

NINETEENTH CENTURY ARCHIVAL SOURCES FOR ANTIQUARIAN ACTIVITIES IN
HEREFORDSHIRE : A SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

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This dissertation is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of

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This dissertation is the result of my own independent work/investigation, except where otherwise stated.

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SUMMARY

This study investigates the extent and distribution of nineteenth century archival sources relating to antiquarian activities in Herefordshire. The dissertation begins with an introduction to early attitudes to the study of the past and the development of national trends within the antiquarian movement. The antiquarian movement in Herefordshire is then discussed with particular emphasis given to the establishment of the Woolhope Club. The chapter concludes with sections relating to the methodology used and a comprehensive review of literature on the topic.

Chapter Two is concerned with the history of record-keeping within the county, and details the origins of Herefordshire Record Office, Hereford Cathedral Library and Archives, Hereford Free Library, the Woolhope Library and the Hergest Trust Archive. Individual and family collections are also noted.

The following chapter deals with the results of the record survey undertaken, detailing the content and format of frequently encountered antiquarian record types. Difficulties encountered during research are also outlined in brief, as is the problem of establishing the precise provenance of antiquarian records.

The concluding chapter addresses the potential of antiquarianism as an academic discipline and suggests routes of further research which would progress onwards from the scope of the present project. The contribution made by antiquarian archival materials to the preservation of the archival heritage in Herefordshire is also considered.

Finally, the results of the records' survey are presented in the Handlist of Herefordshire Antiquarians. A bibliography of secondary sources used throughout is also provided.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Early attitudes to the study of the past

The main intention of this research has been to conduct a survey of the record sources which have originated from antiquarian activities in nineteenth century Herefordshire. The purpose of this first chapter is to introduce briefly the discipline of antiquarianism and to draw attention to the repositories in the county which hold archival material relating to it. The methodology used in this project and available literature on the subject area are also discussed.

Antiquarianism is not a field which has been given much attention in academic circles. This chapter will begin with a description of how the discipline has developed over the centuries since its origin. As will become evident, antiquarianism (particularly during the nineteenth century) is in many ways a problematic area of research. In order to understand where these problems have originated, it is necessary first of all to consider how the academic discipline of the study of the past itself has developed and altered over the time leading up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. In the following chapter, we shall examine how the field flourished during its golden era and how internal and external factors led to the demise of the field as one of respected academic standing by the end of the Victorian period.

Antiquarianism existed as a subject of research for some time before it gained popular status with the active antiquarians and reading public of the nineteenth century. Different historians offer alternative origins of the subject itself. Greenslade notes that the study of local history in the Middle Ages was mainly ecclesiastical in nature and primarily concerned with monasteries, bishoprics and saints. Kendrick likewise begins his work *British Antiquity* with a description of the work of the chroniclers of the Middle Ages. In his opinion, the first

two antiquaries of note are John Rous and William of Worcester, both living and writing during the fifteenth century. These two figures were amongst the first whose topics of interest, methods of work and output can be said to hold similarities with the kind of work being done by the nineteenth century antiquarians. The key similarity here is that both men travelled the country and were primarily concerned with gathering information of local and national interest.

Greenslade names John Leland (c. 1503-1552) as the "father of local history".ⁱ As well as compiling a dictionary of British writers, he toured the country in order to gather information for a work intended to describe the realm of Henry VIII. However, Hoskins dates the beginnings of the study of English local history at the publication of William Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent* in 1576ⁱⁱ. The success of the work sparked the publication of other county-based histories, therefore further establishing the notion of intensive study of a particular locality which was later to become formalized in the County History. This subject area would endure in popularity throughout the following centuries, and remained as a principal objective for nineteenth century antiquarians.ⁱⁱⁱ As Greenslade points out, the use of the county in the Tudor and Stuart renaissance of historical studies is no surprise, given the "new importance of the county in Elizabethan government and of the local gentry who as justices of the peace ran the county". The then emerging topics of interest are very familiar to local historians of today, including the compilation of pedigrees, genealogies, church and parish histories and information on the topography of a particular locality. These subject areas would have been of considerable interest to the 'gentry network' existing within each county. As the leading social class (with a vested interest in pedigrees, title deeds and the acquisition of a sound knowledge of local history), little attention was given to the study of the lower ranks of society. The fact that the majority of those active in

the field of antiquarianism were by necessity wealthy individuals or were sponsored by those with wealth dictated the direction of research taken.

Serious attempts at map-making also originated during the Tudor period through the work of Christopher Saxton and his maps of all the English counties, which were produced with government financial backing. John Speed then followed. The work of antiquarians in compiling descriptions of counties was continued by Camden, with Dugdale and Aubrey further progressing the study of antiquities throughout the seventeenth century. Gough proved to be one of the key figures of the next century, with one of his larger projects being the preparation of further editions of Camden's *Britannia* for publication.

During this early period, the present-day distinctions between the three areas of history, archaeology and antiquarianism (as defined by Levine^{iv}) were not yet apparent. In the scientific fields, different disciplines were already beginning to emerge and separate methodologies and terminologies were being developed. However, historical terminology was not yet making a distinction between the three separate fields of historical research as we know them today. Instead, all three terms were used interchangeably to describe any study undertaken which related to the past. As Thomas outlines, scholars occupied with history in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were not concerned with the idea of studying the past for its own sake. Instead, “the *only* respectable justification for the study of the past was that it could be of service to the present... The case for recalling the past was a practical one”, namely that of using the past as a wealth of experiences which could be quoted as necessary. The selection of these experiences for study and attention was dictated by contemporary needs, namely “to legitimate the prevailing distribution of power” by using the past consciously in order to “ratify the present”. However, as will be discussed,

approaches to historical scholarship altered radically throughout the period leading up to and particularly during the nineteenth century.

The development of national trends in antiquarianism

This research has uncovered three general strands of development within the field of historical scholarship. Some knowledge of these strands will help to understand what went on within antiquarianism before the period with which we are concerned. Piggott sees the period encompassed by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the point when the study of antiquities was initiated in any sense of academic seriousness.^v Humanistic influences had by this time already introduced the idea of developing standards of scholarship based on establishing the past 'as it really was', rather than as using it to a particular means.^{vi} Piggott divides this period into two sections, firstly that from c. 1640-1730 which was to end with the establishment of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and secondly the period characterised by fresh approaches to the subject area in the period leading up to the 1830s.

This first period is of importance as it constitutes a time when the disciplines of antiquarianism and historical scholarship (in terms of development) were on an equal standing with their scientific counterparts. Here, empirical methods of classification and observation which are more recognisable in form to us today were gradually being developed and refined. The second period represents one of relapse and a shift of mood from the rational train of thought to the romantic. Nonetheless, work did continue in antiquarian circles at this time, such as the publication of the substantial county series *The Beauties of England and Wales* (1801-1816). Similarly, the nine volumes of the *Magna Britannia* (written by the Lysons' brothers) appeared between 1806 and 1822 and were intended to "fill the gap between the large-scale county histories and Camden's more general view". At the time the series was described as "the greatest topographical work ever attempted".^{vii} Its

arrangement by county and then according to parish was characteristic of the methodological approach taken by antiquarians of the period, who intended their works to be used primarily for reference. These antiquarians tended to focus their attentions onto one particular geographical locality, working in relative isolation from each other and with no forum of support existing for the use of other scholars working in their locality.

However, leading on from these two periods, a third can then be defined as that stretching from the 1840s onwards to the end of the century, a period in which abundant progress was made within the bounds of antiquarianism. A huge volume of output is evident on a local scale which escalates as the century progresses. Private individuals begin to collaborate on different levels, with the creation of various local and national societies, all of which subsequently flourish and are carried along by the nationwide enthusiasm for romanticism and celebration of the local environment. Lecture series and excursions are established, along with printing clubs and the publication of individual private works and society transactions, all based within the locality. However, this period of activity was also one in which antiquarianism was ultimately to halt in its progress, as it was at this time that the field settled into its present-day definition as an area of study of local history. It failed to move on (as did history and archaeology) and to evolve into a professional academic discipline, instead remaining within its parameters of a discipline of amateur standing.

As mentioned above, the development of three parallel fields concerned with the study of the past is an interesting one. As Levine notes, few distinctions were made by practitioners or readers between the different underlying ideologies and theoretical frameworks of history, archaeology and antiquarianism until the mid and later stages of the nineteenth century. Previously, any individual working within one area was able to move easily from that to one of the other areas, as long as the work undertaken was of relevance to their

ultimate research goals and to their immediate geographical vicinity. It was of little matter whether they were based predominantly within any of the fields. It was not uncommon for a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries to be likewise involved at an active level with the interests of a local county natural history society, or for a member of a county archaeological society to be participating in the work of a national printing club or to be well-known as a geologist.

Levine discusses this situation in some detail. It seems that, on one hand, the flexibility and informality existing within the academic community as a whole within the general subject area was in many ways to benefit the breadth of the work undertaken and the progress made. In true Victorian style, the eagerness and vim for learning displayed by all involved was of paramount importance and was not to be halted by internal factions within scholarship itself. Knowledge was desired by many levels of society, all of which were eager to expand upon existing information about the past. New libraries were being formed, museum and art gallery collections being accumulated and movements were afoot to address the national needs of archival materials and to instigate university seats for history and archaeology. National feelings of civic pride were fuelled by these developments as well as creating the need for them. However, as this dissertation will discuss in some detail, this open and collaborative atmosphere ultimately led to the decline of antiquarianism as an academic pursuit. As the wave of enthusiasm carried history and archaeology along on its peak, antiquarianism was unable to sustain momentum.

As suggested by Hoskins,^{viii} the historian is best advised to take the micro-levels of society as his model for discussion and analysis. It is from here that the large picture can be established and the picture as a whole then interpreted and understood. The construction of history from the bottom levels upwards, as well as cascading downwards from above, can

offer alternative perspectives and interpretations of events and facts. Therefore, this study has undertaken to investigate the nature of archive sources created in the study of local history in the county of Herefordshire during the course of the nineteenth century. This was done principally by conducting a wide-ranging survey of the antiquarian records created within the county at all local repositories and also at selected national institutions. In addition, biographical information about the individuals concerned was collected in order to add flesh to emerging picture of the types of individual in society who were involved with this kind of research. The development of the county antiquarian scene was then examined in detail, along with the provenance of the records themselves.

This dissertation attempts to pull all these threads together into a cohesive whole. Following on from the above discussion of the development of antiquarianism as an academic field, this chapter will now focus on the development of the county antiquarian scene. The history of record-keeping and of the various repositories within the county are then examined in Chapter Two. Chapter Three provides an assessment of the nature of the type of materials typically produced by those working in the field and an analysis of the difficulties encountered during research and in establishing provenance of the records. The study then concludes in Chapter Four with a discussion of the potential uses in research of such archival sources and future scope for research. The results of the survey are then given in the shape of a Handlist of archival sources which lists biographical information on some key individuals and their surviving antiquarian archival materials.

Antiquarianism in nineteenth century Herefordshire: the Woolhope Naturalists' Club

The nineteenth century was one of massive advances in all academic disciplines, particularly when the contrasting situations at the beginning and end of the century are compared. In the early nineteenth century, the university world had much the same structure as it had had for

previous centuries. By the end of the period, many new universities were in existence with new academic departments and faculties being established in order to support the emergence of new disciplines (in this case notably those of history and archaeology). Developments taking place in the historical and scientific disciplines are reflected in the work produced by Herefordshire antiquarians throughout the century.

Channels for the study of geology and natural history were established through the founding of various national societies, notably the Linnean Society in 1788, the Geological Society in 1807 and the Astronomical Society in 1822. The British Association was established in 1822 and at a similar time the Geological Survey of England and Wales was begun. County-level institutions then followed suit. With the establishment of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club in the county c.1852, a focal point for antiquarian activities in the county was created. Here, a local forum for the study of natural history and geology was created, one whose activities were made still more permanent by the introduction of the publication of the *Transactions of the Woolhope Field Club* within a few years after the society's formation. As will be made clear, the early members and patrons of the Club and their connections elsewhere (both at local and national levels) were ultimately to dictate how the interests of the Club were to evolve. The exact circumstances surrounding the establishment of the Club will be detailed in the following chapter, but here it suffices to say that the Woolhope Club itself provided a pivotal axis around which the bulk of antiquarian activity conducted in the county during the nineteenth century was centred.

Other antiquarian activities in Herefordshire during the nineteenth century

As mentioned above, the Woolhope type of society (dedicated to the study of natural history, archaeology and other subjects based in shire-sized territorial units) was not created until the middle of the century. As this dissertation deals with the span of the nineteenth

century as a whole, some attention must also be given to the earlier half of the century. During this period, antiquarian research was for the most part limited to a few stalwart individuals dedicated to the causes of local history. Cooper provides the best picture of the work that went on in the county before the development of the Woolhope Club.^{ix} As she states, antiquarian work of the period demanded unwavering dedication and enthusiasm. The highly productive Herefordshire antiquarian C.J. Robinson had previously commented on these requirements:

To be a good historian of a county, a man should possess a variety of qualifications. Vigorous health, studious habits, untiring patience, and a facile pen should be his; but above all things he should have a full purse and a vein of stubborn but unobtrusive scepticism (*Archaeological Journal*,. XXXIV:423)

Unfortunately for the county, Cooper goes on to state that "it has been Herefordshire's misfortune that its would-be historians have lacked some of those qualifications, notably the vigorous health and the full purse!"^x These individual figures and their contribution to antiquarian activities in the county will be examined in detail in the following chapter.

Location of Herefordshire antiquarian materials held within the county

For a rural county with a small population, Herefordshire has a number of archival repositories. The principal repository is of course that of the Local Authority, Herefordshire Record Office (HRO), which was established in the 1950s. Before it came into being, a number of other repositories existed which were often used as places of deposit for archival material originating in the county. The oldest of these is that of the library and archives attached to Hereford Cathedral (HCA). Hereford's Public Library also became a place of deposit for many records of local interest following its founding in the late nineteenth century : its status as an archive is evident from the fact that the library was the Diocesan repository for Hereford for many years. The library and collections of the Woolhope Club

were also housed in separate quarters at the City Library (HCL). Private archives of large houses also existed throughout the county, such as those still surviving at Hergest and Eastnor Castle. Today, the vast majority of family archive collections are now either owned by or are deposited at HRO. All these repositories, their origins and history will be examined in more detail in the following chapter.

Antiquarian materials held elsewhere

This project is primarily concerned with antiquarian papers created by local people within the county boundaries. Generally speaking, these papers have often been retained within the repositories mentioned above. However, it is inevitable that not all antiquarian archival materials have remained within the county precincts. Some material which previously formed part of family collections has inevitably left the county due to changes in the line of inheritance or to the sale of estates. Some collections have since found their way into national collections such as that of the Bodleian Library at Oxford University and the British Library. Other collections have ended up at the Public Record Office. Some papers belonging to well-known scholars are now held in the archives of national societies such as the Geological Society and the Society of Antiquaries. These papers fortunately form a minority of the total material available and were not a priority area in this research, but where encountered, these materials have been listed in the Handlist.

Methodology

Developing a clear methodology to be followed throughout the project was not easy in that the ultimate focus of the project was slow in emerging. In the early stages of the research, few preconceptions were held regarding what kinds of research antiquarians occupied themselves with and what documents they both produced and used. What began as a preliminary short survey of what was available in the county (as regards which repositories

held relevant material and the actual extent of material available) gradually developed into the groundwork for the Handlist of available sources relating to Herefordshire.

Preliminary reading was based on texts relating specifically to the development of the local history scene in Herefordshire, as this provided a basis for pinpointing centres of antiquarian activities in the county within the allotted time period. Visits to the Woolhope Library and Herefordshire Record Office were also obvious starting points in research, providing access to finding aids and also the invaluable Transactions published by the Woolhope Club. More importantly, the opportunity arose in these two places to meet local experts within the research area who were immensely enthusiastic in offering their support, both by highlighting useful sources of relevant information and by drawing attention to key figures who were active in the county during the nineteenth century.

Using the detailed indexes to the Transactions made it possible to identify Woolhope members who participated to such an extent in the activities of the Club that they published articles in the Transactions and who often also held posts of responsibility within the society. By assessing these factors, it was possible to draw up a list of individuals who had had considerable involvement in the Woolhope, through the reasoning that anyone with even an elementary level of interest in antiquarianism in the county during the time after the establishment of the Club could be expected to be a member. (Nonetheless, many members were often involved only to the extent of paying their subscriptions and receiving the Transactions once published.) It proved harder to establish which individuals were active earlier on in the century, although this period has been better documented in secondary sources. Fortunately, the smaller number of people involved in the field prior to the boom in popularity of antiquarianism from the 1840s onwards meant that their presence in a relatively small pond of interested parties did make establishing their identity fairly

straightforward, especially given the additional tendency of antiquarian interests to run in particular families. The subject card indexes at HRO were very useful in identifying the earlier nineteenth century antiquarian figures, as were the personal name indexes at Hereford City Library and Hereford Cathedral.

Once a preliminary list had been drawn up, it could then be amended, enlarged and reduced as research progressed. Catalogues of antiquarian books held at the Woolhope Library, Hereford Cathedral Archive, Herefordshire Record Office, Hereford City Library and Leominster Library made it possible to identify individuals who had published works on Herefordshire. Searches on the British Library, University of Wales Aberystwyth, Public Record Office and National Library of Wales (NLW) online catalogues using Herefordshire, antiquarianism and related variants as search terms were also very productive. By far the most valuable source of information was the National Register of Archives, available through the HMC website. A variety of search types enabled me to pinpoint the present location of large Herefordshire family and estate archives which have since been split up. It was also possible here to search for Herefordshire individuals by personal name and to find references to materials held elsewhere.

After the completion of this basic list of names, certain additional elements of information needed to be provided such as biographical data, published works, available records and their present location. Accumulating biographical information proved to be difficult, especially given that several individuals of identical name were found living at the same period with similar interests! It proved impossible in a few cases to establish who was who. Visits were necessary to HRO, NLW, HCA, HCL and Shropshire Records and Research in order to gain access to the full range of necessary printed sources. These consisted of census records, Oxford and Cambridge Alumni, Crockford's Clerical Directory, other professional

directories, trade directories, the Concise Dictionary of National Biography, Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry and county directories of local personages. Establishing the existence of published works was more straightforward and was accomplished primarily by consulting the British Library and NLW online catalogues.

The task of establishing available records and their present location was the most challenging aspect of the project and was by far the most time consuming. It constituted the bulk of the research and mainly consisted of examining in detail all available card indexes and catalogues in order to find full finding-aid entries. As well as focusing on known antiquarians and collections gathered under their own name, family and estate archives were also examined for possible evidence of antiquarian-related activities. As a privileged social class with the financial means for pursuing their interests, the popularity of antiquarianism with the gentry resulted in the creation of small amounts of antiquarian-related archival materials in family collections. Once located, all references were either rejected or followed up as was appropriate. A certain amount of travelling around the county was needed, mainly to the repositories in Hereford itself and to the Hergest Trust Archive (HTA) in Kington. Belmont Abbey was contacted in order to enquire as to the whereabouts of a large antiquarian collection bequeathed by Robert Biddulph Phillipps and a visit to NLW was also necessary to look at the schedules relating to Herefordshire estate material which had been deposited prior to the establishment of HRO. Using the information gathered from the NRA, letters were also written to various record offices asking for further information on material held relating to Herefordshire with a possible antiquarian origin.

National repositories were also approached for assistance. HMC generously supplied a list of antiquarians resulting from the work currently being undertaken on a database of the records of British antiquarians, although this in fact did not bring any new individuals to

light. The College of Arms and the Society of Antiquaries were contacted for information on Herefordshire-related materials held, and the available catalogues of the Geological Society, the Royal Society, Linnean Society, Zoological Society and others were searched via the NRA. Obviously it would have been preferable to search the indexes of all these repositories in person, but time and resources did not permit.

Unfortunately it is not realistic to expect that all the so-called 'active' antiquarians in Herefordshire would have conveniently left behind their research-related papers in an obvious repository. It is possible that some papers may have survived which are still in private hands or in unlisted collections. However, it is probable that much material has been lost since the time of its creation. Unfortunately, one large estate collection with a considerable level of antiquarian content held in one public place of deposit was not available for access. The incomplete but nevertheless comprehensive catalogue available would suggest that the collection would be of considerable significance to researchers as an example of material left by a gentleman landed antiquarian, but one can only speculate as to its full potential value.

Once gathered, the data had then to be sorted and assessed for its relevance. Figures for whom insufficient amounts of material were found were removed from the list, although the biographical data researched on them did help in forming an impression of the background and circumstances surrounding the types of person often involved in antiquarianism. Many of the individuals included in the Handlist have relatively few archival sources surviving, but did publish widely. These entries have been retained, as many of their books and pamphlets are still available for consultation within the county, and can therefore contribute to the wider picture of the work undertaken by Herefordshire antiquarians of the period.

As research progressed, more secondary sources relating to the county became apparent. As a final stage, further reading was then necessary in order to bring the focus back to the study of antiquarianism and to the national picture. Literature relating to the national scene held more relevance now that a specific context and framework had been established at county level. These printed sources and their value to other researchers are discussed in the literature review below.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A few key works have already been mentioned above in the introduction and methodology sections of this chapter, but these represent only a small number of the numerous works available for consultation in the subject area of antiquarianism. A basic grasp of the work done by previous scholars working within the field in preceding centuries and how they contributed to the development of history as an academic discipline is crucial to understanding the factors influencing the progress made in local history studies and antiquarianism. Two perspectives are essential, the general and the detailed. An understanding of national trends over long stretches of time is vital in understanding whether any kind of progress is made within a discipline over a particular time-span. Likewise, a firm grasp of developments on the local county level is also important in order to grasp how these smaller units of scholars contribute to the wider picture of work being done by antiquarians across the nation.

Some of the principal works which discuss the development of British historiography and historical scholarship are those by Hale (1967), Kenyon (1983) and Douglas (1951), all of which take a chronological approach in assessing the different contributions of various influential British historians. Douglas concentrates entirely on the period 1660-1730 and assesses the failure of the eighteenth century to develop fully the progress that had already

been made in medieval scholarship. He also assesses the possible factors for the subsequent decline in high standards of technical research. Although covering the period from the seventeenth century up to the twentieth century, Kenyon takes this discussion further by focusing on the nineteenth century and the Victorian era. He dedicates one section to a description of archival materials and how their value was gradually brought to the attention of scholars of the period. He also examines the amateur status of history and other related areas as an academic field at this early stage, and outlines the gradual establishment of history within the university structure and the subsequent emergence of a field of professional men of history. Hale covers a similar period from the sixteenth to twentieth centuries and, as Douglas, takes scholars by turn in chronological order. However, after introducing the background to general trends in developments, he allows the individuals to speak for themselves across the centuries as he has selected extracts for each author with prefaces and suggestions for further study. He takes care throughout to distinguish between the work of the historian and that of the antiquarian, pointing out that the historian uses the groundwork previously carried out by the antiquarian, archaeologist and others as the basis on which to make his judgements and interpretations of the past. Rather than being used as an introductory text to the subject, this anthological approach is useful once a general understanding of the main developments in historiography has been reached.

The short volume published at the bi-centenary of the Society of Antiquaries of London gives a short account of its history and its collections, with Evans (1956) providing a much fuller account. Moir (1964), daughter of A.L. Moir (a leading Herefordshire antiquarian of the early twentieth century), provides a glimpse of the actual world in which these antiquarian figures lived and carried out their research. Covering the period 1540-1840, she introduces the concept of the Tour (of Britain) and examines the impact that increasing geographical mobility has had on scholarship. Previously only for the wealthy, the

development of a national rail network in the 1840s and the introduction of cheap rail travel opened up the nation to all enthusiasts of historical subjects and helped contribute to the increasing popularity of 'armchair' amateur historians. Levine (1986) homes in still further on the amateur antiquarian figure in Victorian England and its position within the academic community from 1838-1886. She concentrates exclusively on the conflict existing between amateur and professional in what she calls the three branches of historical research (archaeology, history and antiquarianism) and examines the initial collaboration between the separate communities and the later conflict of interests and methodologies. She analyses in particular detail the social status of those involved and charts the entrance of the professional into the arena. This work is most useful in that the relationship of antiquarianism to its related disciplines is considered in an exclusively historical context. The appendices listing county societies and publishing clubs for the period are also valuable, although she seems to be unaware of the existence of the Woolhope Club in Herefordshire.

Other works are also dedicated exclusively to aspects of antiquarianism. Kendrick (1950) takes as his subject various antiquarian figures working during the sixteenth century and outlines the “transition from medieval to modern antiquarian thought”.^{xi} Piggott’s collection of essays on antiquarianism (1976) also concentrates on the same topic, but its scope has been widened to overlap the starting point with the end of Kendrick's period in order that the development of all aspects of antiquarian thought throughout all periods is given attention. Myrone and Peltz (1999) offer the most up-to-date perspective on antiquarian practice and concentrate on the eighteenth century and the period leading up to 1850. In addition to providing a useful introduction to the field as a whole, this work is mainly concerned with the way in which particular aspects of antiquarian practice were approached by the actual practitioners (such as illustration and collecting).

Several works are available on the subject of local history, especially in the county context. Simmons (1978) raises awareness of the existence of county historians, a group largely ignored by professional historians and one which was closely linked to or formed an important part of the antiquarian network. He concentrates on the period 1677-1781 and, as Douglas and Kendrick, outlines the careers of a number of influential figures, describing the diversity of abilities and skills needed in order to study within this discipline. Thomas (1983) discusses attitudes held on contemporary perceptions of the past in the early Modern England of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and examines two conflicting myths held about Middle England during this period. Hoskins (1966) instead concentrates on the importance of local history (and therefore antiquarianism) as an academic discipline, arguing for the value of providing micro-levels of detailed data for future interpretation by others. He laments the near-fossilised state of the field and urges for the development of the methodological and theoretical framework which is required by the discipline in order to raise its academic standing. The article by Davies in Dewe (1991) provides a recent work on the subject of local studies and historical scholarship, offering a concise and useful overview of the development of the field as a whole.

Two works are essential reading to those interested in local history and antiquarian activities in Herefordshire specifically. These are the two volumes published by the Woolhope Club, the first in celebration of the society's centenary and the second as the sesqui-centennial Woolhope Book. Both offer brief introductions to the origins and history of the Club up to the present day as well providing articles covering all the principal areas of interest in antiquarianism (botany, fieldnames, local history, architecture etc.). Special emphasis is given to the contributions made to these areas in the county by the Woolhope Club. However, in the archival context of this dissertation, the two most important articles are those from the most recent volume on archives and record-keeping in Herefordshire and on

the history of the Hereford Free Library, both which constitute essential reading for those needing an overview of developments and progress in these areas. Another article which focuses on this topic is the chapter on Herefordshire in the volume by Currie and Lewis (1994) which is concerned exclusively with the writing of English County Histories. The introduction to this volume is invaluable for its synopsis of the development of historical scholarship on this local level, and the chapter on Herefordshire itself describes in detail the work undertaken in the past on the history of the county, as well as tracing the origins of antiquarian archival sources and where materials have subsequently ended up. Pugh (1970) is also helpful in his summary of the work of the Victorian County History project and he also lists the work completed for each county (in the case of Herefordshire, one single volume was published in 1908).

Few works are available specifically about archival repositories in the county. The chapter on archives in Aylmer and Tiller (2000) offers the most up-to-date account of what is held at Hereford Cathedral, but see also Williams (1996) and Morgan (1952) for general accounts of the history of the Cathedral library and its archive collections. Research suggested that no works have previously been published about the origins of the Herefordshire Records Office and only the article mentioned above in the Woolhope volume (2000) addresses that of the Free Library. The largest amount of secondary material is actually available for the smallest repository in the county, the Hergest Trust Archive. Several articles of interest relating to the Banks family of Kington have been published over the years in the *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*. Sinclair and Fenn (1992) describe the history of this family and its archive at Hergest in particular detail.

Archaeologica Cambrensis (the transactions of the Cambrian Archaeological Association) were also helpful for the brief references contained which related to Herefordshire : the

Association did visit Hereford on occasion and some individuals had membership of both societies. The *Transactions of the Woolhope Field Club* are vital reading and are easily accessible via the available indexes. Mullins (1968), although it covers the period from 1901, is invaluable in establishing the research interests of the various county societies across the nation as a whole, and the lists offer a much more comprehensive coverage than those provided by Levine. Mullins is also a very useful reference tool for locating societies in neighbouring counties, giving the dates of establishment and listing published works for the period concerned.

In addition, a wide range of antiquarian printed works are available for reference and for loan throughout the county, in particular at the Woolhope Library and in the excellent Local Studies collection at Hereford Library. Key works are such as those of Havergal's *Fasti Herefordiensis*, Strong's *Heraldry of Herefordshire* and Robinson's *Castles and Mansions*. These can serve as both primary and secondary sources in research, offering background information on aspects of antiquarianism in the county, as well as providing evidence of how antiquarians approached their studies and what kind of information they were preoccupied with.

A huge range of reference works exists for compiling biographical data. Of most importance were the Concise Dictionary of National Biography and Oxford and Cambridge Alumni lists. Local county biographies, professional directories (such as Crockford's Clerical Directory and the Medical Register) and genealogical reference works (such as Burke's Peerage and Landed Gentry) were also essential sources of information. Census returns were also useful, as were the on-line catalogues of the British Library, National Register of Archives, NLW, University of Wales Aberystwyth and the Public Record Office.

CHAPTER TWO: FOCUS ON RECORD CREATORS AND REPOSITORIES

Introduction

This chapter will concentrate on the individuals and bodies who created archival materials relating to antiquarianism, many of which are still available to researchers today in repositories across the country. The following summary of the history of record-keeping in Herefordshire will set the general scene before going on to discuss in more detail the history of specific repositories which hold antiquarian records today. Due to the significant impact of the Woolhope Club on antiquarian activities in the county, the establishment of the society will receive attention, as will the individuals who were involved in creating the records which survive today. It should then be possible to identify some general trends in the types of individuals and societies who were instrumental as antiquarian record creators.

The keeping of archives in Herefordshire before HRO

As noted in Chapter One, Herefordshire lagged behind national trends in that its county record office was not established until a relatively late date. As Smith points out, Herefordshire was the only county in England (together with West Riding and Rutland) without a record office in the 1950s.^{xiii} However, this situation was rectified in 1958 by the appointment of the first local authority archivist, Meryl Jancey, by Herefordshire County Council. Despite the creation of Hereford and Worcester County Council in the 1970s, Herefordshire retained its own county record office which since continued as Herefordshire Records Office following the re-establishment of Herefordshire as a unitary authority in the 1990s.

The establishment of the county record office in the 1950s solved many existing problems of record-keeping in the county. Until that point, no single repository was used as a permanent

home for archives relating to Herefordshire. Ecclesiastical documents inevitably ended up in the care of the Cathedral and in parish churches throughout the county. Public records were retained at city and borough levels at various sites in Hereford and Leominster, and Quarter Sessions records were kept at Castle Cliffe House at Hereford Castle (the only crown property in the area suitable for their storage). A records' room was later established for county records in the new Shire Hall built in the early nineteenth century which rapidly became full. All public records have since been transferred to the county record office, which also actively collects all records of a private nature relating to the county.

Hereford Cathedral Library and Archives

The cathedral retained all of its dean and chapter records in its own archive collections which were distributed around the cathedral in various locations. The Dean and Chapter archives were confiscated during the civil war and only returned to Hereford at the Restoration. In more recent times, the cathedral has also accumulated collections of personal papers deposited by various local figures with connections to the cathedral, some of which were engaged in antiquarian studies relating to the county (such as Havergal and Bannister). The cathedral archive was to a large degree catalogued during the nineteenth century by leading members of the Woolhope Club who were frequently clergymen by profession. In particular, Bannister, Havergal and Leigh were instrumental in sorting out the manuscript collections and in acquiring better levels of accommodation for the cathedral collections.^{xiii}

As in other counties, parish registers and other parochial records were housed at the parish church and have a generally good survival rate as a whole. Deposited for a time at Hereford Library, they are now housed at the county record office. Other ecclesiastical institutions in the county (such as the priories at Leominster, St. Guthlac's and Wormsley) also housed their own archives and libraries which were then scattered or destroyed after the dissolution

of the monasteries. Those that have survived to date are generally to be found in national places of deposit such as the British Library and Public Record Office, and it was from these repositories that they were accessed for research by Herefordshire antiquarians with an interest in transcribing and interpreting them.

Family and estate collections

Large family estates such as those of the Harleys of Brampton Bryan, the Scudamores of Holme Lacy, the Knights of Downton Castle, the Foleys of Stoke Edith and the Dunnes of Gatley Park generally remained in private estate muniment rooms until the break-up of many of these estates in the mid-twentieth century. These collections containing a variety of estate papers, family papers, manorial records and deeds have since been split up, are now housed outside the county or are held at Hereford City Library or Herefordshire Record Office. (For example, consider the papers of the Harley family which are held at the British Library and at various county and university archives across the country.) Nonetheless, it was fortunate that the opening of HRO coincided with the break-up of many large Herefordshire estates, as the county repository was the obvious place for deposit and ensured that the documents remained accessible within the county. These collections have since been actively augmented through additional deposits, donations or following purchase. However, these family and estate collections were disappointing to some extent in the context of this particular research in that they contain only small amounts of antiquarian material. Either very little material has survived to the present day or it must be supposed that there was little interest in antiquarianism in such circles as a whole. One exception to this supposition is the archive of the Banks family which has proved to be a valuable source of material relating to antiquarian activities in the county. Such is the outstanding contribution of this collection to the county's archival heritage that its origins are fully described in the following section.

Hergest Trust Archive

This private archive is located at Hergest near the Welsh borders and was established as a trust in 1992 in order to preserve the papers previously collected by the well-known Banks family of Kington.^{xiv} It is reputed that the head of the family, Richard Banks, was an illegitimate son of Sir Joseph Banks, the renowned explorer and botanist who founded Kew. Whatever the reliability of this claim, the family of Richard Banks were nevertheless well-connected with scholars throughout the country with Hergest becoming a visiting place for James Watts, senior and junior, as well as Sir Roderick Murchison and other eminent geologists. Richard married the daughter of his solicitor and Radnorshire JP employer, James Davies, therefore establishing his position in the vicinity at the highest social level.^{xv} He himself became a successful lawyer in the area, boasting the Watts, the Foleys, Frankland Lewis and Cornwall Lewis amongst his clients and has since been described as "a big fish in Radnorshire's little pool, wherein swam no more than minnows".^{xvi} As well as becoming Clerk of the Peace for Radnorshire in 1844, he was also one of the proprietors of the Kington Bank.

His three children went on to establish further the standing of the family within the area, with his son Richard inheriting the Kington Bank (later the Midland Bank), becoming director of the Leominster and Kington Railway and acting as JP for Hereford, Brecon and Radnor. In addition, he held the office of High Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1874. In addition to his professional duties, he was a keen geologist, had fossils named after him after his work on geology in Herefordshire and had papers read at meetings of the Geological Society of London. He was a close friend of Murchison and a keen member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.^{xvii} The second son, James, inherited his great-uncle's name of Davies and estate at Moorcourt and went on to university and into the clergy. He became a well-known classicist and was headmaster of the Grammar School in Ludlow for a period,

as well as becoming a particularly active member of the Woolhope Club. The third son, William Lawrence, also worked initially as a lawyer and was keen on archaeology and art. He was the first of the family to join the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Like his two brothers, he also held positions of responsibility on a county level.

It is therefore evident that this family set high values on education and scholarship, accumulating a large library and archive of papers of all kinds which now measures about 300 linear feet according to figures given in the 1997 Banks Lecture. Cataloguing work is ongoing and new material is continually being accessioned. The active support of the family for amateur archaeological and geological activities in the county is outlined in the lecture on Geology and the Border Squires given by Sinclair and Fenn on the 1999 visit to Hergest of the Linnean Society. Murchison was often a visitor at the house and made good use of his local connections when compiling his renowned work on the Silurian system. T.T. Lewis was also a family friend, as were W.S. Symonds and John William Salter. This family enthusiasm for geology is apparent in the contents of the archive, which holds photographs, scrapbooks and collections of geological specimens, as well as other materials of relevance to the study of local history (e.g. copies of local Acts, estate particulars, local posters and pamphlets). A large amount of personal papers, mainly diaries and correspondence of the family, is also held, from such correspondents as Murchison, Salter and the Watts. It is evident however that the interests of this family lay predominantly on the Welsh side of the border and that their allegiances lay with the activities of the Cambrian Archaeological Association rather than with the Woolhope Club. Only James Banks/Davies seems to show much interest in the Herefordshire county and was the only one of the Banks family to have been a member. This is surprising given that well-standing figures in county circles might be expected to show support for the local archaeological or natural history society, regardless of how active as members they were in reality.

It is uncommon for a family estate and archive to have remained entirely intact and to be retained on-site. However, this has fortunately ensured that the collection has remained as a single unit throughout its lifetime and has not changed hands or been split up. The two part-time Honorary archivists are very willing to arrange visits by appointment and have raised the profile of the archive considerably through the series of Banks' lectures given annually and through the publication of books and of articles on the family in the *Transactions of the Radnorshire Society*. A partial catalogue of the archive is held at HRO and disk copies of the up-dated version (as well as lecture transcripts and other essays) are also available from HTA on request.

The beginnings of the Woolhope Club

Although not for the Banks family described above, the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club formed a focal point of activity for many Herefordshire people with antiquarian interests throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. The original founding of the Woolhope Club is generally attributed to the enthusiasms of the Rev. William Samuel Symonds, Rector of Pendock and originally a native of Hereford. Author of several historical novels, he was also a well-known geologist on both national and county levels. It was allegedly he who, following an address to the Literary, Philosophical and Natural History Institution of Hereford (founded 1836) about the popularity and good work of the Cotteswold, Tyneside and Berwick field clubs, created the impetus for the formation of the Woolhope Club. This was founded during the winter of 1851/2. The Literary, Philosophical and Natural History Institution of Hereford, despite its name, appears not to have devoted sufficient attention to the pursuit of natural history for local devotees of the subject, therefore creating an opportunity for a new county society. As is commented in the extract taken from the Hereford Times in May 1852 and later used by Moore in the publication of the first

Transactions published by the Woolhope Club (1852-1865), "the County... can [in terms of natural history and geology] scarcely be said to be known at all, even to its inhabitants".^{xviii}

Other enthusiasts also became involved in the foundation of the new Club, including M.J. Scobie and the Rev. T.T. Lewis (both keen geologists) and R.M. Lingwood (first President of the Club). The botanist Rev. William Purchas had himself previously pondered the need for a botanical club within the county and was only too pleased to be drawn into discussions, as was the well-known mycologist and pomologist Dr. Henry Graves Bull, who would later become one of the key driving forces behind the establishment of the Mycological Society in 1896. It is no surprise that these founding members were educated men, already established professionals in their own fields and with the means and background to support their amateur activities. As Levine notes, the predominance in county societies of clergymen, doctors, architects and other similar professions was a trend which was common across the country. The fact that admittance to the Club was by proposal only by existing members and that payment was required of annual subscriptions obviously limited membership to a certain strata of society, excluding many (including women) from their doors.

The very name of the Club betrays the essentially geological bent of its founding members in that the society was named for the so-called Woolhope Dome, a hill where the Silurian rocks penetrate the red sandstone layer which otherwise covers most of the county. As is clearly stated in the Rules of the society included in each Transaction, "(t)he object was to observe and report, hold field meetings and meeting for lectures and discussion". The first rule of the Club states that "...a society be formed... for the practical study, in all its branches, of the Natural History of Herefordshire and the districts immediately adjacent". From its very beginnings, the Society followed precedents established and used by

numerous similar clubs throughout the country. Members were limited in number and Honorary Members were also chosen. The President, Hon. Secretary and other officers were appointed for the year at the Annual meeting, and three annual field meetings were also organised. These rotated through various locations throughout the county from year to year in order to avoid Hereford becoming the axis for all activities. (For example, the field meetings for 1866 were held in Talgarth, Kington, Ross-on-Wye and Builth Wells. In 1867, Colwall, Llandrindod Wells, Craig-y-pwll-ddu, Clun and Hereford were the chosen venues: note that these venues are outside of the county). Field meetings were particularly important, given the scattered nature of members of the Club and the obvious difficulties in travelling to other parts of the county to attend field meetings. A rotational arrangement ensured that some level of participation was possible by the majority of members. As well as using these opportunities as a time for members to conduct field work and to prepare papers which were given during the evening, these occasions were also ones of social gatherings for like-minded people, both local and occasionally from further afield with the attendance of various esteemed Honorary members. By 1903, the Club had revised its Rules to incorporate archaeology in recognition of the fact that the Club was directing more of its energies in the direction of both this and local history. An Archaeological Institute did already exist in Hereford of which some of the Woolhope fellowship were also members, so possibly this lessened the need for archaeology to be included in the original remit of the Club.

The Woolhope was fortunate in its early years in attracting the attention and patronage of well-known figures in the field on national level. The geologists Sir Roderick Murchison, Hugh Strickland and the Rev. P.B. Brodie were present at the second field meeting of the society, and the available posts of Honorary members in the first year were filled by people such as Murchison, Brodie, Strickland, George Bentham (of Pontrilas, Herefordshire and one time President of the Linnean Society) and two professors from London University. In

the list given for 1865, several more university academics were included in the membership, as well as the presidents and secretaries of neighbouring Clubs (such as the Worcestershire Natural History Society, the Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club, Warwickshire Naturalists' Field Club, Worcestershire Naturalists' Club, the Oswestry and Welshpool Naturalists' Field Club, the Dudley and Midland Geological and Scientific Society and Field Club, the Severn Valley Field Club and the Caradoc Field Club). Joint meetings with some of these societies were sometimes organised.

Hereford Free Library and Woolhope Room

The Free Library (now Hereford City Library) was established in 1871, thanks to the enthusiasm and generous pocket of Sir James Rankin, local Woolhope member and one-time President. The library was temporarily housed initially in King Street, providing a permanent home for a newsroom, lending and reference libraries. The extra-mural department of the University of Oxford also ran adult education evening lectures from this base and the Woolhope Club organised readings of numerous papers here.^{xix} When the new building in Broad Street was finally opened in 1874, it constituted a reading room and library (where the present city library lending and reference sections are located), accommodation for the librarian, the separate headquarters of the Woolhope Library and also space for a museum to house the geological, natural history and archaeological artefacts of the Woolhope Club.

A large portion of the Woolhope library collection is formed from the various Transactions of different county societies from all over the country. Transactions were exchanged with other societies throughout the country from early on in the history of the Club and are still actively collected today. The growing national reputation of the Woolhope Transactions resulted in well-respecting figures in geology and other fields being appointed Honorary

Members of the society and their articles being published alongside those of local members. Many of the latter went on to publish works as a direct result of their studies undertaken for the Club, such as Bull's *Herefordshire Pomona* in 1874 and *The Flora of Herefordshire* by Ley and Purchas. These and many other antiquarian works relating to the county are now available in the Woolhope library and can be viewed by appointment. A small archive has also been retained in the Club Library, although the majority of material is now held at either HRO or HCA. The substantial local studies section of Hereford City Library also includes a large amount of archival materials, many of which form part of archive collections which have been bequeathed to the library by various Herefordian antiquarian figures such as Bird, Hopton, Watkins, Pilley and Davies.

Individual record-creators of note

The activities of a county society or association were wholly dependent on the collective efforts made by individuals with an enthusiasm for antiquities and the past history of their immediate locality. Obviously individuals were engaged in the study of antiquarianism well before the advent of the Woolhope Club, so it is here that mention will be made of some of the key figures active before the nineteenth century. This should then provide a picture of the foundations that had been laid for the nineteenth century antiquarian movement existing in Herefordshire. Much groundwork had already been done and a tradition of interest in county local history well established.

Silas (Domville) Taylor emerges as the first scholar seriously concerned with researching a history of the county. Sequestrator of the county in the mid-seventeenth century and hailing from nearby Shropshire, he collected some five or six volumes of material from chronicles, Bishops' registers and other materials held in Hereford Cathedral library, and also from Domesday Book and other existing public sources. Although the work was never completed

and published, these notes can now be found forming part of the Harleian collection at the British Library. Thomas Blount of Orleton collected two volumes of material for a history of Herefordshire in the 1670s, by visiting churches, gathering local legends and arranging his notes in alphabetical order. One of these has since been lost, but the other was purchased by Hereford City Library in 1956 and is now on deposit at the Herefordshire Record Office.

William Brome of Withington used Blount's notes extensively during the work he undertook on the archaeology of the county in the eighteenth century, and in turn his notes fell into the hands of Richard Walwyn of Longworth who conducted a comprehensive survey and questionnaire about the houses, parishes, customs and earthworks of Herefordshire. This manuscript was never completed and later came into the possession of Robert Biddulph Phillipps. James Hill of Hereford likewise carried on the tradition, compiling seven volumes of notes for a history in the early part of the eighteenth century which were intended for two works, one on the history of Hereford and one on the remainder of the county. In the end, only the first of these was completed, *History and Antiquities of City and Cathedral of Hereford*, which appeared in 1717. His notes subsequently ended up first in the possession of John Allen of Hereford and then Thomas Bird in the early nineteenth century. At a similar period, Richard Blyke prepared numerous volumes of notes for a county history.

John Duncumb was able to progress further in the matter, being commissioned by the Duke of Norfolk (who had presented him to the livings of Abbey Dore and Mansell Lacy) to compile a county history. He can be identified as the first antiquarian of the nineteenth century of any stature to address the study of antiquities in Herefordshire. The Duke had bought Blyke's and other manuscripts in order to provide the necessary sources of data required for the serious attempt of a county history. Access was made possible to Blount and Walwyn's manuscripts, and trips must have been made by Duncumb to the British Museum

and Bodleian Library in order to consult sources located there. Unfortunately for the progress of the county history, the Duke soon died, bringing an end to his patronage. Only the first volume was completed in its entirety and was published in 1804, with the second published only in part in 1812. However, later attempts were made to complete the intended series, in particular by Robert Biddulph Phillipps of Longworth in Lugwardine, a wealthy landowner who was himself working on a county history. He was able to buy the collections of Duncumb, Hill, Walwyn and Blount, as well as gaining access to the cathedral archives and using his gentry connections to view other large local collections. These plans did not come to fruition and his papers are now held primarily at HRO. Other attempts were made to complete Duncumb's work by W.H. Cooke and other local antiquarians in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The two Bird brothers, Thomas and Charles, are two key figures of the early nineteenth century who made much progress in the field of local and county history. Both creating copious volumes of notes on the county, the entire Bird Collection was later given to Hereford Public Library in 1878 and was used as a source of data for many subsequent local historians. Their examples of methodical work and attention to detail may have provided inspiration for Thomas Bird the younger, son of Charles and also a highly productive antiquarian figure in the county.

It is impossible in a work of these parameters to mention individually all those involved in antiquarianism in Herefordshire during the nineteenth century. Instead, the Handlist provided at the end of this work has been designed to provide an immediate overview of the principal figures from the county and what kind of records they have left behind for consultation. Obviously individuals such as Duncumb, Britton and the Birds indicate good

starting points for those interested in the topic area, as do the publishing members of the Woolhope Club.

The 'typical' antiquarian figure?

Although difficult, it is nonetheless possible to make some generalisations about what kind of person was likely to take an interest in antiquarianism in its different branches. Long-distance travel was not easy, so membership of any of the national societies would inevitably have to be at a distance, with regular attendance of meetings and field excursions made difficult by the demands of time and money. Instead, local societies provided the focus for academic research within the immediate locality. As its members came from all over the area, the Woolhope Club was scrupulous in its efforts to ensure that its field meetings and annual meetings were held throughout the county. The Club, as a relatively closed and exclusive group of people, provided another opportunity for winter social gatherings of the county gentry network. Members opened their estates to the society for fungus forays, archaeological surveys and the like, exchanged notes and corresponded widely with each other, consulting experts based outside the county when necessary. As Levine points out “...(those) involved in antiquarian pursuits were largely derived from a class where education was an unquestioned privilege and leisure an ample commodity”.^{xx} Unlike antiquarian figures in the earlier times, the emphasis had changed from the often isolated collector or compiler of manuscripts to a more hands-on and interactive approach, often operating within a restricted social circle.

Levine offers some interesting statistics regarding the nature of the membership of county societies across the nation. As is evident from the Handlist, the majority of antiquarians identified are clergymen, men of relative leisure and of educated backgrounds who were often looking for occupations and interests with which to fill their time. Antiquarianism and

scholarship were attractive academic alternatives if one was not interested in typical country pursuits of hunting and shooting. Heavy involvement of the clerical profession is not surprising, especially considering that the parish church was regarded in many ways as forming the focal point for the historical identity of each parish and also considering that the clergyman was himself a record-keeper and responsible for the up-keep of what was frequently the most sophisticated building (in architectural terms) in the parish. In fact, of the 16 societies identified by Levine which were founded prior to 1880, membership is made up of 20-40% clergymen. Many of the prominent Woolhopians and other antiquarians in the county were in the employ of the church, such as Bannister, C.J. Bird, Havergal and John Duncumb.

Other professionals from the locality were often involved in natural history and archaeological societies, presumably because of their educated background, thirst for knowledge and already existing social ties with other members. As with the Woolhope Club, those in medicine were often interested in natural history, such as Charles Lingen, Henry Graves Bull (with his interests in fungi and pomology) and the entomologist Thomas Chapman. Architects often used their knowledge to their advantage in their studies on churches and church history as did Thomas Blashill (agent and surveyor for Hampton Court, one of the largest country houses in the county). Some engineers were also interested in the architectural aspects of antiquarianism. Solicitors and lawyers are in evidence such as Thomas Bird (sen. and jun.) and George Marshall (sen.). John Allen and Flavell Edmunds were both in the printing profession and ex-military figures, such as H. Cecil Moore, are also surprising in their presence.

Professionals within the discipline of history as a whole do not appear within the ranks of the ordinary members of the society, usually being based elsewhere and working at a

university (such as Francis Haverfield) or in a museum (such as Richard Sims who was an archivist at the British Museum). Even so, outside figures did come into the county to undertake research and to collaborate with the amateur scholars based within, such as the joint work by Haverfield and Bevan on Herefordshire archaeology and the work on the Silurian system by Murchison which drew heavily on the skills of local geologists such as T.T. Lewis. Respected figures within their field based within the area were also keen to become involved such as the botanist George Bentham from Pontrilas, President of the Linnean Society and recipient of the Royal Society's Royal Medal in 1859.

Landowners were on average not as preoccupied with these activities. Although they had the financial background to give them complete liberty to engage fully in scholarship, only a minority chose to do so in Herefordshire. As cited above, Biddulph Phillipps was a key figure, as were Croft, the Knight brothers, Barneby, Cornwall and Foley. As mentioned above, the archives of large houses did not generate large amounts of antiquarian materials, although enough have survived to give a sample of what work may have been going on.

Some antiquarians did have humbler origins, such as William Purchas who was son of a wine merchant from Ross-on-Wye, but generally speaking antiquarianism with its demands on time required a certain level of wealth and the right connections within the county. The predominance of members who were JPs and the like can only suggest that the various county societies were generally formed by a certain class for the benefit of the same certain class to enjoy. A glance at the brief biographies provided in the Handlist proves this point.

It is to the Handlist itself that attention is turned in chapter three. The various record types found will be discussed, as will some of the difficulties encountered during research. The

value of these particular archival sources as a tool in future historical research will also be evaluated.

CHAPTER THREE: RESULTS OF THE RECORDS' SURVEY

Introduction

The record survey undertaken formed the bulk of the research work of this project. As well as establishing a picture of who the key Herefordian antiquarian figures were at different points in time during the nineteenth century, it gradually became possible to establish patterns of typical record types which were produced. Those materials which have since survived may be of considerable interest to those engaged in research covering this period, regardless of whether a specific interest in antiquarianism is held. The source data which was uncovered during the course of research has been compiled into a Handlist which is intended to be used as a reference tool of nineteenth century antiquarian sources for the county. Although in no way wholly comprehensive due to the limitations of the study, it is anticipated that the information contained will be used as a starting point in future research and will in addition provide an overall impression of the current availability of sources. By necessity, the majority of the sources cited are primarily housed at repositories within the county, as this was where research was focused. The introduction to the Handlist provides further information on the approach taken and the format of the information contained.

Anticipated record types

Antiquarians were by nature a diverse and flexible group of scholars with a wide range of interests and pursuits. Their large subject area has therefore created equally varying types of records, many of which have survived to the present time. Antiquarians were chiefly concerned with recording facts taken from their immediate environment. By concentrating on a relatively small geographical unit (such as the county), areas of research were directed into relatively narrow channels of interest, ones which were simultaneously duplicated across the country through the network of county archaeological societies. These pockets of

detailed local data accumulated over time and, in combination with information gathered in other localities, contributed to a bank of research covering a wide geographical area.

Broadly speaking, these areas can be divided into those of natural history (botany, zoology etc.), geology, archaeology, architecture, local history, heraldry and genealogy. Certain record types were used throughout antiquarian research which can be summarised as follows:

Sketch books

Individual paintings and drawings

Engravings

Photographs

Portfolios

Scrapbooks

Field notebooks

Drafts of works for publication, lecture notes etc.

Transcripts

Extracts from printed works, unpublished works and notes, parish registers etc.

Correspondence

Rubbings

Pedigrees and coats of arms

Plans, maps and surveys

All these record types have been encountered during research into archival antiquarian materials, although some are more in evidence than others. Due to the unexpected volume of sources traced throughout the project, it was not possible to look at each individual item.

Instead, a representative cross-section of frequently occurring record types was examined in

order to gain an overall impression of their nature, the kind of information that was typically contained and their potential value to researchers. These points will be considered in detail in a later section of this chapter.

Difficulties encountered during research

One of the main problems which came up frequently during research was the sheer diversity and quantity of sources containing relevant information for the Handlist. Much time was spent attempting to pin-point records of relevance, as well as then following up references to documents which had the potential to be of particular value and interest. This lengthy process was not made any more easier by the different locations in which records are now kept, the various types of card index systems and the extent of cataloguing back-logs.

The problem of identifying documents of the same provenance and fonds which have since been split was partially solved during this project by the on-line version of the National Register of Archives (NRA). However, although invaluable for locating the whereabouts of collections held in other repositories outside of Herefordshire, it was sometimes difficult from the rather brief descriptions given to decide whether collections contained material of an antiquarian nature or not. The information accessible through the NRA can only be said to provide the tip to the iceberg of material held by local county record offices, where the bulk of material reflecting the work of many county antiquarians is often to be found.

Although the various county record offices approached during research were very helpful in replying to requests for information about their collections, it is only through a personal visit that an assessment can be made of whether material is held of interest or not. The same difficulties in accessing finding aids were also found for many national repositories (such as the archives of various national societies), where the NRA was frequently the only source of information.

The problems outlined above are by no means new ones for researchers and archivists trying to make sense of inherited record-keeping systems in order to gain access to resources.

Finding aids vary hugely in quality and detail throughout the country (whether at county or national levels) and coverage of internet finding aids is patchy. What *is* currently available offers only a sample of the complete holdings of many repositories. The fact that each repository has its own in-house cataloguing and finding-aid system can sometimes slow research down. In addition, the extent of facilities and services offered by each repository can vary enormously (e.g. as regards staff time allocated to dealing with enquiries, the speed of response to written requests for information, opening hours, size of the library of reference works provided for consultation, opening hours etc.).

One significant impediment to progress in the record survey was the fact that one estate collection containing substantial quantities of Herefordshire antiquarian material was not available for public access. Despite the fact that this collection is held in a local authority repository and that written application was made to the depositor for permission to view a few specific items, access to the materials was refused. This is rather an alarming predicament for those conducting legitimate research. Not only are catalogues for parts of the collection available in the searchroom, this particular collection also takes up considerable storage space in a public archive where the materials held ought be available to the public. Nonetheless, the collection is still not generally available to researchers, even when undertaking original university-based research.

Another problem encountered during research was that some archives of relevance are still retained in private hands. Although frequently available for research on application to the owner of the collection, they are not in the care of an archivist and are often uncatalogued. It is rather concerning that so many invaluable documents are not retained in professional care.

It is not uncommon for items belonging to an uncatalogued collection to become lost or separated. Quite often the extent of the collection itself is not known because it has not properly been assessed by experts in the field. However, as noted above, the demise of many large county estates in past years has meant that numerous archive collections of importance have since found their way to public places of deposit.

Discussion of record source types and their value in future research

No clear impression of what kind of personage antiquarians were and how they worked was held prior to research. On the discovery of large volumes of antiquarian publications and articles produced during the nineteenth century, it was anticipated that some antiquarian records (such as field-work notes, correspondence, sketches and extracts) would have survived. Following an assessment of the particular social class of those often engaged in antiquarian activities, it was also surmised that family archives would hold substantial amounts of antiquarian material.

However, these suppositions were subsequently revised as research progressed. Although records of all of the types listed above were to be found, the survival rate for each known individual antiquarian was patchy. Some of the leading antiquarians of the county investigated were found to have very few or no records surviving and were therefore omitted from the Handlist. Obviously, some material of relevance is to be found outside the county, but a survey of these records was not possible given the scope of this particular project.

Nevertheless, many kinds of antiquarian records are available in the archive collections of Herefordshire, and the principal types will be outlined in this section. One good example of antiquarian documents is genealogical material, as it would seem that the vast majority of families of a particular social rank produced pedigrees at some time or other. The necessary

preparatory work for these has sometimes survived in the form of parish register extracts, extracts on the history of the family taken from manuscript or printed sources, rubbings or drawings of family monumental inscriptions and descriptions or drawings of coats of arms.

Correspondence has also survived from antiquarians, although unfortunately much of what was tracked down for some individuals did not mention their antiquarian work and was of a purely personal nature. The same can be said for the diaries which were found. However, to cite an example, the correspondence held at the Woolhope Library (archive box 6) gives enough of an insight to demonstrate the sheer volume of correspondence that the majority of antiquarians must have entered into whilst undertaking their research and in order to keep the administration of a county society running. The letters held detailing the correspondence between Dr. Bull and Thomas Blashill from the period April 1864 to 1885 discuss local meetings, contact with other societies in the area, the printing-up of photographs, book orderings and local historical topics, as well as the arrangement of frequent private trips together to carry out field work. The letters are written on a very regular basis, virtually every few days, and offer a valuable insight into how antiquarians approached their research. The other collection of miscellaneous letters held by the Woolhope Library is from a range of correspondents such as Rev. Purchas about plants he has recently found, from Edward Jackson about an old hour glass at Easthope Rectory in Shropshire, James de la Touche about tiles in Shropshire, Nash Stephenson about gypsy lore and George Bennett about Deerfold Forest. This snapshot given here suggests that all members were engaged in frequent correspondence with each other on a wide range of antiquarian topics.

Other correspondence is held elsewhere, such as the four volumes of letters contained in the Havergal papers (C71/1-4) at HRO. Havergal was one of the highest profile antiquarian figures in the county and these volumes contain his correspondence covering the period

1855-1884. These have been arranged, presumably by Havergal himself, according to correspondent and feature Herefordshire antiquarians such as Thomas Webb, Phillott and George Strong. Letters from Richard Sims at the British Museum are also contained, together with letters from members of other county clubs (such as Severn Walker of the Malvern Field Club), the Society of Antiquaries, the London Institute and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A couple from Sir Thomas Phillipps and John Gough Nichols are included, both noted antiquarian figures of national repute. These volumes are invaluable in research into historical methodology in that they reflect how research was conducted in the era before photocopying, email attachments and well-stocked public libraries. Much of the correspondence, especially to Sims who acted as the London-based agent for many provincial amateur antiquarians, regards practical matters such as the tracking down of particular manuscripts, costings of having research carried out at a distance, the logistics of borrowing and sending archival materials and books to and from Herefordshire and the cost of having extracts copied.

When available, field notebooks are useful in demonstrating how observations were carried out in the field itself. For example, the notebooks belonging to H.C. Moore, Robert Clarke, T. Woodhouse and A.B. Farne held at the Woolhope Library show how the specialists in each field approached their subjects. The notebooks belonging to Clarke (a sculptor and architect who was involved in the designs of the new Museum and Free Library building) contains pencil and ink notes taken during visits to St. Peter's Church in Hereford, one of the principal churches in the city. Reflecting his interests in architecture, it includes sketches and detailed descriptions of the internal layout and design features of the building, as well as notes on its architecture. Also included are detailed notes about the nature of the parish registers held and the dates covered, as well as extracts taken from the local parish magazine articles relating to the history of the parish church. The notebooks of A.B. Farne (dated

1868-1915) take the form of a diary, giving details on the weather and examples of fungi found on forages out into the country.

Moore's notebooks are connected to the discovery of the Roman site of Kenchester which was later excavated by members of the Woolhope Club. Given the fact that many original artefacts and other pieces of evidence were destroyed at the time of excavation due to the lack of sophisticated digging and field-surveying techniques, these notebooks can shed some light on exactly what kind of approach was taken during digging, therefore possibly enabling modern archaeologists to re-interpret existing evidence and to fill in gaps of data. For example, the notebook on the steps found at Kenchester contains photographs of the site, notes describing the details of the stonework, annotated maps of the site and copies of the newspaper article for which the contents of the notebook were obviously preparatory work. Another notebook mentions the contribution made by other antiquarians who accompanied Moore to the dig, such as Rev. Bevan, Walter Pilley and Robert Clarke. Also included in this file of papers is correspondence from Haverfield of Christ Church, Oxford (a noted expert on Roman archaeology) regarding tiles found at the site, as well as letters from the owner of the land on which the site was located.

Scrapbooks and portfolios can cover a huge range of topics, whether purely genealogical (as in the case of the Foley scrapbooks) or whether used to collate pictures, prints and newscuttings of the local area. Drawings can often constitute the only surviving items of archival evidence that women contributed to antiquarian activities. Unable to be elected as members in the early years of the Woolhope Club, women are nonetheless found as the creators of albums of views of local county churches and residences, often completed with architectural intentions in order to represent the existing condition of the church in some

detail. The collections made by Mary Hewitt at the Woolhope Library (archive box 1) and the Beddoe sisters at Hereford Cathedral are good examples of this kind of work.

Photographs are patchy in their survival rate. The Marshall collection held at HRO contains a large number of photographs dating from the late nineteenth century, predominantly of local views and buildings of note. These, along with engravings, can offer a valuable record of many sites which have since been considerably altered or have been pulled down. Such collections are useful in that features of a particular site can be compared across the years in order to create the fullest possible representation of a particular site.

Other types of record are less common than those discussed above and it is difficult to generalise about their nature and content. Existing maps and plans of sites of interest are often made in a geological and archaeological context, but are generally to be found as an integral part of notebooks rather than as separate items. Drafts of works to be published are not common, probably as they were subsequently thrown away following publication. The only example of these found during research were the papers belonging to M.C. Cooke held at the Woolhope Library (archive box 6). These papers include drafts for a lecture given to the Club in 1884, a missing chapter from 'Tramp Abroad' dated 1883 and an 1877 proof of one of his works on fungi-hunting. The lecture notes are interesting as they give an alternative perspective of what took place at the meetings of county societies. Each meeting of the Woolhope Club was officially written up in the Transactions, but to have the actual transcript available provides an alternative impression of what the lecture really contained.

Rubbings of monumental inscriptions are occasionally encountered (often in connection with private family archives), but more often than not notes taken on the inscriptions themselves are to be found. These can be useful as they may correctly give in full text which

has since eroded beyond legibility. In combination with parish register extracts taken at the time, these records can suggest how thorough genealogical research of the period actually was and how reliable the resulting pedigree or piece of work on family history might be.

It should be pointed out that these record types in isolation are of no use to the researcher. Instead, these types of record in their entirety form an important resource for academic study. The diversity of the content and kind of record type offers wide scope for how they can be used. The local historian might refer to any of these materials in order to establish what research has already been done on a particular topic within the county. Likewise, a historiographer would find any of these records of help when assessing previous methods of historical research. Church historians could use the information provided in church surveys as a source of data on the fabric of a particular church and its development throughout time. Archaeologists might refer to archaeological or geological records as part of initial preparations for the excavation or surveying of a site where work has already been undertaken. Those interested in natural history would find field notebooks an invaluable source of data on the extent of the distribution of animal and bird species within a geographical area. The possibilities are endless. All that is required is that the existence of these archival materials as primary sources of information is promoted and that their potential use in research is highlighted.

Provenance

Charting the movements of archival documents is no easy task, whether prior to the creation of recognised places of deposit (such as HCL or HRO) or subsequent to the introduction of the Data Protection Act which prevents the disclosure of potentially sensitive information about record depositors. Fortunately, the changing whereabouts of early material of national importance originating from the county has often been well-documented, as is evident from

the articles by Cooper and Smith noted in the literature review.^{xxi} However, the following remaining sections of this chapter address the question of provenance in relation to the various Herefordshire repositories.

Material held in private collections

Materials still retained in private hands (such as at HTA) have presumably been collected by various individuals or families who had an antiquarian bent. Many of the materials held by HTA have come into the collection following personal and social connections with figures of note (such as Murchison and James Watt, sen. and jun.). Likewise the large antiquarian collections once held at Belmont Abbey have obviously been a result of the substantial involvement of Robert Biddulph Phillipps with the Catholic church in Herefordshire.

Hereford Cathedral Archive

Although primarily a repository for the records of the Cathedral's Dean and Chapter, a number of important antiquarian papers are currently held at Hereford Cathedral. The donation or deposit of the existing antiquarian collections now held here has resulted from the close involvement of Cathedral clergymen within the Herefordshire antiquarian field and from the lack of alternative places of deposit within the county at the time. For example, the substantial Havergal collection (comprising those of father, daughter and son) was donated to the Cathedral by a relation presumably because of the prominent Cathedral position held by Francis Tebbs as prebendary. Bannister may have consciously collected antiquarian materials into the archive, as he himself was a prominent Herefordian antiquarian of the early twentieth century and was keeper of the cathedral archives for over twenty years.^{xxii} Considering his extensive connections in and around the county, the already well-established state of the archive and the existing tendency for the clergy to be active in the

field, it is not surprising that some collections of antiquarian materials (including some of his own papers) are now held in the archive.

At present, the cathedral's collection policy is clearly defined and deals exclusively with any material with a specific cathedral connection. It is important to note that the existing antiquarian collections have been given to the archive rather than being directly sought. This is a deliberate policy and has helped to ensure that the collection policy regarding antiquarian materials does not coincide with that of HRO which holds first claim to material of this nature. Anything material included in a donated collection which is better suited to the county record office is subsequently transferred.

Woolhope Library

The Woolhope Library is chiefly that a book collection. In its earliest days, the Free Library in Hereford (sharing the same premises) contributed to the financing of the Woolhope Library and Museum. In return, the Woolhope Library was effectively under the unofficial care and supervision of the Free (and later City) Library until about thirty years ago when the chief librarian was no longer held responsible for the collections. Since then, two Honorary Librarians, working on a volunteer basis, have been responsible for the care and re-cataloguing of the collections. Although some large archive collections have been bequeathed to the society throughout the course of the twentieth century, most archival material has since been transferred to the county record office. Books of a specialist ecclesiastical nature are now held at the Cathedral Library.

Early documentation of the society itself is rather scarce, but those records which have survived have also been transferred to HRO or are still held as part of the manuscript collection at HCL. However, six boxes of archival materials have been retained in the

Woolhope Library itself and consist of material associated with particularly illustrious members of the society (such as Bull and Moore). Unfortunately these archival materials are not mentioned in the NRA entry of HCL, and viewing is restricted to one morning a week or by appointment.

Hereford City Library

The City Library holds three main antiquarian collections, those of Hopton, Davies and Pilley. The Hopton collection was donated in about 1930 prior to the establishment of HRO, but has since been transferred to HRO. The Pilley and Davies collections (bequeathed in 1913 and c.1955 respectively) both remain sited at HCL. Apart from a few additions to the Pilley Collection in the 1920s or 1930s, all three collections have remained as discrete units.

There is no official collection or management policy for manuscript materials at HCL, although a substantial archive has now been accumulated. However, the unofficial collecting criteria now followed requires that all material should relate to Herefordshire in some way and that archival materials should be passed onto the county record office. Much of the material accessioned whilst the City Library was an officially recognised archive repository prior to the creation of HRO has since been transferred over to the local authority archive. However, there are no plans at present to transfer the remainder of the archival material, including the large Pilley Collection.

Herefordshire Record Office

It is not always easy for the researcher to establish the provenance and origins of all of the material held at HRO. Some of the older catalogues held in the searchroom do still contain specific information as to the identity of the depositor or donator, but (in accordance with the requirements of the Data Protection Act) the data held in the depositors' indexes cannot

be made available to the public. However, information can be given with the owners' permission, and details of provenance relating to materials owned by the County Council is already permissible. In order to aid this particular project, the County Archivist very kindly provided some very brief statistics regarding the previous home of the antiquarian materials identified during research, making it possible to make some generalisations as to the previous locations and owners of the records identified.

The majority of deposits of antiquarian materials have been made by private individuals (usually descendants of the original record creators). Often this material can realistically be regarded as being on permanent loan as it is often impossible to trace the present owner. However, this situation can make it difficult to give permission for the copying and use of these materials. Much of the estate-related material came into the office during the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, a time when many landed estates were being sold off and long-standing families moving out of the area. Luckily, the recent tradition of the deposit or donation of these materials at HRO has meant that the vast majority of these collections have stayed within the county.

Much material has been transferred from the City Library, as noted above. The provenance of the majority of these archives is not known, as the records kept at the Library regarding archival materials are apparently incomplete. However, it is certain that some of the material transferred from the Library had been purchased by them at auction, or was donated by individuals who were aware that there was a strong tradition of Local Studies at HCL.

A small amount of material has been transferred to HRO from other archival institutions, such as NLW, Hereford Museum, Gloucestershire Record Office, Worcestershire Record Office and the British Records Association. Solicitors' offices have also been responsible for

a number of sizeable deposits containing antiquarian materials, as have a small number of parish churches and religious bodies.

In most cases, it is usually possible to trace the original provenance of the material, either in a family estate collection or in the hands of a known antiquarian collector such as Sir Thomas Phillipps. However, many items have since become detached from their original collections, such as those listed in the miscellaneous section of the Handlist. The provenance of these is often entirely unknown, such as HRO F42, an eighteenth century notebook cited as belonging to Edward Wilton which contains heraldic drawings and notes on the antiquities of Herefordshire and Shropshire. The same situation applies to HRO F96, a large volume of manuscript material relating to the town of Ledbury and its history. Often these gaps in provenance are due to inadequate record-keeping of the receiving repository or past record custodians. This state of affairs is regrettable, as many of the miscellaneous items held at HRO contain wonderful examples of works on local history. It might however be assumed that they are the work of local antiquarians which have become isolated from the rest of an existing collection, or are the only surviving items of a now lost collection.

Items held out of the county

Items no longer held within the county have generally been regarded as falling outside of the scope of this project. It is known that substantial collections of artefacts belonging to members of the Woolhope Club were donated to museums out of the county prior to the opening of the Hereford Museum because of a lack of other storage alternatives. It is therefore logical to surmise that the same may have happened to the archive and book collections of antiquarians from earlier parts of the nineteenth century. Some preliminary searches have been made of the British Library, Public Record Office and National Register of Archives' catalogues in order to provide some of the non-Herefordshire data detailed in

the Handlist. Removal of archives could occur for various reasons. Some material was taken out of the county on the removal of individuals to other parts of the country, such as Rev. M.G. Watkins who moved to Lincolnshire and whose antiquarian papers are instead held at the county record office there. Material originating from landed estates spanning more than one county (such as the Lee-Warners of Tybberton in Herefordshire and Walsingham Abbey in Norfolk) has since been split or centred elsewhere. As regards the Lee-Warner Papers, some material has been left at HRO, but sections relevant to Herefordshire are also held at Norfolk Record Office. It is probable that this situation is multiplied throughout the country as a whole.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION

In previous chapters, the general background to the field of antiquarianism has been examined, along with the situation in Herefordshire specifically. The types of record which are frequently encountered have also been assessed, as have the various repositories holding these records. Possible uses of antiquarian materials have been evaluated, and the problems of establishing provenance have been addressed. This final chapter evaluates the problems and strengths of the subject area of antiquarianism as a field of research and outlines the further scope of this particular project area for future research. In conclusion, the question of whether a positive or negative contribution has been made to the archival heritage of Herefordshire through the preservation of these antiquarian records will be examined.

Antiquarianism as a field of academic research

The point has already been made here that antiquarianism has for most of its history been a field with which primarily amateurs are occupied. Although the situation is slowly changing, it is only through the further development of local history as a recognised and properly respected sub-discipline of history that proper attention will be given to the study of antiquarian topics. Most of the works cited in the literature review and bibliography date from the second half of the twentieth century. Until this time, professional historians neither gave much time to the subject area, nor properly considered how the field could progress as an academic discipline. Antiquarianism has too often been compared with its sister disciplines of archaeology and history (and to a certain extent the natural sciences) which have all since the nineteenth century become the domain of the professional academic. To some degree, local history is still the concern of the amateur academic, with fieldwork typically being carried in the provinces with little or no connection to universities or other

centres of learning. Little active contribution or feedback has been made by professionals working in overlapping spheres of activity.

However, the recent upsurge of interest in family history has meant that many more people are now turning their attention to the role of local history which can provide a useful backdrop for information uncovered during genealogical research. After all, it is inevitable that, once a specific family has been placed within a particular locality and profession, further research on the nature of the area and what life was really like at that particular point of time may follow. Numerous local history courses operating from local bases or via university distance-learning modules are providing a structured approach to research and field-work within the community. The key point in the context of this research is that the study of local history today is only made possible by progressing forward from the groundwork that has already been completed in the past. These large amounts of data which have been gathered with relevance to many aspects of local life at different points in time offer the basis for establishing a detailed picture of daily life in the past. Whether for an individual county or at regional or national levels, these micro-levels of detail are needed en masse in order to provide as many alternative viewpoints and perspectives on a particular topic as possible. Only with substantial banks of information does it become possible to make sensible judgements on which (if any) perspective of the past is most representative.

It is the sheer volume of data which has been gradually accumulated over time which is the main strength of antiquarianism as a field of research. Large untapped amounts of data already exist which can be re-interpreted and used today, especially now that a sound academic framework for local history is slowly being established. As mentioned above, courses in local history are now being offered at university level, and academics with solid and respected historical backgrounds are at last turning their attention to the possibilities of

the subject area. And the work on the local plane is still ongoing. County and national societies are flourishing today, many of them based on societies established by the antiquarians of the nineteenth century. Public libraries and museums are actively developing Local Studies collections and, with the archives profession now beginning to collaborate more actively with its sister heritage and information professions, the pooling of resources and expertise means that a strong basis for future research is being established.

At present, work in the field is slowed down by the difficulties of gaining access to finding aids and by the fragmentation of collections across the country. However, the vision of a UK network for archives and increasing collaboration with the library and museum sectors has positive implications for remedying these problems and for creating a national database of information which will inevitably include many records of an antiquarian nature. Increased funding into the archives sector from various sources such as the Heritage Lottery Fund means that many collections are now being catalogued for the first time (such as the Neath Antiquarian Society) and whose finding-aids will be made available online for all interested parties to use. Collections which have been kept in poor conditions or have been inadequately listed in the past will also be given much needed attention through preservation and retro-conversion projects. Herefordshire serves as an excellent example of a county for which there has been very little funding available for its archival resources and where large amounts of known antiquarian material have nevertheless survived. There can be little doubt that many other archival sources relating to antiquarian activities in the county exist which have hitherto remained unidentified as such. It is a primarily a question of raising the profile of antiquarians and local history within the county through making archival sources accessible and through demonstrating the potential of the material to the user.

Future scope for research

Although a large amount of time has been put into this project, there are still many areas awaiting future consideration and research. The sample taken of antiquarian figures in the county was by no means intended to be complete, and was instead focused towards giving an overview of some of the individuals who were involved in antiquarian activities in the county. The content of the Handlist has to some degree been dominated by those who were evidently heavily involved in the work of the Woolhope Club, although many other figures were identified who were neither included in the National Register of Archives nor in the card subject index of antiquarians held at HRO. It is likely that many other individuals were also engaged in antiquarian research, but whose work has not currently been identified. More work urgently needs to be done in order to gather information on other individuals similar to that which has been gathered during this project. The transactions published by the Woolhope Club are a potential mine of information relating to this type of work.

Women have also been a much ignored sector of society in this project, mainly because so little mention of their work or their records was encountered. However, this is an area which would be worthy of research in order to recognise the valuable research undertaken by women, often in support of their husbands and other family members. A more detailed examination of family archives might cast further light over this area, as it was only possible to look at a small sample of estate records during research. The large number of country houses existing in Herefordshire made a thorough survey impossible within the time constraints.

Time would also be well spent checking up on the biographical information which has been compiled for the Handlist. It proved impossible at times to ascertain the precise identity of some individuals and to distinguish between people of the same name, background and

interests. For example, the records of the two antiquarians called Thomas Bird, uncle and nephew respectively, proved difficult to separate, as did those of the two George Marshalls and the two antiquarians named J.W. Lloyd.

Another worthy future project would be that of tracking down antiquarian sources for Herefordshire which are held outside of the county, both at the larger national institutions and in other county record offices. This would involve identifying repositories where relevant materials are held, as well as visiting the various archives in order to examine the finding-aids and actual records in detail. Places such as the British Museum, National Library of Wales, the Bodleian Library, the Society of Antiquaries of London and institutions such as the Zoological Society, the Linnean Society and the College of Arms would be ideal starting points.

More analysis and detailed examination of the archive sources themselves is also necessary. As this project was primarily occupied with establishing a broad overview of what the distribution of records was across the county, not enough time was available to examine the documents themselves in sufficient detail, to assess what information they contained and to suggest how they could be best used in research.

Further reading is also required on the topic of antiquarianism as a whole and as regards the situation in Herefordshire before the nineteenth century. More attention should also be given to an examination of the numerous antiquarian publications produced within the county.

Contribution to the preservation of the archival heritage of Herefordshire

This project has made it clear that a very positive contribution has been made to the integrity of the county's archival heritage through the preservation of existing antiquarian archival

materials. A wide range of different record types on a variety of subjects has survived in sufficiently large numbers as to give a good initial impression of what work went on within antiquarian circles at different points of the nineteenth century.

However, there are also many obvious gaps in the picture which has so far been created.

There are numerous individuals who were evidently active for considerable lengths of time, but whose records have not survived within the county's repositories. It is probable that many valuable archives still lie undiscovered in various attics, solicitors' offices and basements. It is a matter of importance that these archives are identified and that they are then placed in places where public access is possible. To the same ends, related materials held elsewhere must be unified virtually via online catalogues, enabling archival integrity to be re-established and collections to be examined in their entirety.

In order to make good use of the archival heritage of the county, it is essential that the collections held in archive repositories which are known to contain antiquarian materials are made accessible to those with legitimate research needs. In particular, much progress could be made in order to relate similar holdings of the available repositories to one another.

Problems such as cataloguing backlogs need to be addressed as a matter of some urgency, as should the varying levels of quality of finding aids and actual storage conditions for the records concerned.

Only when these problems are given proper consideration and more collaboration is entered into between the few existing information professionals in the county will the rich archival heritage of Herefordshire truly become apparent to those engaged in academic research.

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- ⁱ Greenslade (1994). In: Currie and Lewis (eds.)
ⁱⁱ Hoskins (1966), 5
ⁱⁱⁱ Greenslade (1994), 15
^{iv} Levine (1986)
^v Piggott (1976)
^{vi} Thomas (1983), 1
^{vii} Greenslade (1994), 19
^{viii} Hoskins (1966), 22
^{ix} Cooper (1994). In: Currie and Lewis (eds.)
^x *Ibid.*, 176
^{xi} Kendrick (1950), vii
^{xii} Smith (2000). In: Whitehead and Eisel (eds.), 120
^{xiii} Morgan (1952), p.2-5 and Williams (1996), 11-15
^{xiv} Sinclair and Fenn (1997)
^{xv} Sinclair and Fenn (eds.) (1992)
^{xvi} *Ibid.*, 37
^{xvii} *Ibid.*, ch. 2
^{xviii} *Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club*, 1852-1865, 1
^{xix} O'Donnell (2000). In: Whitehead and Eisel (eds.), 127
^{xx} Levine (1986), 54
^{xxi} See Cooper (1994). In: Currie and Lewis (eds.). See also Smith (2000). In: Whitehead and Eisel (2000)
^{xxii} Aylmer and Tiller (eds.) (2000), 552-553

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INTRODUCTION TO THE HANDLIST

It is intended that this Handlist is used as a guide to the nature and whereabouts of archival sources relating to nineteenth century Herefordshire antiquarians. Whilst it by no means includes every individual known to have been involved in antiquarianism in the county, it does provide an overview of the type of records which have survived, and also supplies contextual information about the people who dedicated so much time to the study of their locality. It is hoped that this Handlist will prove a useful tool of research for all those interested in the history of the county.

The Handlist is arranged alphabetically by surname and provides a short summary of biographical information (where available), giving details on background and areas of interest. The data for this section has been taken mainly from university lists, professional directories such as Crockford's Clerical Directory, local and national dictionaries of biography, census returns, trade directories and from members' lists of various county societies.

The following section lists the surviving archival materials relating to each individual. These papers are predominantly of an antiquarian nature (family papers etc. could not be included). In order to make the whereabouts of these materials more apparent, the lists have been arranged according to institution, reference number (whether Dewey or otherwise) and date.

It should be noted that certain individuals known to have been active in the county have been omitted from the Handlist where it has *not* been possible to locate surviving material. However, materials may survive outside the county. Although this Handlist is primarily intended to be from an archival perspective, a chronological selection of published works relating to Herefordshire has been provided. (This information can be useful as it gives some indication of an individual's particular areas of specialism within antiquarianism as a whole.) Details of the place and date of publication (where available) have been given, along with reference information for those items held at Hereford City Library where the majority of these works are to be found.

A list of miscellaneous items has also been provided at the end of the Handlist. In most cases, it was not possible to fit these materials into the main list as they are not attributable to any single individual, or exist only in isolation. Nevertheless, the information they contain is invaluable to researchers.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE HANDLIST

BCL	Bath Central Library
BL	British Library
BUL	Birmingham University Library
CAA	Cambrian Archaeological Association
CCA	Canterbury Cathedral Archives
CCL	Cardiff Central Library
CUL	Cambridge University Library
CULMS	Cambridge University Library, Manuscripts Department
DWL	Dr. William's Library
EUL	Edinburgh University Library
GSL	Geological Society of London
HCA	Hereford Cathedral Archives
HCL	Hereford City Library:
	HC Hopton Collection
	PC Pilley Collection
	LC Local Collection
HRO	Herefordshire Record Office
HTA	Hergest Trust Archives
HUAA	Harvard University, Arnold Arboretum
LA	Lincolnshire Archives
LPL	Lambeth Palace Library
LSL	Linnean Society of London
NHM	Natural History Museum
NLS	National Library of Scotland
NLW	National Library of Wales
NRA	National Register of Archives
OUBL	Oxford University, Bodleian Library
OUMNH	Oxford University, Museum of Natural History
RASL	Royal Astronomical Society Library
RBGA	Royal Botanic Gardens Archive, Kew
RBGNHV	Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium of Victoria

RHS	Royal Horticultural Society
RS	Royal Society
SRO	Suffolk Record Office
TWFC	<i>Transactions of the Woolhope Field Club</i>
WANHS	Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Society
WCRO	Warwickshire County Record Office
WHCL	Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club Library
WHFC	Woolhope Naturalists' Field Club
WLHUM	Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine
WRO	Worcestershire Record Office
WSRO	West Sussex Record Office

HANDBOOK OF HEREFORDSHIRE ANTIQUARIANS

1.

Name: ALLEN, JOHN (THE YOUNGER)

Dates: c.1789-1829

Background and areas of interest:

Son of bookseller and proprietor of circulating library John Allen sen. of Hereford. First Herefordshire antiquarian to make comprehensive listings of bibliographic sources available about the county. Career in the Herefordshire militia, involved in the establishment of the Hereford Permanent Library founded 1815. Moved to London early 1820s, deposited his collection of pamphlets in HCL on his departure, steward of the Herefordshire Society in London. Returned to Herefordshire as inmate of Hereford Asylum 1827 where he later died. Much of his collection of antiquities, books, prints etc. was acquired on his death by Thomas Bird sen., a close friend. Left unpublished and unfinished history of Herefordshire.

Available records:

HCL Davies Collection *Collection Bibliotheca Herefordienses: or a descriptive catalogue of books, pamphlets, maps, prints etc. relating to the County of Hereford*, compiled by John Allen jun. 1821, with MS annotations by T.T. Davies and others

HCL LC 734.2 1806 Monuments in Hereford Cathedral (book of sketches)

HCL LC 929.8 Catalogue of impressions of seals

HCL LC 942.44/AC (29 vols.) [John Allen] Hill, James d. 1728 [Collections for Herefordshire, originally compiled by James Hill with additions by John Roberts and John Allen]

HRO F41/1 1818 MS. volume containing extracts from rent rolls, printed works relating to Herefordshire and copies of original papers relating to the city and county of Hereford (Phillipps MS 20987) (transferred from County Libraries 1965, possibly once part of Biddulph-Phillipps collection at Belmont Abbey)

HRO AN79/1 17th c. volume of coats of arms of Herefordshire families with some pedigrees

HRO AN79/2 1817 volume of notes and transcripts re: Herefordshire compiled by John Allen including ordinances of various Hereford guilds, drawing of city seal, names of bailiffs, mayors, guilds

Selected published works:

HCL LC 942.44 *Waste book for things concerning antiquities*, 1804

HCL *Collection Bibliotheca Herefordienses*, 1821

2.

Name: BANKS (LATER DAVIES), JAMES

Dates: 1820-1883

Background and areas of interest:

2nd son Richard Banks, Kington. Educated at St. Mary Hall and Lincoln College, Oxford.

Assumed surname Davies in lieu of Banks by royal licence 1858, inherited Moorcourt from great-uncle James Davies (1777-1856). Prebendary of Moreton cum Whaddon, Hereford 1875, headmaster of King Edward's School, Ludlow. Classical scholar, author of numerous classical translations. Vice-President WHFC 1869, President WHFC 1873-1874.

Available records:

HRO T74 Harley Collection bundle 583 Sir Joseph (1743-1820, botanist and naturalist with supposed connections to the Kington Banks family)
HTA correspondence etc. with the Banks family
WHCL box 6 letters from re: WHFC

Selected published works:

HCL PC29 821.89 *Nugae, original and translated poems*, 1854
The fables of Babrius in 2 parts, 1860
The Prometheus Vincetus of Aeschylus, with notes critical etc., 1862
Septem contra Thebas of Aeschylus, 1864
HCL PC PB 23 804 *Praise of literature*, lecture to town hall, Leominster 1867
Cicero pro sexto roscio amerino, 1870
Hesiod and Theognis, Lives and Works, 1873
CAA articles on Roman sites 1874-1885
HCL LC 252 *Two sermons preached at Hereford Cathedral 1870-1875*, Coventry n.d.
HRO AR1/114 *An Archaeological Survey of Herefordshire*, 1896

3.

Name: **BANKS, RICHARD W.**

Dates: 1819-1891

Background and areas of interest:

Originally of Kent. Came to Kington in 1814 as lawyer partner of James Davies sen. Banker and JP. Antiquary, archaeologist, geologist. Friend of Murchison and the James Watts. Local secretary of Cambrian Archaeological Association for Radnorshire. President of WHFC 1860.

Available records:

HTA FOSSILS general inventory of the Banks Fossil Collection including mention of arthropod (eurypterid) and fish material (*Pterygotus banksii* and *Cyathaspis banksii*, named in 19th c. in honour of RWBanks (in 6 cabinets, completed 2000 by Derek Siveter of University Museum, Oxford)
HTA RWB including letters re: geological interests in Herefordshire with local amateurs and national geological figures
HTA SCR scrapbook and sketchbooks including SCR 1/1/2412 19th c. collection of handpainted papal arms and SCR 1/2/150001 late 18/early 19th c. scrapbook of historical prints

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1856-1892
HCL PC PB 26 554.244 "On tilestones or Downton sandstones in the neighbourhood of Kington, and their contents", *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, 1856
CAA numerous articles mainly re: local history and archaeology in Herefordshire, Radnorshire and Breconshire c. 1864-1891, also death notice 1891

4.

Name: **BANNISTER, ARTHUR THOMAS**

Dates: 1862-1936

Background and areas of interest:

DLitt, FSA, FRHistS. Born Cheshire, only son of Joseph of Chester, gent. Educated Lincoln College, Oxford. Vicar Ewias Harold 1898-1909, RD Abbeydore 1905-1910, Prebendary of Gorwall, Hereford 1908-1936, Canon of the Cathedral 1909, warden of St. Katherine's Hospital [Ledbury] 1909, Keeper of Archives, Hereford Cathedral 1914-1935, Precentor of the Cathedral 1916, buried at Donnington. Interested in Herefordshire church history. President WHFC 1918.

Available records:

HCA 6465 20th c. papers of Canon A.T. Bannister, given by Newberry Library, including correspondence 1920s re: Bishop's Registers from Canterbury and York Society, notes for lectures, list of bells, registers etc.

HCL LC MS 274.2 Notes and extracts from Dean and Chapter Act Books 1521-1576; numerous printed works including the bishop's registers, later registers not printed, incumbents of churches incidentally named in ancient deeds etc.

HCL LC MS no. 16631 274.244 MS notes on a discourse on the see of Hereford in the early centuries of its foundations

HCL LC MS no. 16632 274.244 Notes on the early bishopric of Hereford

HCL LC MS no. 16634 274.244 Notes and extracts on early church foundations, mostly from printed works

HRO R95/30 1904 Theological colleges, particulars on

HRO BN89/2-8 1916-1917 Correspondence on place names

Selected published works:

Author of magazine articles on sociology and history. Also author of TWFC articles 1904-
The History of Ewias Harold, Hereford 1892

Consider it again, papers on religion, 1898 London

HCL LC 252 *Lost Labour: sermons preached in a Laodicean church*, 1900 London

HCL PC436 *History of Ewias Harold, its castle, priory and church*, Hereford 1902

Registers of various Bishops of Hereford in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Hereford 1903-1919

HCL LC 824.9 *Some of God's Englishmen: poet, prophet, priest and king*, Hereford 1905

HCL PC190 942.036" Struggle of the Marcher Lords against the king", *The Hereford Magazine* 1908

HCL LC 252 *Politics in the Pulpit: sermons preached in Hereford Cathedral*, Hereford 1911

HCL PC652 942.44 *Herefordshire and its place in English history*, Hereford 1912

HCL PC190 920 *Sha Shakespeare: a lecture*, Stratford 1916

HCL LC 929.4 *The place names of Herefordshire, their origin and development*, 1916 Cambridge

Diocese of Hereford AD1539-1900, Hereford 1923

HCL LC 274.244 *Cathedral church of Hereford: its history and constitution*, London 1924

HCL LC 091 *Descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in Hereford Cathedral Library*, Hereford 1927

HCL LC no. 7377 726.6 *Our Cathedral: 2 sermons preached in it*, Hereford 1927

HCL LC PB no. 6271 274.244 (ed.) *Transcript of 'The Red Book' of the Bishopric of Hereford (c.1290): a detailed account of the Herefordshire bishopric estates in the thirteenth century*, London 1929

HCL LC PB 726.6 *Cathedral church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Ethelbert at Hereford*, 1931

HCL LC 252 *Sermon at Ledbury Parish Church*, Ledbury 1933

5.

Name: **BARNEBY, WILLIAM HENRY**

Dates: c.1839-fl.1894

Background and areas of interest:

Second son of John Barneby of Brockhampton. Born London. County Alderman, JP, DL, High Sheriff 1884, patron of Bredenbury-cum-Wacton living. Of Longworth (sold 1923), Brockington Grange, Bredenbury and Brockhampton. President WHFC 1892, Vice-President WHFC 1894.

Available records:

HCL HC no. 3541 transcript of a journal kept during tour with Meysey Clive and Arthur Mitchell

HRO B56/2,3,4 and B56/2/7 pedigrees

HRO F55/4,20,21,36,38,51,53,67 family of Whitbourne and Bromyard

HRO F99/155, 174-177 19th c. photographs of Bredenbury Court

HRO F99/72, K68/30 Bredenbury Court estate, deeds and papers 19th/20th c.

HRO F99/A/55 family, of Bredenbury Court, pedigree

HRO F99/A/56 extracts from Bockleton parish registers and a list of 56 'quarterings of the implement' (the Barneby arms as modified by various marriages)

HRO G34/17-28, F99/, K68/30 William Henry, Bredenbury

Selected published works:

HCL HC 917 *Life and labour in the far, far West, being notes of a tour in the Western States, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territory*, London 1884

HCL PC171 915 *The new far west and the old far east, being notes of a tour in North America, Japan, China, Ceylon etc.*, London 1889

6.

Name: **BENTHAM, GEORGE**

Dates: 1800-1884

Background and areas of interest:

Of Pontrilas, Herefordshire. Son of Sir Samuel Bentham, lived in France 1814-1827. Studied at Lincoln's Inn 1826. Hon LL.D., CMG 1878. Botanist, FLS 1828, Hon. Sec. Horticultural Society 1829-1840. Hon. Member of WHFC from 1851 until death. Gave herbarium to Kew in 1854.

Vice-president of Linnean Society 1858, president 1861-1874. Worked on descriptive botany at Kew after 1861, also worked on flora of Hong Kong and Australia. Member of Royal Society 1862, awarded Royal medal.

Available records:

HUAA 1839-1883 letters to Asa Gray

LSL Bentham papers 1804-1883 diary, correspondence and papers

RBGA correspondence with William Munr

RBGA correspondence with Richard Spruce

RBGA 1858-1884 correspondence with Sir Ferdinand von Muller
RBGA 1823-1865 correspondence with Sir William Hooker
RBGNHV 1858-1877 letters to Sir Ferdinand von Muller

Selected published works:

Catalogue des Plantes Indigenes des Pyrenees, Paris 1826
Outlines of a new system of logic, 1827
Memoirs of genera and natural orders of Indian plants, 1832-1836
Handbook of British Flora, London 1858
Flora Hongkongiensis, London 1861
Flora Australiensis, London 1863-1878

7.

Name: **BETHAM, WILLIAM**

Dates: 1749-1839

Background and areas of interest:

Antiquary, headmaster of endowed school at Stonham Aspel, Suffolk 1784-1833, rector Stoke Lacey 1833. Interested in genealogy.

Available records:

BL Add MSS 21033 1783-1805 letters to him re: his *Baronetage of England*
WCRO CR 136/B882-951 1796-1805 letters to Sir Roger Newdigate

Selected published works:

Genealogical tables of sovereigns of the world London 1795
Baronetage of England (5 vols.), London 1801-1805

8.

Name: **BIRD, CHARLES JOHN**

Dates: 1777-1854

Background and areas of interest:

Of Drybridge House, Hereford. 4th son of William of Hereford. Educated at Madley school, Shrewsbury and Magdalen College, Cambridge. Rector Dinedor 1801-1854, Mordiford 1803-1854, RD Ross. JP. Brother of Thomas sen. and father of Thomas jun.. FSA. Also interested in poetry.

Available records:

HCL 091 Collection of autographs of Herefordshire persons
HCL 942.44 Herefordshire Collections, 21 vols. LC1, containing sketches, notes on history, genealogy and topography of the county

Selected published works:

She'll still be queen on Dinedor Hill (illustrated poems of the nineteenth century), 1996
A practical exposition of the Apostles' Creed for the use of children, Hereford 1827

9.

Name: **BIRD, THOMAS (SEN.)**

Dates: ?1772-1836

Background and areas of interest:

Lived at Drybridge House, Hereford. Third son of William Bird, JP. Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace. FSA, JP, DL, Freeman of City of Hereford, Provincial Grandmaster of Freemasons. Buried at Hereford Cathedral. FSA. Large collection of antiquarian materials dispersed after his death

Available records:

CCA U102/29 1858-1868 day book

HCL LC 016.94244 sales particulars for literary collections to be sold at auction 1837, formerly part of the collection of the late Thomas Bird, Hereford 1837

HCL MSS LC 920.04244 List of Herefordshire topography and portraits in the collection of Thomas Bird

HCL 942.44 notebook containing extracts from various sources re: Brampton Bryan, Treago, Goodrich, Colonel Birch etc.

HCL PC 444 942.44 MSS original collections for the county of Hereford, includes very extensive collections re: Scudamore, Coningsby, Baskerville and Throckmorton families, pedigrees, copies of charters, registers, historical documents, autograph letters of Bird to Fosbrooke and others, pedigrees of Cocks, St. Albans, Wallwyn, Williams, Blount, Spurgeon, Baron Chepstow, Glyngwr, Hanbury, Kryle, Hoskyns, Grove Price families etc., with abstracts of wills, abstracts of titles, a bibliography of topographical works containing notes on the county etc., c.275pp

HCL PC 445 942.44 collections for the county of Hereford, including note of all MS entries in Allen's copy of Duncumb's Herefordshire, an account of Nell Gwynne, minutes re: city and county rates, notes on liability of the city of Hereford and borough of Leominster to contribute to county rates, descriptions of Hereford, biographies of Herefordshire celebrities, notes on cathedral monuments, autograph letters of Lord Somers etc., 302pp.

HCL MSS LC 942.441 AB Catalogue of prints, drawings, maps, plans, seals... illustrating the topography of Herefordshire in the collections of Thomas Bird of Hereford. n.d.

HRO A94/1 March 1837 Catalogue of literary collections to be sold at auction following his death

HRO C78/1-28 papers of Thomas Bird including correspondence with Thomas Coleman, John Britton, John Mills, J.C. Whiston-Rose, Edward Pritchard, Jon Evans, W. Cooks. S. Lewis, William Sawyer re: requests for advice on antiquarian research in Herefordshire, offers of books for purchase, queries for information on the history of Herefordshire etc. c.1815-1832; notebook of lists of Herefordshire portraits, views, places, maps and seals in the collection of Thomas Bird (C78/5 n.d.); list of drawings of churches and church monuments and list of seals in the possession of Thomas Bird (C78/2 n.d.);

HRO D69 papers of the antiquary Thomas Bird, once at Stoke Edith, drawings, notes and memoranda c.1815, including references to a paved floor of tiles found during building work in Eign St [Hereford]

HRO Q/JC/6, 7, 8 1817, 1828, 1830 papers as Justice

HRO Q/RAS/11-22 1833 correspondence including antiquarian references with Sheriff Sir Samuel Meyrick

OUBL MSS Phillips-Robinson e 167 extracts from and notes by Sir Thomas Phillipps on Herefordshire collections

10.

Name: **BIRD, THOMAS HUGH (JUN.)**

Dates: 1806-1868

Background and areas of interest:

Of Drybridge House, Hereford. 2nd son of Charles John. Educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Admitted to Middle Temple 1825. Curate Westhide, Vicar Yarkhill 1849-1868, PC Moreton-Jeffries 1844-1868. JP.

Available records:

HCL LC 942.44 Herefordiana, 8 vols., consisting of references to many publications which treat of the topography, history and statistics of the city and county of Herefordshire; also biographical notices, indexes to such parts of the Annals Register and Gentleman's Magazine as relate to the county, 1826

HCL LC 072.44 Index to the Hereford Journal 1770-1831, 4 vols.

HRO D67/20-24 papers of Thomas Bird re: Offa's Dyke, Hereford Cathedral and the history of Wales

11.

Name: **BLASHILL, THOMAS**

Dates: 1850-1905

Background and areas of interest:

Of Jewry Chambers, London. Born Sutton near Hull, educated Hull and Scarborough. Architect, FRIBA, Superintending Architect of London County Council, Master of Frame-work Knitters, Master of Fitzroy Lodge of Freemasons, Capt. of Hon. Artillery Company. Member of many scientific societies, President of Agricultural Association. President WHFC 1882 and 1901, Vice-President WHFC 1868 and 1883.

Available records:

HRO C69/14, 49 Hampton Court surveyor and agent

HRO F21/75 architect of 10, Old Jewry Chambers, plans of Yarkhill National School

HRO W69/III agent to Garnons Estate, correspondence etc. 1850s

WHCL box 6 letters from re: WHFC

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1867-1904

CAA articles on Chapel Farm, Deerfold Forest, Herefordshire 1871 and on Tintern Abbey 1886

HCL PC1212 914.243 *Guide to Tintern Abbey*, Monmouth 1878

HCL PC 387 726.5 "On the churches of Kilpeck and Rowstone", *Journal of British Archaeological Association* 1871

HCL HC no. 3428 726.7 "The architectural history of Dore Abbey", read to the British Archaeological Association with plan attached, 1885

12.

Name: **BRITTON, JOHN**

Dates: 1771-1857

Background and areas of interest:

Cellarman in Smithfield and subsequently attorney's clerk. Antiquary and topographer. Received commission to prepare *Beauties of Wiltshire* 1801.

Available records:

BL Add MSS 38794 1811-1815, 1852 antiquarian and topographical letters to him

CULMS Oo VI 78-85, 88-90 notes and papers including biographical collections and annotated works

DWL letters to Henry Crabb Robinson

EUL La ii 425-6, 646-48 1823-1850 correspondence

EUL 1841-1852 letters to James Halliwell-Phillipps

HCA R.3.X MS notes re: *The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Hereford*, London 1831, large paper copy with original drawings by Bartlett, Hearne and others

HCL PC 414 726.6 *The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Hereford, illustrated by a series of engravings with bibliographical anecdotes of eminent persons connected with the establishment*, London 1831, with autograph letters from John Britton to Rev. J. Webb inserted

HCL MSS f.LL.C.1 726.6 *The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Hereford*, letters re: publication from T. Bird, Edwin Lane, T. Garbett and others 1828-1831

HRO C78/8-16 antiquary, letters to Thomas Bird 1824-1831

HRO AB68/10 proof plate V for *Fasti Herefordenses* 1869, showing the Anglo-Saxon MS of the Gospel according to St. John from Hereford Cathedral Library

HRO AB68/12 printed cutting from the *Graphic Illustrator* giving an engraving and description of the font at Hereford cathedral 19th c.

OUBL MSS Beckford 1822-1843 correspondence with William Beckford

OUBL MS Engl misc d222 correspondence and papers re: Fonthill Abbey

OUBL MS Montagu d24 c.1813-1848 correspondence and papers re: Dulwich Picture Gallery, and his authorship of Letters of Junius

OUBL MSS Phillipps-Robinson 1813-1830 correspondence with Sir Thomas Phillipps

OUBL MS Top Gen e41 authorized copy of Rights of Literature including notes and additional papers

WANHS 1853 MS catalogue of his Wiltshire collection

WANHS MSS 2592-602, 6381798-1810 correspondence with William Cunnington and others

WANHS MS 2601 box 327 correspondence with J.E. Jackson

WANHS MS 2519 1804-1833 letters from Sir Richard Colt Hoare

WSRO 1811-1852 letters to Duke of Richmond

[NB see also NRA entry for sources at Boston Public Library, Yale University Library]

Selected published works:

Topographical history of Surrey

Contributed to *Beauties of England and Wales*, 1801-1814

Architectural beauties of Great Britain, 1805-1814 with supplement 1818-1826

The new Bath guide, London 1830

The history of the ancient palace and late Houses of Parliament at Westminster, London 1836

Illustrations of the early domestic architecture of England, London 1846

Autobiography, 1850

The history and antiquities of the abbey and cathedral church of Peterborough, 1997

The history and antiquities of the cathedral church of Salisbury, 1999

13.

Name: **BULL, HENRY GRAVES**

Dates: 1818-1885

Background and areas of interest:

Born Pitsford, Northants. M.D. Edinburgh M.R.C.S.L & E. etc. J.P. MP. Mycologist and botanist. One of founding members of Woolhope. Used influence to get museum and library of WHFC established. President WHFC 1866. Interested in meteorology and public health.

Available records:

HCL 551.57 1818-1874 Rainfall tables for Herefordshire

HCL LC 634.1 Herefordshire Pomona, alphabetical index to plates, giving more synonyms than index published

HRO Q/RP/F38V records as Justice

RBGA 1868-1883 drawings of fungi (4 vols.)

WHCL box 4 1874-1875 meteorological tables including pamphlets, cuttings of notes for each month

WHCL box 6 1864-1885 correspondence Bull to T. Blashill re: meetings, book orders, drawings, historical topics

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1852-1885

HCL fLC 634.1 *The Herefordshire Pomona*

HCL PC433 913.4244 Credenhill Camp, Magna Castra and the Roman stations and towns in Herefordshire

HCL PC952,953 634.1 *Herefordshire Pomona* (ed.) 2 vols, copy bound for presentation from Bull to Mrs. Bull, 1876-1885

HCL PC58 598.2 *Notes on the birds of Herefordshire*, Hereford 1881

The apple and pear as vintage fruits, Hereford 1886

14.

Name: **CHAPMAN, THOMAS ALGERNON**

Dates: 1842-1921

Background and areas of interest:

Of Burghill. Born Scotland. M.D. Univ. Glasgow 1863. First Medical Superintendent of Burghill Asylum from 1872. Amateur entomologist, discovered several new species. Joined WHFC 1869, Vice-President 1877, 1882, 1889, 1890, 1891, President WHFC 1876.

Available records:

HCL 016.5957 catalogue cards of items by Chapman held in the Library of the Royal Entomological Society

HRO K73/2 1896 request for pension

OUMNH 1890-1912 letters to Sir E.B. Poulton

WHCL box 6 letters from, re: WHFC

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1868-1894

HCL pLC 362.2 "Ages and death: rates of lunatics in the district where 'accumulation' of lunatics is most advanced", *Journal of Medical Science*, July 1894

15.

Name: **CLARKE, ROBERT**

Dates: c.1848-1914

Background and areas of interest:

Of Portland Street, Hereford. Born London. Architectural sculptor and architect.. Interested in church history. Elected member WHFC 1886, Asst. Secretary WHFC 1912-1914.

Available records:

HRO B47/1 Robert, sculptor, Acton and Mansel Lacy church c.1912

WHCL box 1 no. 10 MS notes on St. Peter's church, Hereford

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1893-1905

HCL PC PB 18 551.22 Moore, H.C., Clarke, R. and Watkins, A. article on earthquake of 1896, see Watkins

16.

Name: **COOKE, MORDECAI CUBITT**

Dates: 1825-1914

Background and areas of interest:

MA, LL.C., ALS. Elected Hon. Member WHFC 1876.

Available records:

BL Oriental and India Office Collections MSS Eur B 38-40 papers

RBGA correspondence and papers

RHS papers

WHCL box 6 MSS including missing chapter from 'Tramp Abroad' 1883, drafts for 'Puffballs' 1882, notes concerning fungi, Woolhope Whittlings 1884, proof re: 'What are the uses of fungus hunting?' 1877

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1876-1892

[NB see BL online catalogue for other available works, including *Handbook of British Fungi*, London 1871, *Fungi: their nature, influences and uses* (ed.), London 1875 etc.]

17.

Name: **CORNEWALL, SIR GEORGE HENRY**

Dates: 1833-1908

Background and areas of interest:

3rd and only surviving son of George, Moccas Court. Educated Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge. Rector of Moccas 1861-1908, RD Weobley 1871-1874. Patron of Moccas and Monnington. 5th bart., succeeded 1868 on death of father and 2 brothers. DL for Herefordshire. JP. Representative for Herefordshire in the Royal College of Music, President of the Herefordshire Provident Society, member of Liberal Unionist Council, Vice-President Herefordshire Choral Union, President of Herefordshire Philharmonic Society, Steward of Three Choirs Festival. Patron of Herefordshire and Worcestershire Agricultural Society. President of WHFC 1891 and 1902, Secretary WHFC 1866-1875.

Available records:

HRO B56/6 genealogical extracts of family wills
HRO F10/B/8 Sir George Henry, MS sermons by
HRO F99/176 1898 Rev Sir George, photograph 1898
HRO J56/IV/25 papers and copies, pedigrees and histories of the Cornwall family
HRO J56/IV/26 19th c. pedigree of families of Amyand and Cornwall
HRO M59/3 1815 song sung in honour of marriage
HRO AF57/3/12 and AF57/17 George Henry, certificate of ordination
HRO AF57/13 bundle including notes on family tree
HRO AF57/12 bundle including list of records belonging to Sir George Cornwall 12th c. onwards compiled by F.C. Morgan of Hereford, with a letter from the latter to Mr. James, 1946
HRO AF57/14 list of printed works re: Herefordshire including AF57/14/8 sketch of the life of Rev. J.D. La Touche [post 1887], containing signed photo of W.S.Symonds
HRO AF57/16 1857 George Henry, licence to curacy of Weaverham
HRO AF57/25 1823 pedigree of Cornwall family, Barons of Burford, Salop., who are descended from the Cornwalls of Berrington, Moccas and Diddlebury, with additions to it 1829
HRO BA89/ family of Moccas, correspondence
HRO BD30/10 Sir George, letters
HRO BF93 family, deeds and papers
NLW correspondence (see NRA on-line list)

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1890-1903

18.

Name: **DAVENPORT, GEORGE HORATIO**

Dates: 1832-1917

Background and areas of interest:

2nd son of John of Tettenhall (estate purchased from Price family) and Westwood, Staffs. Educated Oriel College, Oxford. Vicar of Yazor 1863-1881 and 1888, vicar of Mansell Lacey 1889, Rector Stanford on Soar 1881-1887. JP, County Alderman, patron of Mansel Lacy and Yazor livings.

Available records:

HRO B47/H126 box 190 personal papers and genealogical material collected by GHP, including collection of crests and prints/photographs of churches
HRO B47/H146 bundle of papers giving details of Davenport, Tichborne and allied families entitled 'Genealogical MSS'
HRO B47/H147 volume containing detailed family history charts, correspondence etc. re: Tichborne, Smart, families Davenport, Richmonds etc.
HRO B47/132 box 196 large amount of assorted material, pedigrees, lists, correspondence, details of wills re: family history, detailed details of Davenport, Hinckes, Tichborne and Dashwood families

19.

Name: **DUNCUMB, JOHN**

Dates: 1765-1839

Background and areas of interest: Son of Thomas, Rector of Shere, Surrey (incumbent of living of Duke of Norfolk). Educated at Guildford School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Given livings by Duke of Norfolk of Mansel Lacy 1815-1839 and Rector Abbey Dore until death 1839. Topographer, antiquary, agriculturalist. Engaged by the (11th) Duke of Norfolk in 1790 to write a detailed *History of the County and City of Hereford* to be compiled from the archives of the Duke of Norfolk (using 20 MS vols. purchased by Duke from executors of Richard Blyke). Left incomplete at his death 1815. MS continuation of work sold to Mr. Parker., bookseller of Hereford, then came into possession of Rev C.J. Bird of Mordiford and latterly Robert Biddulph Phillipps of Longworth. JP, FSA 1809, AM, Secretary to Herefordshire Agricultural Society. Honorary Librarian of Hereford Permanent Library.

Available records:

HCL 352.2 MS list of sheriffs of Herefordshire 1154-1803 (copy in MS, taken from vol 1, p.139)

HCL HC no. 3676 929.2 pedigrees of Herefordshire families

HCL HC no. 3579 942.44 history of Herefordshire, MS notes relating to

HCL 942.44 1804-1812 MS History of Hereford, vol 1, MS and vol 2

HCL MS fLC 942.44 [History of the County of Hereford] MSS extracts from vol 1, probably not in Duncumb'e hand, 2 vols

HCL MSS 942.44 history of Hereford, notes on Hundred of Radlow

HCL fLC 942.44 notes on Broxnash Hundred

HCL LC 942.44 notes on the history of Much Marcle

HCL fLC 942.44/NK/AC [Wigmore Hundred, notes for a history] photocopy of MS notes

HRO J38/A/55 family of Weston House and Shalford, pedigrees

HRO M26A/2/113 Rev. John, City of Hereford, Librarian of Hereford Permanent Library

HRO Q/JC/5-8 1817-1830 Rev. John, Abbeydore, Justice papers

Selected published works:

Words used in Herefordshire

HCL PCC988-95A 942.44 *History of Herefordshire*

HCL PC PB 1 942.44 *Review of the History of Herefordshire*

Editor and printer of Pugh's *Hereford Journal*, 1788-1790

HCL LC 252 *Sermon preached, being the day for a general fast*, Hereford 1792

Collections towards the history and antiquities of the county of Hereford, vol 1 1804 and part I of vol 2 1812, Hereford

An essay on the best means of applying pasture lands etc. to the production of grain and of reconverting them to grass, 1801

HCL PC2284, p.9 912.4244 Plan of the Roman city of Magna Castra (Kenchester) from the *History of Herefordshire*, vol. 1, p.25 Hereford 1804

HCL PC2284, p.9 912.4244 Roman roads and stations in Herefordshire from the *History of Herefordshire*, vol 1, p25 Hereford 1804

HCL LC, HC 630.94244 *General view of the agriculture of the county of Hereford; drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement*, London 1805, including maps and plans, and 2nd ed. 1813 PC55

20.

Name: **EDMUNDS, FLAVELL**

Dates: not known

Background and areas of interest:

Editor of Hereford Times, printer. Interested in botany and geology. Hon. Member WHFC from 1866.

Available records:

HRO BK23 printer of Hereford, British book trade index c.1849

Selected published works:

HCL PC309 929.4 *Meanings of names and places in and around Hereford*

HCL PC309 581.94244 *The flora of Hereford and ten miles around*

HCL PC309 726.5 *The church and priory of St. Katherine, Aconbury*, paper read to Hereford Literary, Philosophical and Antiquarian Institution, Hereford 1850

HCL PC309 942.043 *The Battle of Mortimer's Cross 1461 and its consequences*, paper read to Hereford Literary and Antiquarian Society, Hereford 1851

HCL PC309 581.1 *Colour in plants, its causes and its distribution*, paper read to WHFC, Hereford 1853

TWFC articles 1853-1896

HCL PC309 780.1 *Fitness of language for music*, paper given to the Hereford Literary and Philosophical Society 1854

HCL PC309 824.89 *Duty of thinking clearly and honestly*, address to members of the Leominster Literary Institute 1865

HCL PC309 913.4244 *Credenhill: the camp and church of St. Mary*, paper given to the Cambrian Archaeological Association, Hereford 1867

HCL PC309 913.4244 *The camp of Risbury*, paper read to WHFC, Hereford 1868

HCL LC 929.4 *Traces of history in the names of places*, London 1869

CAA notes on battle of Mortimer's Cross 1872:381 and review of *Traces of history in the names of places* 1870 (London 1869)

21.

Name: **FOLEY, PAUL HENRY**

Dates: 1857-1928

Background and areas of interest:

1st son of Henry James Wentworth Hodgetts- of London and Prestwood. Educated Eton and Christ Church College, Oxford BA 1880, MA 1883. Barrister-at-law Inner Temple 1880. Lord of several manors in Herefordshire and Staffordshire, patron of 4 livings. High Sheriff Herefordshire 1906, JP and DL Herefordshire, JP Staffordshire. Hon. Secretary of Worcester Cricket Club. Collector of genealogical material for his family.

Available records:

[NB. PERMISSION FROM THE OWNER IS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO ACCESS THIS COLLECTION]

HRO E12/IV/94-189 P.H. Foley (personal diaries, family history notes, genealogy and Staffordshire, miscellaneous seals, catalogues of family documents, library catalogue with notes, family pedigrees, including portfolios /162-189)

HRO AL80/1 photocopy of Foley family pedigree 1669-1844
HRO A180/2 photocopy of notes on the history of the Foley family
HRO BG46/22-63 antiquarian notes and printed material
WRO Palfrey Collection scrapbooks

22.

Name: **HAVERGAL, FRANCIS TEBBS**

Dates: 1829-1890

Background and areas of interest:

1st son of William Henry, clergyman of Astley, Worcs. Educated at New College, Oxford, chorister 1839-1844. Vicar's choral, Hereford Cathedral 1853-1874, Sub-treasurer 1866, Chaplain to Bishop of Hereford 1873, Prebendary of Colwall 1877, vicar of Pipe 1861-74 and Upton Bishop 1874. Interested in Mappa Mundi. Vice-President WHFC 1886.

Available records:

HCA 3592 1872-1883 Personal papers of Rev. Preb. F.T.Havergal [given by M. St Helier Evans de Carbery] including:

HCA 3592/3 correspondence re: production and sale of *Medieval Geography: an essay in illustration of the Hereford Mappa Mundi* by Rev. W.L.Bevan and Rev.H.W.Philpott

HCA 3592/5 1867-1876 illustrations, extracts and papers re: *Fasti Herefordensis* 1869 and subsequent publication of a collection of illustrations from the book 1876

HCA 3592/6 c.1870 papers re: facsimile of Mappa Mundi

HCA 3592/7 c.1881 notes of Cathedral monuments and copies of scale drawing of Grandisson monuments used in *Monumental inscriptions in the Cathedral Church of Hereford* 1881

HCA 3592/8 c.1883 notes on architecture, monuments and incumbents of Upton Bishop church, including letter from Courtney Prance re: Upton Castle, Marsh Farm and the Woodhouse used for *Records of Upton Bishop*

HCA 3592/9 c.1870 coloured drawings of initials of MSS drawings and some watermarks and notes on prayerbooks and documents found bound into P.3.4. *Manuale Sarisburiense*

HCA 3592/11 1855 coloured plan of cathedral and its buildings, palace and close, surveyed by Hugh Maguire

HCA 5888 miscellaneous personal papers of family including small notebook, letters from Society of Antiquaries, British Museum, photos of church buildings and remains, mainly in Herefordshire. [Given by Mr. M. St. Helier Evans de Carbery]. Including 5888/22 c.1954 correspondence of librarian re: gifts made to Cathedral library and muniment room (Havergal material, missal, illuminated leaf)

HCA 6182 papers re: library, report on conservation work and rebinding costs

HCA 6308 Havergal Papers (24 page catalogue), given to the library and muniment room by R.D.Strutt, grandson of Bertha St. Helier Evans, a daughter of FTH. FTH see 6308/2, includes HCA 6308/2/1 letters from sister Frances Ridley Havergal (writer of hymns, devotional works, poems)

HCA 6308/2/3/1-11 letters of FTH and misc. papers including antiquarian materials

HCA 7043/3/1 Notes on the history of the library 1859 to c.1880

HCA 7044/25,26 Statutes of the Cathedral Church of Hereford, promulgated AD 1637 – J.Jebb and H.W.Philott 1882 (2 copies)

HCA D857/25 1876 letter re: new edition of the Cathedral Hand Guide

HRO C71/1-4 1862-84 4 volumes of correspondence from various antiquarians (c.600 letters in total) including John Gough Nichols, Richard Sims, Sit. Thomas Phillipps, J. Severn Walker,

Matthew H. Bloxam, Sir. Thomas Winnington, Merewether, Phillott, C.J.Robinson, Nash Stephenson, T.W.Webb etc. [purchased by HCL and then deposited with HRO]
HRO K16/1 References to Havergal family in Upton Bishop
HRO AB68/10 1869 Proof of plate V for *Fasti Herefordenses*, showing the Anglo-Saxon MS of the Gospel according to St. John from the Hereford Cathedral Library
HCL pFLC 274.244 Antiquarian memorials of Hereford, a miscellaneous collection of coloured and anastatic illustrations from the volumes 'Fastitt', published by subscription 1869 with a ground plan of Hereford Cathedral

Selected published works:

HCL PC2309 PB 19 726.6 *Hereford Cathedral Church, a short account of the principal objects of interest, historical notes, dimensions etc. with ground plan*, Worcester 1865
HCL PC415 726.6 *Fasti Herefordenses, and other antiquarian memorials of Hereford*, Edinburgh 1869
HCL 726.6 *Visitor's hand guide to the cathedral church of St. Mary and St. Ethelbert, Hereford* 1863-1876 (4 eds.)
Diocesan calender, Hereford 1864-1874
TWFC articles 1868-1885
Fasti Herefordenses and other antiquarian memorials of Hereford, Edinburgh 1869
Medieval Geography: an essay in illustration of the Hereford Mappa Mundi (with W.L. Bevan and H.W. Phillott) 1873
Monumental Inscriptions in the cathedral church of Hereford London 1881
HCL PC433 942.44 *Records historical of the parish of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire*, Walsall 1883
HCL PC433 748.5 *Description of the ancient glass in Credenhill church, together with a description of Credenhill Camp, and a general view of the Roman stations in the county*, Walsall 1884
HCL PC438 427.44 *Hereford words and phrases, colloquial and archaic, about 1300 in number, current in the county*, Walsall 1887
HCL PC383 PB 19 925.5 *Monumental inscriptions in the cathedral church of Hereford*, Walsall 1889

23.

Name: **HOSKYNS, CHANDOS WREN**

Dates: 1812-1876

Background and areas of interest:

2nd son of Hungerford Hoskyns of Harewood. Educated Shrewsbury and Balliol College, Oxford BA 1834. Barrister-at-law Inner Temple 1838. MP Hereford 1869-1874. Writer on agriculture. President WHFC 1862 and 1863.

Available records:

HRO A63 1833-1859 letters concerning family
HRO A82 c.1800-1877 deeds to Harewood estate
HRO BB52 1716-1912 Harewood estate deeds
HRO BC64 19th c. family letters
HRO BH78 19th c. family photographs

Selected published works:

HCL HC no. 3530 343.2 *Youth, crime and punishment: two letters*
HCL HC 504 *Lecture on animal and vegetable life*, given at Stoneleigh

HCL PC1260 504 *Annual address to Warwick Natural History and Archaeological Society*, Warwick 1848
 HCL PC1258 630.9 *A short inquiry into the history of agriculture in ancient, medieval and modern times*, London 1849
 HCL PC1301 630.4 *Talpa, or the chronicles of a clay farm*, 1852, London
 HCL PC1920 630.4 *Agricultural statistics*, London 1856
 HCL HC no. 3530 630.942 *A retrospect on English agriculture during the last fifteen years, read at meeting of the Society of Arts*, 1856
 HCL PC1260 504 *The Invisible World – opening lecture of the Ross Literary Institute*, Hereford 1862
 HCL PC1260 904 *The battle line of history: a lecture to the Leominster Working Men's Institute*, London 1864
 TWFC articles 1864-1867
 HCL PC1259 324.89 *Occasional essays*, London 1866
 HCL PC PB 14 333 *The Land Laws of England and their influence on agriculture*, London 1867
 HCL PC PB 14 333 *Land in England, land in Ireland and land in other lands*, London 1869
 HCL PC1261 333.3 *A Catechism on the English land system*, London 1873
 [NB see BL online catalogue for other available works]

24.

Name: **HUTCHINSON, THOMAS.**

Dates: 1848-1916

Background and areas of interest:

Son of Thomas of Kimbolton and Grantsfield, Leominster (botanist and a nephew of Wordsworth). Brother of John Monkhouse, butterfly collector in Natal. Born Kimbolton. Educated Lancing College 1858-1866, entered offices of E. Lloyd, solicitor of Leominster 1866. Articles 1867, admitted 1872. Member of firm Talbot, Woosnam and Hutchinson, Newtown 1876-1878, 1878 purchased practice of late John Gwillim, Hereford. Coroner for Herefordshire 1904. Hon. Sec. of Hereford Dispensary since 1881, Local Hon. Sec. of Herefordshire Society in London. Became member of WHFC in 1880. Secretary WHFC 1908-1914; 1896-1897, 1899-1903, 1905-1907 jointly with H. Cecil Moore. Vice-President WHFC 1895, President WHFC 1904. Interested in lepidoptera, entomology, snakes, birds and Wordsworth.

Available records:

HCL PC203 598.2 1899 *Herefordshire Birds*, copy with MS notes and corrections
 HCL W595.7 1857-1878 notebooks on entomology, given by J.F. Wordsworth, Exeter College, Oxford 1974

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1887-1911

25.

Name: **KNIGHT, RICHARD PAYNE**

Dates: 1750-1824

Background and areas of interest:

Born Wormsley Grange 1750, son of Rev. Thomas Andrew. MP Leominster 1780, Ludlow 1784-1806. Developed taste for the fine arts and assembled a large collection of sculptures and pictures which were kept in his Soho Square house. Inherited Downton estate from grandfather, built mansion of Downton Castle. Visited Sicily with German painter Philipp Hackert 1777, his diary was translated and published by Goethe in his biography of Hackert. Began to form collection of bronzes 1785. 1814 trustee of British Museum, bequeathed collection of antiquities there at death in 1824, valued £50k. Vice-president of Society of Antiquaries. Described as the 'most eminent Greek scholar of his day', also a numismatist.

Available records:

BL Add MSS 43229-31 1805-1824 letters to Lord Aberdeen NRA

HCL HC no. 3646 929.2 pamphlets and miscellaneous notes re: Knight family

HRO Q/JC/1-7 1770-1828, Justice.

HRO AN25/2 article on

Selected published works:

Contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* and other periodicals and also published some poetry.

Account for the remains of the worship of Priapus, London 1786

An analytical essay on the Greek alphabet, 1791

HCL PC161 821.69 *The Landscape, a didactic poem in three books*, London 1794

HCL PC160 821.69 *The progress of civil society: a didactic poem*, London 1796

HCL LC 150 *An analytical enquiry into principles of taste*, London 1806

HCL LC 291 *A discourse on the worship of Priapus, and its connection with the mystic theology of the ancients; to which is added an essay on the worship of the generative powers during the Middle Ages of Western Europe*, London 1865

HCL LC 291 *The symbolic language of ancient art and mythology: an enquiry*, New York 1892
[NB see BL online catalogue for other works available]

26.

Name: **KNIGHT, THOMAS ANDREW**

Dates: 1759-1838

Background and areas of interest:

Born at Wormsley Grange, Salop., son of Thomas, clergyman, and brother of Richard Payne Knight. Educated at Ludlow, Chiswick and Balliol College, Oxford. Of Downton Castle, Herefordshire. Vegetable physiologist and horticulturalist. Undertook years of research on animal and vegetable physiology, developed theories of disease and grafting leading to regeneration of Herefordshire orchards (blossom fertilisation method). Also interested in plums, strawberries and potatoes. FRS 1805, Copley medallist 1806, FLS 1807, 1st president of Horticultural Society 1811-1838. Awarded first Knightian medal founded in his honour 1836.

Available records:

BL Add MSS 33980-82 passim 1798-1812 letters to Sir Joseph Banks

LSL 1833-1835 papers

NHM L MSS KNI 1796-1805 letters to Sir Joseph Banks

RS papers

SRO Ac941/56/25, 62 1812-1834 letters to Marquess of Bristol

Selected published works:

HCL 634.1 *A treatise on the culture of the apple and pear and on the manufacture of cider and perry*, Ludlow 1797

HCL LC 638.1 "On the economy of bees", *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* 1807

HCL PC951 634.1 *Pomona Herefordiensis, containing coloured engravings of the old cider and perry fruits of Herefordshire with descriptive account of each variety*, London 1811

HCL 634.1 PC950 *Thirty specimens of fruit, drawn and coloured after nature for the Horticultural Society*, London 1823

HCL PC1361 634.04 *A selection from the physiological and horticultural papers, published in the Transactions of the Royal and Horticultural Societies*, London 1841

[NB see BL online catalogue for other works available]

27.

Name: **LA TOUCHE, JAMES DIGUES/DIGGES**

Dates: c.1826-fl.1898

Background and areas of interest:

Born Dublin, Ireland. TCD BA 1847, priest Cork 1851, vicar Stokesay 1855-fl.1898. Geologist. President of Caradoc Field Club, Hon. Member WHFC 1880.

Available records:

WHCL box 6 letters from re: WHFC

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1868-1895

Handbook of geology of Shropshire, London 1884

Stokesay Castle, Shropshire, Shrewsbury 1898

[NB see BL online catalogue for other available works]

28.

Name: **LEES, EDWIN LEONARD**

Dates: 1800-1887

Background and areas of interest: Of Malvern. Born in Worcester, educated at Edinburgh University, MRCS England 1885

Botanist, one of the first in England to pay regard to the forms of brambles. FLS, FGS. Hon. Member WHFC from 1861, Vice-President of Malvern Naturalists' Field Club.

Available records:

BUL L Add 1233-40 1855-1873 miscellaneous correspondence

Selected published works:

The Worcestershire Miscellany, 1829

HCL PC1291 581.942 *Botanical looker-out among the wild flowers of the fields, woods and mountains of England and Wales, forming a familiar monthly guide for the collecting botanist*, London 1842

The Botany of the Malvern Hills in the counties of Worcester, Hereford and Gloucester, with a succinct account of their geology, physical geography, climate etc., the precise stations of the rarer plants and the most interesting localities, London 1843

TWFC articles 1853-1883

HCL PC1284 508.4247 *Pictures of nature in the Silurian region*, Malvern 1856

Botany of Worcestershire, Worcester 1867

[NB see BL online catalogue for other available works]

29.

Name: **LEIGH, JAMES WENTWORTH**

Dates: 1838-1923

Background and areas of interest:

Third son of Chandos, 1st Baron Leigh of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Dean of Hereford 1894-1919, Vicar St. John the Baptist with St. Mary Magdalene Hereford 1917-1919. Provincial Grandmaster of Freemasons for Herefordshire. FSA. Elected member WHFC 1896, Vice-President WHFC 1899, President WHFC 1900.

Available records:

HCA 6339 autograph of, in autograph books kept by F.R. Townsend 1909, Three Choirs Festival

HCA MS and proof of book *Hereford Cathedral Church, a record of the work done*, 1910

HRO O35/1 picture of, in scrapbook

LPL 1886-1894 Fulham papers correspondence with Frederick Temple, Bishop of London

Selected published works:

HCL HC no. 3634 252 *Sacred music in the temple of God: a sermon preached in Worcester Cathedral 1866 at Worcester Music Festival*, Warwick 1877

HCL PC PB 19 *Records of the ancient Chapter House of Hereford Cathedral*, Cheltenham 1897

TWFC articles 1900-1901

HCL PC381 274.244 *Some archives and seals of Hereford Cathedral* – address to WHFC, proofs and written corrections 1901

HCL PC299 726.6 *Hereford Cathedral*, London 1901

HCL 726.6 *A brief account of the building and renovation of the cathedral church of Hereford*, Hereford 1904

HCL 274.244 "The early connection between churches and Gloucester and Hereford", *Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society Transactions*, vol. 27 1904

HCL PC378 726.6 *Hereford Cathedral Church, a record of the work done*, Hereford 1910, also containing photographs and newscuttings added by Walter Pilley

30.

Name: **LEWIS, THOMAS TAYLOR**

Dates: 1801-1858

Background and areas of interest:

Born Ludlow, educated at Cheam school, Surrey, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Curate Aymestrey 1826, PC Leinthall Earles 1832-1841, vicar Bridstow 1842-1858. Geologist and 'a diligent local antiquary'. Investigated Silurian system and worked with Murchison. Made large collections of fossils (some later named after him). President WHFC 1853.

Available records:

GSL M/L 7 1831-1852 letters to Roderick Impey Murchison

HRO AB61/box 3 1841-1858 correspondence

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1852-1854

Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, London 1853

31.

Name: **LEY, AUGUSTIN**

Dates: 1842-1911

Background and areas of interest:

Second son of William Henry of Hereford City (clergyman and headmaster of Hereford Cathedral School). Educated Christ Church, Oxford. Curate King's Chapel 1871-1878 and 1885-1887. Vicar of St. Weonard's 1878-1885. Musician and interested in science, especially in mosses, botany, brambles, flora. Created several dried collections, specialist in hawkweeds. Herbarium presented to Birmingham University at death. President WHFC 1881, Vice-President 1879, 1882, 1889, 1890, 1891.

Available records:

HRO 1877-1878 diary

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1878-1909

HCL LC 581.94244 *Flora of Herefordshire*, 1889

HCL 588.2 *Moss flora of the Davard Hills*

32.

Name: **LLOYD, J[AMES] W[ILLIAM]**

Dates: c.1839-fl.1904

Background and areas of interest:

Of Kington. Postmaster, master boot and shoemaker. Interested in ornithology, genealogy and literature.

Available records:

HCL 015.4244 1891 Herefordshire literature in the collection of James William Lloyd of Kington, not included in the manual of Mr. Frederick Bodenham

HCL 015.4244 PC2341 Civil war tracts and newsletters re: city of Hereford
HCL LC 373.42 History of the foundation of Lady Hawkins Grammar School, Kington with a list of masters and other notes 1887
HRO C71/3,4 of Kington, antiquarian correspondence with Rev. F.T. Havergal

Selected published works:
TWFC articles 1866-1904

33.

Name: **MARSHALL, GEORGE WILLIAM (SEN.)**

Dates: 1839-1905

Background and areas of interest:

Of Sarnesfield Court, Herefordshire. Only son of George, esq, banker of Ward End House, Birmingham. Father of George jnr. Educated at Radley School and Peterhouse College, Cambridge. Admitted Middle Temple 1862, called to bar 1865, member of the Oxford circuit. Genealogist. FSA 1872. Helped found Parish Register Society 1896 and made unique collection of parish registers for the College of Arms. Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms 1887-1904, York Herald 1904. Formed an extensive library of genealogical and heraldic notes at Sarnesfield. JP and DL Herefordshire, High Sheriff Herefordshire 1903.

Available records:

College of Arms correspondence and collections
HRO K38 correspondence and papers of Marshall family
HRO T58 papers of Marshall family
HRO AA17 correspondence and papers of Marshall family
HRO BK15/3 history of family, Sarnesfield
HRO BM81 correspondence and papers of Marshall family
Society of Antiquaries notes re: bastardy (2 vols.)

Selected published works:

Catalogue of books in the library of G.W. Marshall, London 1866

Founded *The Genealogist*, 1877

The Genealogist's Guide to printed pedigrees, London 1879

The registers of Carburton in the county of Nottingham, Worksop 1888

Handbook to the ancient courts of probate, 1889

A handbook to the ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills, Guildford 1895

[NB see BL online catalogue for other available works]

34.

Name: **MARSHALL, GEORGE (JUN.)**

Dates: 1869-1950

Background and areas of interest:

Son of George Marshall of Sarnesfield Court, born Bicknoller, Somerset. Educated Uppingham and Peterhouse, Cambridge, lived most of life at Breinton Court. Interested in archaeology, church history and genealogy. FSA. JP for Herefordshire.

Available records:

[NB The large Marshall Collection was bequeathed to Woolhope in 1950, although some of it was retained by his daughter Constance Alice Ball. Some of his book collection was given to HCA. The major part of the former library of George Marshall was auctioned at RB&B 1996 by Mr. Edward Ball. All archival material was deposited by WHFC at HRO]

HCL 739.2 Account of Brasses in Herefordshire, typescript

HCL 912.4244 Map of palaeolithic, neolithic and bronze age Herefordshire (copy), negative no. 4948

HCL 912.4244 Map of iron age camps in Herefordshire (copy), negative no. 4949

HCL 912.44 Map of Roman Herefordshire (copy) negative no. 4950

HRO K38/passim The Marshall Collection (business and antiquarian papers c.1890-1946), including K38/Cc/1-53 1894-1946 diaries; K38/Cd/1-8 antiquarian notes and papers and K38/D, E, F antiquarian scrapbooks, newspaper scrapbooks and printed material

HRO AA17/passim addition to the Marshall Collection, mainly 20th c. but containing a large collection of 19th c. Herefordshire-related printed works and some 19th c. antiquarian material belonging to George Marshall jnr. Including AA17/41-50 c.1894-1923 ten notebooks of notes on Herefordshire churches; AA17/85-160 printed works on Herefordshire; AA17/191 c.1830-1869 volume of sketches and watercolours of county collected by Madeleine Hopton and AA17/192 1894-1898 box of glass negatives 1894-1898 of Herefordshire and Gloucestershire houses and churches

HRO J60/62 George JP, of Breinton Manor 1909-

HRO BM81 papers mainly of Constance Ball but also some of George Marshall, including general historical notes, parish register extracts, notebooks, monumental inscriptions etc.

Selected published works:

HCL PC362 929.5 *Monumental inscriptions at Sarnesfield*, presentation copy from author to Walter Pilley

HCL pLC386 *New roads through and in the city of Hereford*

HCL PC397 *Weobley and the timberhouses of the shire*

TWFC articles 1904-

HCL 942.44 "Monumental and other inscriptions in the church of Abbey Dore", *The Genealogist* 1914
The Church of St. Michael, Canon Frome, Ledbury 1930

HCL 571.3 "Two early Bronze Age burials in the Olchon Valley, Herefordshire", *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 1933

Fonts in Herefordshire, 1949-1951

HCL 571.4 *Hereford cathedral: its evolution and growth*, Worcester 1951

35.

Name: **MOORE, HENRY CECIL**

Dates: 1835-1903

Background and areas of interest:

Of Broad Street, Hereford. Born at Lucknow, India, son of Brigadier General George Moore, Bengal Army. Educated Wem and Leamington College, Addiscombe College and Brompton, Chatham. Lieutenant in Royal Engineers, Bombay. Entered medical profession on leaving army. House surgeon Hereford General Hospital 1872-1879, Hereford dispensary 1893-1900. Medical officer for Health, Hereford City and for five rural districts. Interested in geology, archaeology, architecture, country parks of the county, placenames, meteorology and Offa's Dyke. Gathered

early papers of Club 1852-1965 and published them as a single volume (i.e. first of the *Transactions*). Hon Sec of Hereford Free Library and Museum from 1886. President WHFC 1896-1897, 1908; Secretary WHFC 1887-1895, 1898, 1904, 1896-1897, 1899-1903, 1905-1907 jointly with Thomas Hutchinson; Vice-President WHFC 1885; editor of TWFC 1877.

Available records:

HCL HC 551.57 1903 floods of the Wye, MS notebook

HCL fpLC 912.4244 c.1900 notes on the maps required on the scale of six inches on foot from Hay to Pandy

WHCL box 1 1891 and 1893 note books re: Kenchester

WHCL box 2 WHFC books of newscuttings and correspondence, list of members, meetings, agendas, Hereford Times articles etc.

WHCL box 2 notes re: fortifications in the neighbourhood of Chepstow, newscuttings 1893, maps

WHCL box 6 letters from re: WHFC

Selected published works:

HCL HC 913.4244 *Camps on Herefordshire Beacon*

HCL HC 913.4244 *Roman bridge, New Weir*

TWFC 1883-1906

HCL 551.46 "The Tidal wave in the Wye and Severn", *Journal of the Manchester Geographical Society* 1894

HCL 912.4244 (with Alfred Watkins and Robert Clarke) Map of earthquake showing area of greatest severity where actual damage occurred to buildings, London 1896

36.

Name: **MURCHISON, RODERICK IMPEY**

Dates: 1792-1871

Background and areas of interest:

Eldest son of Kenneth, Taradale, Ross-shire. Educated at Durham Grammar School, Military College, Gt. Marlow. Military career until retirement 1815. Distinguished geologist, director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom 1855, established the Silurian and Devonian System (helped in work by W.S. Symonds and T.T. Lewis. FGS 1825, FRS 1826, President of the Royal Society 1826, President of Geological Survey 1843-1858, President of the British Association 1846. Copley medal 1849, four times President of the Geological Society, President of the Geographical Society 1862-1871. KCB 1863, knighted 1846, created bart. 1866. Various Honorary degrees. Hon. Member WHFC from 1852.

Available records:

HCL PC1356 *Siluria* 1854

See NRA for 4 page catalogue of archival sources, including at the BL, EUL, WLHUM, CUL, British Geological Survey, NLS etc.

Selected published works:

The geology of Russia and the Ural mountains (with von Keyserling and De Verneil)

HCL R551.73 *The Silurian System, founded on geological researches in Shropshire, Herefordshire and Radnor*, Murrau: 1839

TWFC articles 1852-1855

37.

Name: **PHILLIPS, EDWARD CAMBRIDGE**

Dates: not known

Background and areas of interest:

Of Brecon. Solicitor. Interested in ornithology. FLS, MBOU, MPIOC (Member of Permanent International Ornithological Committee). Hon. Member WHFC from 1889, President WHFC 1911-1912.

Available records:

HCL LC 929.2 Edward Cambridge Vaughan pedigree c.230-c.1900 from Jones' History of Breconshire and other sources, rolled format

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1883-1911

HCL LC 598.2 "The Birds of Breconshire", *The Zoologist* 1882

38.

Name: **PHILLIPPS, ROBERT BIDDULPH**

Dates: 1798-1864

Background and areas of interest:

Son of Robert of Hereford City and Longworth Hall. Educated at Trinity College, Oxford, barrister-at-law Inner Temple 1825. High Sheriff of city of Hereford 1838. Genealogist and manuscript collector.

Available records:

HCL PC mapbox 18 726.6 letters to landowners, Hereford

HRO Copy 2, vol 2 of Blount's L-Y MSS *History of Herefordshire*

HRO B56/1-13 1820-1825 thirteen MS volumes of genealogical notes, pedigrees and papers belonging to and/or compiled by RBP of Longworth Hall and bequeathed by him to Belmont Abbey, sold by the Abbey to the County Library in 1954 and now deposited with HRO including copies of correspondence between Anthony a Wood, Thomas Blount, Sir William Dybb, Sir William Dugdale and Sir John Cotton and a volume previously belonging to Richard Walwyn including lists of knights for Herefordshire, lists of Herefordshire sheriffs and mayors, notes from Blount's View of Herefordshire MSS etc.

HRO BC79/1-30 Belmont Phillipps Collection. Originally on deposit from Belmont Abbey at NLW, but now held at HRO. Consists of 30 bound volumes, originally from the library of the Phillipps family of Longworth. Includes 18/19th c. personal/estate papers; notes on local/family history; pedigrees; parish register extracts; correspondence from Sir Thomas Phillipps, George Strong etc.; notes for proposed history of Herefordshire and catalogue of books at Longworth library

HRO BE58 family papers re: founding of Monastery of Our Lady of Charity, Bartestree Convent, including BE58/128-9 1859-64 diaries of RBP and BE58/40-145 correspondence and papers

OUBL MSS Phillipps-Robinson 1821-1859 correspondence with Sir Thomas Phillipps

39.

Name: **PHILLIPPS, THOMAS MYDDLETON**

Dates: 1792-1872

Background and areas of interest:

Thomas, son of Thomas of Manchester, Lancs. Educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford. Created baronet 1821. Antiquary and bibliophile. Passion for collecting books and MSS from earliest years. Collection rich in old Welsh poetry. Also included 400-500 volumes of oriental MSS. Established c.1822 private printing press at his residence Middle Hill, Broadway, Worcestershire. Printed visitations, extracts from registers, genealogies, cartularies, brief catalogues of collections of MSS in private/public libraries. Removed in later life to Thirlestane House, Cheltenham. Some of his MSS re: Herefordshire are now held at HCL and HRO.

Available records:

HRO E64 Phillipps MSS 24410

HRO F41/1 1818 Phillipps MSS 20987 John Allen's compilations re: Hereford and county

HRO F50/1 Phillipps MSS 18926 formulary book with precedents for institution, collation etc., Diocese of Hereford

HRO F51/1 Phillipps MSS 195 MS in 18th c. hand, 'part of a letter of advice from Herbert Aubrey of Clehonger in Herefordshire to young Mr. Edward Lechmere'

HRO F87/1 Phillipps MSS 25523

HRO AN79/2 Phillipps MSS 20988 1809 Herefordshire Miscellaneous Collections. Notes on printers and booksellers in Herefordshire, notes on Herefordshire references from *Gentleman's Magazine*, account of paintings at Hampton Court 1807 and list of books written by Herefordshire authors belonging to John Allen

[NB see NRA, OUBL and BL catalogues for full lists of collections]

Selected published works:

[NB see BL online catalogue for full list of available works]

40.

Name: **PHILLOTT, HENRY WRIGHT**

Dates: 1816-1890

Background and areas of interest:

Third son of Johnson of Whitcombe, Glos. Born Somerset. Educated at Bath Grammar School, Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Rector of Staunton-on-Wye 1850-1887, elected Vicar Choral 1853, RD Weobley 1854-1887, Vicar of Pipe and Lyde 1861. Prebendary Gorwall and Overbury Hereford 1864, installed Prebendary of Colwall 1877 until death. Proc. Dio. H. 1880, Chancellor of the Choir 1886, Canon Residentiary 1887, member of convocation, examiner and inspector in religious knowledge. Interested in classics, architecture, archaeology and music. Owned extensive library collection, librarian of Hereford Cathedral Library and worked at complete catalogue of books and MSS of cathedral library. Also on Committee of Management for Hereford Free Library. President of WHFC 1878, Vice-President WHFC 1871, 1873, 1879.

Available records:

HRO C71/2,3,4 Antiquarian correspondence with F.T. Havergal

Selected published works:

[NB see HCL catalogue for various sermons read and religious publications]

HCL PC387 LC 942.44 "Notes on Weobley church and castle", *Journal of British Architectural Association* 1871

A medieval geography: an essay in illustration of the Hereford Mappa Mundi (with Rev W.L. Bevan), Hereford 1873

Short history of Staunton parish, 1875

TWFC articles 1878-1888

The statutes of the cathedral church of Hereford, Oxford 1882

Diocesan history of Hereford, 1887

41.

Name: **PILLEY, WALTER**

Dates: c.1849-fl.1901

Background and areas of interest:

Of Eign Street, Hereford. ?Brother of James B. Pilley (entomologist and ornithologist). Elected member of WHFC 1888. Collector of manuscripts and materials relating to history of Herefordshire.

Available records:

HCL *Pilley Collection* – 'Catalogue of books, MSS, coins, tokens, pictures etc. of the collection of the late Walter Pilley, esq. (formerly mayor of Hereford) and bequeathed by him to the City' 1913. Includes:

printed books; coins and tokens; pictures, engravings, maps etc.; pamphlets; scrapbooks, pedigrees, pictures. MSS date from 13th c., including charters, deeds, Hereford Corporation records, antiquarian notes, correspondence etc.

Selected published works:

HCL PC826 *Notes on Nell Gwynne*

HCL PC PB 5 929.2 *Brief account of the Gill family with a catalogue of their works exhibited at the Free Library, Hereford*, Hereford 1888

HCL PLC (PB LC) 726 913.4244 "Rediscovery of site of Greyfriars", *Hereford Times* 1894

TWFC articles 1900-1901

42.

Name: **PIPER, GEORGE HENRY/HARRY**

Dates: 1819-1897

Background and areas of interest:

Second son of Capt. E.J. Piper, RN. Educated privately. Solicitor, Registrar for Ledbury County Court and Tory agent for Ledbury District. Author of many papers on geology, archaeology and pomology of Herefordshire. President WHFC 1883 and 1886, Vice-President WHFC 1881, 1884, 1887, 1888.

Available records:

HCL 553.2 Coal measures at Clee Hill

HCL PC PB 26 554.244 Passage beds at Ledbury

OUBL MSS top Heref c 1/1-3, 2 d1 notes, extracts, transcripts taken from various sources for a history of Ledbury

Selected published works:

TWFC 1880-1899

The registers of Ledbury (transcribed G.H. Piper, ed. C.H. Mayo), London 1899

43.

Name: **PURCHAS, WILLIAM HENRY**

Dates: 1823-1904

Background and areas of interest:

Son of Ross wine merchant, educated at University College, Durham L.Th. 1857. Curate of Lydney, Glos. 1865-1867, Tredworth St. James, Glos. 1867-1870. Vicar Alstonfield 1870. National reputation as a botanist, also interested in entomology and botany. Met 1851 with Dr. Bull, Mr. Scobie and Mr. Lingwood to found WHFC. Hon. Member WHFC from 1851. Collections given to British Museum at death. Brother of entomologist Alfred Purchas.

Available records:

WHCL box 6 letters from re: WHFC

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1852-1890

The flora of Herefordshire (with Augustin Ley), 1889

44.

Name: **ROBINSON, CHARLES JOHN.**

Dates: c.1834-fl.1887

Background and areas of interest:

?Father/uncle of George Robinson. Educated at University College, Durham. Chaplain Univ. College Durham 1857-1858, Fellow of Durham University 1857-1862. PC Harewood 1864-1865, Vicar Norton Canon 1865-1877, Rector of W. Hackney 1877-1887. Vicar of Horsham 1887. President WHFC 1875.

Available records:

BL c.1875 materials for a history of Herefordshire

HCL PC424 942.44 *A History of the Castles of Herefordshire and their Lords*, London 1869 with many additional sketches, photographs, cuttings etc. inserted

HRO C71/2-4 1867-1876 Antiquarian correspondence with Rev. F.T. Havergal

HRO E1 family, papers

HRO S33/11-20 1865-1872 letters to Sir Herbert Croft re: Croft, Herbert and Burton families

Selected published works:

Domesday Survey of Herefordshire

A history of the castles of Herefordshire and their lords, London 1869

A history of the mansions and manors of Herefordshire, Hereford 1873

TWFC articles 1873-1876

A history of the castles, mansions and manors of Western Sussex, London 1876 (assisted by C.J. Robinson)
Register of Merchant Taylor's School with history and annotations 1562-1874, Lewes 1882

45.

Name: **ROBINSON, GEORGE**

Dates: fl. 1874-1914

Background and areas of interest:

Of Poston, Vowchurch. Architect and antiquary.

Available records:

CCL Cardiff MSS 2.295, 2.601, 3.233, 3.307-09, 4.320, 4.348, 6.4 1874-1914 antiquarian, archaeological and business correspondence and papers

HRO E1/88 newscuttings and correspondence from *Hereford Times* re: antiquarian subjects and place names 1896

HRO E1/89 1903 letters from A. Ramsay Robinson, written from Langton, to E.L. Robinson re: historical readings on Herefordshire history and pedigrees of the Robinson and Harrison families. Also notes made from books and from records at Windsor etc.

HRO E1/92-5 19th c. printed books re: Herefordshire

Selected published works:

[NB see BL online catalogue for available works]

46.

Name: **SOUTHALL, HENRY**

Dates: 1826-1916

Background and areas of interest:

Of The Graig, Ross. Born Leominster and educated Leominster Grammar School and Camp Hill School, Birmingham. Draper. JP Herefordshire, County Councillor for Ross Division, held every public office in Ross since 1852-1882. Vice Chairman of Ross School Board for 27 years, Poor Law Guardian, member of Turnpike Trust and then Ross Highway Board. Interested in meteorology and botany. FRHS, FRMetSoc, Ex-Vice-president of Royal Meteorological Society. Elected to WHFC 1889, President of Woolhope 1889 and 1903, Vice-President WHFC 1878, 1887, 1888, 1890.

Available records:

HRO C33/1 family pedigree, transferred from County Library 1961

HRO M4/156 H.J. Southall of Leominster, photograph

HRO AH88/4 1895-1920 deeds

HRO BD11/27-29 1894-1901 articles on the weather from Royal Meteorological Society, Woolhope Club Transactions etc.

HRO BD100/42-47 family, Leominster, deeds

HRO BG99/1/85 notebook, notes on history of astronomy

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1866-1904

47.

Name: **SYMONDS, WILLIAM SAMUEL**

Dates: 1818-1887

Background and areas of interest:

Eldest son of William (JP and DL of Elsdon), educated Cheltenham and Christ's College, Cambridge. Curate Offenham, Worcester 1842-1845, Rector of Pendock, Tewkesbury 1845-1887. Inherited Pendock Court from his mother. Patron of Pendock, resided latterly Sunningdale, Berks. JP for Worcestershire. National reputation as a geologist. FGS. Friend of Sir Roderick Murchison. Published scientific articles in various periodicals. Founder member of WHFC. President of Woolhope 1854, Hon. Member WHFC from 1851. President Malvern Naturatlists' Field Club 1865.

Available records:

EUL Lyell 1 1855-1874 letters to Sir Charles Lyell

GSL M/S39 1853-1867 letters to Sir R.I. Murchison

HCL 554.244 Notes on the subjects of geology and antiquarian interest in the neighbourhood of Hereford: address given to Hereford Literary and Philosophical Society, n.d. (MSS notebook copy belonging to H. Cecil Moore)

HCL LC PB 726.7 historical notes on some tombs in Tewkesbury Abbey

HCL LC 920 11858-1864 letters to Rev. W.S. Symonds, 5 MS vols., including large no. of letters from leading scientists of the day, with a general index

Selected published works:

TWFC articles 1853-1907

Old Stones: notes of lectures on the Plutonic, Silurian and Devonian Rocks in the neighbourhood of Malvern, Malvern 1855

Geology as it affects a plurality of worlds, Worcester 1856

Stones of the Valley, London 1857

The Cruise on the Betsy, or a summer ramble among the fossiliferous deposits of the Hebrides, Edinburgh 1858

HCL pLC 554.244 "The old red sandstone of Herefordshire", *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* 1859

HCL PC 1300 *Old Bones: or notes for young naturalists on recent fossils and mammalia*, Worcester 1860

HCL PC PB 26 554.244 *On the geology of the railway from Worcester to Hereford*, London 1862

HCL LC PB 504 *Address on enjoyment derived from study of natural science*, London 1863

BL *Notes on a ramble through Wales -lecture delivered to the Worcester Natural History Society*. London 1864

HCL PC PB 26 504 *Lecture on progress and development*, 1867

HCL PC PB 26 554.244 *Notes on the geology of Hereford*, Hereford 1867

CAA contribution on Llanddewi Brefi 1867

HCL LC 571.81 "On the contents of a hyena's den on the Great Doward, Whitechurch, Ross",
Geological Magazine 1871
HCL LC 554.244 *Records of the Rocks: notes on geology, natural history and antiquities of
North and South Wales, Devon and Cornwall*, 1872
*Malvern Chase: an episode of the Wars of the Roses and the Battle of Tewkesbury; an
autobiography*, Tewkesbury 1881
HCL PC PB 26 551.31 *Seven straits: notes on glacial drifts etc.*, Tewkesbury 1883
Hanley Castle: an episode of the Civil Wars and the Battle of Worcester, Tewkesbury 1883

48.

Name: **WARNER, RICHARD HYETT**

Dates: ?c.1836-fl.1919

Background and areas of interest:

Born London. Vicar of Almeley, Herefordshire. President WHFC 1906.

Available records:

BCL 1843-1855 diary and letters to Sir George Burrard

BL Add MSS 24876, 33836, 34585, 42780A 1792-1835 miscellaneous correspondence and papers

OUBL MSS Engl lett c 132, 367, d 222, MSS Montagu d 6-10, 21, MSS Douce d 22, 24-25 miscellaneous correspondence

OUBL MSS Phillipps-Robinson b 120, e 371 1824-1827 letters to and from Sir Thomas Phillipps

Selected published works:

Church and castle history

HCL PC PB 18 920 *Peter de Aquablanca, Bishop of Hereford 1240-1288*

HCL PC PB 3 272.244 *Notes on Wormsley Priory*

Life and Legends of St. Chad, Bishop of Lichfield, Wisbeach 1871

TWFC articles 1897-1907

The history of Thorney Abbey, Wisbeach 1879

HCL LC 942.44 *Historic memories of Almeley*, Hereford 1917

49.

Name: **WATKINS, ALFRED**

Dates: 1855-1935

Background and areas of interest:

Youngest son of Charles of Wilcroft, Hereford, educated privately. JP Herefordshire.

Photographer and antiquarian. Member of Photographic Society, President of Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom 1907. Fellow and Progress Medallist Royal Photographic Society. Author of books on photography, inventor of methods and instruments for photographic exposure and development. Silver Medallist City and Guilds London Milling Examination 1883, Hon. Sec. Herefordshire Beekeeping Association 1883-1901, founder of Hereford Honey Fair, Captain of Hereford Rowing Club 1880-1886, joint founder of Hereford Debating Society. Elected member WHFC 1888, Vice-President WHFC 1889, President WHFC 1919.

Available records:

HCL dLC 571.9 Straight Track Postal Club – 41 portfolios and 1 book re: Transactions of the Straight Track Postal Club (20th c.)
HCL 914.244 collection of miscellaneous notes, illustrations etc. re: Hope End, Ledbury with some notes on Colwall
HCL photographic notes 1907 (Watkins Collection 14/749)
HCL Watkins Collection 770 MS photographic notes
HCL PC351 survey of pigeon houses
HRO K38/Cd/6 photographs
HRO M90/1 scrapbook of newspaper cuttings
HRO M90/2 Scrapbook re: book *On the Straight Track* published 1925 and antiquarian/archaeological interests, collected 1924-1929, contains cuttings, letters and articles
HRO BG75/67 photographs of All Saints and Hereford Cathedral

Selected published works:

HCL LC PB 728.99 *Herefordshire pigeon houses* (lecture given to WHFC)
HCL 770 *Exposure notes*
HCL LC PB 770.2 *Development tables*
HCL 771 *Exposure meter booklets of instruction*
HCL LC 776 *The Watkins Manual of exposure and development*
HCL LC PB fp728.99 "Summer among the dovecotes", *English Illustrated Magazine* 1890
TWFC articles 1890-1904
HCL LC PB 638.1 "Bee Van", *Pall Mall Budget* 1892
HCL PC191 778 "Animal photography", *Field Naturalists Quarterly*, 1902
HCL LC 389 *Must we trade in tenths?, being a plea against decimal, and for octaval coinage etc.*, Hereford 1919
HCL *The Old Straight Track*, 1925
HCL LC 571.9 *Ley Hunter's Manual*, 1927, Hereford
HCL *Masefield Country*, 1928
HCL LC 729.98 *Old Standings Crosses of Herefordshire*, 1930
HCL 571.9 *Archaic tracks around Cambridgeshire*, London 1932

50.

Name: **WATKINS, MORGAN GEORGE**

Dates: ?1835-fl.1915

Background and areas of interest:

First son of Morgan, Southwell, Notts, clergyman. Educated Exeter College, Oxford. Second master of Grammar School and church of Ottery St. M 1858-1861, Rector Barnoldby-le-Beck, Lincoln 1861-1865, Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Greater Grimsby Deaneries 1872-1885, RD Grimsby 1881-1885, Rector of Kentchurch with Llangua 1885. Elected member WHFC 1885, Vice-President 1894, 1896, President WHFC 1895. Interested in ornithology and local history.

Available records:

HRO E78/3 1885-1915 notebook on history of Llangua parish
LA Barnoldby-le-Beck 23/2 1862 notebook including historical and ornithological notes

Selected published works:

Pictures of bird life in pen and pencil, 1881

In the country, 1883

Comfort in sorrow, London 1883

Gleanings from the natural history of the ancients, London 1885

The worthies of Lincolnshire, London 1885

TWFC articles 1888-1906

51.

Name: **WATKINS, SIDNEY CORNISH**

Dates: 1871-1935

Background and areas of interest:

Relation of Morgan George. Curate of Kington 1897-1202. Vicar of Staunton-on-Arrow 1903-1931, Prebendary of Colwall 1920-1934. President WHFC 1913-1914.

Available records:

HCA 4890 (now 3592/3 Havergal)

HCL MSS 574 3 vols. of natural history notes, 1893-1903, 1903-1915, 1915-1922

HRO 1903-1931 notebook re: history of parish of Staunton-on-Arrow

HRO E78/1-2 n.d. photograph albums and notes on local history

HRO BH16/6 natural history journal

52.

Name: **WEBB, JOHN**

Dates: 1776-1869

Background and areas of interest:

Son of William of Aldgate, London. Educated St. Paul's School, London and Wadham College, Oxford. Minor canon of Gloucester and Worcester. Vicar of St. Mary's Cardiff 1821, Rector of Tretire with Michaelchurch 1812 until death. Divine and antiquary. FSA 1819. Proficient in Norman French. Also much published in *Journal of the Society of Antiquaries*. Wrote words for oratorios and accounts of Herefordshire in the Civil War and of Gloucester Cathedral. Some works completed by son T.W. Webb and published after his death (see entry below).

Available records:

HCA 5834 autograph letter from John Webb of Ross 1805 to John Skipp, Overbury, near Tewkesbury re: a medal

HCA A.6391[MS notebook containing many notes on local history etc.][John Webb] taken from Blount's MSS, inscribed 'Belonged formally to Mr. Webb of Tretire'

HCA T.15.4 MS notes [J. Webb, album of drawings, many of local scenery]

HCL LC 328.42 extracts from Journals of the House of Lords

HCL LC 274.244 Tabula super cartularium de Ewias Harold

HCL LC 741 sketches, observations and memoranda of North Wales made 1820

HCL LC 780.2 first lessons in thorough bass: simple instructions in the theory of music

HCL LC 828.89 anecdotes, extracts, notes etc. upon various subjects 1864-1868 (2 vols.)

HCL LC 828.98 collection of miscellaneous extracts

HCL LC 828.98 collection of miscellaneous extracts on various subjects

HCL LC 828.89 collection of extracts from various sources including notes relating to the Countess of Pembroke during her residence at Goodrich Castle c.1272

HCL 906 (ed.) PC116 *Rolls of the household expenses of Richard de Swinfield* with MS corrections

HCL PC116 906 Roll of household expenses of Richard de Swinfield, copy presented by John Webb to Walter Pilley with his corrections included

HCL LC MSS 924 military anecdotes and miscellanea re: Civil War

HCL LC 940.08 collection of historical extracts

HCL LC 940.18 notes on crusades collected from various sources (2 vols.)

HCL MSS LC 942 copies of letters addressed to Prince Rupert

HCL 942.065 extracts of letters written c.1659 by leading officers and statesmen in England during the Commonwealth

HCL HC no. 3668 924.4 collection of extracts and transcripts of documents etc. re: history of Gloucester, Hereford, Shropshire and Worcestershire

HCL LC 942.44 notes on a preceptory at Garway

HCL 942.44 PC126 notes on the history of Herefordshire parishes taken from the first volume of Blount's MSS

HCL 942.44 Webb MSS extracts from Tanner, Notitia Monastica, Froissart, chronicles and Warton Anglia Sacra relating to Aconbury, Crasswall, Ledbury, Ewyas Harold, Kilpec family, extracts from parish registers Pencoyd 1564-1757 and Peterstow 1538-1713

HCL LC 942.44 MSS extracts relating to Herefordshire from the collections of Scudamore and Pengethley papers

HCL LC 942.44 MSS collection of letters, pamphlets etc. re: Civil War, transcribed by John Webb (2 vols.)

HCL HC 942.4 MSS collection of extracts from various sources, mainly re: Civil War and Herefordshire (1 vol.)

HCL 942.44 PC2323 and 2324 scrapbook of notes and cuttings on Wolphey Hundred with letters, extracts from old documents etc., 2 vols.

HCL LC 942.44/BEXBIO/AC n.d. [Collections of material re: Civil War in Herefordshire] (4 vols.) John Webb's MSS notes from which his *Memorials of the Civil War* was compiled by Rev. T.W. Webb

HRO 1824-1833 letters to Hopton family

HRO B49/1-4 1875 letters

HRO J12/II/2 1859 will

HRO J12/IV/6 1858-1845 miscellaneous letters, some re: literary and antiquarian interests, including letter from Charles John Bird of Mordiford Rectory

HRO S33/21-7 1877-1879 letters re: Croft family history

HRO AD30/204 letter from T. Powell, Bredwardine 1817 to Rev. John Webb re: impending death of Mr. Stallard

HRO BM75/2 1843 diary of Rev. John Webb of Tretire, gives titles of sermons, brief details about his movements, financial affairs 1843

Selected published works:

A roll of the household expenses of Richard de Swinfield, Bishop of Hereford, during part of the years 1289 and 1290, Camden Society

An essay on the Abbey of Gloucester (written for Britton's *History and Antiquities of Gloucester Cathedral*), Chiswick 1829

HCL PC2312 942.44 (Joyce Jeffries) *Some passages in the life and character of a lady resident in Herefordshire and Worcestershire during the Civil War of the seventeenth century*, collected

from her account book in the possession of Sir Edward Winnington, with historical observations and notes by John Webb, London 1857
CAA notice of *Memorials of the Civil War 1873*
The military memoir of Cl. John Birch, sometime Governor of Hereford in the Civil War between Charles I and the Parliament (ed. T.W. Webb), London 1873
Memorials of the Civil War in Herefordshire and the adjoining counties (ed. T.W. Webb), 1879

53.

Name: **WEBB, THOMAS WILLIAM**

Dates: 1807-1885

Background and areas of interest:

Only son of John, of Ross, clergyman. Educated Magdalen Hall College, Oxford. Curate Pencoyd, Harewood, St. Weonard's, Ganarew and Tretire with Michaelchurch. Vicar of Hardwick, Hay 1856 until death. Minor canon and precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, Prebendary of Nonnington 1882-1885. Writer on astronomy, excellent observer, studying especially lunar phenomena. Published popular treatises on astronomy and optics. Contributions to *Fraser's*, *The People's Magazine*, *The London Review*, *The Intellectual Observer*, *The Student*, *The Popular Science Review*, *The Argonaut*. FRAS. Hon. Member WHFC from 1875.

Available records:

HCA A.3961 newspaper cuttings book with MS notes and loose papers, 2 MS notebooks, may have been in his possession

HCA R.2.iv-v MS notes [commentary on Greek New Testament], 2 vols, one inscribed 'Thomas William Webb, January 17th, 1846'

HCA 6391 records of Rev. Preb. Thomas William Webb [given to HCA 1886], including notebooks re: divinity, theology, music, sciences, local history, antiquities, folklore, journeys in Midlands and Wales and West Country. Diary notes 1860s in Harwick and Hay, notebooks, cuttings, scrapbooks, some formerly belonging to father John Webb above.

HCL 1817-1874 notebooks and journals

HCL LC 501 collection of extracts re: physics

HCL LC 520 1817-1874 observations on natural phenomena, made for United Tretire and Wyeshal Astronomical Association

HCL LC 523.31826-1855 observations upon the moon

HCL LC 551.5 1825-1826 meteorological journal

HCL LC 595.7 1817-1819 diary of entomological observations (begun at age of 10 years)

HCL 821.89 notebook of fragments and sketches of translations from Sophocles, Virgil etc.

HCL 920 1826 diary

HCL LC 920 1827-1840 journal

HCL LC 942.38 notes on the history of Bath, extracts from records of the Bath Corporation and the Chamberlain's accounts

HCL fPLC942 MSS notes on Webb, in R.C.H. Mon's *Appendix to 7th Republic*

HCL LC 942.44 MS notes re: Herefordshire taken from *Historical notes and meditations 1583-1649* by Nehemiah Wallington; works of Taylor (1624-1678) and *The Lady of Latham* by Madame Gulzot de Witt 1869

HRO B49/1-4 1875 letters written to Mrs. Fanny Acton [of Acton Scott, artist and antiquary] from Hardwick Vicarage re: his work and rivalry with [R.B.?] Phillipps

HRO J12/II/3 1885 will

HRO S33/21-27 1877-1879 letters to Sir Herbert Croft re: Civil War in Herefordshire

HRO BC58/11-13 c. 1880 photograph
RASL MSS Ranyard 1858-1885 letters to Arthur Ranyard
RASL 1852-1884 letters to Royal Astronomical Society

Selected published works:

The sun: a familiar description of his phenomena. London 1855
Celestial objects for common telescopes, London 1859-1873
HCL HC 526.1 Earth a globe, Cheltenham 1865 (based on lecture given)
CAA notes on vestiges of the Gael 1867 and 1875
Optics without mathematics. London 1883
TWFC article 1884

54.

Name: **WOOLHOPE NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB**

Dates: 1852-present day

Background history:

A notice for formation of Club was given in *Hereford Times* 1852. A deputation for union with the Herefordshire Philosophical, Literary, Antiquary and Natural History Society is noted in TWFC for 1862.

The Woolhope Library holds a multitude of material in the areas of interest for the Society i.e. natural history, geology and archaeology of the county of Herefordshire. It holds periodicals for a large number of antiquarian, archaeological and local history societies from all over England and Wales, many dating back to the 19th century. Also held are discrete collections bequested to the Library such as those of George Marshall.

The majority of archival materials have been transferred to the Herefordshire Record Office, although a small series of about 6 boxes of particular interest has been retained (see below). Unfortunately the original provenance of the antiquarian and archival collections has largely been broken up following recent cataloguing using the Dewey classification system.

The bulk of the contents of the library consists of the large rare and antiquarian book collection, most of which is stored within the Library itself, but the more valuable components are held in the strongrooms of Hereford City Library with which the Club shares the same building.

Available records:

HCL 506 account books 1897/1892, 1869-1876, 1896-1908
HCL 506 album containing portraits of presidents etc. of the Club, n.d.
HCL PB 4 506 address delivered to WHFC by Robert Lightbody, n.d.
HCL 506 album of photographs, prints, maps etc., n.d.
HCL 506 list of presidents 1851-1889 and members 1881-1905
HCL 506 minutes of meetings 1852-1866, 1873-1914, 9 vols.
HCL 506 preliminary date for publication of Transactions 1877-1885
HCL 506 album of newscuttings, meeting notices etc. with MS notes 1878-1885
HCL 634.1 exhibition of apples and pears 1880-1881
HCL 506 album of notices of meetings, letters, cuttings, MS notes etc. 1893-1902
HCL PC2284 921.4244 map of earthquake 1896
HCL pLC 942.44 film of miscellaneous documents and material re: Hereford and Woolhope

HRO K38/cd/6 1927 papers relating to the WHFC

HRO AP99 records 1851-1961 (withdrawn 1993, presumably returned to WHCL)

HRO BH70/1-7 minutes of the Central Committee, indoor and field meetings 1852-1901 (see also /8-15 for 20th c.)

WHCL box 1 watercolour drawings of Herefordshire; notebooks of H. Cecil Moore re: Old and New Weir and Stone Street timber and masonry finds; MSS notes re: Kenchester 1891; MSS notes on St. Peter's Church, Hereford by R. Clarke

WHCL box 2 Book of cuttings and notices of meetings of WHFC 1893-1902; MSS notebooks and tracings re: Offa's Dyke by H. Cecil Moore 1874; MSS notebook re: fortifications in Chepstow and Offa's Dyke area 1893; MSS notebooks on Herefordshire by T. Woodhouse 1861-1871

WHCL box 4 meteorological tables by H.G. Bull

WHCL box 5 MSS re: fungus, WHFC by M.C. Cooke; MSS notebooks on entomology by A.B. Farne 1868-1915

WHCL box 6 binder of misc. letters 1853-1949 of members, including Purchas, De La Touche, Chapman, Davies, Lane, Blashill, Moore; binder of letters from H.G. Bull to T. Blashill 1864-1885; correspondence of WHFC 1951-1959

Records relating to other county societies:

HCL 367 1830-1859 Hereford Castle Green Reading Room and Baths minute book

HCL 506 Herefordshire Natural History, Philosophical and Antiquarian Society, records of meetings and transactions from its foundation in 1836 to 1866. Absorbed the Castle Green Reading Room and Baths in 1859

HCL PC PB 30 506 Herefordshire Natural History, Philosophical and Antiquarian Society, Annual Reports 1838-1841

HCL PC2315 708.2 1839 Herefordshire Philosophical and Antiquarian Institution exhibition of paintings

HCL 806 1839 Herefordshire Philosophical and Antiquarian Institution Code of rules for management of library

HANDBOOK OF MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUARIAN ITEMS

HRO B58/1-10 Collection of lithographs of Herefordshire churches, now in Herefordshire County Libraries' sequence n.d.

HRO D55/1 Jacksonian MSS

Volume compiled ?19th c. to trace the descent of the Jackson family by H.Gwyn including containing extracts from books and records, pedigrees and miscellaneous notes re: Coningsby, Baskerville and Scudamore families, parish register extracts, correspondence re: genealogical research, genealogical tables, arms and quarterings with index

HRO F42/1 Parchment volume of MS inscribed 'Edward Wilton his book, 1732', contents: notes and drawings of coats of arms etc., and on antiquities in Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Abbey Dore etc.

HRO F43/1 MS volume, rough contemporary copy and translations of William III's charter to the city of Hereford.

HRO F87/1 Volume – copies in 19th c. hand of letters from *Blunt's Collections of Herefordshire*, being correspondence of Anthony a Wood, Thomas Blunt and Sir William Dugdale. Also some pedigrees. = Phillipps MSS 255523

HRO F88 MS volume in 19th c. hand. Copy of Carolingian statutes of Hereford Cathedral, and records re: Hereford Cathedral, Castle and monuments in the Church of Rome.

HRO F96/1 MS volume of material re: Ledbury, including:

- prints and cuttings
- correspondence and copy letters
- notes on the history of Ledbury
- pedigree of the Biddulph family, Gordon of Haffield and Skipp of Upper Hall
- notes on the Hazle estate
- pedigree of the Martin family
- notes on Underdown House
- notes on the ecclesiastical history of Ledbury
- copy of inscriptions on monuments in Ledbury church
- notes on monuments
- pedigree of the Dandridge and Skynner families
- notes on the history of Much Marcle
- extract from Colwall parish registers 1560-1764
- pedigree of the Webb family of Berrow and Ledbury
- pedigree of the Watts family

HRO J54 Jay Collection (Derndale Estate) including:

J54/311 exercise book containing notes on miscellaneous subjects including land tax, the Slavonic race, ecclesiastical symbolism, phrenology etc., made by Thomas Jay 1854

HRO AR64 Commonplace book, Francis Woodhouse Hollings 1873, including following topics:

great ages of Morris dancers (many over 100)
learned writers of Herefordshire
list of sheriffs of Herefordshire 1759-1873
list of mayors of Herefordshire 1760-1872
miscellaneous prints

HRO BA31/1-249 Deeds and personal papers re: Mrs. Merrick of Frere, Ross, including copy wills, baptisms, inscriptions, bundles re: genealogy of the family (see photocopy)

HCL LC 942.44/AB Collectanea Herefordiensia

55 vols in total: 'This collection of articles elucidating the history and topography of the City, and County, of Hereford, was made by Theophilus Davies' (vols, 7, 14 and 37 are missing), 19th c.

HCL LC 942.44/AD Thomas Theophilus Davies, scrapbook on history of Herefordshire, 29 vols., 19th c.

HCL 942.44/AE Graphic illustrations of city and county of Hereford, collected by Theophilus Davies, 2 vols., 19th c.

HCL 942.44/AE Catalogue of engravings, maps, prints etc. re: city and county of Hereford, 19th c.

HCL 942.44/AE Collection of engravings and drawings on Herefordshire; history of towns, cathedral, castles and antiquities, ecclesiastical buildings, scenery etc., 7 vols, 19th c.

HCL 942.44/AF Drawings of parish churches in Herefordshire, Henry Barrett Lewis and George L. Lewis 1837-1841, 2 vols.

HCL 942.44/AF drawings of churches and houses in south Herefordshire c.1820 by James Gregory Peene

HCL 942.44/AF drawings of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire 1839-1840 by Henry Vevers

HCL 942.44/AF scrapbook of c.140 drawings of Herefordshire with alphabetical index c.1786-1834 by James Wathen

HCL LC MSS Coll 942.44/AC [Herefordshire MSS 1 – MS notes by an unidentified antiquarian upon families and localities in Herefordshire]

HCL fLC 096 942.44 Illuminated manuscripts on the history of Hereford, written c.1860

HCL LC 942.44 List of manors with lords in Herefordshire, Sep 1790

HCL MSS 4 Collection of papers, letters etc. re: Herefordshire c.1630-1760

HCL PC2325 MS book of notes re: history of Leominster, Wigmore Abbey and Castle, Richard's Castle etc., endorsed 'P. Snell 1736'

HCL 942.44/CD/BLM/AF 59 ink drawings by H. Thornhill Timmins for his books *Nooks and corners of Herefordshire*, 19th c.

HCL 581.94244 original MS of *Herefordshire plant records* by F.M. Day, 1938

HCL 929.2 see card index for Herefordshire pedigrees available alphabetically, mainly in manuscript format

HCL 929.3 see card index for extracts from Herefordshire parish registers, mainly in manuscript format

HCL 942.44 notes on city of Hereford, c.1832, 3 vols, by Richard Jones Powell

HCL 942.44 notes on Hereford Corporation, 1829, by Richard Jones Powell

HCL 942.44 notes on Herefordshire by J.C. Brookes, Somerset Herald, collected 1784 with extracts made by John Duncumb 1797

HCL LC 942.44 notes on the history of a number of towns and villages in Herefordshire, n.d.

HCL LC 942.44 notes on the history of various parishes and principal families of Herefordshire, n.d.

HCL 942.44 notes on manuscripts in Oxford etc. relating to Herefordshire, n.d., bound with manuscript history of Aconbury nunnery

HCL LC no. 12913 942.44 4 MS notebooks on the history of Herefordshire by Hubert Reade, including extracts concerning Much Dewchurch, Lord Scudamore's accounts, Much Dewchurch parish registers and notes on the City of Hereford's manuscripts