NOTES

LAND OF AYLESBURY'S FRIARAGE

A conveyance of a small building plot within a planned Victorian development near the present railway station, adds something to our knowledge of geography of the town's medieval Friarage by providing a link to earlier documentation. The Friarage was the extensive area of enclosed land on the south side of the town which formed the principal endowment of Aylesbury's late fourteenth-century Franciscan friary. The friary itself, together with its church, is known to have been located at Rickford's Hill, on the northern edge of the property.

The deed in question, which is dated 1849, refers to a site known as Cook's Close, shown on the deed as a roughly rectangular area comprising six acres of meadow adjoining the lane called Friarage Path (a portion of which still survives at its Rickford's Hill end) NW, and bounded NE and SW by two parallel branches of the Brook (a tributary of the river Thame) and SE by a channel, possibly man-made, linking the two streams. It lay just within the boundary of the old-enclosed 'town area' left blank on the 1771 parish enclosure map of Aylesbury – an area that has since been cut across by successive road and rail developments, beginning in the 1860s.

Recitals in the deed reveal that Cook's Close had earlier been known as 'Friars Mead and Paradise Pond'. It can thus plausibly be identified with the 'close and ground' to the SW of the church leased by the friars to John Basset and William Phillips in an extant lease of 1526 abstracted in *Records of Buckinghamshire*, vol. 14 (1941–46), p. 93. The 1526 close is stated to lie 'betwene the comyn Ryver that ronneth from a howse of the seid freers called the Brewehowse to the end of a lane called the ffreer lane' and to include a 'litill close or grounde called Paradise being within the same close with all the mote [moat], stewes, poundes [ponds] and ffysshing places beying within the said close'. The lease also mentions certain garden plots newly made by the friars and the apples and other fruit growing there, which are reserved to the lessors.

Cooks Close, still so known in 1851 when the census shows one resident, was early christened California, clearly a jocular – or hopeful – allusion to the great Gold Rush of 1849. It would appear, however, that all, or most, of the plots shown on the NE side of the site plan were left undeveloped and were later occupied in part by the railway station premises. Some of the others accommodated workshops or small factory units rather than houses. Today much of California is an industrial estate, but a handful of Victorian houses still stand on their original plots and the California Brook, as the southernmost of its two boundary streams is now known (it was also, it seems, the southern boundary of the Friarage), appears to be little altered. The 1849 conveyance is among miscellaneous records of Hazell, Watson and Viney, the printers, whose first Aylesbury factory was in California, now deposited in the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (Accession AR100/93).

Hugh Hanley

ASTON SANDFORD: SOME REFLECTIONS ON ITS EARLY HISTORY

Peter Gulland's fascinating recent paper on the medieval and post-medieval rise and fall of Aston Sandford has prompted some thoughts about the evidence contained in Domesday Book for this small Vale parish and its neighbours.[1] In particular, it is interesting to see if any clues are provided there about the nature of settlement in the area. As is so often the case, as many questions are raised as answered, but it seems possible to glean something about the area in the late-eleventh century.

Perhaps we should begin with the name itself. Aston is from Old English *east tūn*, 'the eastern village/farm/settlement', and as such one of scores of similar names found across the length and breadth of England, often with 'surnames' derived from post-Conquest landowners to distinguish them from similar names in the vicinity. Sometimes, as with Aston Clinton and Weston Turville, the geographical relationship is obvious; in others, such as Aston Abbotts and Aston Sandford, we search in vain for a 'western settlement'. The *Place-Names of Buckinghamshire* suggests that in the case of Aston Sandford, the West End of Haddenham is meant, but it seems more likely that Haddenham itself, due west of Aston, is the intended comparator.[2] In 1066, Haddenham was held by Tostig, king Harold's brother, and the main estate at Aston Sandford by Soting, Tostig's man, although neither is likely to have been in possession for more than a few years, and their subsequent manorial histories are very different.

The picture is somewhat confused by the presence of Aston Mullins, now a farm, but once a settlement equivalent in size and resources to Aston Sandford. Like the latter, it lies in a detached portion of Ixhill Hundred, but is in Upton parish, as is Waldridge, another erstwhile village. The rest of Upton is in Stone Hundred, and it seems probable that the annexation postdates the desertion of the original villages, so that the three estates called 'Aston' in 1086 relate to two settlements in Ixhill, as yet indistinguishable by name. They are not alone in this; the Domesday scribe very often sweeps up separate places under the same name, since precise topography was irrelevant to his purpose. (Very occasionally there is other evidence of the existence of two settlements with the same name. The Domesday scribe uses *Clanedun* for both East and West Clandon in Surrey, but a tenth-century charter records *Clendone* and *altera Clendone*.[3])

For convenience, the principal Domesday data for the Astons are set out below:

	Aston 1	Aston 2	Aston 3	Aston 2+3
Hides	2	½	4½	5
Ploughlands	5	½	4½	5
Demesne Ploughs	2	0	3	3
Tenant Ploughs	3	½	1½	2
Villeins	7	2	3	5
Bordars	0	0	4	4
Slaves	4	0	6	6
Value 1066	100/-	15/-	100/-	115/-

From later manorial sources, Aston 1 may be identified as Aston Mullins, Aston 2 and 3 as Aston Sandford. It seems clear that they were created as two five-hide estates, but that by 1086, Mullins had achieved a considerable reduction in its tax assessment, being rated at only two hides, compared with Sandford's five. Otherwise, their resources and population are very similar. When they were carved out of a larger estate and why are questions which cannot be answered. Five hides was reckoned to be the smallest estate suitable for a thegn,[4] but these entities could have been created at any time between the eighth century and the years leading up to the Conquest. In 1066, Aston Mullins was held by Avelin, a thegn of king Edward, who also held the much more substantial estate at Dinton (15 hides), as well as land in Hartwell and indirectly part of Waldridge. A micro estate of half a hide in Aston Sandford was held in 1066 by Wulfric and Colman. They were men of Brictric, another king's

thegn whose principal estate was Little Kimble (ten hides). The remainder (4½ hides) was held, as we have seen, by Soting, earl Tosting's man.

Each of the Astons in 1086 had land for five ploughs, and five were at work. If it is assumed that each eight-ox plough was capable of working one hundred acres, then the notional arable was 500 acres on each estate. Their combined area today is only 1,021 acres, which even allowing for some loss of land at Aston Mullins since its desertion shows that arable farming was already right up to the maximum possible by 1086. (Aston Mullins now contains only 352 acres, compared with Sandford's 669, while the township of Waldridge, with 384 acres had three ploughs of its own in 1086.) Both Astons had very large demesnes in relation to their size, accounting for two ploughs at Mullins and three at Sandford (40% and 60% of the total, respectively). As was common in Buckinghamshire, the demesne ploughs were probably worked by two slaves apiece.[5] For the remaining ploughs there were seven villeins at Mullins and five villeins and four bordars at Sandford.

Unfortunately, the Buckinghamshire Domesday does not give any indication of the size of peasant holdings. In Middlesex, where such data are available, villeins commonly held between half a virgate and two virgates, and bordars around five acres. The virgate of course is itself a highly variable unit, ranging between about fifteen and forty acres. In addition, these holdings came to be much subdivided over the centuries after 1086, as population soared and resources remained finite in areas where there was no great extent of woodland or marsh to reclaim. Assuming that 300 acres were available for the seven villeins at Aston Mullins, the average holding would have been 45 acres, very much at the upper end of the likely range if each held one virgate. If, however, the virgate size was thirty acres, then there may have been three villeins with two virgates each and four with a single virgate, all adequate for feeding a family and yielding a surplus to pay manorial dies, taxes and possibly for marketing. It seems probable that Wulfric and Colman, the pre-conquest farmers of the half-hide at Aston Sandford remained in place as the two anonymous villeins in 1086, each with a virgate of land. That would leave around 200 acres for the villeins and bordars of 'Aston 3'. Allowing five acres per bordar, the villein holdings would average 45 acres here also, possibly representing one two-virgate holding and four of one virgate. Finally, the values of the Aston estates in 1066 conform reasonably well to a notional 20/- per hide if Mullins is taken as originally being a five-hide estate and Wulfric/Colman's separately assessed virgates are taken into account.

Before returning to the question of what form settlement may have taken in this area in the late-eleventh century, the vexed issue of whether the land was farmed in large communal open fields at that time, or whether it was still held in severalty, must be addressed. Here, of course, Domesday offers no clues, and we do not have a convenient local Anglo-Saxon charter boundary clause indicating the presence of open fields before 1066. The fact that both Astons had large demesne resources is not conclusive, since these could have formed part of an open field system, either separate from or intermingled with the peasants' land. Alternatively, there may have been two substantial demesne farms, enclosed and separate from the rest of the arable, perhaps based on what became Manor Farm in Aston Sandford and the moated site in Aston Mullins. The slaves would have worked the demesne ploughs, and performed much of the harvesting. Domesday Book shows that Wulfric and Colman had only half of a plough (i.e. four oxen) to work their land, which would have been worked together with the 1½ ploughs of the villeins of 'Aston 3'. This might indicate that open fields were in existence in 1066. There is no evidence one way or the other for the tenant lands in Aston Mullins, however.

If the slaves were housed in what might be called 'manorial complexes', then it remains to consider where the various peasant cultivators might have lived. Peter Gulland suggests a 'core hamlet' in Aston Sandford around the church, which seems too small to account for the farmsteads, tofts and crofts of the Domesday villeins. It may, however, have been part of the original manorial centre, including the church if that had already been provided. Although the field-walking evidence supports later settlement occupation from the evidently planned units along the street between the church and the green, it seems that this is one distinctly possible area for late-eleventh century settlement (see below).

Another possible settlement site is Old Berry Leys, north of the church. 'Bury' in this context could indicate anything from a pre-conquest

defended site to a later manorial centre, including a 'normal' settlement of some kind. The area of Old Berry Leys is 16–17 acres, equivalent to half-a-virgate of land. It could therefore represent the site of *Easttūn* as it was before a move to the later village street. (The place-name element *tūn* is cognate with German *Zaun*, 'hedge', and therefore has the suggestion of enclosure as well as settlement.) A bank and ditch around the perimeter of an early hamlet may have led to the use of the word *burh* once its function had been forgotten, even though it was never a fortified place as such.[6]

As yet, little work has been done on early medieval settlement in Buckinghamshire, with which the Astons can be compared. Preliminary research by the author into what appear to be several formally planned blocks of house sites in Stewkley indicates that they contain between twenty and thirty acres, the equivalent to whole or half-virgates set aside when the land was parcelled out into open fields. The original size of these plots, prior to any later medieval subdivision, is in the range 1.8–2.8 acres. There is also a block of one-acre plots which might represent the homes and gardens of bordars/cottagers.

Applying these figures to Aston Sandford in 1086, the five villeins might have occupied between nine and fourteen acres, the four bordars another four acres, a total of 13–18 acres. This is very similar to the area of Old Berry Leys. Alternatively, and perhaps more likely, the Domesday peasants may have occupied some of the planned plots at the western end of the village street. Plots 2 to 5 or 6 (see map in *Records* 43, p.130) would offer the necessary space for the villeins' crofts, with Plots 13–16 on the north side providing land for the bordars. Subsequent extensions as far as Plot 12 on the south side, with associated subdivision, allow for a large growth in population by the end of the thirteenth century, a period which probably also saw the rebuilding of the church and the building of a moat around the manor house. The total area of the 'planned' house plots and the large green is about 65–70 acres, possibly equivalent to two virgates. The shape of the plots and the presence of a possible headland in some of them suggests that the planned village was extended to take over one or more pre-existing furlongs from the open fields. If this is so, and the earlier village was located either to the north of the church or at the western end of the existing village street, the open fields may have been created before 1066, and even at that date covered virtually the whole of the present parish of Aston Sandford other than the meadow land and the settlement area.

References

1. P. Gulland, 'Open Field Enclosure and Village Shrinkage at Aston Sandford', *Recs. Bucks.* **43** (2003), 127–142. I am grateful to Peter for helpful suggestions in correspondence, any errors of interpretation of his work and other sources herein are, of course, mine.
2. A. Mawer & F.M. Stenton, *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire*, Cambridge 1925, 114–5.
3. P .H. Sawyer, *Anglo-Saxon Charters, An annotated List and Bibliography*, 1968, no.1181.
4. F. Liebermann, *Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, I (1906), 456. The eleventh-century model of a thegnly holding was a minimum of five hides, a church and a kitchen, a bell-house and a fortified dwelling-place. The possession of a church underlies the wave of foundations of so-called *Eigenkirche* ('proprietorial churches') around the time of the Conquest. It is possible that the 'Old Bury' at Aston Sandford was the seat of the Soting who held the bulk of the estate in 1066, or one of his immediate predecessors, rather than a settlement site.
5. K. A. Bailey, 'Buckinghamshire Slavery in 1086', *Recs. Bucks* **38** (1995), 67–78.
6. Peter Gulland informs me [pers. comm.] that recent field-walking in Old Berry Leys reveals no surface irregularities which may denote settlement, just the former baulks which bounded the field. Aerial photographs also show no features, the name may therefore denote that a defended or manorial site was in the vicinity, e.g. the former moated site at Manor Farm.

Keith Bailey

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE FIELD-NAMES
2: THE DEAD

Although the database of field-name material for Buckinghamshire has advanced well during 2002–3, it is of course nowhere near complete. The following remarks on names indicating possible evidence for burial must therefore be regarded as merely an interim statement. It should be emphasised that these names do not provide any evidence about the period at which the burials might have occurred, nor indeed when that fact was first noticed locally.

It is well-known from Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries that burials, usually mounds, but sometimes cemeteries, were a common feature in the landscape, often forming conspicuous landmarks on the boundary in question. Where such features can still be located, and have been excavated, they are often prehistoric, but equally often have secondary post-Roman interments placed in them. Some are barrows of pagan Anglo-Saxon date. There are also examples of Christian burials which are not related to any surviving church. All this means that the field-name evidence is at best indicative, but it often suggests burials which have yet to be identified, and which may of course have long since been robbed and/or ploughed out.

Taking first those names containing the element *dead*, there is some ambiguity, since some are evidently derogatory references to the quality of soil. Erring on the safe side, only those which contain a direct mention of men (and women) are noted here. They are listed below, with the earliest reference.

Most of the names seem to refer only to a single, chance discovery of a body, not necessarily a burial, which for some reason survived in folk memory to become a field or route name. Deadmans Close/Ground and Deadcroft, however, are enclosure names and may refer to a burial ground of some

Parish	*Name*	*Date*
Wotton Underwood	Dedmans Buts	1649
Stoke Goldington	Dead Man Butes	1607
Penn	Dead Man's Dean	1851
Woughton	Deadman Hill	1815
Hughenden	Deadman-Danes Bottom	19th
Boarstall	Dedmanforde	1376
Wexham	Deadmanlane	1623
Chearsley	Deadmans	1840
Marsh Gibbon	Deadmans Close	1839
Granborough	Deadmans Cross	1599
North Marston	Deadmans Ground	1973
Beaconsfield	Great/Little Deadmans	1763
Stone	Dedmanwelle	1358
Chalfont St. Peter	Deadcroft	1643
Sherington	Dedcroft	1312
Brill	Dedequene	1298
Great Kimble	Dedequene	1286
Long Crendon	Dedequene	1347
Bletchley	Dead Quean Furlong	1813
Newton Longville	Dead Queens Houses	1851

kind, although as noted above, this could be anything from prehistoric to medieval in date.

The names referring to 'Dead Queens' are very rare, and lend themselves to several explanations. It is possible that the Bletchley and Newton Longville examples refer to the same burial feature, since they share a common boundary. This name has been associated locally with the burial of a gipsy queen at a local crossroads, and while this is possible, the very much earlier medieval Long Crendon, Brill and Great Kimble examples suggest that it is at best unproven. Nor should we be necessarily looking for the rich burials of long-forgotten queens or high status females of various periods, since the word 'queen' derives merely from Old English *cwēn*, 'woman'. This would mean that such field-names are no different from the 'Deadman'-type of name, possibly referring to the discovery of an unfortunate traveller who had died in the fields, rather than a formal burial as such.

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The second group of field-names examined here is those which appear to contain Old English *hlǣw*. This is an element of varied meaning, the two most common being 'hill' and 'burial mound'. The best example locally is of course Taplow, where 'Tæppa's mound' contained a very rich early seventh-century burial, giving its name to the whole parish. The mound at Secklow in Milton Keynes, on the other hand, was shown on excavation to be artificial, but devoid of burial, and was the local Hundred meeting place, at the boundary of three parishes. There is also the possibility that 'low' field- and place-names refer to natural landscape features. Examples of Buckinghamshire field-names so far noted are listed below.

It seems reasonable to assume that names which comprise an Anglo-Saxon personal name with *hlǣw* denote the burial-place of the individual concerned, even if they are reused prehistoric mounds. Such burials tend to be a feature of the period c.550–c.700. Evidence for Buckslow in Swanbourne has already been discussed in *Records* by Michael Farley.[1]

The cluster of names in and around Winslow (itself commemorating Wine's mound) is notable. Winslow and Dudslow are mentioned in the tenth-century boundary perambulation of the Winslow-Horwood estate, and Shucklow in Little Horwood close to the Whaddon boundary contains OE *scucca*, 'goblin, demon'.[2] Further south along the

Parish	*Name*	*Date*	*Meaning*
Winslow	Amerslow	1599	?yellowhammer/bunting or pers. name Agmund
Stowe	Anlow	13th	single/lonely
Wavendon	Bellow	1840	fire/pers. name *Bella
Bow Brickhill	Bicklow	1607	pers. name Bica/Bicca
Swanbourne	Buckslow	1639	buck/pers. name *Bucc
Long Crendon	Cane Low	14th	?pers. name Cana
Wing	Cotslow	1607	pers. name Cott
Whaddon	Creslow	1831	watercress
Winslow	Dudslow	1939	pers. name Dudd
Ivinghoe	Dungelow	1975	?pers. name Dun/Dunna
Creslow	Heavenlow	16th	heathen
Chilton	Hounslow	1778	pers. name Hund
Stantonbury	The Low	1862	
Wendover	Old Marlow	1620	boundary
Great Linford	Rolow	1640	rough
Cuddington	Rumslowe	1595	?pers. name Rum-
Cheddington	Sauncelow	1840	sand+shaw [wood]/sand hollow
Stone	Tetlow	1711	pers. name Tetta
Aston Sandford	Turnlow	1741	trun, 'circular'
Stewkley	Waytinglow	1701	watch/lookout place [Old French/ME]

Buckingham-Aylesbury Road Creslow seems more likely to be a hill-name, but right by the road, with superb views over both the lowlands to the north and the Vale and Chilterns to the south, is Heavenlow, 'heathen mound', which seems very likely to be the burial place of a pagan Saxon. Unfortunately, aerial photographs do not show any likely features here. As well as occurring along parish boundaries, this cluster of 'lows' is in an area of hundred boundaries and seems also to mark the division between the *parochiae* of the early minster churches of Aylesbury and Buckingham.[3] A persistence of pagan activity may also account for the granting of the Winslow estate to St. Albans abbey in the 790s, and the creation of a secondary minster at Winslow itself.

Other field-names referring to possible burial mounds are scattered across the northern half of the county but they seem to be absent from the Chiltern dip-slope. The cluster near Ivinghoe lies on the escarpment, or in the low-lying claylands of the Vale.

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A third group of field-names containing references to the dead contains direct use of the word 'burying', with assorted qualifiers. (There are no examples yet in Buckinghamshire of names with 'burials'.) It should be noted that the vast majority of names with 'bury' in them derive from OE *burh*, 'protected, fortified place', later 'manorial site', or from OE *beorg*, 'hill'. The 'burying' names listed to date are shown below.

All these are very late references. The Risborough names relate to the same feature on either side of the parish boundary, but the Amersham names refer to two different features. 'Burying' names are also limited in their distribution. It does not seem, however, that these names relate to cemeteries in use at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. This may indicate that they are pointers to burial places which had been identified through chance surface finds, or by the robbing of graves since ploughed out.

References

1. M. Farley, 'Buckslow at Swanbourne and other Saxon Mound Names in Buckinghamshire', *Recs. Bucks.* **39** (1997), 63–66.
2. A. H. J. Baines, 'The Winslow Charter of 792 and the boundaries of Granborough', *Recs. Bucks.* **22** (1980), 1–18.
3. K. A. Bailey, 'The Church in Anglo-Saxon Buckinghamshire c.650–c.1100', *Recs. Bucks.* **43** (2003), 61–76.

Catsbrains & Coningers: Addenda

Since the note printed in *Records* 43 (2003), pp.218–9, further examples of both names have come to light. The five new Catsbrains are: Cats Brain Furlong, Edlesborough (1839); Catsbrain, Worminghall (1841); *Cattsbraine Hill*, Chesham (1629); *Cattysbrayn*, Long Crendon (1455): Catsbraine Furlong, Haddenham (1649). They accord with the previous distribution and soil-type evidence.

There are also four new medieval rabbit warrens, albeit with very late references in three cases: Coney Gree Meadow, Kingsey (1847); Coneygree Farm, High Wycombe (1848); Great/Little Connicers, Dorney (1844); *Conygere* [close], Denham (1515). In addition, Long Crendon, *Conyer Hill* (1596) now has a much earlier reference.

Keith Bailey

Parish	*Name*	*Date*
Princes Risborough	Burying Field	1810
Monks Risborough	Burying Field	1839
Weston Turville	Burying Ground	1799
Amersham	Burying Ground	1837
Amersham	Burying Orchard	1837
Edlesborough	Burying Ground Meadow	1839

LOST PAINTINGS FROM DINTON HALL

Twenty-five years ago I noted in the Victoria County History that the contents sale of Dinton Hall had included a quantity of natural history drawings. My efforts to trace them proved unsuccessful as auction records had been destroyed in the war. In 1998 Professor Michael Locke of Western Ontario contacted Dinton Parish, and the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society, about a number of watercolours he had purchased in New York in the 1950s. His researches and a subsequent paper for *The Linnean* revealed a fascinating story of a Dinton family, some of its details gleaned from Alan Dell.

In the late 1950s Prof. Locke had discovered a Manhattan antiquarian bookshop, Weyhe's, selling watercolours of animals, priced from 25 cents to $3.50. Smitten by their quality he purchased nearly 200, with subjects ranging from microrganisms to whales. All were to the same format, on paper [13 x 7¾ins] which bore watermarks dated between 1794 and 1830, labelled with their Linnean classification, and sometimes a locality: five, including one of a carp (Fig. 1) were marked 'Dinton'. Two had 'Dinton' under the name Goodall (Fig. 2). Many were also marked with the names of well-known contemporary textbook authors, but a few were endorsed 'Goodall' or signed 'W. Goodall'.

There have been several successful artists of this surname but none whose dates or style would match the watercolours acquired by Michael Locke. However, one of a mollusc was titled 'Chiton Goodallii', named after Rev. Dr. Joseph Goodall (1760 – 1840), Provost of Eton, noted for his conservatism, his gentle discipline and his enthusiasm for natural history. He had had an elder brother, Rev. William Goodall, who was curate in Berkhamsted in 1781. The latter became Rector of Marsham (Norfolk) between 1787 and 1844, though clearly an absentee pastor since never once is his signature found in its parish registers. Marsham is notable for the phenological records kept over 200 years by five generations of the Marsham family – just the type of patrons to appoint a natural history enthusiast as rector. So, why did Rev. Goodall not reside there?

In December 1787 Sir John Van Hattem of Dinton Hall died. Though there is no record of his ever having married he bequeathed his estate to his 19 year old daughter, Rebecca, 'lately called Rebecca Dorset', who was at boarding school in Berkhamsted. It is somewhat suspicious that Dinton's Baptism Register for the period 1744 – 1772 has disappeared.

On April 15th 1788 Rebecca Van Hattem was married to Rev. William Goodall at Berkhamsted Church, and on May 5th her first son was born, but died 3 months later. Was William Goodall the over-impatient lover of this young woman, or a generous clergyman who provided her with the respectability of marriage, or a fortune hunter spotting an heiress? Who can say for certain? In October the couple moved to Dinton where William took up the role not of rector but of squire. He and Rebecca settled to a comfortable domestic life, had 15 children, and enjoyed the 1000 acre estate upon which most villagers depended. Both were in their 80s when they died, passing to their descendants a prosperous inheritance. The house was retained by the family till after the Great War, the last of them, Lt.Col. Malcolm Goodall, dying in 1974. However, most of their property was dispersed in sales in 1921 and 1926. Weyhe's bookshop knew only that the paintings they had acquired had come from England some years before the Second World War.

All the indications pointed to Rev. W. Goodall as the painter of these watercolours. Prof. Locke's research led him to the Natural History Museum which had received a bequest of 191 Goodall paintings from Mrs Ann Hull Grundy. Furthermore, an exhibition of flower paintings in 1981 at the Fitzwilliam Museum had included several from a Goodall volume bequeathed by Lord Fairhaven. Other pictures by Goodall had been purchased by American interior decorators, and six bird paintings were sold by Frank Moran in 1974. The 1926 Dinton Sale catalogue listed 50 'volumes' of paintings, roughly one for each year of Goodall's residence at Dinton. The Fitzwilliam's bound volume

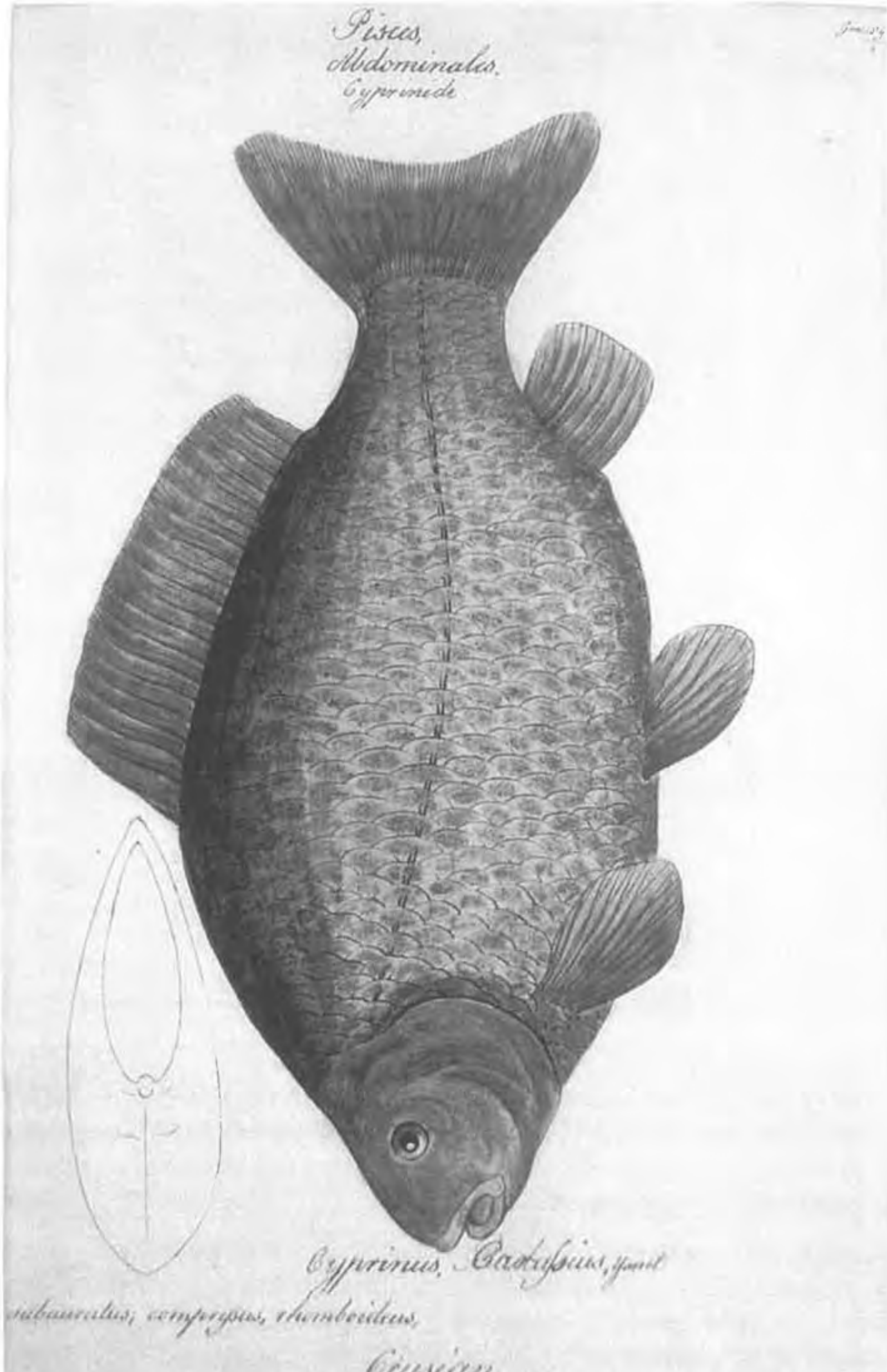

FIGURE 1


Insecta
Lepidoptera
Libythea, Urticæ
Papilio, Urtica,
Vanessa, Urticæ
N. Phi alis angulatis, fulvis, nigro-maculatis, primoribus supra punctis 3 nigris
Small Tortoise Shell, Butterfly

FIGURE 2

contained 112 paintings. This suggests an output of approximately 6000 watercolours, at 2 per week over 50 years.

As a prosperous landowner with an abiding interest in drawing from life and copying out of published textbooks, this seems quite feasible. Goodall had public duties (as magistrate and landowner) and other enthusiasms (his game book records his bag from twice a week shooting expeditions). The Dinton Hall Estate Memorandum Book, still preserved at Dinton Hall, shews he kept up his father-in-law's practice of recording his improvements to the estate. The relaxation of painting plants and animals from his locality and copying published book illustrations seems just the thing for a man of his interests and station in life. Prof. Locke's identification of him as the artist 'W. Goodall' is almost certain.

What a pity that Goodall's descendants allowed his skills with brush and pen to be dispersed, but what good fortune that a don in Canada should not only spot their quality but also trace their authorship. Only one final regret remains and that is that the Buckinghamshire County Museum possesses not one single example of Goodall's work in its collections – but there still remain over 5000 to be found!

George Lamb

[Professor Michael Locke's full and detailed paper, from which this Note is an extract, can be read in *The Linnean* (Journal of the Linnean Society, Vol. 17 No. 4, October 2001. I am very grateful to Prof. Locke for allowing me to use his careful research.