Herefordshire Past

The Newsletter of The Trust for the Victoria County History of Herefordshire
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The main, and exciting, news this autumn is that our first parish history, *Eastnor*, has been published. It was launched on 21 October at Eastnor Castle, by kind permission of James Hervey-Bathurst: see the full account below. The history has been produced as a separate paperback, part of a new VCH parish history series, but we expect that it will eventually form part of a ‘big red book’ on the Ledbury area. We hope that the book will sell well and will generate valuable publicity for us and our work. Copies (price £7) may be bought from local bookshops (ISBN 978 1 905165 96 4) or they may be ordered, post free, from David Whitehead, 60 Hafod Road, Hereford HR1 1SQ. (Please make cheques payable to the Herefordshire VCH Trust.) I’m sure the book would make a good Christmas present for anyone interested in local history!

There have been some changes in the membership of our committee over the last six months. Most importantly, Angela Bishop has had to resign as Hon. Secretary, after three years in the post and a fourth as Assistant Secretary. We are very grateful to her for all the work she has done so efficiently over those
years. Existing members of the committee have agreed to take the minutes of committee meetings, for which I am very grateful. However, we do desperately need an Hon. Secretary who can deal with some correspondence and can give general support to the Chairman, as well as producing the minutes of our thrice-yearly meetings. If you think you could do that job, or know someone else who might be interested, please get in touch with me (contact details on the back of this Newsletter). We are sorry that Ruth Richardson has also been obliged to resign, after five years of valuable service. On the positive side, though, we are very pleased to welcome Valerie Goodbury as a new member of the committee.

As I reported in the Spring Newsletter, we organised three events over the summer. The annual Supporters’ meeting, held at Bosbury, was enjoyed by about 30 people. The main part of the meeting was in the well-appointed village hall. The old grammar school was opened for us, and Sylvia Pinches talked about its history. David Whitehead’s talk about the Harford tombs, given in the church by the tombs, so fascinated people that some were in danger of missing the wine with which the morning ended. My talk on the 17th-century Ledbury clergymen was less well attended, but nevertheless made a small profit to boost our funds.

Our most successful event, both socially and financially, was the visit to Court of Noke near Pembridge, where Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bulmer have restored the Queen Anne house and its remarkable canal garden, whose style is unique in Herefordshire. Mr. Bulmer gave us an account of their work, and allowed us to wander round both house and garden. The afternoon ended with tea in Pembridge. We were lucky to have perfect weather, so much so that we were able to sit outside for our tea. We hope to be able to organise a similar house or garden visit next summer.

Meanwhile, we have not neglected our historical work. Research is continuing on Bosbury, which we hope will be our next parish history, in a couple of year’ time. A lot of material has been collected, particularly on the 19th and 20th centuries, but there is still work to be done, both on printed and on manuscript sources. Regrettably, the impending closure of the Herefordshire Record Office, which appears likely to last for most if not all of 2014, will delay the work, as
there are quite a number of documents still to be seen there. We should, however, be able to make progress with research in the National Archives at Kew and in other major repositories.

Work is now starting on Colwall, although this, too, will be affected by the closure of the Herefordshire Record Office. Five volunteer researchers are working on individual topics including Nonconformist chapels and education. The wills group, its numbers reinforced by at least one new Colwall volunteer, has finished transcribing the Bosbury wills and is starting on the Colwall ones. We should be very pleased to add new members to our volunteer groups if anyone is interested in joining us.

As usual, I end with a plea for funds. Directing research on both Bosbury and Colwall in the one day a week we can afford to pay her is stretching Sylvia Pinches to the limit. We urgently need to raise money so as to be able to increase her hours. The best way to do this may be to look for very local sources of funds, in Bosbury and Colwall in the first instance, although we would consider producing a history on the Eastnor model for a parish elsewhere in the county if sufficient funds could be raised. All ideas for fund-raising – or indeed cheques – will be very gratefully accepted!

Janet Cooper

News from the Centre

It was announced in September that Elizabeth Williamson, the Executive Editor of the Victoria County History, who is based at the Institute of Historical Research in London University, will be leaving at the end of November. Elizabeth joined the VCH in the 1997 as Architectural Editor. Her work in that post involved travel to all the then active counties and enabled her to get to know the county as well as the central staff well. She continued as Architectural Editor during the England’s Past for Everyone (EPE) project, being involved with both the Ledbury books. In 2010 she became Executive Editor. As Professor Miles Taylor, Director of the Institute of Historical Research, said in his email, she has since then ‘superbly carried the [VCH] project into pastures new’, dealing with the increased number of active VCH counties that resulted from the EPE project. She leaves, a few years before retirement, to write a volume in the Buildings of England series for Yale University Press.
Other work has prevented Elizabeth getting to Herefordshire for many years, indeed since the end of EPE. She has, however, been a constant support, and was instrumental in obtaining a recent grant towards the costs of the Eastnor work from the County History Trust. She will be much missed.

VCH work in one form or another is now in progress in 18 counties. Some, including our neighbours in Gloucestershire, are still producing the big red volumes; others are planning further books like Eastnor, in the parish history series; yet others are working on EPE-style books. For further information check out www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk.

Adam Chapman - New VCH Face

For those who missed news of my appointment to the VCH, an introduction is in order. I am employed for two years in the dual role of editor (amending and bringing copy to press) and training coordinator (devising training material and providing support to those producing the content of our books). Having come from a series of jobs teaching undergraduates in universities, the VCH is a very different experience, but given the value of the VCH as a resource for all of those interested in any aspect of England’s local history, it is a project that I am delighted to be involved with.

By training and inclination, I am a medieval historian and specialise in medieval Wales and its borders, including Herefordshire. My doctorate concerned the role of Welshmen in the Hundred Years’ War in the 14th and 15th centuries, and some of my own research outside of VCH concerns the affairs of the Welsh-speaking gentry of Herefordshire in the early 16th century. While maintaining this as a personal research interest, working for the VCH allows me to indulge my interests beyond that area from the Middle Ages to the near present. I have been fortunate enough to visit Herefordshire and to meet Janet, Sylvia and many of those involved in your current project on Bosbury, and will be making further visits to other counties around the country.

Wearing my editor’s hat, I have been involved in a small way in the Eastnor paperback, the second in what will become a series of volumes on individual parishes, which will run parallel to our traditional red books. The first of these, about Mapledurwell near Basingstoke, Hampshire, has proved very successful,
and we hope that Eastnor will fare as well. For those of you engaged in writing material for inclusion in later volumes, I am also in the throes of revising the VCH style guide that will soon be available in an electronic format.

What is probably the most interesting part of my job, and that which is most relevant to the readers of this newsletter, is the part that relates to volunteers. It is essential that volunteers are supported as much as possible and that ‘central office’ has an important role. As a medievalist, I realise that the distant past can be daunting for researchers unfamiliar with it (to both volunteers and professionals!), but there are many, many resources available in print, online and, more importantly, in English. The VCH has derived an enormous amount of information from sources such as the calendars of Patent and Close rolls, which are effectively file copies of government correspondence recording official appointments, the conclusions of court cases and other royal business. Future guides will include Domesday Book, the problems of historical landownership, the 1851 Religious census and Parliamentary Papers. These are all useful sources for researchers, which are relatively easy to find on the internet but can be made easier to use by explaining their content and showing how they can be used in VCH entries. Should you have any particular questions or queries I will be happy to help.

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**Peacocks in Medieval Bosbury**

One doesn’t usually think of peacocks when contemplating the livestock on a medieval manor, but the very detailed annual accounts for the Bishop of Hereford’s Bosbury manor for the year 1293–4 reveal that peacocks were being bred there. The bailiff recorded that there had been three peacocks and five peahens at the start of the year, and five chicks from the previous year had reached maturity. Other male birds had been received from the bishop’s manors of Whitbourne and Hampton Bishop, presumably to improve the breeding stock. Three pairs were sent to the bishop’s manor of Prestbury, one cock and two hens to Bishop’s Frome, and a peacock to the prior of Wormesley.

What were the peacocks kept for? Like the swans, geese and the hens, which were also recorded in the account, they must have been kept for a purpose. Unlike the four swans that were despatched to the kitchen that year, no peacock was recorded as ending up on the table. Though peacock did form part of some medieval banquets, it seems that no feast grand enough to serve peacock was held in Bosbury in 1293–4.

Janet Cooper
Eastnor Book Launch

*The Victoria County History of Herefordshire: Eastnor* by Janet Cooper.

Dr Cooper's parish history of Eastnor was launched on 21 October 2013 at Eastnor Castle, where Janet addressed us as both chairman of the Victoria County History of Herefordshire and author of the book. Matthew Bristow, Research Manager for the national VCH, told us about the development of the project. He presented a copy to our host James Hervey-Bathurst who had contributed a foreword and had given support and encouragement throughout the research, including granting access to his archives.

We were reminded how, shortly after the one general volume of the VCH for Herefordshire appeared in 1908, the whole national project passed into abeyance due to financial difficulties. Work was sporadic in various counties from 1910; eventually the project was hosted by the Institute of Historical Research at London University, where the editing of volumes produced in the counties still takes place. A slightly new direction was taken by the VCH in 2005, with the HLF-funded ‘England’s Past for Everyone’ project. The Herefordshire VCH Trust (formed in 1998) became a partner in the project, which operated in nine counties. Training for research skills was given to local people, and armed with the fruits of their labours Dr Sylvia Pinches edited her two volumes on Ledbury (2009; 2010, Phillimore).

Dr Cooper's book is the first parish history to be published by the Herefordshire Trust, with a grant from the G.W. Smith Fund, administered by the Woolhope Naturalists Field Club. It follows the pattern set by *Mapledurwell*, Hampshire (2012), the first of the new VCH parish histories. Ultimately it will form a chapter in a volume on Ledbury and district, the
beginning of the VCH history of all the parishes of Herefordshire. It covers the settlement and population of Eastnor and its economic, social and religious history, with help from Sylvia Pinches and with a chapter on Eastnor Castle by David Whitehead.

The Trust provided nibbles and drinks, and our host allowed us to wander through parts of this grand venue, exploring Castle rooms and enjoying its treasures.

Philip Weaver

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**The Scallenge**

We all went quiet down the Scallenge,  
**Lest Police Inspector Drew should challenge**  
John Masefield, ‘The Everlasting Mercy’, (1911)

These lines from Masefield’s poem ‘The Everlasting Mercy’ describe Saul Kane’s return from his fight with Billy Myers over who should poach in the field by Dead Man’s Thorn (a place name discussed in the Spring 2011 issue of this Newsletter). The fight took place in the old quarry on the Worcester Road, and afterwards the protagonists and spectators passed down ‘Cabbage Walk’ [Cabbage Lane], through the churchyard and down Church Lane. Following this route it is clear that the ‘Scallenge’ must have been the name for the area at the top of Church Lane, just before entering the churchyard. The narrow lane at the entrance to Bromyard churchyard is also called Scallenge.

But what does it mean? The etymology of the word is disputed, but it is acknowledged to be a term used in the west country either for the way leading to a churchyard or, more particularly, to the lychgate at the entrance to the churchyard. G. Cornewall Lewis, in his *A glossary of provincial words used in Herefordshire and some of the adjoining counties* (1839) defines it thus: ‘Scallage, or Scallenge, s. a detached covered porch at the entrance of a churchyard’. There he points out that ‘Ducange in v. shows that scalus was sometimes used for stallus, in the sense of a seat. Hence perhaps may have been derived scalagium’. Others have followed this suggestion, though a correspondent to *Notes and Queries* in 1856 suggested that the Scallenge in Bromyard was actually pronounced ‘Kalends’ or ‘Calends’ and might be connected to ‘Calendar’, or to the beginning (i.e. entrance) of something.
J.M.G., Worcester replied ‘Might it not be derived from *Calendae*, rural chapters or con-ventions of the clergy, so called because formerly held on the calends of every month, as being the road to the church or place where these meetings were held? or can it derive its name from *calcea*, a paved or trodden path?’ Neither of these seem very likely. It has even been suggested (D. Edmonds Owen, 'Pre-Reformation survivals in Radnorshire', in *Transactions of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion*, 1910-12) that ‘the old Welsh name for it in Radnorshire was "Porth-yscolion", the ladders' gate’. John Freeman, of the English Place Name Society, says that it is ‘an unsolved mystery for the moment’.

For now, a more fruitful line of enquiry is to identify occurrences of the word. The earliest use of the word so far identified is in the Ledbury churchwardens’ accounts for May 1686. The passage is quoted in E. Freeman, *A Guide to Ledbury* (1892): ‘For reparation of the Scallons, timber and sawing 00 18s. 06d.’. The Editor glosses ‘the Scallons’ as 'The Lych-gate or Scallenge'. Apart from Bromyard and Ledbury, other Herefordshire examples include: Moccas (possibly), Much Marcle and Woolhope. There are/were scallenges at Ludlow and Clun in Shropshire and at Bredon in Worcestershire. The recent discovery of the drawing of the ‘schaleng & stile’ on the plan of Much Marcle churchyard in volume 3 of James Hill’s ‘Collections for Herefordshire’ (early 18thC) seems to confirm that the word does indeed refer to the lych gate.

I am grateful to John Freeman for correspondence on this topic and for his drawing my attention to many of these references.

*Sylvia Pinches*

Acknowledgement for the image: Plan of Much Marcle Church and churchyard showing, at the south-east corner, the ‘schaleng & stile’ (HRO, CF50/116 f. 144; in vol. 3 of James Hill’s ‘Collections for Herefordshire’).
Dark Doings in and around Bosbury in 1321

Among the many judicial records in the National Archives are the rolls of the justices who travelled round Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Gloucestershire in 1323, enquiring into the identity of the ‘king’s enemies’ who had recently rebelled against Edward II [TNA, JUST1/1388]. Among other acts of rebellion, the rolls record one in eastern Herefordshire. Roger Mortimer, grandson of Roger Mortimer of Wigmore, and others with a large army were said to have ‘waged war’ against the king from November 1320 to January 1321, riding through the countryside with force and arms. They stayed overnight at Bromyard and took goods and chattels from various people in Bromyard and its neighbourhood, including brass pots and pans, and linen and woollen cloths worth 20s. from John the Mason, a cow worth 8s. from John le Shepherd, and other goods from other people worth a total of £40. From Bromyard they moved towards Ledbury and came to Bosbury where Bishop Adam Orleton of Hereford was staying on his manor. The bishop had earlier been one of the colleagues and adherents of Roger Mortimer.

A secret council was held at Bosbury, presumably in the bishop’s manor house, after which Roger and his army moved to Ledbury. There they indulged in more pillage, taking beef and pork, bread and ale, and brass pots to the value of 20s. from Roger Fortrich, and carrying them off. They were said to have taken and carried away goods worth an improbable total of more than £100 from other people in the area, but no further details were given. The following day the bishop, still at Bosbury, sent Roger men at arms and mounted men to reinforce his army at Ledbury.

The following men were named: Howel the Welshman of Went, William de Shobdon, Richard de Chadnor, John Athewy, Tristram the bishop’s marshal, Richard son of Gilbert Talbot and Gilbert his brother, Gilbert at Stash, and Thomas son of Thomas of Fulford. Tristram was clearly a member of the bishop’s household, and presumably the others were too. If this was the sum total of the bishop’s reinforcements they were not very impressive, but possibly these men were the commanders of the troop.

Roger and his army waited for them at Ledbury, and when they came they all crossed over the county boundary together, going towards Gloucester, allegedly committing further crimes against the king and his subjects as they went.

In 1323 the bishop was ordered to appear before the justices to answer for his part in all this. He duly appeared but refused to answer the charges, saying as he was bishop of Hereford by the will of God and of the pope, he could not recognize the
jurisdiction of a secular court without breaching the rights of the church. As so often happens with medieval judicial records, the outcome of this particular case is not recorded on the roll, but other records show that in 1324 the bishop was summoned before parliament and again refused to recognize the jurisdiction of a secular court. Edward II confiscated his estates and retained them until he himself was deposed, by his queen Isabella and the elder Roger Mortimer, in 1327.

Janet Cooper

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**Local History from the Times**

The London Times is not the first newspaper that springs to mind as a source for local history, but the paper, which is accessible through the Herefordshire Libraries’ site, has some fascinating snippets of information. For instance, in October 1819 Old Court, Bosbury was advertised for sale, described as comprising ‘a commodious farm house with barns, stables, beast-houses, hopkilns, cider mill, sheds, and convenient fold yards’, with c. 372 a. of ‘extremely good and useful land’: arable, meadow and hop ground with 6a. of coppice woodland. The meadow and pasture was said to be capable of, i.e. need some, improvement; it might be irrigated from the river Leadon ‘which runs the whole length of the estate’. There were also ‘extensive plantations of apple and pear trees’.

Nearly a century later, in July 1911 the paper reported that Sotheby’s had acquired the library of Willoughby Baskerville Mynors, esquire, of Bosbury House. It was a remarkable collection for a private library, including autograph letters of Disraeli and presentation copies of his books, plus one 14th-century manuscript of the lives of English saints.

In August 1933 there was a full account of a camp held in the Deer Park at Eastnor for 100 unemployed men, organised by theological students from Westcott House, Cambridge. The men excavated their own ‘bathing plunge’, played games including football and cricket, and enjoyed ‘hobbies to suit all tastes and abilities’ such as woodcarving, first aid, French, natural history, elementary science and drama. The aim of all these activities was ‘the formation of character to face the environment of enforced idleness and indiscipline at home’; interestingly, there seems to have been no intention to train participants for employment.

Janet Cooper
The Hearth Tax

There is nothing certain in this life except death and taxes, and both provide a great deal of information that can be of use to the historian. All sorts of things have been taxed, from salt to servants, hair powder to windows, but one of the most useful taxes to the local historian is the Hearth Tax, levied twice a year between 1662 and 1689 on each household. The returns for the 1660s and 1670s survive in considerable numbers, if unevenly in different counties and from year to year, but they do give an insight into the distribution of population and wealth around the country. They can also shed light on other topics, including local administration, social status and vernacular architecture. When the people named in the hearth tax returns can be matched with their surviving probate documents (wills and inventories), a great more can be gleaned.

Take, for example, the Hearth Tax for Lady Day (March 25th) 1665 for Bosbury. The parish was in two divisions for administrative purposes: Bosbury and Upleadon. In Bosbury 25 households were assessed for the tax and 36 in Upleadon. On the Bosbury side, tax was levied on 63 hearths, an average of 2.5 per household, but this simple average hides the true distribution of comfort. The figure is skewed by the nine hearths in the home of Thomas Dannett, gentleman, and the seven in that of Thomas Bridges; one house had five, another four and three had three each. Seven had two, but the majority (11) had only one. A similar pattern can be seen in Upleadon, the 74 hearths (average 2.1) unevenly distributed between the six in the home of Marshall Bridges and the eight comfortable homes with three or four each, whereas the majority had two (13) or just one (14).

It was not necessarily the most wealthy who had the most hearths. It has been suggested that wealthy people may have lived in substantial older properties, with fewer hearths, only gradually adding chimneys, while smaller, newer houses had more hearths from the start, reflecting higher standards of expected comfort. An example in Bosbury is William Went, whose large old property of Temple Court was assessed on only four hearths, yet the value of his goods when he died was £277 8s. Compare this with Thomas Dannett with his nine hearths, whose inventory amounted to only £190 10s. A number of the one-hearth people also left wills and inventories, which give a glimpse of the humbler home. George Warner, who died in 1681, only had a hearth in the hall where there were two pairs of cobirons and the cooking utensils. The chamber over the hall would have benefited from rising heat, but the one over the buttery would have been a pretty chilly place.

More information about the Hearth Tax, and transcripts of a number of counties, is on the website of the University of Roehampton, Centre for Hearth Tax Research: www.hearthtax.org.uk.

Sylvia Pinches
Have you seen this great new magazine dedicated to uncovering the history of Herefordshire and the other counties in the West Midlands?

Launched earlier this year the team have produced two editions that have been distributed absolutely free to those registering on their website.

The first two themed editions have shone a fascinating spotlight on ‘The West Midlands Enlightenment’ and ‘Moving into the West Midlands’. The third edition is due out soon. Focusing on ‘The Word in the West Midlands’ this includes reflections on the changing face of the library among other themes – a topic of special interest at the moment! There is still time to receive your own free copy by registering your name on the distribution list. From issue 4 subscriptions will be payable at £20 for a year – perhaps a suitable Christmas present for someone you know, or something a group of you would like to share?

You can have a look at the first two editions in Hereford Library.
Do take a look at the website as well – www.historywm.com. This is free and includes a number of resources including film and video clips. History West Midland’s vision is that the whole of the region features in every edition and on the website – another place to disseminate some of the research generated by active VCH volunteers!

You can join the mailing list online at www.historywm.com.

By post: History West Midlands, 3 Arrow Court, Adams Way, Springfield Business park, Alcester B49 6PU.

Email: assistant.editor@historywm.com.

Jane Adams
Member of the editorial board of History West Midlands and VCH volunteer
An Unusual Saint on Herefordshire Tombs

Two 15th-century Herefordshire tombs contain images of the now obscure St. Sitha; this article considers why that should be. The North Italian saint, whose original name was Zita, although she was usually known as Sitha in England, lived from 1218 to 78. She was a servant girl from a poor peasant background who spent her whole life working for a family in Lucca in North Italy. There she lived a life of devotion and charity which at first was, not surprisingly, annoying for her employers, as she spent long hours in prayer and was known to give alms from the household larder. However, divine intervention prevented her getting into serious trouble: when she spent too long praying and forgot to put the bread in the oven, she found it had been baked by angels; when she gave her master’s beans to the poor, the stock was miraculously replenished; when she gave a borrowed fur cloak to a beggar he returned it the next day. Her employers were won over, and after her death they promoted her cult in the local parish church. Her tomb soon became a popular shrine, even though she was not officially canonised until 1748. Her cult was brought to London by silk merchants from Lucca, and to Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk by the monks of the abbey who had close ties with the Italian town. It spread throughout England in the course of the later 14th and the 15th centuries, being observed in over 100 churches; it was particularly strong in London and the Home Counties, in East Anglia and in Lincolnshire.

Like all saints, Sitha had her particular specialisms. She became, not surprisingly, the patron saint of domestic servants, and by extension of housewives (one of her symbols is the housewife’s bunch of key). In England she was believed to be able to help find lost objects, an ability which would undoubtedly have broadened her appeal.

In Herefordshire, Sitha appears on the tomb of Sir Richard Croft (d. 1509) at Croft, and, probably, on the tomb of William Rudhall (d. 1530) at Ross-on-Wye. (There is some doubt about the identity of the Ross saint, who has also been described as St. Dorothy, an early virgin martyr. She has not got St. Sitha’s housewife’s keys at her girdle, but in one hand she carries a rosary and a book, both among St. Sitha’s symbols. In the other hand she carries what might be two loaves of bread, or a bowl of flowers, both of which appear elsewhere in depictions of St. Sitha, although flowers were also an attribute of St. Dorothy.) Both the Croft and the Rudhall tombs are fine, alabaster altar tombs of great men, and it is at first surprising to find the humble St. Sitha on them.
She was not among the saints known to have been venerated in the medieval cathedral, and so far there is no evidence of her cult in Herefordshire, so why does she appear at Croft and at Ross? Perhaps the answer lies in the association of both Richard Croft and William Rudhall with the households of Henry VII and of his eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales. Croft was Treasurer of Henry VII’s household and steward of Arthur’s; Rudhall was attorney general to Arthur. Sitha is among the saints depicted around Henry VII’s tomb in Westminster Abbey, suggesting that he was a devotee. Perhaps it was at his court or Prince Arthur’s that Richard Croft and William Rudhall acquired their devotion to the saint.

Janet Cooper
The Committee

The chairman is Dr Janet Cooper, formerly Editor of the Essex VCH and a member of the central VCH committee. The other trustees are Professor Chris Dyer (Leicester University, formerly chairman of the VCH central committee) and the Herefordshire historians Ron Shoesmith and David Whitehead (our Vice Chairman), plus Tom Davies (our Hon. Treasurer) and Gill Murray (formerly of the 6th Form College, Hereford).

They are joined by committee members Joe Hillaby (Herefordshire and Ledbury medieval historian), Valerie Goodbury (local historian) and Professor Charles Watkins (Nottingham University).

Our Herefordshire patrons are: Mr Lawrence Banks, CBE, DL, representing the Lord Lieutenant of Herefordshire; Sir Roy Strong; Mr James Hervey-Bathurst, CBE, DL; Mr Edward Harley.

The Trust’s aim is to support the writing of the history of the towns and parishes of Herefordshire as part of the Victoria History of the Counties of England. The VCH, ‘the greatest publishing project in English local history’, is managed by the Institute of Historical Research, University of London. It is renowned for its scholarship but also aims to be accessible to the growing number of local historians throughout the country.

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