	Bodenham	Bodenham	534511	1815	54-0	John Gethin	650
133	Vowchurch	Vowchurch	361365	1815	12-0, 15-6, 12-0	John Gethin	355
93	Ivington	Ivington	474570	1816	30-0	John Gethin	256
102	Five Footed	Bodenham	536510	1816	10-0		98
114	Howton	Kenderchurch	413295	1816	overbuilt	Joseph Griffiths	56-17-8
140	Grosmont	Kentchurch	411257	1817	54-0		
219	Rodd	Rodd	319628	1817	2 x 15-0	John Gethin	226
	/Humber Brook			1818			
110	Michaelchurch Escley	Michaelchurch Escley	315345	1818	21-6	John Gethin	178-16-0
118	Gough's	Kilpeck	442309	1819	16-0	Matthew Hards	95-7-0
129	Horsepool	Peterchurch	347381	1819	rebuilt	John Gethin	68
-	Marlbroke	Newton	510545	1820		Thomas Colley	50
388	Parsons Pole	Brampton Bryan	371729	1820		John Hughes	repairs only?
7916	Little Hereford Foot	Little Hereford	554679	1821	rebuilt		77-10-6
79	Brimfield	Brimfield	525680	1822	20-0		
366	Marstow	Marstow	552190	1822	25-0	John Parsons	102-8-6
815	Slough	Turnastone	342357	1822	rebuilt	John Hughes	137-9-0
45	Kiverknoll	Much Dewchurch	468327	1823	9-0	John Parsons	80
386	Lye Pole	Aymestrey	398654	1823			small
390	Criftons Ford	Leintwardine	420720	1823	rebuilt	John Hughes	e95
426	Kinsham	Kinsham	363646	1823	rebuilt		
367	Old Forge	Goodrich	559183	1824	rebuilt	John Parsons	400+

111	Llangua	Pontrilas	395285	1825		James Jones	80
179	Pontvane	Clifford	235437	1825	16-0	Thomas Ward	245
192	Willersley	Willersley	312473	1825	24-0	John Hughes	157
279	Stiffords	Cradley	734481	1825	12-0	John Hughes	56
241	Rhydspence	Whitney	242472	1826	12-0		
217	Sunset	Kington	302569	1827	24-0		
8	Bartestree	Bartestree	574403	1828	2 x 20-0		214
269	Stoke Lacy	Stoke Lacy	618493	1829	15-0		
311	Stretton Grandison	Stretton Grandison	633435	1831	13-0		

Reports of Sectional Recorders

Archaeology, 1999

By R. SHOESMITH

As short excavation reports become more numerous, a clear reference system has become essential. I have followed the system in the last Transactions by providing a section for each archaeological group or unit working in Herefordshire in which all their sites are recorded alphabetically. To provide a reasonable reference system, 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. Several refer to internal unit publications, some of which are available in the City Library, others may be consulted in the County Sites and Monuments Record.

My most grateful thanks to Andy Boucher of Archaeological Investigations Ltd., Huw Sherlock of Archenfield Archaeology, George Nash of Border Archaeology, Neil Holbrook of Cotswold Archaeological Trust, Keith Ray of Herefordshire Archaeology, Simon Woodiwiss of Worcestershire Archaeological Service, and Richard Stone and Nic Appleton-Fox of Marches Archaeology who all willingly provided the information that has made up this report.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

The 1993 New Library Building excavation.

The excavation for the basement of the new library building was one of the largest and certainly the most expensive excavation to take place in Hereford. It resulted in a large number of finds comprising the skeletal remains of over 1,100 individuals including nearly 200 from presumed plague pits. In 1996 an interim report — 'A View from Hereford's Past' by Richard Stone and Nic Appleton-Fox — was published by Herefordshire-based Logaston Press following grant aid from English Heritage. This 68-page report was designed partly for public consumption, but also to provide archaeologists with some detail of the structural remains and the finds.

Since then efforts have been made to find funding to complete the post-excavation work and in 1999 the 'broad-brush' assessment that had been originally compiled by Brian Kerr of English Heritage in 1994 was updated by Ron Shoemith, the Archaeological Advisor to the Dean and Chapter. This was never intended to be a full assessment of all the available material, but an attempt to establish a way forward. Further meetings have taken place with representatives of English Heritage and various specialists and there is every hope that an acceptable programme of work can be established in the not too distant future.

General repair work.

Work continues on the refacing of the external E. wall of the Lady Chapel with grant aid from English Heritage. Plans are now being made to reconstruct the cathedral toilets in the same position but on a slightly larger footprint, so as to provide a 'disabled' toilet and to allow space for a store for the shop. Plans are also being made to carry out substantial restoration and repair works in the Chapter House Yard. The temporary restaurant has now disappeared and the substantial reinforced concrete platform on which it stood removed without causing any archaeological damage. The medieval glass in the two western windows on the S. side of the Lady Chapel has been replaced following cleaning. The cleaning has shown the true quality of the medieval glass—it now stands out well from the later repairs which were artificially weathered to look like the uncleaned medieval glass. The medieval glass has a clear appearance whilst the later repairs appear grey. The windows have been re-photographed as part of the permanent archive of the cathedral and its fittings and copies are deposited in the Cathedral Library.

College of the Vicars' Choral.

A report has been prepared on College Hall, with particular reference to the bay window at the southern end which is in urgent need of considerable repair. The projecting, canted bay window has masonry sides, but the canted projection is actually timber-framed with a brick-nogging infill to the panels. The central window of the bay is round-headed, the windows in the cants being flat-headed—the overall impression from the Hall being of a Venetian window. A large bay window appears in this position on Taylor's 1757 map of Hereford. Venetian work of this nature is typical of mid-18th-century Palladianism. In addition, the glazing bars of the windows are quite thick, again typical of early-to-mid 18th-century work and certainly not typical of the Regency period.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS LTD.

HEREFORD, All Saints' Church and Boots Chemist, High St. (SO 518461).

A trial excavation and watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Tarmac Building. An earlier footing for a buttress upon a different alignment to the present one and a sandstone-lined well were identified. There was evidence for intensive occupation of the Bewell Street area during the 13th century. Possible structures, surfaces and rubbish pits were located. Two phases of road were identified at the E. end of All Saints' Church running N.-S.

(Crooks, K.H., *All Saints Church, Hereford, Trial Excavation and Salvage Recording*. Hereford Archaeology Series 426).

HEREFORD, 40A Bewell St. (SO 508400)

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on behalf of John Phipps Architects. Historic maps, manuscripts, street directories, and archaeological reports were consulted. The present building, which is of 19th-century date, has reused timbers from earlier trusses in

the roof space. It is likely the plot was originally in two parts and the rear of the property on the eastern side shows evidence for an earlier stone structure probably of post-medieval date. Archaeological evidence in the environs has demonstrated stratigraphy dating from the 12th-century and the survival of such deposits on the site is likely to be good.

(Eisel, J.C. & Boucher, A., *40A Bewell St. Hereford. Desk-based Assessment*. Hereford Archaeology Series 416).

HEREFORD, Castle House Hotel, Castle St. (SO 512397)

Excavations and watching briefs were undertaken on behalf of Eign Enterprises Ltd. The earliest evidence of activity consisted of a building of unknown form that was mainly identified by post and stake holes together with some associated pits of 10th to 11th-century date. The building had been burnt down and a line of clay loom weights lay within the burnt surface. The burnt building was sealed by a series of metalled surfaces of 11th to 13th-century date which were associated with the road that led to the castle and possibly also with an E.-W. road. A series of refuse pits of this phase were also located. A further metalled surface of 14th to 15th-century date covered most of the site. The final evidence of activity on the site consisted of 18th-century foundations.

(Crooks, K.H. & Boucher, A., *Castle House Restaurant Extension and Landscape Works. Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 445).

HEREFORD, Stonebow Rd. / Commercial Rd. junction. (SO 515492)

An excavation was undertaken on the corner of Stonebow Rd. and Commercial Rd. on behalf of McAlpine Ltd. Foundations of 18th to 20th-century buildings were found with drains, brick-lined pits and a stone and tile culvert. Although no kilns were found wasters and spacers were present. Moulded stone, possibly from St. Guthlac's Priory and a counting or gaming board of medieval date were also recovered. Two circular stone-walled structures of uncertain date were recorded as well as a cobbled track and ditch containing 15th-century pottery. Ditches, which underlay these features, contained no datable evidence.

(Rouse, D., *Hereford County Hospital, Junction of Stonebow Road and Commercial Road. Hereford, Archaeological Excavation*. Hereford Archaeology Series 414).

HEREFORD, County Hospital. (SO 515402)

An evaluation excavation, within the area of the proposed new hospital, was undertaken on behalf of Hereford Hospitals NHS Trust. As well as stone walls identified as parish boundaries, the results included evidence enabling the reinterpretation of a water-course shown on Curley's 19th-century map. This appears to have been a holloway, which may date back to the monastic period. The excavation also demonstrated how changes in water management associated with mills on either side of the site had greatly influenced the development of the area's landscape from the 15th-century onwards.

(Vyce, D., *The County Hospital, Hereford, A Report on an Archaeological Evaluation and Excavations*. Hereford Archaeology Series 430).

HEREFORD, Greyfriars, Greyfriars Avenue. (SO 506353)

An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Eign Enterprises Ltd within an area associated with the unlocated site of a Franciscan friary. A documentary and building assessment demonstrated the presence of earlier building remains within the present structure of the building that currently occupies the site (earlier Greyfriars restaurant). The survival of what is considered to be an early 19th-century engine pit designed for a Boulton and Watt steam engine was also identified. In the surrounding area a geophysical survey produced little in the way of conclusive or easily interpreted anomalies. However, seven excavated trenches contained finds and features of medieval date. The footings of an E.-W. aligned sandstone wall may represent the southern precinct boundary of the friary. A number of features and layers, containing pottery of an earlier date than the friary's foundation, could indicate 12th to early 13th-century activity outside the city defences.

(Crooks, K.H. and Eisel, J.C., *Greyfriars, Greyfriars Avenue, Hereford. An Archaeological Evaluation*. Hereford Archaeology Series 425).

HEREFORD, A49 — Greyfriars Bridge. (SO 350239)

A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of W.S.P. Graham Ltd. The project provided information about the topography of the natural geology; it was not possible to observe archaeological features.

(Vyce, D., *Greyfriars Bridge, A49 Improvements, Hereford. An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 410).

HEREFORD, Hartford Motors Site, Commercial Rd. (SO 515403)

A watching brief was undertaken. The only find of interest was a layer of peat associated with the Eign Brook.

(Rouse, D., *The Former Hartford Motors Site, Commercial Rd., Hereford. An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 431).

HEREFORD, Stonebow Unit, Stonebow Rd. (SO 507397)

Salvage recording was undertaken on behalf of Herefordshire Community NHS Trust. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered or disturbed although a fragment of worked stone, possibly originating from St. Guthlac's Priory, was located.

(Williams, D.N. and Mayes, S.R., *Stonebow Unit, Safe care and entrance extensions, Hereford. A Report on Archaeological Salvage Recording*. Hereford Archaeology Series 405).

HEREFORD, 71-73 St Owen St. (SO 514397)

A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Mr. S. Phillips during redevelopment of the site. It was evident that any archaeological evidence that might have been present had been removed during the original construction of the cellars; the shallow depth of excavations to the rear of the cellared part of the building also gave negative results.

(Vyce, D., *71-73 St Owens Street, A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 424).

LEDBURY, Market Theatre (SO 708375)

A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Ledbury Amateur Dramatic Society. No significant archaeological features or deposits were present or disturbed within the areas excavated. It is likely that the construction of the original theatre removed any evidence of earlier activity. Residual medieval pottery was present in re-deposited layers.

(Rouse, D. 1999. *Market Theatre, Ledbury, Herefordshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 420).

LEDBURY, Upper Hall. (SO 713378)

A watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson. The tops of some cellar vaults were exposed.

(Williams, D.N. and Vyce, D., *Upper Hall, Ledbury. A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 406).

LEOMINSTER, Easter's Mart. (SO 502593)

An evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Russell, Baldwin & Bright Markets. No significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered or disturbed.

(Arthur, C., *Easter's Mart, Leominster. An Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Hereford Archaeology Series 444).

LEOMINSTER, Poultry Packers' Site. (SO 495594)

An excavation and watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Allenbuild Ltd. The earliest evidence of activity was associated with a period of Leominster's expansion during the late 12th and early 13th centuries. It was represented by surfaces with industrial activity in the form of two hearths or kilns, a quenching pit and iron slag. The industrial activity appeared short lived as a temporary structure, represented by stake holes, and probably associated with animal husbandry, was constructed. The use of the site soon changed, with hearths and post-holes that suggested a temporary building. It was not possible to establish whether during this period the site had a domestic use, as suggested by remains of cooking pots, or an industrial use, as implied by the evidence of intense heat. The remains could represent a workshop adjoining a house. Activity in the late 13th and

early 14th centuries was represented by a series of levelling deposits and the construction of a sandstone wall. The intensity of activity decreased from the 14th century onwards, probably as a result of the Black Death and climatic decline. Between the 14th and 16th centuries further levelling deposits were laid and three more sandstone walls were constructed, with one fronting Bridge Street.

(Crooks, K.H., *The former Leominster Poultry Packers Site, Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 436).

PUDLESTON, Ford Abbey Farm. (SO 564585)

Excavations, evaluations and watching briefs were undertaken on behalf of Dr. & Mrs. Heijn. Within the main building complex, post holes and other features of 15th to 16th-century date were encountered, demonstrating its evolution from a timber to a stone and timber-framed house and barns. Within the courtyard there were three overlying sandstone surfaces, a drain, and a series of pathways. Post holes representing a timber structure were also located. It was shown that the moat was stone-lined over a greater portion of its length than previously thought.

(Williams, D.N. & Mayes, S.R., *Ford Abbey, Puddleston, Herefordshire. An Archaeological Excavation, Evaluation and Watching Brief: An Interim Statement*. Hereford Archaeology Series 419).

ROSS ON WYE, Symonds Yat Services. (SO 544171)

A watching brief on topsoil stripping and trenching was undertaken on behalf of Blasemore Ltd. Although the site lies within the vicinity of a possible Roman settlement no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered or disturbed.

(Williams, D.N., *Symonds Yat Services, Ross on Wye, Herefordshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 443).

RUCKHALL, Tresilkian. (SO 451392)

A watching brief on topsoil stripping and trenching was undertaken on behalf of Mr. E. Nowosiaski. Although the site lies within the vicinity of the Iron-Age hillfort of Eaton Camp no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered or disturbed.

(Williams, D.N., *Tresilkian, Ruckhall, Herefordshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief*. Hereford Archaeology Series 421).

STRETTON GRANDISON, The former Stretton Court. (SO 631440)

A watching brief and photographic survey was undertaken on behalf of Mr. R. Lucas. In addition, an excavation to the N. of Stretton Court revealed a yard surface containing pottery, brick and iron objects of 17th century to present date. A cobbled cart

track with surface finds of bone, iron, brick, and pottery of the 18th century was also recorded. A residual Roman sherd of pottery was recovered from the cart track.

(Rouse, D., *The Former Stretton Court, Stretton Grandison, Herefordshire. Archaeological Watching Brief and Photographic survey.* Hereford Archaeology Series 438).

ARCHENFIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

HEREFORD, 16-18 Harrison St. (SO 514398)

An archaeological desk-based assessment was commissioned by the South Shropshire Housing Association to provide further information in support of the planning application and in order to ascertain the known historical and archaeological information available about the site. The objective of the survey was to identify all recorded references to the site, with the aim of determining the likelihood of deeply-stratified archaeological deposits surviving. The survey included a full historical and archaeological review of the published and unpublished literature, cartographic, pictorial and photographic sources relating to the site. It was drawn from a search of the Sites and Monuments Record, the National Monuments Record, Hereford Record Office and Hereford Library and Museum.

The report concluded that the site potentially had a high degree of archaeological interest due to its proximity to the late 12th-century defences and the City Wall together with some possibility of Saxon occupation being encountered in the lower strata. The most likely archaeological material to have survived would be the re-deposited gravel cast up onto the outer bank of the city ditch. In several other excavations along the circuit of the city defences this re-deposited gravel has been found to seal Saxon occupation layers and features. Evidence for the layout of the medieval roads in this area was also a possibility.

An Archaeological Condition was attached to the Planning Consent for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of eight flats and South Shropshire Housing Association commissioned a programme of archaeological work. The site lies adjacent to Bath Street but fronts onto Harrison Street. The adjacent part of the street, and the N.-W. part of the site itself, occupy a low peninsula extending E. from the line of the wall, with lower ground to the N., E. and S. The most recent recorded use of the site is as a motor cycle repair workshop and dwelling.

The site lies within the Hereford Area of Archaeological Importance and is close to a Scheduled Ancient Monument — the 13th-century city wall. The brief provided by Herefordshire Archaeology required the excavation of all archaeological layers, deposits or features across the whole site down to natural levels. The work took place between 17 May and 23 July 1999. A series of complex and well-preserved features were discovered, including a medieval trackway, a series of ditches, deep cesspits, and post-holes and beam slots relating to timber structures. These and other discoveries, represent an important addition to the sum of knowledge about medieval and post-medieval Hereford.

A substantially complete 12th-century tripod pitcher (pl. XXVI) was recovered from the base of a deep cesspit. This has been reconstructed and was exhibited in the window of the Hereford City Museum between May and August 2000, together with a display about the excavation.

A full publication of the results of the fieldwork and an analysis of the finds is in preparation. A summary of the results of the excavation has been published on the internet (www.archenfield.com).

HEREFORD, Former Davies-Brooks factory, Coningsby St. (SO 512403)

Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by South Shropshire Housing Association to prepare an assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed redevelopment of the site. The assessment consisted of a documentary search and trial excavations in order to establish the likelihood of significant archaeological features being present on the site. The former soft drinks factory site lies within a distinctive area of Hereford bounded by Coningsby Street, Monkmoor Street, Commercial Road, Blueschool Street, and Widemarsh Street. Catherine Street forms its E.-W. axis. To the N. of this area lies the shallow valley of the Eign or Tan Brook, only developed in the early 18th-century, and to the S. is the Hereford inner relief road, which skirts the line of the 12th-century defensive circuit.

Trial trenches were opened adjacent to both the Catherine Street and Coningsby Street frontages. They revealed the footings of post-medieval buildings, and cobbled surfaces and other features relating to the occupation of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries.

HEREFORD, Stonebow House, Commercial Rd. / Stonebow Rd. (SO 515403)

KFC GB Ltd. commissioned a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in accordance with a brief issued by the Herefordshire Council Archaeology Service. This was issued in response to a planning application to construct a KFC restaurant with a drive-through facility. The site, which was formerly a car sales showroom and workshops incorporating a Victorian building known as Stonebow House, lies immediately to the S.E. of Commercial Road — the main Hereford to Worcester road. The other boundaries of the site are formed by Stonebow Road to the S.W., residential property to the S.E. and, emerging from the Stonebow Bridge, the Eign Brook to the N.E.. There is good evidence to suggest that this site was part of the property of the medieval Benedictine priory of St. Guthlac. The development therefore affected a site on which archaeological remains of importance could exist. A programme of archaeological work was therefore necessary to fulfil the aims of the County Structure Plan and the District Local Plan.

The fieldwork took place between December 1999 and January 2000. Observation of the ground disturbance revealed 19th-century cellars and the foundations of cottages and stables, which immediately predated the construction of Stonebow House (a temper-

ance hotel) with which the cellars were associated. No structures of a pre-19th-century date were observed. The inference is that this area had originally been low-lying and prone to flooding and had possibly included earlier courses of the adjacent Eign Brook. The medieval use of the site is presumed to have been as gardens, possibly including fishponds associated with the Benedictine priory, the precinct wall of which has been identified as lying a short distance to the S.W.

HOPE-UNDER-DINMORE, Hampton Court Mill. (SO 520524)

Archenfield Archaeology, acting on behalf of the owners of the Hampton Court Estate commissioned Archaeophysica to conduct a geophysical survey of the area around Hampton Court Mill. A total area of 1 ha. was surveyed using a combination of magnetic susceptibility and electrical conductivity techniques. The survey revealed that the area around the mill, which is known to have been the site of a saw-mill for timber and stone established by the Arkwright family in the 19th-century, has been greatly disturbed in recent years. However, the outline of footings of the N. range of the saw mill buildings was identified, and the survey showed that the surviving brick building on the site probably dates from a later phase of development.

STRETTON SUGWAS, Barnfields. (SO 457425)

An archaeological watching brief and standing building recording was commissioned by the Leominster Marches Housing Association at Barnfields in Stretton Sugwas. The early-20th-century military buildings on the site were recorded by means of a photographic survey, and all groundworks associated with the construction of the new buildings were monitored. Despite the position of the site close to the line of the Roman road to Kenchester (*Magnis*), no archaeological finds, structures or deposits were observed.

BORDER ARCHAEOLOGY

LEOMINSTER, 24, Burgess Street. (SO 495591)

Border Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief and desk-top study at the rear of 24 Burgess Street. The site lies within the historic core of the market of town (Buteux et al., 1996) and the origins of Burgess Street date back to the late medieval period if not earlier. In the western part of the street, a cremation burial in an 'earthen' barrow was discovered during the early part of the 18th century and during the early 1960s, a Roman mosaic was reportedly discovered at the rear of no. 26. Both discoveries, along with other finds within the town including tessellated pavement fragments and tiles suggest that Leominster's history as a settlement probably dates to at least the Roman period.

The watching brief required a reduced hand excavation across the site to a maximum depth of 0.30 m. The area for development included a small section of the rear garden as well as a number of lean-to outbuildings (now demolished) which once abutted against the rear elevation of the house. Possible archaeological disturbance consisted of a series of shallow trenches to house footings. These were located along the western and eastern

edges of property. Within the deposits were a selection of 19th and 20th-century pottery wares including Staffordshire Brown, Black and Bakewell wares, 'blue and white' transfer wares, red and brown kitchen and storage wares and small sherds of fine bone china wares. A stone well-head cap and well lining was also discovered within the watching brief area. The well, which was located along the boundary between the site and no. 20 Burgess Street, had been infilled with garden and building debris. When in use, the well may have served both properties.

Above ground was a party wall associated with outbuildings belonging to no. 28. The wall, constructed of sandstone, included at least four phases of building. Included within the construction were several blocked-in window openings (located close to the rear elevation). The stone wall, possibly early 19th century or a little earlier in date, was overlaid with a 19th-century (unfrogged, imperial size) red brick wall.

(Buteux, V. et al., 1996, *Archaeological Assessment of Leominster*, Hereford and Worcester County Council).

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

LOWER BULLINGHAM, Land at Watery Lane. (SO 519379)

A topographic survey, followed by evaluation trenching, was carried out of earthworks that had been thought to possibly relate to a nearby deserted medieval village. Ridge-and-furrow cultivation and several field boundaries were identified, but no medieval artefacts or sub-surface features. No positive dating evidence for the field system was recovered. The site of a former Second World War anti-aircraft position was identified, as well as the location of a former air raid shelter. A concrete pill box also survives on the site and this was recorded in detail. All these 20th-century features relate to the nearby Rotherwas Munitions Factory, to the E. of the site, which was active during both World Wars.

(Kenyon, D., *Land at Watery Lane, Lower Bullingham, Herefordshire, Archaeological Evaluation Topographic Survey and Building Recording* CAT Report 991019).

HEREFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY

The county archaeological service for the Unitary Authority, Herefordshire Council, is based in the Conservation and Environmental Planning section, currently located in Leominster. During 1999, the Sites and Monuments Record was moved into a secure building, the Old Priory Annex, which stands on the site of the N. claustral range of the medieval Benedictine priory. The appointment of an Archaeological Projects Officer and a Landscape Archaeologist during the year enabled the service to begin to conduct a programme of archaeological fieldwork, as well as an historic landscape characterisation project for the county.

Hereford city was the focus for much of the advisory work in conservation and planning through the year, with major projects of investigation being negotiated, specified and monitored at Harrison Street, the County Hospital site, and at the former Castle Pool

Hotel. From 1 April 1999 Herefordshire Archaeology was appointed by the Secretary of State (DCMS) as Investigating Authority for the Hereford City Area of Archaeological Importance. A monthly series of guided historic landscape walks open to the public was inaugurated in April, and the associated reconnaissance work has produced many new discoveries. Some of these are reported below.

Several collaborative projects of survey and investigation were pursued in 1999. One of these was an extensive three-year survey of the Malvern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, planned in association with surveyors of the then RCHM(E), and in tandem with the county archaeological services of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire. Another collaborative venture involved support for and targeting and interpretation assistance with the Millennium Air Survey project promoted by the Woolhope Field Club Field-Name Survey, and being carried out by Chris Musson, former aerial survey officer with the Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of Wales. A number of the discoveries reported here were also made during fieldwork carried out in support of the English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme. This included the discovery of a series of post-medieval field kilns. This type of site has not hitherto been recognised in Herefordshire as possessing such distinctive field remains.

AVENBURY, The Venn. (SO 669505)

Several features were recorded in fields S. of The Venn as a result of a field visit made in response to receipt of forestry planting scheme proposals. An extensive area of earthworks was noted, and a plane-table survey was undertaken to produce an accurate plan and locate these features closely. The earthworks consist of a number of leats associated with a nearby mill and a complex system of drainage channels associated with the seasonal flooding of water-meadows. Adjacent areas include some ridge and furrow and three small, circular platforms, thought to be the remains of field kilns.

(Hoverd, T. & Roseff, R., *The Venn, Avenbury: An Earthwork Survey*. Herefordshire Archaeology Report 6).

AYMESTREY, Mere Hill. (SO 407656). (FIG.)

This earthwork enclosure was discovered by staff of Herefordshire Archaeology in July 1999. It is situated on the edge of a scarp slope at 225 m. above sea-level, overlooking the river Lugg in the western extremity of Aymestrey parish. It was constructed on a level spur overlooking the river and the steep scarp provided natural defence from the N., while the southern defences comprise a bank and ditch. The 'D' shaped univallate enclosure had not previously been identified, although it is possible to trace it on aerial photographs dating to before 1970. The site now lies in dense coniferous woodland and is not easily recognisable from the air.

The enclosure measures some 140 m. along its E.-W. axis, and is 75 m. wide (FIG.). The curving defensive bank survives to a maximum height of 2 m. at its north-eastern extremity, immediately above the scarp. Outside the bank is a 6 m. wide ditch with a slight and discontinuous counterscarp bank. An internal quarry ditch is also apparent. These

morphological clues were and are taken to indicate a likely Iron Age date for the enclosure. Two other Iron Age enclosures with more substantial earthwork defences are known nearby. These are Pyon Wood Camp, 2 km. to the N.E., and Croft Ambrey, 4 km. E.-N.-E.

The earthworks of the Mere Hill site are most complete at the eastern end of the enclosure. It was at first presumed that the western half had been truncated by modern forestry ploughing, but Forestry Commission staff contradicted this notion. Three trial trenches were excavated to bedrock (an average depth of 0.65 m.) in the interior. However, there was no indication within any of the trenches that there had been anything other than natural development of the soil profile. This apparent anomaly was resolved through more detailed observation of the form and features of the bank and ditch. As the rampart is followed round to its western terminal the height can be seen to diminish gradually and the width fluctuates. Only at the northern terminal section does the rampart feature a stone revetment. The defensive ditch becomes less distinct as the circuit is followed from the north-eastern terminal, and the counterscarp bank disappears altogether two thirds of the way round. Neither rampart nor ditch is evident at the western end of the enclosure and the predicted line of bank and ditch is only traceable in scoops cutting the scarp edge at the western terminal. On the ground, the rampart shows distinct inconsistencies at regular intervals along its length, and this became even clearer when planned in detail.

The defences as built comprise a series of definable equivalent lengths of bank and ditch, each around 17 m. in length. This may indicate an intended construction of the enclosure by gangwork. Two apparent misalignments between individual lengths are evident along the rampart. These and the presence of dumps and scoops along the course of the bank can be explained as the consequence of an initial failure to complete the construction of the enclosure. What is especially interesting about the Mere Hill site is the evidence apparently present for the construction of each length in sequence and presumably by different groups. Seemingly only the group which had constructed the north-eastern terminal had completed the task before the project as a whole was abandoned. It seems a strong possibility that it was misalignment of the north-eastern terminal that compromised the defensive capacity of the enclosure and caused the sudden abandonment of the project.

Excavations at Croft Ambrey showed that the earliest construction phase in approximately 500 B.C. produced a simple univallate enclosure only slightly larger than at Mere Hill. Both Croft Ambrey and the Wapley Hill fort in the same geological formation nearby share consistencies in scarp-edge siting and form with Mere Hill. Here, therefore, may be the start of a process that culminated with massive multivallate defended enclosures at the other two sites.

(Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., *Investigations at Mere Hill, Aymestrey*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 2).

BROMYARD, Tower Hill House. (SO 655543)

It was noted during reconnaissance for an historic landscape walk that the medieval stone jambs used to form the existing gate pillars of Tower House may not have been

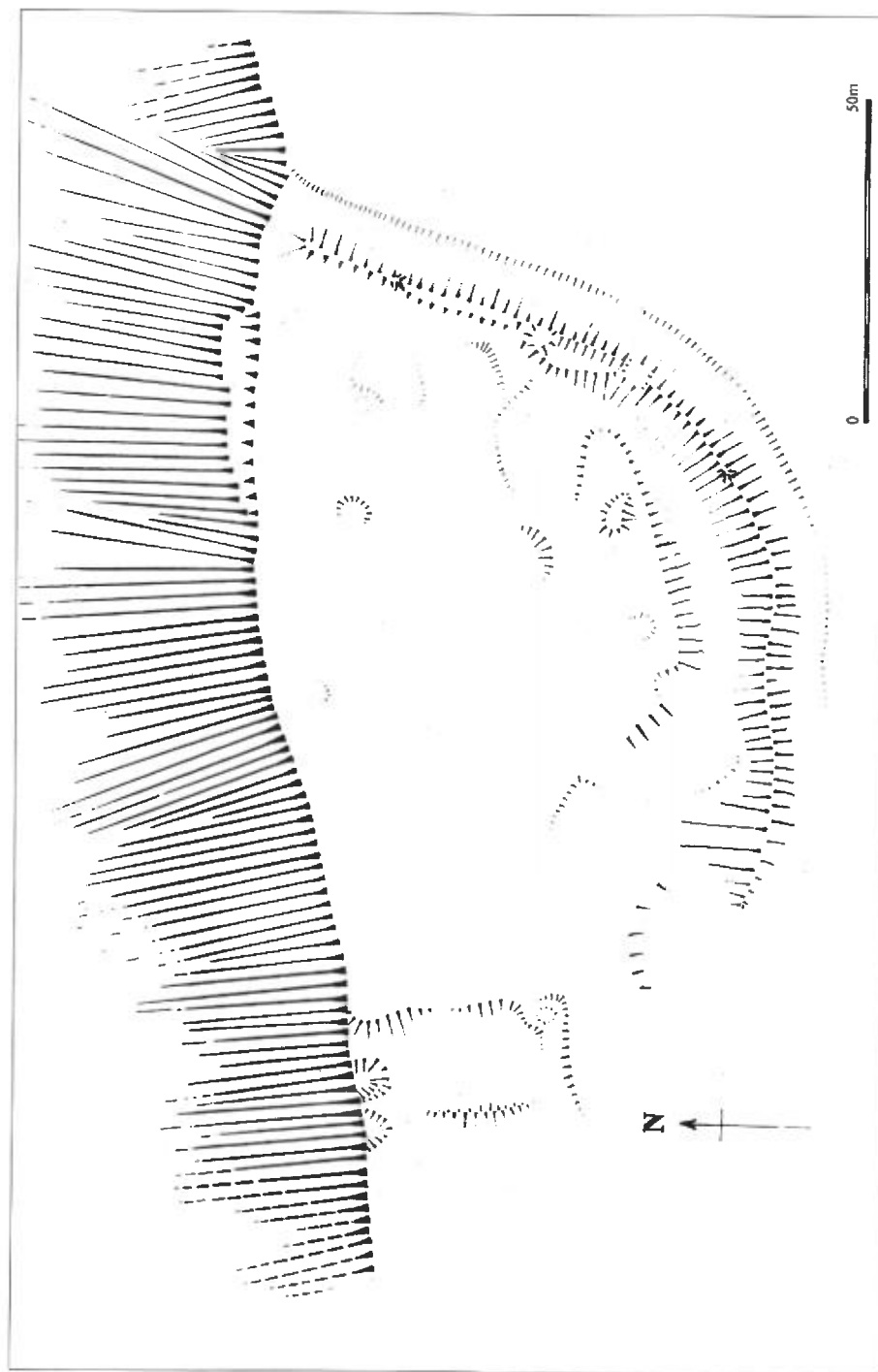


FIG.
Plan of earthworks at Mere Hill, Aymestrey

(Herefordshire Archaeology)

brought from the site of the lychgate or the porch of Bromyard Church as had previously been suggested. They are more likely to have come from a medieval hall undercroft, or indeed a medieval hospital possibly on the site of Tower House. This is supported by the 13th-century road name 'Viculus de Stonehulle' for Pump Street and Tower Hill.

BYTON, Combe Farm. (SO 347635)

A site currently classed as being later works, was examined and is considered as a possible modified henge. The mound at Combe Farm features a ditch surrounded by an earthen bank. Its location, size and form suggest that it may have originated as a henge monument in the centre of which a barrow or just conceivably a low and very small motte was subsequently constructed.

CREDENHILL, Hillfort. (SO 452445)

At Credenhill a site visit to advise on a woodland management scheme located a number of terraces, low banks and levelled areas within the hillfort (HSM 906, SAM 061). One wide but subtle bank within the fort appears to form an earlier rampart. It potentially testifies to the expansion and development of the fort. The earthworks will be surveyed using a Global Positioning by Satellite system in order to gain a better understanding of the internal layout of the monument.

EARDISLAND, Burton Court. (SO 423572)

Fieldwork carried out in support of a project being run by the Eardisland Oral History Society at Burton Court included a reconnaissance visit across the nearer of the former estate lands. The survey identified a number of earthworks marking the sites of former farmsteads and estate works. Moreover, Roman and medieval pottery has been recovered from a Victorian garden feature immediately W. of the Court outbuildings. In collaboration with E.O.H. Society members, the cellars of Burton Court have been surveyed. It would appear that the roof of the medieval hall has been raised at some point, and the original floor level survives buried beneath the re-assembled structure. Documentary research is being undertaken concerning the 18th and 19th-century formal gardens. Survey work is continuing on a deserted settlement site and an abandoned farmstead site nearby.

EARDISLEY, The Camp. (SO 287520)

At Eardisley Camp, the ditch is also inside the bank and the location is not easily defensible. This earthwork more certainly was a henge, the southern side and centre of which have been modified in the later prehistoric or medieval periods. Detailed survey work will be undertaken in order to provide a better understanding of this monument.

EATON, Eaton Camp. (SO 451392)

Observations on the county's known hillforts was also productive in 1999. For instance, a hitherto unrecorded annex has been noted at Eaton camp. This is on the

western side of the fort and consists of a single, heavily-eroded rampart, approximately 6 m. wide and 1.2 m. high.

EWYAS HAROLD, Walkmill Farm. (SO 379295)

Walkmill is a small farm in the Dulas Valley and a building survey of the 18th-century listed farmhouse was carried out prior to small-scale building works. However, within the timber-frame elements survive that suggest earlier origins. The northern bay contains the remains of a cruck frame, cut off at first-floor height. The central reception room is of 16th or early-17th-century date with chamfered, heavy timbering and with a fine fireplace. A rapid survey of the whole farm was made to assist a Countryside Stewardship proposal. On the S. side of the valley by the road to Longtown, a series of levelled platforms was noted. They comprise three circular depressions approximately 3 m. in diameter and cut into the natural hill slope.

Recent mole activity within the depressions had produced charcoal and burnt clay associated with these structures. They can therefore be identified as post-medieval field kilns. Once very common, these kinds of structure now seldom survive as extant earthworks due to increased pressure on agricultural land. Evidence for the remains of a fulling mill was also noted in the bank of the nearby Dulas Brook. All features were recorded photographically and by plane-table survey.

(Hoverd, T., *Earthwork and structural survey at Walkmill Farm, Ewyas Harold*. Herefordshire Archaeology Report 5).

GARWAY, near church. (SO 455225)

Earthworks representing medieval village remains were noted at several places in the county in 1999. For instance, a prominent series of boundary banks and several levelled areas forming possible building platforms have been noted in small fields and paddocks to the S. and W. of the church at Garway. They could represent the sites of abandoned structures belonging to a shrunken part of the medieval village. However, in view of the documented existence of a British ecclesiastical establishment here in the 7th century, the possibility may exist that the structures concerned may be of somewhat different character and of the 1st millennium A.D.

KENTCHURCH, Great Corras. (SO 417247)

The recovery of a substantial fragment of a polished bluestone axe from a field approximately 350 m. S.W. of Great Corras suggests a site of definite or probable Neolithic date.

(Hoverd, T. & Ray, K., *Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys of Sites in Herefordshire, 2000*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 8).

KINGSLAND, West Town. (SO 435615)

A number of round barrows have been located from casual field observation. An example is at West Town, Kingsland. Here, a circular earthen mound of approximately

40 m. diameter has been traced in an orchard on the edge of arable land. The mound rises to only 1 m. above the surrounding land, and must have suffered erosion through ploughing in the medieval period and subsequently. If this earthwork is indeed a barrow, in location it complements the sites of several recorded ring-ditches visible in arable fields to the W. and N.W. of Kingsland. This site would be an important addition, since it is the only one in the area apparently surviving as an earthwork.

LEINTWARDINE, Jay Bridge. (SO 395751)

A low irregular earthen mound is visible some 100 m. N.E. of Jay Bridge in rough ground in a small loop of the river Teme. This may be a mutilated motte or perhaps even the remains of an earthen barrow. However, its location both close to the river and close to a bluff on the opposite (eastern) bank is problematical for a defensive structure, while its position so close to the river in a narrowing point in the valley is unusual for a barrow.

LINTON, Fordings Farm. (SO 653253; SO 655254)

Two building platforms surviving as earthworks have been recorded close to the present farm complex. At the first there is a rectangular platform approximately 10 m. long and 6 m. wide that would appear to be a platform for some form of agricultural building. The second platform comprises a levelled area approximately 20 m. square overlooking the farm buildings. It is suggested that this platform may indicate the site of the medieval or post-medieval farmhouse. Below the presumed house site there is a further earthwork platform, which, as a south-facing terrace, might possibly have supported a garden fronting the house.

LLANROTHAL, The Cwm farmhouse and Upper Cwm. (SO 488178; SO 489179)

These buildings, with medieval origins, are regarded as the site of a Jesuit college founded in 1652. A site visit was carried out at the request of the owners to assess the historical importance of earthworks in the permanent pasture N.E. of this complex. Both sites featured platforms or enclosures cut into the hillside. The more westerly comprised a level area 25 m. in E.-W. extent by 15 m. N.-S., located on a south-facing slope. The more easterly earthworks formed slightly-sloping rectangular enclosures, with levelling apparent at the corners, along a west-facing slope. The function of the platforms / enclosures is uncertain. They may have been created for the penning of livestock, but if so, represent a considerable investment of effort.

LLANROTHAL, Tregate Farm. (SO 481171)

A number of earthworks were noted to the S.W. of the motte and bailey. One feature comprised the remains of a two-cell building approximately 10 m. long and 3.5 m. wide. Other earthworks are associated with a post-medieval garden to the S. of the house, comprising three large terraces that had previously been misidentified as castle fishponds.

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LUCTON, The Tars. (SO 441628)

A possible long barrow was initially traced from 19th-century documentary sources. The mention of a named monolith and related features indicated the former existence of a chambered long barrow between Kingsland and Lucton. A 1970s direct aerial photograph indicated the presence of a plough-damaged structure of approximately the correct size and shape for a long barrow on a N.E./S.W. axis in this locality, overlooking the valley of the Lugg south-westwards. A steeply retouched thumb-nail scraper on pebble flint, and most likely of early Neolithic date, was found in plough soil some 150 m. N.W. of the putative barrow.

(Hoverd, T. and Ray, K., *Archaeological Reconnaissance Surveys of Sites in Herefordshire, 2000*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 8).

LYONSHALL, D.M.V. (SO 334560)

Millennium Survey aerial photographs have located the earthworks associated with a deserted medieval town at Lyonshall. A site visit recorded earthworks representing a central road and burgage plot boundary banks, building platforms and small fields and paddocks to the rear of some of the burgages. The deserted town, for which at least one charter granted in 1301 is known, extends from immediately S.W. of the church in a south-easterly direction for approximately 1 km.

MADLEY, Rosemary Lane. (SO 418388)

During the development of two building plots at Rosemary Lane the line of a fish-pond or outwork ditch was observed. The development was approximately 50 m. to the E. of a known moated site. The observed feature was some 6 m. wide and 2.5 m. deep. Material recovered from the fill would suggest that it was purposefully backfilled in the 18th century, but this gives no indication of the date of its construction.

MANSELL LACY. (SO 425456)

This village has long been recognised as a shrunken medieval settlement. It now extends along a central road linking two junctions or cross-roads. The 13th-century church, castle mound and other earthworks are located immediately to the S. of the northernmost of these cross-roads. This creates the initial impression of a nucleated settlement centred upon this junction, which subsequently spread southwards. A number of houses and farm buildings in the village date from the 16th and 17th centuries. Their locations and boundaries might be interpreted as implying the re-use of an earlier, planned settlement with a high degree of burgaging.

Recent aerial photographs have identified two areas within the present village which contain well preserved earthworks associated with the medieval and post-medieval settlement layout, indicating that the settlement was once considerably larger than the distribution of present buildings might suggest. Each of these are identified as 'burgage fields'.

The existence of these areas of earthworks supports the idea that the medieval settlement of Mansell Lacy was planned from the church and castle southwards, and was larger than most medieval villages locally. Although work is still required to determine whether this was another deliberate foundation of the de Lacys, the site should nonetheless tentatively be re-classified as a medieval borough, however short-lived.

(Hoverd, T. & Roseff, R., *Mansell Lacy Village: An Earthwork Assessment in 1999*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report).

MARDEN, Ashgrove Quarry. (SO 537496)

There are various references documenting the recovery of human skeletal remains during the working of a small quarry at Ashgrove in the 1930s and 40s. Herefordshire Archaeology staff re-located a report which provided details of explorations here in the 1940s and 1950s. As a result, a visit was made to assess the potential for the continued survival of human burials here. The quarry face was found to feature exposures which might repay further investigation. In August, three areas were cleaned and recorded, but no material of archaeological significance was encountered. This may be due to recent tipping and erosion in the northern end of the quarry obscuring the true quarry face. Further research is scheduled for 2000.

(Hoverd, T., *Ashgrove Quarry, Marden: Preliminary Archaeological Investigations in 1999*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 3).

STAPLETON, Castle. (SO 323656)

Among the county's medieval castles and lordly sites for which new observations were made, there were notable observations at Stapleton Castle. Here, a visit originating from a request to inspect the site and assess the impact of a major collapse during the winter of 1998-9 led to a re-appraisal of both fabric and the surrounding earthworks. The standing remains represent a 17th-century and later mansion, occupying the site of an earlier, but undated, stone structure. Some dressed stone, presumably from the earlier structure, appears to have been re-used, for instance as fireplace jambs, in the 17th century. The collapse of stonework had occurred in the W. elevation of the former mansion where a fireplace was located. At some time in the 19th century, the uppermost surviving case-ment opening in the S. elevation had been partially infilled and adapted to form a narrow lancet with the appearance of an embrasure. This seems to have been done deliberately to produce a 'gothic' feel to the structure, and thereby to reinforce its 'castle-like' appearance from the Lugg valley.

Prominent earthworks on the same ridge, but to the S. of the mansion and slightly down slope from it, resolve themselves into the outlines of a series of major structures. At least two large halls appear to be present, together with a series of ancillary buildings. The degree of preservation of these various structures appears to be extremely good. It is quite probable that what are represented here are the buildings occupying the bailey of the original, or at least predecessor, castle. The site clearly merits further study and detailed survey.

STRETTON GRANDISON, Roman Fort. (SO 636432)

Aerial photographs taken in July 1999 by Chris Musson as part of the Millennium Air Survey have revealed indications of previously unsuspected defences surrounding the Roman town at Stretton Grandison. These defences mark the southern and eastern boundaries of the settlement including the S.E. angle. The former existence here of defences comprising a substantial earthen bank, perhaps fronted by a stone wall, and beyond this a narrow berm and substantial ditch is now suspected. The eastern line of the defences appears to continue N. towards the river Frome while the southern line crossed the Ledbury to Leominster road. Faint indications of a possible south-western angle to the defences are present to the W. of the road. It is believed that the area enclosed within its circuit may be at least as large as the area covered by the Roman town (*Magnis*) at Kenchester. Further survey work is planned.

SUTTON ST. MICHAEL, Freen's Court. (SO 520459)

The possible identification of an Anglo-Saxon royal 'vill' site at Sutton N. of Hereford from aerial photos taken in 1990 is significant because this area is also one that historians favour as the heartland of the local polity absorbed into Mercia sometime in the 7th-century. To follow up the available clues, Herefordshire Archaeology (with help from Channel 4's 'Time Team') carried out the first of an intended series of trial investigations at Sutton St. Michael in 1999.

Three sites were examined in 1999. The main site, at Freen's Court, was the one where the parch-marks of stone buildings on the site similar to Anglo-Saxon palace buildings at, for instance, Yeavinger and Cheddar were located. The site had been part of a manorial complex from the 14th-century, and remarkably well-preserved earthworks reflected the development of the local landscape including the creation of a series of ornamental water-features. The stone buildings concerned were located at the very edge of the floodplain of the river Lugg.

The two trenches that examined the stone structures revealed that both were in existence by the late 12th century. One, a massive aisled building last used (at least in part) as a store for harvested but not threshed wheat, was destroyed in a catastrophic fire, most probably in the late 12th or early 13th century. Dates on samples from two adjacent charred timbers from fittings within the structure indicate a probable felling date centring on 1200 A.D. These timbers were apparently cut and deployed just before the fire since the later of two dates from a sample of grain from the carbonised destruction levels of the building produced a date that is statistically indistinguishable. Large potsherds of Malvern Chase fabric from the same deposit agree well with a dating of the event late in the 12th or early in the 13th century.

Neither radiocarbon samples nor pottery date the construction of the building, which was founded on massive rectangular stone piers set to a depth of 2 m. through silts onto the underlying gravel, and may have been up to 60 m. long. Two further aisled buildings, more clearly barns on a much smaller scale, succeeded the one destroyed by fire. From associated pottery and building debris they appear to date to the 14th and 19th cen-

turies respectively. The trench across the second building at the Freen's Court site produced Vale of Gloucester as well as Malvern Chase potsherds, and the one wall that was revealed was clay-bonded and employed a distinctive building style. The quarried and dressed stones were laid in alternate courses of blocks and slabs.

The second site was to the N. of Freen's Court, denoted 'Downfields Knoll', and was in an area that has been heavily ploughed in recent years, including for growing potatoes. Aerial photographs had indicated various features of potential interest and among these, a vertical-sided slot oriented N. to S. was investigated. It is thought likely to have held a timber palisade comprising a double row of conjoined posts. A sherd of 11th-century pottery was retrieved from its fill.

The third site examined, S. of St. Michael's Church, was denoted 'Downs East.' Reconnaissance survey had suggested that the church is located within an area defined to the W. and E. by slightly curving N.-S. ditches. The depth of these ditches and the fall of the land they traverse are such that even today they are only partly infilled. It was supposed that the ditches might define an early enclosure, perhaps associated with a palace complex. However, the existence of the western of the two ditches may be questionable. A machine-cut section across the 2 m. deep fill of the eastern of the two curving ditches revealed its profile but produced no ceramic finds. An iron 'stake,' or miniature anvil, (a type of object generally used for fine metalworking) was retrieved from the base of the ditch, and the lower fill also produced a small animal bone assemblage. A divided sample from pig bone from among this latter produced a radiocarbon date around the middle of the 16th century. This most likely represents food refuse from Overcourt, a farm occupying an area at the northern end of this ditch, and is now thought to provide a good indication of the date at which the ditch was dug.

An enclosure defined to the S. and W. by a broad bank and ditch was located to the E. of the church, and was understood initially as a sub-division of 'enclosure' framed to E. and W. by the apparent curving ditches. GSB Prospecting carried out a geophysical survey within the southern part of this enclosure. A number of rectangular and rectilinear anomalies were recorded, and a small trench was dug across one of them. No artefacts were recovered from the trench except for a residual abraded sherd of Severn Valley ware Romano-British pottery at the base of the topsoil. This was part of a background scatter of such material, all occurring in secondary contexts. Subsequent study of aerial photographs has revealed that the ditch forming the southern side of this straight-sided enclosure continues beyond the eastern curving ditch, and was clearly cut by it.

The results of the Sutton project so far are intriguing. The initial inference that the parch-marks noted from the air correspond to the foundations of Anglo-Saxon halls must now be regarded as disproven. Massive structures including an aisled building were in use and were being refurbished in the 12th century, but apparently did not survive for long into the 13th century, if at all. Freen's Court then occupied a slightly different site from at least the 14th century, while the area of the earlier buildings was occupied by more lightly-built barns. Neither the origin of the massive aisled building, nor the function of the multi-celled structure, is at all clear. Areas around these structures will be explored in a year 2000 season, and more intensive exploration of the areas around St. Michael's Church will begin.

(Ray, K. and Hoverd, T., *Archaeological works at Sutton St. Michael, Herefordshire, 1999: An Interim Statement*, Herefordshire Archaeology Report 1).

WALTERSTONE, Common. (SO 652127)

Among the very many post-medieval features noted during the year, the earthwork remains of another field kiln were recorded on Walterstone Common during an historic landscape walk. The kiln consists of a circular depression approximately 3.5 m. in diameter with a raised lip on its down slope side.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE, WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

BURGHILL, St. Donat's Farm. (centred on SO 488463)

An evaluation was undertaken at St. Donat's Farm on behalf of Lafarge Redland Aggregates Limited in advance of mineral extraction. The site lies on the second terrace of the river Lugg and a geophysical survey, combined with field walking and trenching have identified significant deposits of Roman date. These included the remains of a metalled minor road or track, further surfacing representing another track or small yard, and a series of ditches and gullies, which would have provided drainage and bounded areas of activity and/or small fields. An area of buried Roman soil was also recorded, along with a single post-hole which suggests that evidence for timber structures may survive. Preservation of deposits and material at the site was generally good although bone preservation was poor.

Deposits were associated with artefacts indicative of occupation from the later Iron Age or early Roman period (1st century A.D), but the main period of activity was in the 2nd and 3rd centuries and the site appears to have been abandoned in the 4th century. These remains are clearly related to the previously known cropmark site lying just beyond the eastern end of the quarry and skirted by the proposed access route. The cropmark shows an irregular D-shaped enclosure surrounded by two ditches. On morphological grounds this was already felt to represent the site of an Iron Age or Roman settlement and the evaluation has confirmed this identification. The metalled track or minor road ran S.W. towards the route of Watling Street West while in the opposite direction it appears to be heading towards a known Roman site at Wellington.

The majority of the excavated finds are interpreted as redeposited midden material derived from within the enclosure. Roman pottery found thinly scattered across the surrounding area during field walking is likely to result from manuring activities. Environmental evidence included charred cereal crop remains and it seems that cereal cultivation may have formed an important part of the settlement economy. A Roman ditch some distance from the main focus of remains provided further evidence of land use and division relating to the settlement.

Although these remains are considered peripheral to the main occupation focus within the enclosure, they provide important evidence of activity around the settlement and of its agricultural economy and trade network. In the light of the very limited current

understanding of the character and development of Roman rural settlement in Herefordshire and in the Welsh Marches as a whole these well-preserved deposits are considered to be of considerable significance.

Apart from Roman deposits, no other significant features were identified. However, a thin scatter of worked flint and two sherds of potentially Neolithic pottery recovered from a Roman ditch provided indications of earlier activity in the vicinity (Jackson, Buteux, Hurst, Pearson, Worcestershire Archaeological Service Report 723).

ROSS ON WYE, Brampton Rd. (SO 602254)

A planning application proposed the change of use of a small plot of land from pasture to playing fields, which would involve levelling and landscaping of the ground. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of Herefordshire Council. No deposits of archaeological significance were recorded. One sherd of pottery dating to the 13th/14th century was recovered from topsoil.

(Griffin, Worcestershire Archaeological Service Report 778).

STOKE PRIOR, Bury Farm. (SO 520565)

A photographic building record and watching brief was undertaken at Bury Farm, for Chapel Homes (Midlands) Ltd. A large complex of post-medieval timber-framed and stone buildings was recorded but not analysed. The watching brief produced no evidence of any earlier settlement on the site

(Robson, Worcestershire Archaeological Service Report 781).

WESTON-UNDER-PENYARD, Ariconium. (SO 645240)

A project on *Ariconium* for English Heritage was developed in response to the poor state of understanding of this nationally important Roman 'small town.' The project has considerably added to the knowledge of the character and chronological development of the settlement and has supported a study of the potential impact of soil erosion on archaeological deposits at the site.

Settlement at *Ariconium* has been demonstrated to have had late pre-Roman Iron Age origins. During this period, the site enjoyed wide trading links and evident status and it is argued that, through control of the production and distribution of Forest of Dean iron, the site was able to develop as an important Dobunnic tribal centre. There is a strong sense of continuity into the Roman period and the settlement maintained its comparatively high status into the early 2nd century. Iron working again probably provided the basis for this position and the native population were clearly able to rapidly articulate with the new economic opportunities which the Roman conquest brought.

In the early 2nd century a domestic core emerged to the immediate W. of a major Roman road junction and an extensive iron working area developed to the N. During the 2nd and through into the 3rd century settlement reached its maximum extent. However,

although *Ariconium* was a major iron production centre throughout this period, in comparison with its earlier importance its development was more typical of roadside 'small towns' elsewhere in southern England. From about the mid-3rd century onwards the settlement extent appears to have been in decline; however, a new iron working centre developed to the S.W., probably to replace the one to the N. which was abandoned. This new area was active well into the 4th-century.

The economic basis for the Roman 'small town' was iron smelting and the site formed part of an extensive network of iron producing settlements distributed around the fringes of the Forest of Dean. Within this network, *Ariconium* was probably the most important production centre complementing a range of other settlements of varying size. In the absence of any evidence for Imperial management, it is argued that the organisation of the industry might have been influenced by pre-Roman factors. It is also suggested that a primary determining factor for the location of smelting centres may not have been the ore sources, but the supply of charcoal to fuel the furnaces.

The status of the later settlement is uncertain but artefactual evidence indicates that significant occupation continued until at least about A.D. 350. Only a handful of artefacts are dated later than this and it is evident that the site fell into a sharp decline in the later 4th century. It is, however, unlikely that the settlement was entirely deserted although there is no excavated or artefactual evidence for 5th or 6th-century occupation. The survival of the name *Ariconium* in the early medieval Welsh kingdom of Erynyg or Archenfield has, however, been taken to imply some continuity of settlement at *Ariconium* itself, perhaps as the focal point for an emerging sub-kingdom.

Apart from a thin scatter of medieval finds, there is no evidence for significant activity until the late 17th to 18th centuries. At this time iron 'cinders' from *Ariconium* were probably amongst those extracted from Roman sites throughout the Forest of Dean, for re-smelting at ironworks such as those at nearby Linton. In the mid-18th century the site first came to antiquarian attention following the clearance and enclosure of the overgrown land that it occupied. Over the subsequent 250 years the area has provided a focus for collection of surface finds and latterly for a range of small-scale archaeological projects.

Throughout the period since its clearance the site has mostly been in arable use as reflected in numerous reports of surface finds. These reports, allied to the undertaking of a survey by the Agricultural and Development Advisory Service, have prompted a related element of the project which was to examine processes of erosion resulting from former and current land use at the monument. Analysis and assessment has demonstrated that changes in land use have caused considerable damage to archaeological remains, damage which has clearly continued, and in some respects, accelerated since scheduling. It is argued that after the primary impact of clearance and the initial ploughing in the 18th century, damage is liable to have been localised until the last fifty years. At this point a major impact is liable to have resulted from a combination of plough damage and soil erosion arising from changing agricultural practices. Crop cycles and wider land management practices have now been identified which will minimise the potential for such erosion. It is suggested that a management agreement should be sought to implement these practices

across the monument, thus securing the long-term preservation of this nationally important site. Negotiations are currently under way with English Heritage regarding the publication of a monograph presenting the results of this project.

(Jackson, Worcestershire Archaeological Service Report 833).

MARCHES ARCHAEOLOGY

BROCKHAMPTON-BY-ROSS, All Saints' Church. (SO 595322)

A watching brief on the excavation of drain runs carried out under faculty jurisdiction around the early-20th-century 'Arts and Crafts' style All Saints' Church revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits. The medieval church is situated elsewhere in the parish, closer to the core of the village.

(Wainwright, J., *All Saints' Church, Brockhampton-by-Ross, Herefordshire: A Report on an archaeological watching brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 106).

EDVIN LOACH, Finches Cottage. (SO 665583)

Building recording on the exterior and interior of the standing building was carried out and all ground breaking works associated with the new extension were watched in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were seen. The building is a simple four-bay, two-storey, timber-framed cottage of 18th-century date with two rooms on each floor and a large stone end stack.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *Finches Cottage, Edwin Loach, Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological building survey and watching brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 089).

EWYAS HAROLD, Ewyas Harold Castle. (SO 384287)

A watching brief was carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent on the removal and reinstatement of thirty-eight steps and two way-markers from the embankment of the bailey. The steps had been dug to a maximum depth of 0.28m. and no features of archaeological significance were encountered. The only deposit of any note was a stony clay layer which had finds of 16th to 17th-century pottery, which may have originated from the period of demolition and decay of the castle.

(Dawkes, G., *Ewyas Harold Castle, Ewyas Harold, Herefordshire: Report on a watching brief on remedial works*, Marches Archaeology Series 081).

KINGTON, Land at the Swan Hotel. (SO 295567)

A watching brief was carried out on land to the N. of the Swan Hotel during ground works associated with the building of a new dwelling in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent. No significant archaeological deposits were found. There were two sherds of residual medieval pottery, the rest being late 17th-century or later. It is con-

cluded that the site was unoccupied until the post-medieval period and that it was part of an open area between Old Kington further up the hill and New Kington lower down.

(Stone, R., *Land at The Swan Hotel, Kington, Herefordshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 061).

LEDBURY, Hereford Road. (SO 705386)

A watching brief was maintained on the stripping of topsoil from a site on the northern side of Hereford Road in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent. No significant archaeological remains were present within the area being developed.

(Stone, R. and Wainwright, J., *Hereford Road, Ledbury, Herefordshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 054).

LEDBURY, Land at the rear of Linden House. (SO 710375)

Four evaluation trenches, spread throughout an area proposed for development, were excavated in order to inform a decision on a planning application. Two trenches showed only the presence of a medieval soil as a layer at the base of more modern deposits. The trench nearest to the frontage of New Street produced a gully and two pits of medieval date whilst the fourth trench produced another gully of the same period.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *Land at the rear of Linden House, Ledbury, Herefordshire: A report on an evaluation excavation*, Marches Archaeology Series 073).

LEDBURY, The Church of St Michael and All Angels. (SO 713377)

A watching brief was carried out under faculty jurisdiction on new drainage trenches through the churchyard of St. Michael and All Angels. No significant archaeological remains were encountered. Additionally a small section of the detached bell tower was drawn where the stonework of the stair tower required consolidation.

(Stone, R., *The Church of St Michael and All Angels, Ledbury, Herefordshire: A Report on archaeological works*, Marches Archaeology Series 077).

LEDBURY, The Cattle Market. (SO 709376)

Five evaluation trenches were excavated in order to inform a decision on a planning application. The trenches were sited to investigate the possible presence of medieval deposits in the area currently occupied by the Cattle Market. They were positioned to test both the Bye and New Street frontages, their respective backlands and the central portion of the site. Medieval features were seen in both the backland trenches and on the Bye Street frontage. The central area of the site produced what appeared to be a medieval agricultural soil layer. Only the trench on the New Street frontage failed to produce medieval finds but the area here had been cleaned down for the construction of Market Street.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *The Cattle Market, Ledbury, Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological evaluation*, Marches Archaeology Series 100).

LEINTWARDINE, Yardley Farm. (SO 405742)

No evidence of early occupation of the site was found as a result of an archaeological watching brief carried out in fulfilment of a condition on a planning application.

(Appleton-Fox, N. and Hodgkinson, D., *Yardley Farm, Leintwardine, Herefordshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 053).

LINTON-BY-ROSS, Fordings Barn. (SO 654253)

The plan and roof trusses of an eleven-bay stone-built barn and ancillary buildings were recorded in fulfilment of a condition on a planning application. The barn is relatively large for the area, having two middlesteads. Three of the trusses are re-used, two being queen posts, the other a cruck. The barn of nine bays is probably of later 17th or 18th-century origin, incorporating the re-used timbers from the start; a two-bay extension was later added at the W., and two cart sheds and livestock shelters were eventually built.

(Stone, R., *Fordings Barn, Linton-by-Ross, Herefordshire: Report on Building Recording*, Marches Archaeology Series 101).

LITTLE HEREFORD, The Church of St. Mary Magdalene. (SO 554679)

There were no significant archaeological deposits or features seen during the excavation of drain runs, which were observed by a watching brief carried out under faculty jurisdiction.

(Wainwright, J., *The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Little Hereford, Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological watching brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 104).

LONGTOWN, Upper Pont Hendre Barn. (SO 326283)

A watching brief was carried out in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent. The observed ground works involved the stripping of the site of approximately the upper 0.2 m. The three interventions deeper than 0.2 m., reached the natural stony silt at around 0.6 to 0.7 m. below ground level. A deposit across the whole site, consisting of a thick layer of stony clay that contained medieval and post-medieval pottery, was interpreted as a buried plough soil. The most significant find was a residual prehistoric flint flake, the earliest find yet in Longtown. There were no features of any significance.

(Dawkes, G., *Upper Pont Hendre Barn, Longtown, Herefordshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 063).

MONKLAND, All Saints' Church. (SO 461577)

Renovation work at All Saints' Church included the insertion of new drains under faculty jurisdiction. The ground breaking portion of this work was subject to a watching brief and burials were encountered at a depth of 1.15 m. below the present ground surface. The only aspect of the work which would have affected these burials was the digging of

three soakaways. The design of the soakaways was altered to bring the impact level above that of the burials.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *All Saints Church, Monkland, Herefordshire: A report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 068).

MORETON JEFFRIES, The Church. (SO 604485)

Remedial work carried out under faculty jurisdiction at the church in Moreton Jeffries, for which no dedication is known, involved the removal of a tile floor laid in the mid-20th century and the excavation of 0.3 m. of soil beneath to allow for the floor to be relaid. On removal of the tiles a flagged floor was revealed. This was recorded and lifted. On removal of this floor an entrance to a crypt beneath the chancel was uncovered. The crypt contained three lead coffins, the latest being that of Ann Westwood who died in 1841. As this area fell outside the scope of the present works the crypt was not recorded. No burials were encountered during the excavation and the few fragments of disarticulated bone were re-interred during the course of the works. No deposits earlier than the middle of the 19th century were encountered.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *Moreton Jeffries Church, Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological excavation*, Marches Archaeology Series 090).

MORETON-ON-LUGG, St. Andrew's Church. (SO 482470)

A watching brief carried out under faculty jurisdiction on drainage works at St. Andrew's did not reveal any significant deposits. A programme of building recording was also carried out on part of the medieval S. aisle and its 19th-century alterations, prior to the piercing of the wall for a new extension.

(Dawkes, G., *St. Andrew's Church, Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire: A report on a building survey and watching brief*, Marches Archaeology Series 079).

STOKE PRIOR, Land at Bury Farm. (SO 517563)

A watching brief was carried out at Bury Farm, Stoke Prior for the groundworks of a new farmhouse and entrance drive in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

(Wainwright, J., *Land at Bury Farm, Stoke Prior, Herefordshire: Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief*, July 1999, Marches Archaeology Series 076).

WESTON UNDER PENYARD. (SO 633234)

A two-stage evaluation of an area proposed for development was carried out to inform a decision on a planning application. The lower portion of the site was subject to a geophysical survey, whilst in the top field two large trenches (20 by 4 m.) and three smaller ones (10 by 1.5 m.) were opened. The initial results from the geophysical survey were very

promising, indicating the possible presence of two sub-rectangular enclosures, one containing anomalies that looked like a round house. Eight trenches in this lower field were opened to investigate the anomalies. On excavation the ditches for the enclosures were found, but no internal features were discernible. Throughout the evaluation finds were very rare, though pottery from the late Iron Age and the Roman period were found.

(Appleton-Fox, N., *Land at Weston under Penyard, Herefordshire: A report on an archaeological evaluation*, Marches Archaeology Series 105).

WITHINGTON, Land adjacent to the Toyota Garage. (SO 559428)

Building recording and a watching brief were undertaken in fulfilment of a condition on a planning consent for an area being redeveloped. Buildings from the post-medieval period which were shown on an 1890 sale plan were uncovered, as were earlier features thought to be drainage channels. The isolated walls of the partly-demolished buildings that were surveyed date from between 1890 and 1904.

(Dawkes, G., and Wainwright, J., *A report on an archaeological watching brief and building survey on land adjacent to the Toyota Garage, Withington, Herefordshire*, Marches Archaeology Series 099).

BOTANY 1999

By PETER THOMSON

Using records held by the Botanical Society of the British Isles recorder for Herefordshire.

I am indebted to the following for records supplied in 1999. Roger Beck (RB) Cherry Greenway (CG) Brian Gregory (BG) Dr. Michel Harper (MH) Sue Holland of the Nature Trust (SH) Mark Lawley (ML) William Thompson (Bill) (WT) Stephanie Thomson (SET) Jean Wynne-Jones (JW-J) . Mark Lawley has provided bryophyte records on behalf of the Border Bryologists.

1999 was the final year for collecting and checking records of plants to be submitted for the forthcoming Atlas 2000 which is being prepared for the Millennium by the Botanical Society of the British Isles.

Despite this at times tedious work the following records of interest were submitted.

Botrychium lunaria, Moonwort, Reported by RB. Moonwort is a small fern, akin to Adder's tongue, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, which is rare in the county. It was recorded whilst taking a group of members of the Ross Branch of the Nature Trust round Paget's Wood Reserve and was the first record of this plant in a Trust Reserve. It was growing near the path along the valley which runs through the wood, in an area of former hazel coppice and was near a patch of *Ophioglossum* which the group had stopped to examine. Nationally it is more a plant of the N. and W. of the British Isles.

Cardamine impatiens, Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress. Reported by CG. Frequently a plant of woodlands which often appears after felling.

Hornungia petraea, Hutchinsia, Reported by Neil Sanderson while undertaking an ecological survey of the Little Doward for the Woodland Trust. We were first shown specimens of Hutchinsia growing from cracks in the limestone below the summit area in the 1960s but were unable to refind it after some of the very hot summers of the 1990s. It is good to know that it has been refound even though in small quantity.

Anagallis arvensis ssp. *foemina*, Blue pimpernel. Reported by MH. Dr. Harper found the blue blue form of the Scarlet Pimpernel growing on well consolidated soil in the White Rocks Reserve on the Great Doward. There were many plants of the blue form growing close to the more usual scarlet version. Where this happens there is a possibility of sterile, red flowered hybrids occurring but these are very rare.

Anagallis minima, Chaffweed. Reported by J.W-J This diminutive plant was spotted whilst survey work was being undertaken at an undisclosed location.

Epilobium roseum, Pale Willowherb. Reported by ML and WT from near Criftin Ford Bridge.

Potamogeton pusillus, Lesser pondweed. Reported by ML from near Criftin Ford Bridge. Described by Purchas and Ley as 'rather common' and mentioned from a number

of sites in the county from the Wye near the Great Doward, the Hereford and Leominster Canal and the Wormbridge area. By the time the *Atlas of the British Flora* was published in 1962 it was only confirmed in the E. of the county, but there are few more recent records.

Zannichellia palustris, Horned Pondweed. Reported by ML from near Criftin Ford Bridge. Although described by Purchas and Ley as 'rather rare' they mention a number of wide spread sites for it in 1889. By 1962 it was recorded in fewer locations and is still to be found in a number of sites throughout the county.

Festuca altiissima, Wood Fescue. Reported by BG from the Great Doward. This plant is nationally scarce but it may be under recorded because of its habit of growing in stony soil in shaded, somewhat limy ravines. It was found some years ago by ML on the cool north facing slope of Mere Hill Wood and may yet turn up elsewhere in suitable habitats.

Helictotrichon pratense, Meadow Oat-grass. Reported by SET from Common Hill, Fownhope. This is a plant of calcareous grassland which is rare or under recorded in the county. Its national distribution closely mirrors chalk and limestone outcrops but in the 1962 Atlas it is not shown on any of the Silurian Limestones of the Welsh Border, and in the Ecological Flora of the Shropshire it is recorded as 'possibly extinct'. No confirmed specimen from Shropshire is recorded in Lockton A. and Whild S. et al 1995 *Rare Plants of Shropshire*. The Herefordshire record was on Wenlock Limestone in an area where other limestone grassland plants are found. Confirmation of the record will be sought next year.

Epipactis purpurata, Violet Helleborine. Reported by ML and J W-J. from a N. to N.E. facing slope in Haugh Wood. This species can be distinguished from *E. helleborine* by its shortly hairy ovary as distinct from the sparse hairiness of that species. Unfortunately both may have varying amounts of violet pigmentation and may be confused. This species reaches its western limits in Herefordshire and is mainly a plant of S.E. England. Elsewhere in Herefordshire I have seen it under conifers in the valley of the Sapey Brook.

Spiranthes spiralis, Autumn Lady's tresses. Reported by SH from Wessington Pasture. This is a first record for this plant from a Nature Trust reserve. It is found in a few sites in the county in short turf over limestone. In some places it may appear in quantity but seems to be soon eliminated, or at least suppressed, if regularly overshadowed.

BRYOPHYTE RECORDS 1999. Supplied by ML.

<i>Dinmore Hill.</i>	<i>Rhynchostegiella teneriffae</i>
<i>Campylophyllum calcareum</i>	<i>Gyroweisia tenuis</i>
<i>Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus</i>	
<i>Rhynchostegium murale</i>	<i>Brampton Bryan Park</i>
<i>Taxiphyllum wissgrillii</i>	<i>Schistostega pennata</i>
<i>Bryum sauteri</i>	
<i>Leiocolea turbinata</i>	<i>High Vinnals</i>
<i>Cephaloziella rubella</i>	<i>Entosthodon obtusus</i>
<i>Downton Gorge</i>	<i>Fishpool Valley</i>
<i>Henediella stanfordensis</i>	<i>Dicranum montanum</i>
<i>Platygyrium repens</i>	<i>Campylophyllum calcareum</i>
<i>Cinclidotus riparius</i>	<i>Didymodon sinuosus</i>
<i>Fissidens exiguus</i> (1st county record but to be confirmed)	<i>Little Mountain, Dorstone</i>
<i>Rhynchostegiella teneriffae</i>	<i>Drepanocladus aduncus</i>
<i>Cololejeunea rossettiana</i>	<i>Sphagnum denticulatum</i>
	<i>Tortula modica</i>
<i>Criftin Ford Bridge</i>	<i>Archidium alterifolium</i>
<i>Bryum gemmiferum</i>	<i>Fossombronis wondraczekii</i>
<i>Merbach Hill</i>	<i>Nash Quarry, Knill</i>
<i>Dicranum bonjeanii</i>	<i>Campyliadelphus chrysophyllus</i>
<i>Racomitrium aquaticum</i> (1st VCR)	<i>Weissia brachycarpa</i> var. <i>obliqua</i>
<i>Wern Wood, Bredwardine.</i>	
<i>Henediella stanfordensis</i>	
<i>Ulota phyllantha</i>	

Buildings, 1999

By J. W. TONKIN

This year the Old Buildings Recording Group had talks on the buildings of the remaining Herefordshire Hundred, Wolphy, and of Asia and eastern Europe and visited buildings in the Pyons area of the county and in parts of Radnorshire.

A week-end school with the writer as tutor was based on Weobley and Pembridge.

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.

BYFORD

LOWER HOUSE FARM. SO 400424 R.C.H.M. 6 Tithe No. 148

This is a medieval house with a cross-wing on the E., a hall block and a single-storey room to the W.

The hall block was a medieval open hall almost certainly with an elaborate roof with a central arched-brace collar truss with decorated timbers above, probably a quatrefoil with a trefoil either side. Along the sides of the roof between the rafters and purlins would have been elaborately carved wind-braces. This has been replaced by an upper storey, probably of late 19th-century date or even early 20th.

The cross-wing on the E. side is of two-room plan with chambers above. The joists are laid flat which is usually a sign of medieval work. This wing is jettied in front with curved brackets carrying the front of the upper storey. The jetty has ball pendants at each end. The beams throughout the house have pyramid stops which is normally a sign of medieval work. The front, southern, room was almost certainly the parlour and the room behind with the stairs and fireplace is slightly bigger, but again has deeply chamfered beams with pyramid stops. The parlour would probably have been heated by a brazier. The carpenters' assembly marks are six to seven ins. in length and marked with circles on them to indicate position.

In the eastern part of the parlour is a hop-treading hole which probably dates from the 19th century. It means that hops were stored and dried in the chamber above, and a bag about seven to nine ft. long would have been hung from this hole. As the hops were tipped in a man would tread them down until he finally emerged at the top on a full bag of compacted hops.

The timbers are quite heavy which again is a sign of early date. The post at the junction of hall and parlour is 14 ins. wide and the tops of the posts at the angles of the house are enlarged with a squared nick to carry timbers running in both directions.

The western addition, if that is what it is shows signs of fire damage. It may have been a service room for the hall. There is no obvious sign of a kitchen and quite probably this was external and food would have been cooked in it and brought into a service room

in this position before being served in the hall. There is still one of these in use at Swanstone Court not all that far away.

Thus the evidence points to a late medieval house probably c. 1480-1520.

The barn of three bays on the N. of the yard is of similar, but plainer, construction and, like many barns on the Marches, is weather-boarded. The central bay would have been used for threshing and the grain stored either side. The threshing would have been done with flails as in China, India and Nepal today.

The outbuilding to the W. is also partly weather-boarded.

The whole complex is a good example of a Herefordshire late-medieval farm. The ball pendants and the good stops on the beams indicate a certain amount of wealth, probably the home of a fairly well-off yeoman.

CLIFFORD

MIDDLEWOOD, SO 287446 R.C.H.M. 11 Tithe No. 1119

This house is a typical W. Herefordshire building of local sandstone; the original building, probably constructed early in the 16th century seems to have been all of stone, on an L-shaped plan with wings running N. and W. The walls are slightly wider than the standard 27 ins., in some parts being over 30 ins. There is some external timber-framing which has heavy, punched carpenters' assembly marks dating from the last quarter of the 17th century; so there seems to have been some alteration here at that time.

In the N. gable are two blocked windows each with a drip-mould and labels. In the W. wall of the N. wing is another window with a drip-mould and labels and evidence of once having had eight mullions. The other windows have been much altered.

The N. - S. block has an entry directly into the hall, an unusual feature, but not unknown; Cotehele in N. Cornwall has the same plan. The hall is about 14 ft. square and has a big fireplace at its N. end and two transverse beams with 4 in. chamfers. The wing runs W. from the beam and the timber-framed screen dividing it from the hall block has long carpenters' assembly marks on the timbers from I-VIII. Just S. of the S. beam is a step down into a room about 10 ft. wide with the last three verticals of the timber-framed screen on the W. side.

West of the hall is a dairy adjoining the N. bay and at its N. end it has a post and panel screen. To the N. of this are the stairs.

The S. wall of the W. wing is built on a stone plinth and the wing has two rooms E. and W. of an 8 ft. wide central stack. Each room has two longitudinal beams. Those in the E. room have 4 in. chamfers and run-off stops and run from the post and panel screen to the fireplace. Those in the W. room have 3½ in. chamfers with stepped run-off stops and run from the fireplace in the W. wall.

Upstairs the carpenters' assembly marks are about 9 ins. long with a difference mark to distinguish them from those on the ground floor. An interesting feature in the roof is the long saw marks made by a pit saw. The joists are laid flat in the medieval fashion.

The outbuilding has a four-light window in a wooden frame with typically medieval diamond-shaped mullions.

The Royal Commission in their *Herefordshire*, vol. 1 (1931) dates the house to the 17th century, but the long carpenters' assembly marks and the joists laid flat point to a date c.1500 perhaps a little earlier, 1480-1500. The post and panel screen looks more of this earlier period than the 17th century, cf. White Haywood in Llanveynoe parish. The diamond mullions are a typical medieval feature. Taking all these factors into account a date very late in the 15th century or early in the 16th, c. 1485- c. 1530, seems the most likely for this group of buildings.

LEINTWARDINE

FORGE COTTAGE, 22 FORGE LANE, DOWNTON, SO 450750 Leintwardine Tithe No. 342

This house lies just below the 400 ft. contour facing S.E. over the river Teme towards Bringewood Forge. It is on a new tarmacaded road which leads from the S.E. end of Forge Lane W. and then N.W. to join the road which leads from Burrington and Downton to the A4113 Leintwardine to Ludlow road.

It is built of well-cut blocks of the local limestone which have been hammer-dressed on the quoins and arch of the window above the cellar, the most prominent window as the house is approached from the road. The walls are about 20 ins. thick, an almost minimum width for stone walls. The house now has a modern clay-tile roof, but used to have a stone-tile roof, no doubt of the local sandstone.

The house is entered by a doorway in the E. wall which leads through a passage to the main living room. To the S. of this passage is a small, square room with a window in the S. wall opposite the door into the room from the passage. On the exterior of the E. wall of this room is an arch and evidence of an outbuilt chimney which presumably means that it had some function rather more important than it has today. On the N. side is the modern kitchen entered from a door in the main room.

This latter has a good beam running across from just N. of the door to the W. wall, with a 2½ in. chamfer and stepped run-off stops at the end, a type which was in fashion along the length of the Marches from early in the 17th century. Either side are eleven square joists from the beam to the wall. The fireplace is a modern, tiled type clearly replacing an earlier which had a bake-oven at the N.W. corner, but only a little evidence of this now shows, on the N. wall externally. Opposite the fireplace is a three-light window in the S. wall and to the W. of this at the S. end of the W. wall are two doorways the southern leading to the stairs and the other to the bathroom.

The stairs lead up six treads along the S. wall, then a square landing and four more along the W. wall. These lead to a quite big landing bedroom and from this a doorway leads into the main bedroom rather over 12 ft. square with a fireplace in the N. wall over that below and against the partition with the landing bedroom. This room is lit by a window in the E. wall.

There is no access to the roof; so this could not be examined, but it is probably a typical local roof of the period.

Beneath the S. end of the house is a cellar approached through a doorway beneath the window with the decorated stonework mentioned above. It is a good typical classical doorway of the later part of the 18th century and was clearly meant to impress the approaching visitor. It is a typical latish cellar, not vaulted and with a small inner room in the N.E. corner. This has no special shelving or cupboards, but presumably had some particular purpose originally.

On a number of doors and on a floorboard upstairs are the initials R K, presumably Richard Knight. He died in 1745. This sets something of a puzzle; apart from the chamfered and stopped beam already mentioned which probably dates from *c.* 1600-*c.* 1640 the house appears to be late-18th-century build or even early in the 19th century. It seems very unlikely that a beam of this type would have been brought here from elsewhere and it fits the room perfectly; thus I feel it is almost certainly in its original place. Therefore this house could have been here when Richard Knight was flourishing, and whilst there is no suggestion that he lived here himself it seems likely that one of the more important workmen at the forge and its various surrounding contributing works did.

Thus the house appears to have early-17th-century origins, but was very much altered and modified in the second quarter of the 18th and probably again right at the end of that century.

OLCHON DEVELOPMENT PROJECT.

During the autumn of 1998 the summer of 1999 the writer and his wife surveyed a number of houses in the Olchon Valley as part of the above project.

A full report has been written on every house visited and a copy sent to the householder and a copy to Miss Jenny Houston the chairman of the project. The reports are not being printed in these *Transactions* as they have already been published by the project. A copy is lodged in the Club's library.

Parish	House Name	Grid Ref. No.	R.C.H.M. No.	Tithe No.
CLODOCK	Lower House	324274		824
	Upper Pont Hendre	327283	16	957
CRASWALL	The Birches	257380		28
	Bulls Head	278360		292
	Dukes Farm	297345	11	640
LLANVEYNOE	Brass Knoll	304306	10	285
	Daren Farm (Black Daren)	296303	11	654
	Post Box Cottage	304313		517
LONGTOWN	The Bryn (Ty-ar-Maen)	336291		381
	Cayo Cottage	323272		819
	Chapel House	317300		
	Cwmbologue	350297	35	247
	Dulas Mill	362302		5
	Hillside	327285		970
	Maerdy	348303		144
Middle Trewern	327317	45	1333	

Pen y Waun	325315		1178
Ponty yr Ynys Mill	326288		1037
Post Office	325286	13	1047
Ruthland	319294		1326
Sun Inn Cottage	322290		1401
Sunny Bank	333312		1270
Tanhouse Farm	327284	15	960
Ty Mawr	321266	6	748
Upper Wern Dhu	349293	33	262
WALTERSTONE Alt yr Ynys	335234	4	336
Greenway	353258		34
Rockyfold	342249		202
The Cwm	338256	7	146

During the year twenty planning applications concerning listed buildings were received. All were for comparatively minor alterations or additions and none warranted objection 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.

Herefordshire Field-Names, 1999

By GRAHAM SPRACKLING

Information relating to older, and additional field-names from sources other than the tithe maps continues to come in at a somewhat slow rate.

Further contributions of material relating to older field-names for part 2 of the survey would be most welcome.

PART 2 FIELD-NAMES FROM OTHER SOURCES

Parish Name: ACTON BEAUCHAMP

Contributed by Dr. C. W. M. Pratt

TITHE	FIELD-NAME	DATE	SOURCE
	<i>Sevington Farm</i>	1594	Survey of Acton Beauchamp
147a	Crowcroft		
152	Clox Hill		
154a	Thistle Leasowe		
184	Croft		
185	(includes) Cherrye Close Horse Netts Pleck		
189	(includes) Lower Leasowe Yagtree Croft		
190	Barn Croft		
192	Wood Vallet		
194	Hugeny		
260	Longland		
261	Great Meadow		
263	(includes) Grove Croft Le Pleck		
264	Asshcroft		
267	White Field		
268	Over Croft		
269	Lower Croft		
270	Sevingtons Hall		
289 (part)	Ffroy Hole		
314	Woodley		
315	(includes) Le Lowe Over Hanley		
386	Roger Pennel's (North Cottage)		
191	Yeatree (Yeagtree Cottage & Garden)		
265	Traynee (Paynes " " " ")		
262	Shipmans Place (Longland Cottage & Garden <i>Pointhouse Farm</i>		
141-144	(includes) Hayfer Wall Birch Close <i>Manor (Church House Farm)</i>		
60,62	Hollyatts Hill		
70	Orchard Close		
71	Dear Medowe		

72,73	Lydall
154	Le Home
156	Kyhouse Orchard
158	Le Hawke Neste
161	Long Leasowe
162	(includes) Walfield Hangner
163	Long Leasowe
167	Manor House
168	(includes) Hope Close Hope Meadow Paddock at Hope Bridge
175	(includes) Stickyn Grove Longe Leasowe Heathe Leasowe New Leasowe
68, 69	Rowleys
82	Church End
164	Church End
169	Carpingters
80	Balsons (Long Coppice Cottage)
157	Kyhouse (Gate House)
172	Whiteheade (Grove Cottage) <i>Ridin Leyes (Red Marley)</i>
111	(includes) Dichinge Smythe Leasowe
112	Birch Crofte Pasture
113	(includes) Ashbold Le Hurst
114	Croxley
115	Paynes Old
118	Walfield
218, 219	Kenrycks Meadow
224	Pexons (Judy's Cottage)
232	Sextons (Redmarley Cottage)
233	Old White Field
236	Deep Croft
237	Hawes Furlong (part)
238	Deep Croft Meadow
239	New Tynynge
240	Hawes Furlonge (part) <i>Suthington (Sintons End)</i>
291	Grove Head (part)
311	Perie Orchard
312, 313	Hose Croft
330	Woodley (part)
332	Ledfield (part)
337	Mollenshill Feld (part)
339-341	Mollenshill Feld
370	Long Meadow
374	Millens Bache
375	Birchin Leasowe <i>Hatheridge (Alfridge Farm)</i>
1	Whelpe Ley
3, 4, 5	(includes)

	Stockyn
	Edwards Heath
7	Holte Medowe
42, 45	(includes)
	Flexecroft
	Le Heald
49	Holta Hall
51, 51a	New Tynynge
52	(includes)
	Hongeny
	Overhold
54	Scald Heald
79	Baltons Croft
	<i>Wottons (Wootons Farm)</i>
11	Heathe Feld
12, 13	Penck Heald
15	Mordens
34	Acton Bache Meadow
35	Le Over Heath
87, 88	Heath Feld (part)
92	Snodinge Feld
93, 127, 130	White Field
94	Turners Field
95	Dobhead
121	Birch Crofte
122-124	Le Ox Leasowe
126	Barne Close
215	Le Ox Leasowe (part)
220	Le Hemp Plock
16	Gittis
	<i>Green Farm (Acton Court)</i>
204	Roughe Healde
316	Le Lowe (part)
325-327	Le Lowe (part)
329	Lower Hanley
	<i>Kydlawes Place (Kidleys)</i>
290	Grove Head (part)
310	(includes)
	Cailow Bache
	Orlen Leasowe
366	Wicks Meadow
368	Maude Helde
379	Crestige
	<i>Hallyates (Hallets)</i>
14	Ffrogge Bach
31	Hallyatts
	<i>Snoddinge (Crookshill Farm)</i>
36-38-89	Heathe Feld
135	Grove Medowe
136, 137	Grove Leasowe
139, 140	(includes)
	Hayfer Wall (part)
	Birch Close
44	Le Pork
	<i>Dawfield (Dobfield)</i>
202, 203	Dobbfeld
254-259	
	<i>Actons Myll</i>
225	Over Meadow

227	Hill Meadow
	<i>Winthill (Windhill/Glebe)</i>
176	(includes)
	Croft
	Barn Croft
	Le Hope
281	Le Heald
282	Le Plenk (part)
284	Mortall
285	Le Slade
286	Le Butts
287	Le Plenk (part)
288	Highe Field

Unidentified

A.	Salley Medowe	(1½ acres)
B.	Pannton Grove	(1 ")
E.	Little Hale Homme	(½ ")
F.	Mortall	(1 ")
G.	Sheperds Close	(2 ")
J.	Lords Acre	(1 ")
M.	Poole Close	(3 ")
Q.	Mordens	(4 ")
Q.	Le Stockyn	(3½ ")
Q.	Grove Croft	(3½ ")

(The letters A--Q refer to holdings mentioned in an analysis of the 1594 Survey of Acton Beauchamp written by Dr. Pratt, to be published in a forthcoming volume of the *Transactions*).

NB. [Please note the following corrections to the Acton Beauchamp parish list of field-names in Part 1 of the Survey of Herefordshire field-names from the tithe maps].

35	Spring Meadow; not numbered on map (page 4)
102	Should be Bach not Bach Coppice (page 3)
106	Bach Coppice; not numbered or listed
169	Hope Orchard; not numbered on map (page 2)
173	Does not exist? (page 2)
186	Cottage: given as 386 which does not exist (page 1)

SOURCE

1594 Survey of Acton Beauchamp. From the Madresfield Calendar (Unpublished).
Transcribed from the Latin by Muriel Tonkin. By kind permission of the owner of Madresfield Court, a copy of this document has been deposited at Hereford Record Office. Ref: HRO BS 75.

Mammals, 1999

By BERYL HARDING

Further to my report in the 1996 *Transactions* another Brown Hare Survey will be carried out in the next two to three years by Bristol University in conjunction with wildlife and nature trusts, including the Herefordshire Nature Trust, and other volunteer mammal recorders.

The results of the 1992/93 survey published in 1996, showed a maximum population of 817,500 with 20% in the cereal-growing counties of the E. rather than the more pastoral counties of the W., i.e. only 5% of the total land area has 20% of the Brown Hare population.

Recent archaeological evidence suggests that the native Mountain or Blue Hare (*Lepidus timidus*) migrated to the highland regions of Scotland with the increase of lowland forests some 6000 years ago and that the arrival of Brown Hares (*Lepidus europaeus*) pre-dates the Roman arrival. Whenever they were introduced they spread across the country apart from the upland and extreme northern areas.

Of the present estimated mid-winter 817,500 population some 40% are killed in large shoots during February and March. This leaves, at best, only 20% of the population of 4,000,000 of the 1880s. In addition to the overall decline the population is becoming more unevenly balanced. The decline in the W. continued until the 1980s then the situation became less clear. Data from hunting and shooting estates suggest that the population has stabilised but data from mammal recorders suggest a further decline and population recoveries have not resulted from set-aside or other schemes to reduce agricultural intensification. Heavy hunting and shooting in East Anglia have further reduced the population there.

The Brown Hare could only be considered a minor agricultural nuisance as its damage to cereals and grass crops is too low to be noticed by farmers and its impact on commercial forestry is negligible.

Another survey is necessary to monitor population to clarify the reasons for the decline. There is no conclusive evidence regarding the impact of hunting and shooting on their numbers but it is possible that this is greater where numbers are already low. Most shoots are held in February and March when hares are breeding and lactating. It is not known whether pregnancy affects the ability of the females to escape pursuit.

Despite the significant decline in numbers Brown Hares have the minimum legal protection and are hunted throughout their breeding season. They are the only game-species without a close season, despite this being recognised as an important measure by the Government Biodiversity Steering Group. All other E.U. countries have a close season for Brown Hares.

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Ornithology, 1999

By BERYL HARDING

Following the mild end of 1998 this January started also mild and wet with the Lugg meadows flooded then with colder spells in the last two weeks. January had the mildest average weather for the last 150 years. February also saw no severe weather with the first three weeks mostly dry and a few cold northerly winds. Daffodils were in bloom by mid-February in the S. of the county. March was also comparatively mild after a wet cold start with spring coming two weeks earlier than usual.

The Herefordshire Ornithological Club recorded various groups of wintering birds at Wellington Gravel Pits and Bodenham Lakes in January such as 169 Great Crested Grebe, 55 Canada Geese, 18-29 Cormorant (with 27 on the Bredwardine Wye), 130 Tufted Duck and 600 Lesser Black Backed Gulls passing through. Flocks of 80-150 Wigeon were seen at Leach Pool in January, 32 Herons at Berrington Pool in February, 250 Golden Plover at Milton Cross on 27 March and an Oyster Catcher at Eywood Pool on 21 February - having been blown in on westerly gales. Several small flocks of Lapwing were reported over the county and 65 Curlew at Tidnor Mill, Lower Lugg Meadows in early March. 160 Linnets were seen at Wapley Hill in January.

The Chiffchaffs were heard by 12 March with Sandmartins returned by 21 March and some Swallows by 27 March. Garden birds had been singing throughout the month and Blue and Great Tits continue singing throughout the winter except in the coldest weather. Bird song fills the air as birds try to proclaim and defend territories and attract mates. Many, such as the Blackbird and thrushes, use vantage points showing that they were originally woodland birds. In woodlands bird song needs to be long and variable to advertise their presence in poor visibility. The male Tree Pipit also displays by rising vertically from its perch and parachuting down fanning out its tail and wings while warbling melodiously en route. Some woodland raptors leave the wood canopy to put on aerial display during flight while birds of open spaces, such as the Skylark, advertise their presence by rising and falling some 200 m. and singing as they go.

Following three successive poor breeding seasons the relatively mild, snow and frost-free winters of 1998/99 gave promise of a better year. Unseasonable warmth in February led to early clutches of Ravens and Dippers while broods of Grey Herons, Tawny Owls and Robins were well on the way to leaving their nests by the end of the month. March maintained the mild theme so after the third week a spate of egg-laying took place by Mute Swans, Cormorant, Peregrines, Mistle Thrushes and Wood Larks but April blew hot and cold with typical showers and several nights of frost so giving substantial nesting losses among Rooks, Lapwings, thrushes and wagtails.

The warmest May since 1964, with average temperatures 2.0 to 2.5 degrees Centigrade above average, favoured early breeding residents. Long-Tailed Tits raised bumper broods and Little Grebes, Moorhens, Dippers, thrushes and Starlings were soon incubating second broods. Many spring migrants, delayed until now by unsettled weather in

the Mediterranean basin, flooded back to their breeding haunts during the warm spells of May.

Wet, windy and relatively sunless weather in the first eight days of June further depressed the limited food supplies of larval insects, especially caterpillars, at a critical time for single-brood species using nest boxes. Chilled and starving clutches of Great and Blue Tits and Pied Flycatchers led to losses. June was the coolest since 1991 with persistent cloud cover and some low day-time temperatures also reduced the availability of aerial insect food.

Temperatures in July soared making it the hottest since 1995 and now helped to bolster the supplies of aquatic and flying insects as well as soil-invertebrate food supplies but gradually led to parched habitats in early August. The remainder of the month brought rain, sometimes in downpours, so building activity remained low key. September was mild throughout with some rain but cooler than July.

Is spring getting earlier? Recent published evidence suggested earlier amphibian activity, earlier nesting by birds, earlier butterfly activity and advancement of the leafing of trees. In broad terms invertebrates and vegetation seem to have responded by about six days per degree Centigrade. With the predicted increase of 1.3 C. in the U.K. over the next century it is thought this will lead to milder, less frosty winters with fewer days of snow lying on the ground. This should benefit the Barn Owl extending its breeding northward (at present a species at the northern end of its breeding range) also allowing it to occupy altitudes previously beyond its reach. Since the bulk of the Barn Owl population occurs in farmland, changes in crop growth will be of greatest importance as well as how the future farming landscape will look. Sightings in the county continue to be mostly of single birds. If hedges were allowed to grow higher then fewer Barn Owls would be killed by traffic as they swoop over low-level hedges.

In the Nest-Box Scheme results for 1998 for the Nature Trust, 28 sites were recorded with 954 boxes on record of these 591 were used or 61.9% - an improvement on the previous three years. Very wet weather was experienced during the breeding season and many young failed to fledge. Nesting material became saturated with water. Also caterpillars were being washed off the trees by the rain. Of the three main species using the boxes the results were:-

Pied Flycatcher	182 nests & 727 young fledged
Blue Tit	247 nests & 1229 fledged
Great Tit	127 nests & 630 fledged

A Tawny Owl made use of an appropriate box and fledged one young.

40% of breeding skylarks occur in cereal fields but the faster-developing, denser winter-sown cereal becomes unsuitable for nesting. However, the unvegetated tracks or 'tramlines' provide access to nest sites but unfortunately the proximity to tramlines affects the nesting success making nests twice as likely to be predated as those built further within the crop. The increasing sward density, especially of winter cereals, appears to force birds to stop breeding or nest in more exposed parts of the field.

Changes in farming practice, especially intensification, have been 'blamed' for the decline of many farm birds. M.A.F.F. have funded research by the British Trust for Ornithology to determine which changes in farming practice were most likely to have been responsible for bird population decline.

Meanwhile species density in different farm types show:-

Species showing greatest decline on arable.

Grey Partridge*: Lapwing*: Skylark*: Dunnock: Blackbird: Songthrush*: Tree Sparrow: Bullfinch: Corn Bunting: Reed Bunting:

Species showing greatest increase on arable.

Whitethroat: Rook: Great Tit: Long-Tailed Tit:

Species showing greatest increase on mixed: Jackdaw:

Species showing greatest increase on pastoral.

Stock Dove: Blue Tit: Greenfinch: Goldfinch: Chaffinch*:

Species showing no significant changes in density:

Kestrel: Turtle Dove: Yellow Wagtail: Starling: Wren: Robin: Lesser Whitethroat: Linnet: Yellowhammer:

(Species marked * also show changes of lesser significance on other farm types.)

More work is needed on the causes of bird population changes in pastoral-dominated western Britain where there have been many local extinctions of farmland species and more attention needs to be given to the implications of the switch from spring-sown to autumn-sown cereals and the wider changes in crop rotation. All of which could result in the loss of stubbles and associated winter food supplies and the loss of feeding and suitable nesting habitat for some species in late winter and spring.

Against the picture of declining bird population in farmland communities it is pleasing to report success stories in gardens as an enhancement of winter habitats. In the winter of 1998/99 five species exceeded feeding attendance. These were nationally the Collared Dove in 89% of gardens: Woodpigeon in 55%: Jackdaw in 51%: Goldfinch in 49% and Pheasant in 23%. But two widespread species dipped, i.e. House Sparrows with only 88% and Starling 96% as did two lesser feeders, the Reed Bunting 8% and Fieldfare 3% with the Song Thrush dipping to an all-time low in 53% of gardens. Early this century the Song Thrush considerably outnumbered the Blackbird but its decline goes back to the 1940s and is accentuated by its inability to bounce back after severe cold weather. Blackbirds reached unusually high levels in the 1998/99 winter with observers commenting on the inability of the Song Thrush to compete in the feeding area. However, records show a significant increase in their breeding results in 1997/98 which may go towards starting the reverse of its long-term downward trend unless severe winters return.

October was dry and mild apart from some rain in the first and last weeks of the month. The last House Martins had left by 6 October. Starling roosts started to swell with the winter migrants and the first Redwings and Fieldfares had arrived. Mice, voles and shrews reached their peak numbers by now so providing food for owls and hollow,

dead stems harbour invertebrates giving abundant food for other birds. Nuthatches can be seen in woodlands storing food for the winter. Parkland often has large Wellingtonia trees which are the favourite roosts for Tree Creepers. Egg-sized depressions can be hollowed out from the soft bark to give shelter and are often marked by the accumulations of white droppings just below. As the tree was introduced into Britain only 150 years ago this must be a relatively recently acquired habit.

Buzzards have been widespread in small numbers throughout the county with Merlin, Hobby, Goshawks, Red Kite and Peregrine Falcon noted. Starlings flock in smaller numbers nowadays but, about 2,000 were recorded in Bartonsham in June also 100 with one albino at Bishop's Frome in May. A Cockatiel was noted in Tupsley in May, a Hoopoe in Hampton Park area in May and a White Wagtail at Wellington Gravel Pits in April. Singles of Little Egrets have been seen along the Wye during the year. Breeding has been confirmed for the Lesser Black-backed Gull on the roof of Maylord Orchards Shopping Centre and also at Bulmer's Pectin Plant. Large numbers of Pied Wagtails continue to flock into town to roost at night at Safeway's and the Belmont Tesco but still avoid High Town.

November was dry in the middle of the month with some light frosts and December was wet throughout the month, notably over the Christmas period with short-lived snow earlier. Berries of holly and hawthorn have been abundant this year and the conifer and alder cones ripened for the Siskins, Redpolls and Crossbills, the latter had chicks by December. Fewer Siskins had been seen in the garden probably because of the milder winter in the open countryside.

Report of the Conservation Area Advisory Committee for 1999-2000

By JEAN O'DONNELL

Plans for new buildings with a major impact upon the City of Hereford began in this year with a revised proposal for a magistrates court on Bath Street, next to the old corn mill. It was felt that an opportunity had been missed to acquire a building of merit by holding a competition and that the projected design is a bad one, which does not reflect the use of the building. The mill cottages that are an attractive feature of Bath Street, are to be lost to the scheme.

An attempt was made by the committee to have Lord Scudamore School, the Imperial Flour Mills and the Eye Hospital listed as they were all threatened by a new development. This was refused shortly before the Imperial Flour Mills building burnt down. The developer has withdrawn his plans but the committee felt this large area should be designated for low cost- housing using the school and the close proximity of shopping at Sainsbury's.

Plans were put forward for a refurbishment of the Wye Bridge. Some attempt was made to consult the public but it was felt that it was insufficient in scope. The C.A.A.C. committee was not consulted nor was the Woolhope Club. As it is a scheduled ancient monument this omission was deplored. There was unease about the impact of traffic lights and the plans for lighting. Later in the year the lighting plans were withdrawn, the traffic lights are to be installed and the footpath widened. To date there was no answer to the question about materials for the road surface.

During the summer Boots the Chemist carried out a major restoration at their store in High Street. The original Marks and Spencers' building was revealed and the windows renewed as they were. This has enhanced the street next to All Saint's Church and was applauded.

An interesting building at 97/98 East Street was visited by the committee in May when it was the subject of a plan by the Cathedral School to demolish it and replace it by a purpose-built modern nursery unit. It was felt to be an unsuitable place for such a use. The building had an open timber roof and a bargeboard at the rear. Its condition was so poor that demolition could not be opposed but there was some anxiety that the site should have a suitable replacement in keeping with East Street.

During the year Eign Enterprises continued their work at the riverside restaurant and at the Castle Hotel. The latter opened in October and looks resplendent in its new stucco and paint. The pool, formerly the castle moat, is to be cleared and restored. An archaeological excavation on the site found evidence of a Saxon street and house. Plans were put forward for the demolition of the green warehouse on the S.W. bank of the river by the bridge. This was welcomed as it is an eyesore but the development of the site as a car park was viewed with dismay as this will be in full view from the bridge. The Left

Bank shops received the C.A.A.C. award for the best shop front and the building award went to St. Francis Xavier's Church which has regained its former dignity with its restoration.

A proposal to build a new food store, Aldi, in Portland Street on the former coal-yard, was opposed by the committee as they thought the site was more suitable for low-cost housing. The scheme posed dangers to the cyclist and residents of Portland Street. This was refused planning permission by the Council but was won on appeal by Aldi.

Later in the year application was made by Sainsbury's to enlarge and refurbish their supermarket. They also propose a residential development. There is to be model available for the consultation process. Some disquiet was felt about the Great Western Way and its realignment but it was thought important to separate the pedestrian and cyclist from the motor traffic.

Plans were welcomed for the former B.P. site in St. Martin's Street. These are for fifteen flats and car parking. The development features a tower that was thought to enhance the approach to the City.

The condition of Churchill House caused concern to the committee. It is a mid-19th-century building and listed. A site visit was made in February and members of the committee were shocked to find the window frames were rotten right through the woodwork, large areas of stucco were missing and the shutters had been removed because they were dangerous. The proposal to store the costumes and pictures until the Broad Street museum is ready to rehouse the collections was thought laughable as there are so many boxes of costume that need specialist care. Outside the judges' coach and the gipsy caravan are stored; they could not go to Broad Street. It is proposed to let the Association of Hereford Colleges partially demolish the house and rebuild it together with the installation of a lift. This was viewed with consternation. It was thought that the house belonged to the parkland around it and that any encroachment by the colleges would be detrimental. The closure of the museum, which needs public money spent on it, was deplored as a loss to the community. The scheme was thought to have a detrimental effect on the Aylestone Hill conservation area.

The Woolhope Club has also written to express concern about the loss of the museum to the City and the future of the pictures and collections.

During the coming year proposals to build a new library will concern all of us. Sites are being considered: the Butter Market, Gaol Street Car Park, the Town Hall and Kemble House. That all of these are within the Ring Road is the major consideration. The Club must ensure that they are represented at any consultations.

Natural History Section, 1999

By BERYL HARDING

22 March. Our Annual General Meeting was held at the Friends' Meeting House in Hereford followed by refreshments and then a slide show and talk about birds of prey - mostly in Scotland.

The black and white slides were taken by Arthur Brooks and Ernle Gilbert during the 1920s and 1930s showing their preparations for hide photography as well as their perilous descents to nearby golden eagle eyries and the feeding of their young. Other bird photographs taken by them during that time were seen and showed marvellous detail providing a nostalgic and historic record of the period and were greatly enjoyed.

7 April. A spring walk in Hampton Court Woods. Violets, primroses and wood anemones were abundant and the woods were full of varied bird song as well as calls of the chiffchaff.

The party proceeded from the side of the Court to the bridge over the river Lugg and followed a path below the steep hillside. Bands of cornstone/Bishop's Frome Limestone occur in the Old Red Sandstone of Dinmore Hill and Chancehill Wood so the lime-rich waters from these beds deposit tufa after their emergence from springs at the side of the hills.

One large, steep bluff of fissured sandstone was found with a tumble of rocks and concrete blocks below. This may have been part of a grotto made by the previous owners during the Picturesque period and abutting the cliff down which water flowed depositing tufa. When the Woolhope Club visited in 1868 members found a basket well coated with tufa. Certainly one of the rock faces bore a protuberance resembling a basket shape - or was it the wishful eye of the observer?

The lime-loving Hart's Tongue fern grew abundantly around and amid the crevices. The present flow of water is minimal and several small streams have been collected and channelled through culverts to the Lugg.

Further along the river bank another mass of rock revealed a cave-like grotto within the hillside with a beehive-shaped roof of cut sandstone and around the walls were corbelled projections presumably designed to give maximum dripping area for the tufa-depositing waters. Again the flow is minimal now but small rounded stalactites had been previously formed and covered the upper walls, roof and corbels. Above the grotto on the steep hillside a small spring emerged where the waters and tufa deposits had spread laterally trapped by the moss *Cratoneuron commutatum*.

4 May. A stream survey was made of Cage Brook. This stream is the last right-bank tributary of the Wye and parts are classed as a S.S.S.I. It has good bank flora except where trampled by cattle, or where farm silt outwash occurs. There are a variety of habitats, i.e. marsh, unimproved grassland and woodland adjacent with side streams producing tufa. These grasslands and woodland are in the process of becoming part of

National Trust property so will be well protected in future. Tuck Mill is the site of an old corn mill which had a leat diverted from Cage Brook into a pond for mill use. The pond and leat have since been filled in so only the bridge arches remain still visible and are surrounded by marshy patches at their bases.

The stream had quite an amount of filamentous algae attached to its stony bottom but showed signs of eutrophication having been heavily silted during the rainy period of the previous two weeks. The outwash was caused from recent ploughing of a potato field.

Samples were taken just below the mill by stone-turning and kick-sweeps. These showed river limpets attached to the stones and numerous caddis-fly larvae with cases of various sizes and shapes attached to the stones. Some cases were of plant fragments and others of tiny stones but both types firmly were attached to the substratum as the river flow was fast. Some were sealed at both ends for pupation. Other invertebrates found were numerous freshwater shrimps, mayfly nymphs (of the *Baetis* group), nematodes, flat-worms and leeches. Although the stream-flow was fast it had reduced considerably since the flooding of April when many stones were brought down.

A second site just above the confluence was also investigated. Here the flow was less rapid. Sampling gave similar invertebrate results.

Immediately before the confluence with the Wye the remains of a lock-gate could be seen to one side with its stone wall still visible - the other side had been eroded despite a triangular 'flow-reducer' beside the gate. This gate was used in connection with the removal of ground corn from the mill. The adjacent meadow is subject to regular flooding from the Wye. It should contain Pignut but cattle-trampling is having an adverse effect.

In the afternoon we visited nearby Little Marsh Common, a small area of nearly two acres managed for the time being by the Herefordshire Nature Trust. It is a wet grassland in Eaton Bishop and due to agricultural intensification and drainage such areas have become much rarer in recent years.

The grassland is dominated by tall grasses such as Cocksfoot, False Oat Grass, Tufted Hairgrass and Red Fescue while in the wetter parts the Soft Rush and Great Hairy Willowherb are abundant. Amid the grasses are a rich variety of other plants, a number of which are now of only local distribution in Herefordshire. These include Spiny Restharrow, Common Spotted Orchid, Ragged Robin, Lady's Mantle and Devil's Bit Scabious. In the wet ditches and hollows are Yellow Flag, Meadow Sweet and Water Dropwort.

In recent years the undergrazing of the Common has allowed some scrub colonisation to enter with Willow (*Salix caprea* and *S. alba*), also Hawthorn and Blackthorn. Other interesting species include Spindle and Guelder Rose.

This mixture of grassland, semi-aquatic areas and scrub vegetation provide an important habitat for a good variety of birds, including the nightingale - unfortunately very rarely seen or heard today in the county.

Mosses found at the two sites:-

Cage Brook GR 456393	Little Marsh Common GR. 4337
<i>Fissidens crassipes</i>	<i>Physcomitrium pyriforme</i>
<i>F. viridulus</i>	<i>Brachythecium glareosum</i>
<i>Amblystegium fluviatile</i>	
<i>Rhynchostegiella tenella</i>	
<i>R. teneriffae</i>	
<i>Leskea polycarpa</i>	
<i>Orthotrichum offile</i>	
<i>Leucodon sciuroides</i>) in the
	and the liverwort <i>Frullania dilatata</i>) orchard.

15 June. A visit was made to the farmland estate at Kemerton, Bredon Hill with kind permission of Adrian Darby.

Kemerton estate is owned by the Darby family and managed by Adrian Darby, ex-Chairman of the R.S.P.B. and currently Chairman of Plantlife. It is situated on the S.W. flanks of Bredon Hill in S. Worcestershire and has a wide range of habitats. These, and their accompanying plant and animal species, have been maintained and enhanced by the creation of estate nature-reserves. A Conservation Officer is employed to monitor these, maximise their biodiversity and liaise with the farm manager over conservation issues on the wider estate.

The woodland and plantations are managed for both forestry and wildlife. These range from the 23-acre Aldwick Wood to many small copses and spinneys. Aldwick is a semi-natural Ancient Pasture Woodland dating to pre-1600. There are an abundance of resident woodland birds such as tits, woodpeckers and finches joined in summer by blackcap, whitethroat, willow warbler, chiffchaff, redstart and pied flycatcher. The red kite has been seen in the vicinity - well E. of its normal range. The presence of dead trees encourages dead-wood invertebrates and consequently birds. Bramble thickets offer excellent nesting habitats. Rough grass in the plantations encourage small rodents in turn attracting hunting owls and kestrels.

The estate has two farms, one managed by the family of 600 acres of arable land and more than 150 acres of grazing and hay meadows. The arable areas are farmed on a 5-year rotation to incorporate set-aside with wheat and oilseed rape the main crop and also barley and broad beans. The use of pesticides and fertilisers is strictly controlled. Live-stock consists of a small flock of ewe-lambs and pedigree Red Poll cattle.

All fields have 6-foot headlands untreated by agro-chemicals to encourage arable 'weeds' some of which are nationally rare or endangered. In summer these headlands are carpeted with wild flowers having all four British poppy species (including Rough Poppy at its only known Worcestershire site). The margins also contain Venus' Looking Glass,

Field Penny Cress, Corn Salad and both Fluellens. Altogether some 133 have been recorded, many of which we saw. The plants in these margins increase invertebrate diversity providing vital food for birds and mammals. With the cessation of set-aside the farm is entering into Arable Stewardship schemes concentrating on the sowing of spring barley and leaving winter stubbles for the benefit of larks and other farmland birds as well as hares.

Adjacent fields are managed as single units so the estate has retained an extensive hedgerow network. These are kept high and thick both protecting crops from wind and soil erosion as well as providing refuges for insects, nesting sites for birds and abundant berries in autumn. There are several ancient hedgerows on the estate containing up to fourteen woody species including rarer shrubs such as Buckthorn, Spindle and Dogwood. Grass banks and margins flank and protect the hedges giving more shelter especially to insect predators of many crop pests as well as supporting a rich flora. One bank has a colony of over eighty Bee Orchids.

In addition to several old hay meadows which are managed traditionally there is the S. facing species-rich limestone grassland and limestone scrub included in the Bredon Hill S.S.S.I. There are also wetlands ranging from ponds less than 20 ft. across to the 50 acres of nature reserve being created at the gravel pits which already attracts waders including redshank, curlew, common, green and wood sandpiper as well as wildfowl such as goosander, great crested grebe, tufted duck, mallard and pochard. This reserve was visited in the afternoon and many dragonflies were seen.

15 June. *Lord's Wood Quarry, Great Doward.* A return visit was made to the quarry to check what plant growth had appeared or increased since our last visit in 1988. The quarry is a Nature Trust reserve on the limestone of the Doward. We set up a transect line along the same compass bearing as before and plant species were identified along this line to 10 cms. either side along a total length of 30 m. At the eastern end of the line the floor becomes too difficult with scree and large boulders amid which many ash saplings struggle to grow.

At each end of the transect in the scree ash seedlings have increased in number and height - the largest now being 1.5 m. to 2.7 m. None can manage to survive for long on the soil-deprived quarry floor itself. Of the flowering plants shallow-rooted annuals predominate seeding and dying rapidly. Visiting the quarry at the end of a hot July rather than in May, as we did before, showed how many of these annuals have completed their cycle. The seeds are still viable but lack of soil is the main obstacle to growth. The perennial Clematis occurs but only sparsely with a height of a few cms. and were fewer in number than before. Plant newcomers along the transect include Purging Flax, Yellow wort or Blackstonia, Salad Burnet, Wild Carrot, Golden Rod, Centaury, Wild Strawberry and the Wood Sage all in flower. No longer found were the Evening Primrose or Ploughman's Spikenard. The sparse grasses included Wavy Hair Grass, Quaking Grass and Red Fescue.

Counts amid the scree along three angles near the western rock promontory showed an increase in ash seedlings in height and number with Hemp Agrimony, Clematis, Wood Sage, Milkwort and Ploughman's Spikenard holding their own in small numbers in the

shade of the boulders with newcomers Salad Burnet, Blackstonia, Hawkweed species, Golden Rod and Purple Toadflax creeping in. In this section there will be afternoon shade from the quarry side. One small oak, 10 cms. high, has taken root and it will be interesting to see if it can survive.

Six random quadrats were taken across the quarry floor which gave further counts of the species already mentioned plus Tufted Hair Grass, Fern Grass (*Desmazeria rigidum*) and Blue Fleabane. The plant cover in these one m. square quadrats ranged from 1% to 15%.

RESULTS: Number of plant species along the transect:-

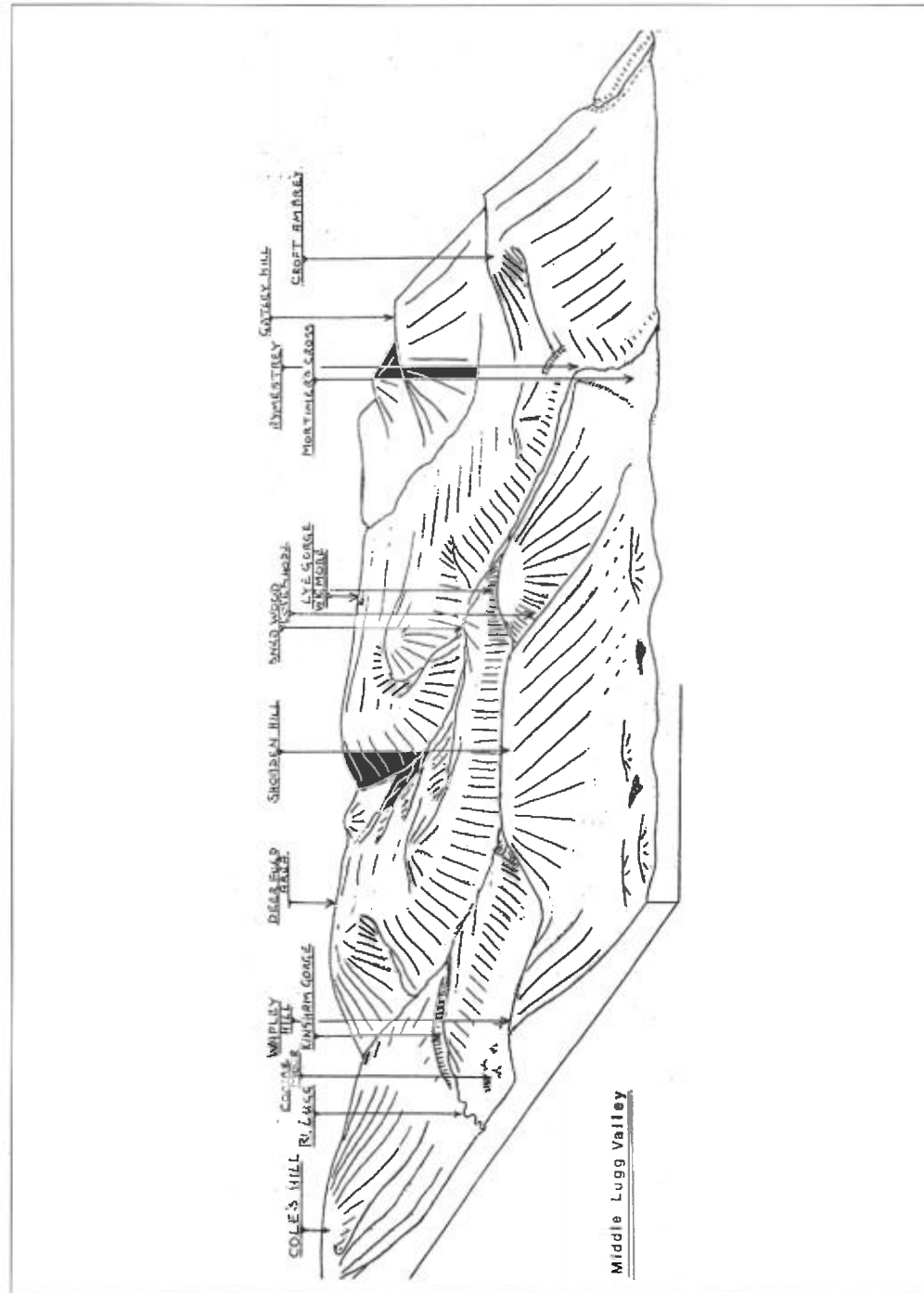
	1999	1988
1st. 10 m. from the W. end	6	7
2nd 10 m. " " "	9	5
3rd 10 m. " " "	14	7

21 August. *A geology field trip looking at the effects of the Ice-age in N. Herefordshire* led by Peter Thomson.

A small group of members met at the eastern end of Wapley Hill at a point where several features of the landscape can be viewed. The view incorporates Byton Gap between Wapley and Shobdon Hills and the lowland areas N. and S. of the hills. To the S. of these Aymestry Limestone (Bringewood Beds) hills there was a good view over the drumlinised drift of the Kington to Mortimer's Cross moraine whose surface is pock-marked by hollows some of which contain kettle-hole lakes. This moraine was deposited from ice which had moved down the Arrow Valley and it contains rock fragments from Hanter Hill and others which originated in Central Wales.

To the N. of the ridge an expanse of flat land extends some five km. upstream to Presteigne. Just to the N. of the Byton Gap the first flat land is occupied by the marshy area of Byton and Combe Moor. The river Lugg drains this lowland and leaves it by a deep gorge at Upper Kinsham. It is thought that drainage was formerly through the Byton Gap and that this route was blocked by ice and subsequently by the moraine thus impounding the river and causing a lake to form. This lake overflowed at the lowest point in its rim where it cut the Kinsham Gorge. The impounded lake was partly filled with deposits of gravel brought by inflowing streams whilst its surface was lowered by down-cutting of the gorge. The marshy ground of Byton and Combe Moor is the last remnant of the formerly more extensive lake.

Having taken in the view from Wapley Hill the party moved to Kinsham Gorge noting the abrupt change in the character of the river and its valley as it entered the gorge. The stream through the gorge flows over gravel deposits which have filled the lower parts of it thus indicating that it was at one time much deeper and would have contained a more vigorous stream.

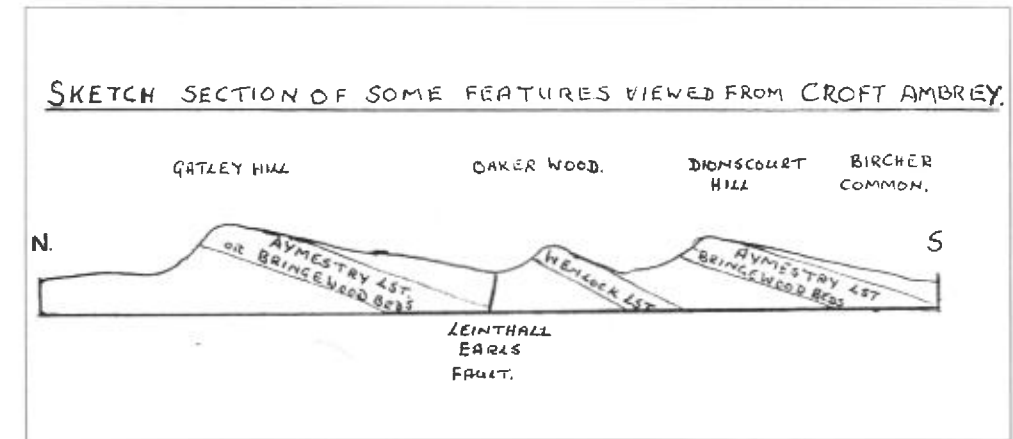


Moving from Kinsham the group enjoyed a picnic lunch at Lyepole Bridge from where the character and possible origins of the Covenhope and Sned Wood valleys were noted before travelling on to Yatton.

From Yatton we took the steep route up to Croft Ambrey hillfort pausing along the sunken lane to look, unsuccessfully, for graptolite fossils in the Lower Ludlow Shales (Elton Beds) and later stopping at the clump of pines about three-quarters of the way up the hill to comment on the close relationship between the geological structure and relief. From this point a considerable stretch of the line of the Leinthall Earls fault can be seen.

From Wylde (SO457688) it follows the valley westward below Gatley House. The house is built on the back, or dip slope, of the Aymestry Limestone (Bringewood Beds) of Gatley Hill, but to the S. of the fault line is a scarp slope of Wenlock Limestone covered by Oaker Wood. Further S. still is Dionscourt Hill, an eastward continuation of the Croft Ambrey scarp, which is a repetition of the structure of Gatley Hill.

As can be seen from the cross sectional diagram the strata to the S. have been thrust upwards in relation to those to the N.



A fault line is also a line of weakness frequently exploited by agents of erosion and from our view point the westward continuation of the fault line can be seen in the col to the N. of Pyon Wood (Aymestrey), thence along the line of the Sned Wood Gorge and near the foot of the scarp of Shobdon Hill. Although not visible from our Croft Ambrey view point the fault seems to finally die out in a great re-entrant of the scarp of Wapley Hill about a km. W. of Combe Moor.

The evening was glorious and clear so, as a relaxation from matters geological, the party visited the hillfort and recalled many of the conclusions reached when S.C.Stanford excavated it in the 1950s and 60s.

(Note contributed by Peter Thomson.)

16 September. An autumn woodland, fungi and lake visit to Fishpool Valley, Croft, led by Peter and Stephanie Thomson.

The steep-sided valley is fed by a main stream with higher tributaries and the erosion at the head of these has given the steep slope to the E. side of Croft Ambrey. Fishpool Valley itself is an S.S.S.I. classed as a semi-derelict, landscaped-valley although it contains some conifers. The pools were never medieval fishponds within the castle grounds but landscaped in the mid-18th century with four lakes and a connecting stream, one of which has since become marshland. Apart from the ornamental value the water was used by Croft Castle and pumped up via an overshot wheel in the gothic stone-built pumphouse. This has since been repaired and it is hoped to restore the wheel also as a millenium project.

The previous 2-3 weeks had been dry and sunny so the expectation of finding many fungi was low, especially as leaf fall was late this year. However, the valley itself is cool and shaded and the humid conditions are such that the micro-liverwort (*Micro Lejeunea ulcina*) occurs on rocks and ash trees. It is rare in Herefordshire as it is normally found fifty miles further E. however, specimens were found.

The fungi found were as follows:-

BASIDIOMYCETES

Amillaria mellea
Amanita citrina

A. vaginata
Clitopilus prunulus
Collybia perocota

C. confluens

Hypholoma fasciculare

Laccaria laccata
L. amethystina

Marasmius epiphyllus)
M. ramealis)
M. rotula)
M. wynnei

Mycena galopus
M. galericulata
M. polygramma

Pholiota squarrosa

AGARICALES

Honey Fungus

False death cap, usually whitish cap with darker 'flakes' on top, smells of raw potato. There is also a yellow variety.

Grisette. Grey striated cap, White gills and volva.
The Miller. White, pinkish gills and a mealy smell.

Wood woolly foot. Tan colour. Base of stem covered in long white or yellowish hairs.

Grey, beige cap with very close gills. Grows in tufts in the leaf litter below deciduous trees - often in rings.

Sulphur tuft. Large group usually on old stumps. Yellow cap and gills. Purple spores.

The Deceiver. Pinkish beige very common.
Purple Deceiver. Rich purple.

Small dirty-white species on dead twigs.

Greyish-fawn. Larger than preceeding ones.

Small, fawn. Oozes white milky juice.)

Larger, pinkish tinge when old.) Bonnet Mycenae

Grey, striated square stem.)

Shaggy Pholiota. Pale, straw-yellow cap and stem both covered with dark, upturned scales.

Psathyrella gracilis

Brownish. Long, thin, delicate stem. Pink edge to the gills.

Cantherellus cibarius

Chanterelle. Orange. Smells of apricots

Clavulina rugosa

Wrinkled Club. White or cream, simple or slightly branched. About 4 cms. high.

Daedeliopsis confragosa

Blushing Bracket. Brown, zoned bracket. Pores reddened touching or bruising.

Fistulina hepatica

Beefsteak. Red. Edible. Parasitic on chestnut and oak. Causes brown rot in oak (darker and richer than ordinary oak) and is in demand by the furniture industry.

Heterobasidion annosum

Root fomes. Large (up to 30 cms) and tough. Dark brown bracket with white margin. Parasitic on roots of conifers eventually causing the death of the tree.

Phaeolus schweinitzii

Dark brown bracket with some yellow. Short, thick stem. Soft and spongy when fresh. Parasitic on conifers.

Trametes auricula

Many zoned polyphore. Grows in close-packed tiers. Rare on conifers. One of the commonest fungi.

Auricularia auricula

Jews Ear. Brown gelatinous fungus. Usually on Elder.

Boletus piperatus

Peppery Bolete. Cap cinnamon/reddish. Stem chrome yellow at the base. Pores cinnamon then rust.

Leccinium scabrum

Birch Bolete. Fawn/brown cap with black scales on the stem. White pores.

Lacterius blennis

Slimy Milk-cap. Grey/lilac and slimy - sometimes zoned. White milk which turns grey on drying.

L. quietus

Oak Milk-cap. Reddish brown also sometimes zoned. Oily.

L. subdulcis

Reddish/tan cap. White milk. In broad leaved woodland especially beech.

Russula cyanoxantha

The Charcoal Burner. One of the commonest Russulas. Cap of mixed colours in various combinations of purple/pink/ greenish/yellow.

R. felea

Geranium-scented Russula. Common under beech.

R. ochroleuca

Common yellow Russula. Under beech, deciduous trees and conifers.

R. mairei

Beechwood Sickener. Common under beech. Poisonous. Scarlet cap.

R. nigricans

Dark Brown/black widely-spaced gills. Cap 12-15 cms diameter.

APHYLLOPHORALES

Chanterelle. Orange. Smells of apricots

Wrinkled Club. White or cream, simple or slightly branched. About 4 cms. high.

Blushing Bracket. Brown, zoned bracket. Pores reddened touching or bruising.

Beefsteak. Red. Edible. Parasitic on chestnut and oak. Causes brown rot in oak (darker and richer than ordinary oak) and is in demand by the furniture industry.

Root fomes. Large (up to 30 cms) and tough. Dark brown bracket with white margin. Parasitic on roots of conifers eventually causing the death of the tree.

Dark brown bracket with some yellow. Short, thick stem. Soft and spongy when fresh. Parasitic on conifers.

Many zoned polyphore. Grows in close-packed tiers. Rare on conifers. One of the commonest fungi.

AURICULARIALES

Jews Ear. Brown gelatinous fungus. Usually on Elder.

BOLETALES

Peppery Bolete. Cap cinnamon/reddish. Stem chrome yellow at the base. Pores cinnamon then rust.

Birch Bolete. Fawn/brown cap with black scales on the stem. White pores.

RUSSULALES

Slimy Milk-cap. Grey/lilac and slimy - sometimes zoned. White milk which turns grey on drying.

Oak Milk-cap. Reddish brown also sometimes zoned. Oily.

Reddish/tan cap. White milk. In broad leaved woodland especially beech.

The Charcoal Burner. One of the commonest Russulas. Cap of mixed colours in various combinations of purple/pink/ greenish/yellow.

Geranium-scented Russula. Common under beech.

Common yellow Russula. Under beech, deciduous trees and conifers.

Beechwood Sickener. Common under beech. Poisonous. Scarlet cap.

Dark Brown/black widely-spaced gills. Cap 12-15 cms diameter.

GASTEROMYCETES

A Puff-ball. Fawn. Always on wood.

Lycoperdon pyriforme

ASCOMYCETES

SPHAERIALES

Cramp Ball or King Alfred's Cakes. Black and brittle. Often in troops along fallen trees. No stem.

Daldinia concentrica

Candle-snuff fungus. Erect black fruit body with white tips c. 4cms. high.

Xylaria hypoxylon

Hereford Museum Acquisitions 1998-99

By JUDY STEVENSON

The following report comprises the most interesting archaeological artefacts received by the Hereford Museum from members of the public, through means other than recorded archaeological investigation.

Late Saxon strap mount. (SO 644246) (PL. XXVII)

A richly enamelled strap mount of 11-12th century date from Weston-under-Penyard, was accessioned into the museum's collections in 1998 (acc.no. 1998-36). It was found by a metal detectorist in 1992 and is perhaps the most decorative piece of Late Saxon metalwork recovered from Herefordshire. The workmanship is considered to be of Irish tradition. Originally attached to the end of a strap as a decorative terminal or hinged mount, it may have been used on a portable shrine or similar class of object.

It is cast in copper alloy with angled cells containing enamel and niello. The rectangular plate has a border of T-shaped and cruciform panels in yellow enamel on a red ground. This terminates in a sub-rounded boss, with two flanking recessed pierced circles probably for domed rivets. The design on this section of the mount includes a post-classical C-scroll in niello, and a triangle of red enamel bordered by short niello-filled cells on the boss. The C-scroll and the boss may represent a devolved zoomorphic head design. The juxtaposition of niello and enamel is rare, whilst the angled cells are comparable to Irish metalwork.

Although appearing similar in decoration and size to an 8-9th-century shrine hinge from Llangorse crannôg, according to Redknap (1995, 70) the fine workmanship of the cells and overall design of the Weston-under-Penyard mount is likely to suggest a later date, possibly that of the 11th century. A full description and discussion can be found in Redknap, M. (1995) 'Insular Non-ferrous metalwork from Wales of the 8th to 10th centuries' in C.Bourke (ed.), 59-73, *From the Isles of the North. Early Medieval Art in Britain & Ireland*, 70, fig.4c.

Medieval coin hoard. (SO 493450; SMR 30088)

A hoard of 86 medieval silver coins was found at Court Farm, Canon Pyon in November 1997 by metal detectorist Mr. Stephen Wood. The coins date from the late 13th to late 14th centuries, comprising 43 groats, 10 half groats and 33 pennies. The face value was 18s. 9d., which today is worth about £300. It was declared treasure under the Treasure Act (1996) on 8 September 1998, and was purchased by the museum in 1999 with assistance from the MGC/V&A Purchase Grant Fund and a donation from the Friends of Herefordshire Museums and Arts (acc.no. 1999-23).

The coins are considered to have been deposited some time in the late 14th to early 15th centuries, perhaps between 1380 and 1400. The reason for coin hoard deposition is a subject for heated debate, indeed this group may have been the result of loss rather than deliberate burial. However if one pursues the commonly held view that hoards were deposited at times of uncertainty this hoard may be associated with the period leading up to or during the rebellion of Lord Owain Glyn Dwr, who claimed the title of Prince of Wales in 1400 and incited revolt against English rule and the Marcher Lords until 1409.

The field where they were found had recently been ploughed following at least twenty years laid to pasture. Four or five coins were first detected on the surface disturbed by the ploughing. The majority were found several inches below, stacked in columns. No evidence for the original container or binding was found.

The coins were minted during the reigns of Edward I, II & III, Richard II and David II of Scotland:

Edward I-II

Pennies, 14

2 (London), 1280 (Class 2a); 1 (London), 1280 (Class 2b); 2 (Bristol, 1: London, 1), 1280-1 (Class 3c); 1 (London), c.1299-1300/1 (Class 9a); 2 (Durham, 1: London, 1), c.1299-1300/1 (Class 9b); 6 (Canterbury, 2: London, 3: illeg., 1), c.1305-10 (Class 10cf)

Edward III (PL. XXVII)

Pennies, third coinage, 2 (London), 1344-51

Groats, fourth coinage, pre-Treaty, 41, 1351-61:

1351 (Series B, 1); 1351-2 (Series C, 13); 1352-3 (Series D, 4); 1354-5 (Series E, 13 London and 3 York); 1354-6 (Series E/F, 1); 1356 (Series F, 1); 1356-61 (Series G, 5)

Half groats, fourth coinage, pre-Treaty, 8, 1351-61:

1351-2 (Series C, 5); 1352-3 (Series D, 2); 1354-5 (Series E, 1 York);

Pennies, fourth coinage, pre-Treaty, 3, 1351-61:

1351-2 (Series C, 1 London); 1356-61 (Series G, 2 Durham)

Penny, Treaty, Transitional, 1 (York), 1361-3

Groat, Treaty, 1, 1363-9

Half-groat, Treaty, 2, 1363-9

Pennies, Treaty, 2 (London, 1; York, 1), 1363-9

Pennies, Post-Treaty, 3 (York), 1369-77

Richard II

Groat, 1 (London), 1377-99

Pennies, 5 (York), 1377-99

Uncertain (?Edward III or Richard II)

Pennies, 2 (York),

Scotland, David II

Penny, 1, c.1333-57

(Coin list published in Department for Culture, Media and Sport (March 2000), Treasure Annual Report 1997-98, 43, no.147)

Pins, lace tags, pot-mends and other small copper alloy artefacts (PL. XXVIII)

During the re-building works at the Meade and Tomkinson site on the N.E. bank next to the Wye Bridge in Hereford, a variety of finds were recovered from dumped spoil outside the area beneath the bridge. This included a large quantity of small copper alloy artefacts, most of which were pins, with several scraps of broken and unfinished copper alloy pieces which may suggest manufacture waste. The finder kindly donated the group to the museum in 1999 (acc.no. 1999-15).

Fine pins for hair, veil and dress included heads made in pearl, wound wire, and lenticular form; lace chapes or tags, some decorated; a netting needle for making nets; a thimble; toilet utensils including nail cleaners and a scoop; a small knife handle chape; decorative fittings, one blackened; a fish hook, rings, pot mends, rivets, washers, and other sheet metal fittings were the finished products. Additionally several sheet metal strips, a wound wire band for making into a dress hook or other dress accessory, and plain wire lengths some perhaps for veil frames, were recovered. These may represent manufacture at or near the site. The artefact types have a broad date range of the 14th to 17th centuries, although most tend towards the latter part of the range. Similar pins with wound wire heads have been found from excavations in Hereford, for example from Bewell House in contexts dated both to 1250-1350 and to 1550-1600 (Shoesmith, R. (1985) *Hereford City Excavations*, 3, CBA Research Report 56, fig. 4.17, fig.7.2-7.10, p.9-12). Likewise several lace chapes were recovered from Bewell House from contexts dated to 1550-1600 (ibid. fig.7.12-7.14, p.10-12).

More of this copper alloy assemblage was recovered from the archaeological excavations undertaken at the Meade and Tomkinson site and will be published at a future date.

Bronze Age socketed axe

A Late Bronze Age socketed axe, found in the 1970-80s at Whitehouse Farm, Garway Hill was accessioned into the museum's collections in 1998 (acc.no. 1998-23). According to the depositor it was discovered by Gerwyn Skyrme whilst ploughing a field, previously a woodland called Ox Pasture Wood. This was located near a spring. The owner of the farm, John Porter, kindly donated the axe to the museum. It is believed that some time after this discovery a second bronze axe was recovered by Mr. Porter.

Stretton Grandison and Goodrich Castle finds

Amongst the other archaeological material received in 1998-99, several are worthy of note. Two assemblages were recovered during field-walking at Stretton Grandison, by Professor St. Joseph and Professor Frere in March 1970 (acc.no. 1998-29) and by Frances Wood in October 1998 (acc.no. 1999-61). Whilst most of the material dated to the Roman

period, a probable later Neolithic flint arrowhead was recovered during the latter investigation. (PL. XXVII)

Two pieces of fine glassware of late 16th-17th century date came from Goodrich Castle (1999-55). A plain colourless '*crystallo*' sherd and a *façon-de-Venice* rim sherd with blue and white *vetro a retorti* decoration. Such vessels were not available to the majority of people and signify a high degree of wealth or status. These pieces along with a sherd of tin-glazed delftware were transferred to the museum from the Central Museum in Northampton. The circumstance of their finding is not recorded. The pieces were not available for study during the preparation of this report.

Weather Statistics, 1999

Month	Max. temp. shade °C	Min. temp. shade °C	Nights air frost	Rainfall mm.	Max. rainfall in one day mm.	Days with rainfall
January	14.5	-5.0	7	99.4	24.5 (15th)	21
February	14.5	-4.0	7	36.5	7.5 (26th)	15
March	18.5	-3.0	3	40.3	9.4 (3rd)	17
April	20.0	-3.5	4	95.1	16.5 (26th)	23
May	25.0	5.0	0	55.0	15.1 (7th)	15
June	27.5	4.5	0	45.6	11.4 (1st)	15
July	28.0	5.0	0	7.4	3.0 (1st)	5
August	31.0	7.5	0	118.0	23.0 (24th)	12
September	27.0	5.0	0	149.4	42.5 (19th)	18
October	20.0	1.0	0	101.2	44.0 (1st)	14
November	16.0	0	0	42.0	11.4 (5th)	14
December	13.0	-9.0	10	87.6	16.0 (23rd)	25

Highest temperature 1 August	31.0°C
Lowest temperature 19 December	-9.0°C
Total rainfall for year	877.5 mm
Days with rainfall	194
Nights with air frost	31

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	McCULLOGH, 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	1950	CLARKE, Rev. B. B., M.A., M.Sc.
1901	BLASHILL, Mr. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., F.Z.S.	1951	MORGAN, Mr. F. C., M.A., F.S.A., F.L.A.
1902	CORNEWALL, Rev. Sir George H., Bart., M.A.		
1903	SOUTHALL, Mr. H., F.R.MET.SOC.	1952	SALT, Major A. E. W., M.A.
1904	HUTCHINSON, Mr. T.	1953	COHEN, Mr. L., M.I.MECH.E.
1905	BAYLIS, Mr. Philip, M.A., LL.M., F.Z.S.	1954	JOHNSON, Colonel T. W. M.
1906	WARNER, Rev. R. Hyett, M.A.	1955	MOIR, Rev. Preb. A. L., M.A., F.R.HIST.S.
1907	RANKIN, Sir James, Bart., M.A.		
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.	1981	VOSS, Mrs. Marjorie, M., B.A.
1961	STANFORD, Mr. S. C., B.A., F.S.A.	1982	BRIAN, Mrs. Anthea, D., B.Sc., Ph.D.
1962	ZIMMERMAN, Mr. A. U.	1983	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.
1963	COLEMAN, Mr. V. H.	1984	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A., F.S.A.
1964	NOBLE, Mr. F., B.A.	1985	ATTFIELD, Mr. C. E., F.I.E.H.
1965	POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.	1986	HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.
1966	KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.	1987	CHARNOCK, Mr. G.
1967	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.	1988	PERRY, Mr. R. C.
1968	CURRIE, Mrs. D. McD.	1989	WARD, Mr. E. H.
1969	HILLABY, Mr. J. G., B.A.	1990	PEXTON, F. W., B.Sc., Ph.D.
1970	O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E.	1991	RICHARDSON, Mrs. R. E., B.Ed., M.Phil., A.I.F.A.
1971	POWELL, Mr. H. J., F.R.I.B.A.		
1972	HOMES, Mr. C. H. I.	1992	REES, Mr. G., C.Eng., M.I.E.E., M.R.Ac.S.
1973	TONKIN, Major J. W., B.A.		
1974	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J. P.	1993	EISEL, Dr. J. C., M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
1975	PERRY, Mr. R. C.	1994	WHITEHEAD, Mr. D. A., M.A.
1976	HAYNES, Rev. W. B., B.A.	1995	TONKIN, Mrs. Muriel, J.P.
1977	WINCE, Dr. W. H. D., M.B., B.S., M.I.Biol.	1996	O'DONNELL, Mrs. Jean E., B.A.
1978	PAGE, Mr. R. A.	1997	HARDING, Mrs. B. H., B.Ed.
1979	GARNETT, Mr. A. T. G., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)	1998	ATTFIELD, Mr. C. E., F.I.E.H.
1980	KENDRICK, Mr. F. M.	1999	THOMSON, Mr. P., B.Sc.

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
 North Staffordshire Field Club
 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
 Habitat
 Harleian Society
 Journal of Industrial Archaeology
 Midland History

LIST OF MEMBERS AS AT 31st JULY 2001

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, Colvin Drive, Cardiff CF1 3XT.
 DUDLEY: University of Wolverhampton, Dudley Learning Centre, Castle View, West Midlands DY1 3HR.
 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: Botanical Society, c/o Mr. P. Thomson, Hall Pool, Marden HR1 3EN.
 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., 3 Offa Street, HR1 2LL.
 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 Headquarters, Column House, 7 London Road SY8 6NW.
 SWANSEA: Periodicals Dept., Library, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, SA2 8PP.
 SWINDON: The Librarian, 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: The Borthwick Institute of Historical Research, St. Anthony's Hall, YO1 2PW.

Members' names and addresses have been redacted.

